

Andrew Jackson HISTORICAL STATE PARK

LANCASTER COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



TOOLS



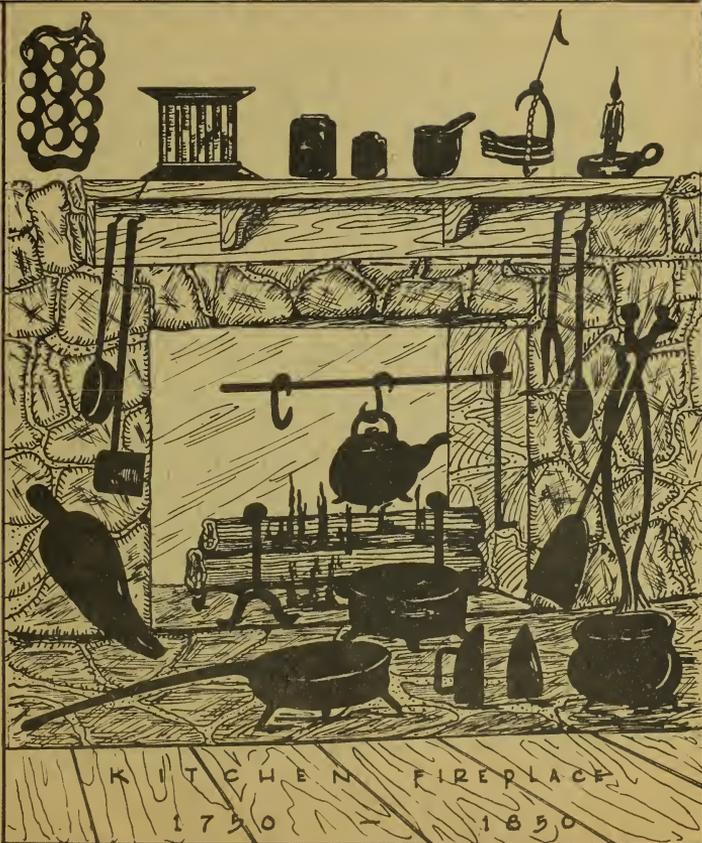
OF THE

UTENSILS

SOUTH
CAROLINA

FURNITURE

FRONTIER



KITCHEN FIREPLACE
1750 1850

S.C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
P.O. BOX 357, COLUMBIA, S.C.

ANDREW JACKSON HISTORICAL STATE PARK -
ROUTE 1 -
LANCASTER, S. C.

**ANDREW JACKSON
HISTORICAL
STATE PARK**

Lancaster County
South Carolina



**SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY**
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
Columbia, S. C.

INTRODUCTION

BY

ELMER DON HERD, JR.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

On the night of March 15, 1767, at the home of James Crawford in the Waxhaw settlement of Lancaster District, South Carolina, the lusty cries of a new born baby rent the brisk air. The birth was no different than others which had been experienced by most of the strong, vigorous women of this pioneer Scotch-Irish settlement near the disputed boundary between North and South Carolina. Although the birth was no different, the child was. For the baby born on that March night and baptised Andrew Jackson was destined to become the seventh President of the United States and a champion of a democratic philosophy of nationalistic individualism.

In 1952, through the combined efforts of Lancaster County, the Waxhaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and many interested South Carolinians, the site of the birthplace of Andrew Jackson was given to the people of South Carolina for development into a historical state park. Then, in 1953, by act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, a Historical Commission for Lancaster County was created with one of its major purposes to work in the establishment and maintenance of a State Park at the Andrew Jackson birthplace.

Realizing that the "Hermitage" represented and typified the adulthood of Jackson, the Historical Commission and State Park officials felt that the Andrew Jackson Historical State Park should endeavor to preserve for future generations a little of the Scotch-Irish pioneer environment that produced such frontier individualists as Andrew Jackson.

With this idea foremost in mind, plans were advanced to design and build a series of typical pioneer structures that could have been found in the Lancaster section of the South Carolina up-country between 1750 and 1850. It was thought that such structures as a frontier style blockhouse, a rustic tavern, a blacksmith's shop, a cooper's shop, etc., as well as a picnic shelter and other park necessities, might be built. By 1955, through the efforts of the State Forestry Commission, sufficient funds were secured to complete construction of a museum and caretaker's residence, a picnic shelter and picnic and parking areas.

The museum and caretaker's residence was designed by Joe Croxton, architect and chairman of the Lancaster County Historical Commission. The building, a replica of the frontier blockhouse, is of long construction with a heavy second story extension.



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<http://archive.org/details/andrewjacksonhis00unse>

As the first building neared completion, an Acquisition Committee was appointed to secure exhibits for the Museum. Through the active work of this Committee and other interested individuals a small collection of articles and furnishing of the "Jackson Era" has been placed in the Museum. This collection includes a silvery lock of "Old Hickory's" hair; an original map of the Lancaster District from Mills' 1825 Atlas; two old Currier and Ives prints; a copy of a portrait of Jackson by Thomas Sully; a pair of old wafer irons; a spinning wheel; a miniature replica of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson by Clark Mills; bedroom furnishings; kitchen utensils; china and glassware; wool reel; etc.

In 1959, Mrs. C. A. Sisson, Lancaster artist, volunteered to prepare a group of sketches of articles desired for the Jackson Park Museum. It is hoped that through these sketches the graphic needs of the Museum will be brought to the attention of those who desire to aid in the preservation of South Carolina's glorious Revolutionary and Ante-Bellum up-country history.

The needs of the Museum, as the following pages of sketches will show, are many. A few of the items shown may, in our modern world, be so unusual as to warrant some words of comment as to their usage. For example, the BELLOWS, (see sketch of kitchen fireplace, lower left side of fireplace) once a necessity of the frontier household, all but vanished from the Southern scene with the advent of the sulfur matches. The pear-shaped bellows, usually made of highly decorated leather, was used to force air on to the dying embers in the open fireplace to rekindle the flame.

Another rather unusual item of the colonial home was the BETTY (a puritan term for "household") LAMP. This lamp (see page on lighting) was a primitive means of illumination. The lamp was composed of a shallow iron vessel hung by a chain with a wick inserted in oil - usually whale, fish or bear oil. By 1810 the Betty Lamps had given way to the ARGAND LAMP, the first oil lamp scientifically constructed. The Argand Lamp, named for its inventor Aime Argand of Geneva, had a tubular wick which allowed air to circulate inside as well as outside of the flame. This lamp introduced the usage of the glass chimney into the field of illumination, which, with a few alterations, was used down to modern times.

The TRUNDLE BED (see page on Bedsteads) was another interesting object of the frontier household. Because of the lack of space in the homes, many of the beds were lower in height than the normal beds and were equipped with wheels or casters that they might be pushed under the higher bed when not in use. The term trundle is derived from the teutonic word "trondeler" which means "to roll".

The BED SMOOTHING BOARD served a dual purpose in the backcountry society. Not only was it used to smooth the large feather beds, but when a young man presented a smoothing board to a young lady it was a sign he intended to propose marriage.

While iron served as the basic material for kitchen and fireplace utensils, the table utensils in the early pioneer home were, to a large extent, PEWTER. In fact, the hundred years period between 1750 and 1850 saw the greatest production of pewter goods. Boston early became the center of pewter manufacture in America. However, many frontier families had their own plate molds for casting pewter plates (see sketches on pewter and silver, page 8). Generally a mixture of tin, as a base metal, and lead, copper or brass in various proportions, formed the colonial formula for pewter.

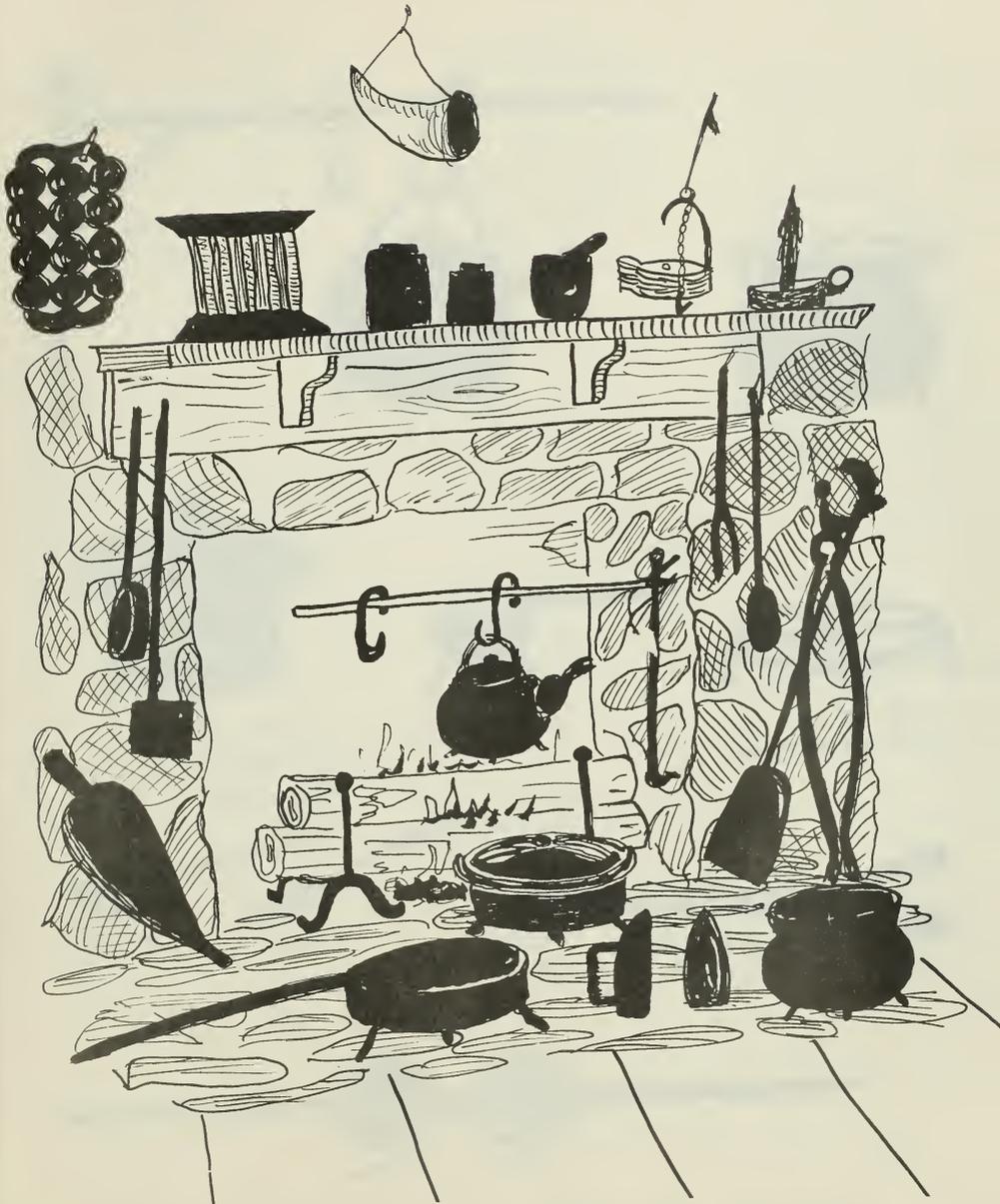
Those who either could not afford or because of their isolation could not acquire the pewter ware used wooden utensils. Many of the wooden utensils - especially the bowls, trenchers and cups were carved by hand from burl, the knotted growth on old trees. Later, burl was to be used by cabinet makers of the South to produce one of the finest veneers for furniture.

These, of course, are but a few of the many unusual items that were used daily by the frontier Waxhaw families of the late eighteenth century. We hope that by presenting these sketches many patrons will be inspired to contribute articles to make Andrew Jackson Park, South Carolina's first historical state park, a show place for the State, the South and the Nation.

Lancaster, S. C.
April 1960

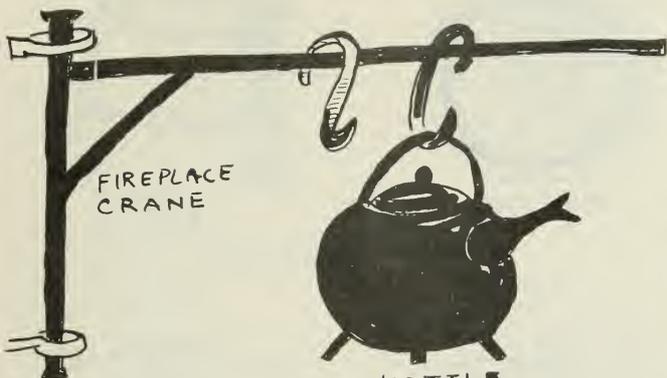
Note: The sketches on the following pages were drawn by Mrs. C. A. Sisson of Lancaster, S. C.

KITCHEN FIREPLACE



ANDREW JACKSON HISTORICAL STATE PARK, LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

IRON UTENSILS



FIREPLACE
CRANE



KETTLE



POT



COVERED POT
ROLLED EDGE OF
TOP HOLDS COALS



SMALL
POT



POT REST OR
WARMING RACK



DIPPER

LADLE

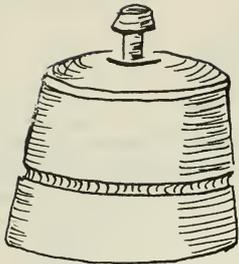


PIPE LIGHTER
FOR LIFTING A HOT COAL FROM
FIRE



WAFER IRON

WOODEN UTENSILS

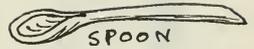


SIDE

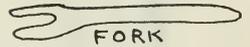


BOTTOM

BUTTER MOLD



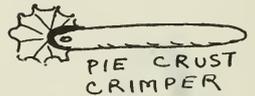
SPOON



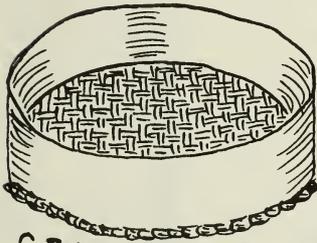
FORK



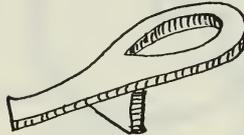
SCOOP



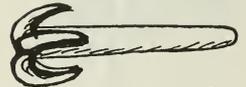
PIE CRUST CRIMPER



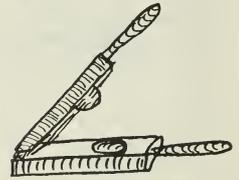
GRAIN SIEVE
WOVEN RUSH BOTTOM



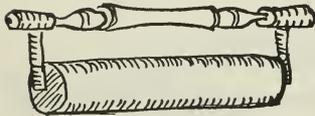
BOOT JACKS



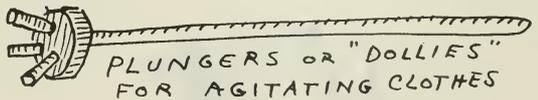
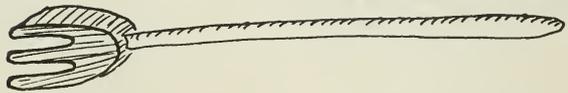
EGG BEATER



LEMON SQUEEZER



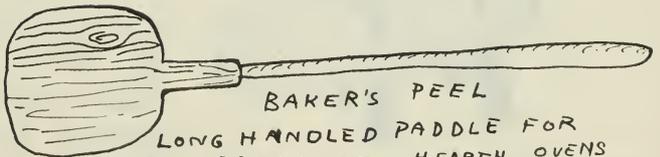
ROLLING PINS



PLUNGERS OR "DOLLIES"
FOR AGITATING CLOTHES



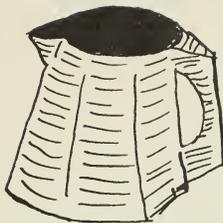
BOWL
MADE IN MANY SIZES



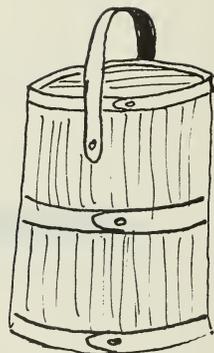
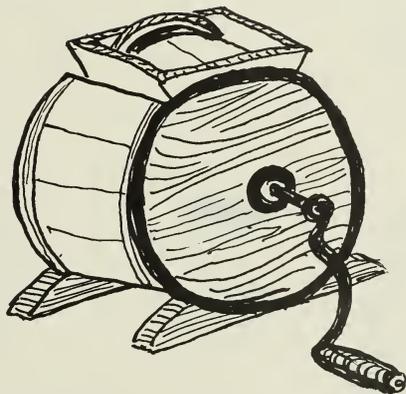
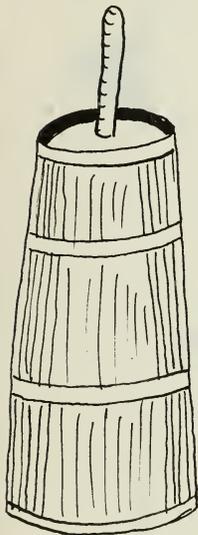
BAKER'S PEEL
LONG HANDLED PADDLE FOR
SLIDING BREAD INTO HEARTH OVENS



MORTAR AND PESTLE
USED FOR GRINDING
CORN INTO MEAL



MEASURES

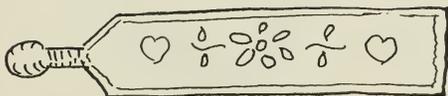


CHURNS

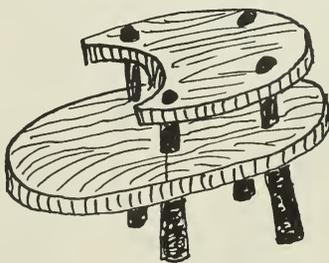
HUTCH
OR
BUCKET
USED FOR FLOUR,
SUGAR, ETC.



DOUGH TRAY

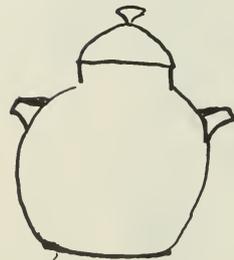
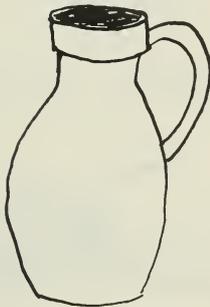


BED SMOOTHING BOARD
YOUNG MEN MADE THESE
AS A SIGN THEY WERE
GOING TO PROPOSE



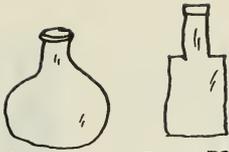
TWO LAYER MILK STOOL

EARLY POTTERY



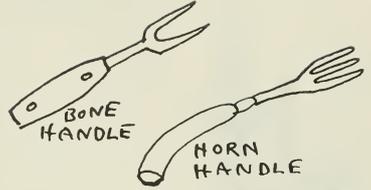
MADE OF RED AND BUFF
SLIPWARE, GRAY AND BROWN STONEWARE -
SOME DECORATED - SOME PLAIN

MISCELLANEOUS

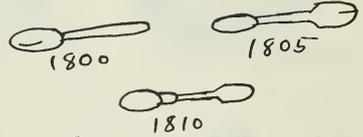


BOTTLE SHAPES

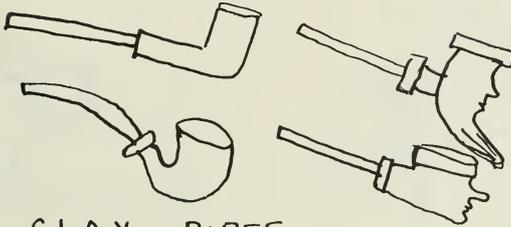
WINE BOTTLES - CLEAR
 GIN BOTTLES - GREEN
 ALE BOTTLES - BROWN
 WHISKEY - GREEN AND BROWN



FORKS



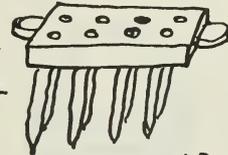
SILVER SPOONS



CLAY PIPES



CANDLE DIPPER



CANDLE MOLD
 TIN



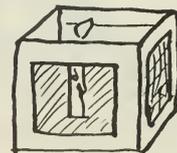
TIN COFFEE POT



RAT TAIL HINGE



POTTERY BETTY LAMP
 18th CENTURY



WALL LAMP



CAMPHENE LAMP
 1825-1830

LIGHTING



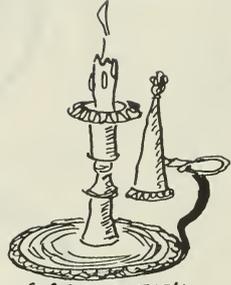
CANDLESTICK
SILVER OR BRASS



POTTERY OR
CHINA
CANDLESTICK



SPIKED CANDLESTICK
SPIKE STUCK IN WALL



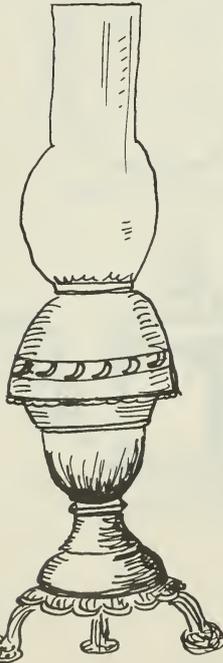
CANDLESTICK
WITH SNUFFER



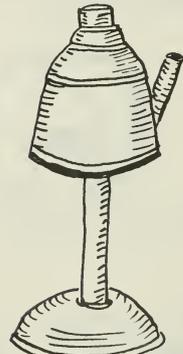
PEG LAMP TO FIX IN
CANDLESTICK-1790



PUNCHED-TIN
LANTERN-18th CENTURY



ARGAND LAMP-1810



TIN WHALE OIL
LAMP - 1800-1850



BETTY LAMP



CANTING OR SELF-
TILTING LAMP-1790
(IRON)

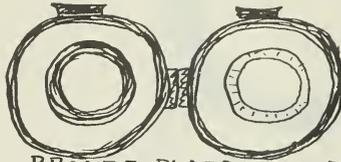
PEWTER AND SILVER



GRADUATED PEWTER MEASURES



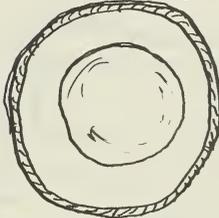
PORRINGER - 18th Century



BRONZE PLATE MOLD FOR
CASTING PEWTER PLATES (RARE)



QUEEN ANNE TEAPOT
1748



PEWTER PLATE



CUP & CUP PLATE



SILVER TEAPOT - 1820



CLASSIC TEAPOT
SILVER - 1800 - 1812



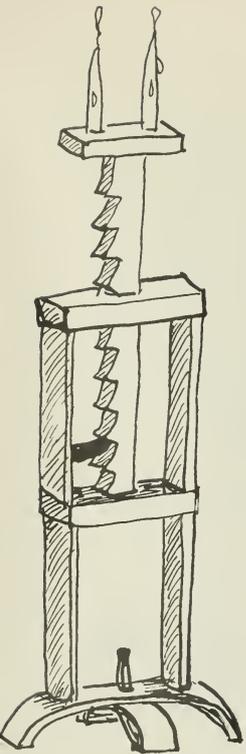
SILVER
WATER PITCHER
1807 - 1830



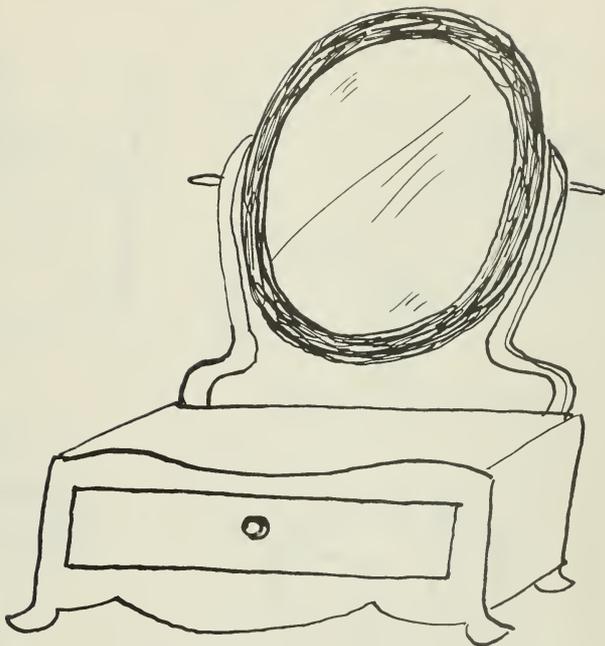
FOOTED SILVER BOWL
1810



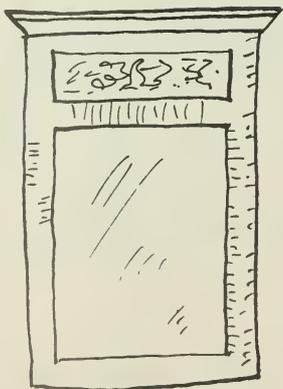
SILVER TEA CADDY
1810



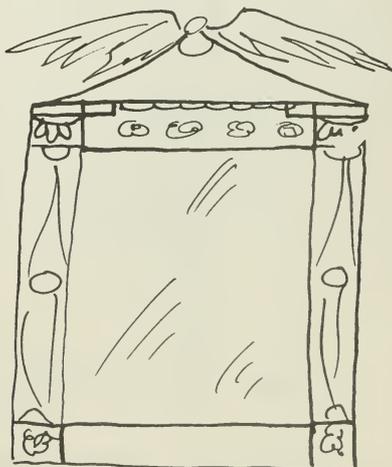
CANDLE STAND
(FLOOR LAMP)



DRESSING MIRROR
1790-1810

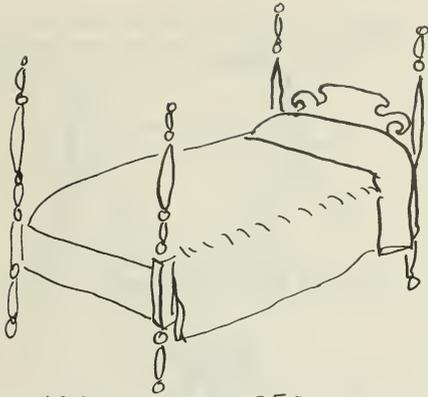


1812 TRUMEAU MIRROR

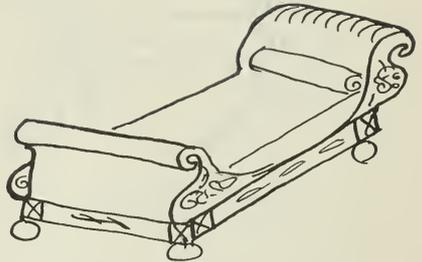


1830 EAGLE MIRROR

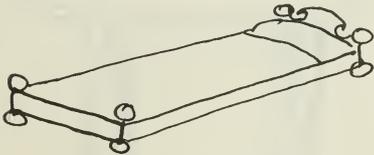
BEDSTEADS



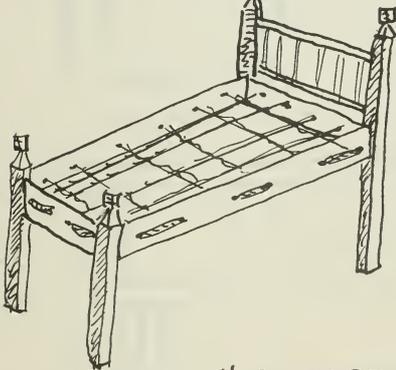
1840 EMPIRE BED



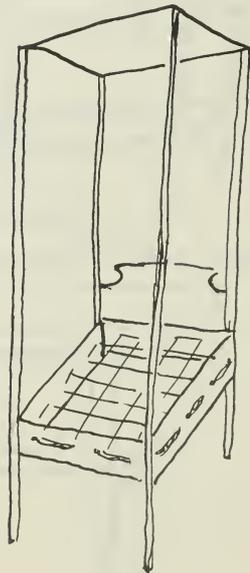
1830 SLEIGHT BED



TRUNDLE BED

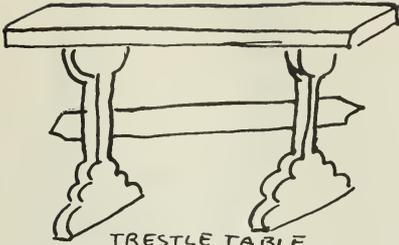


ROPE BED- 18th CENTURY

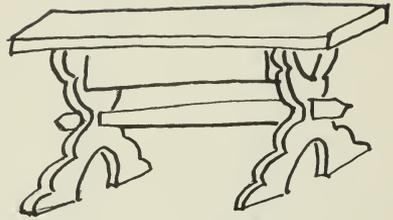


PENCIL POST BED

TABLES



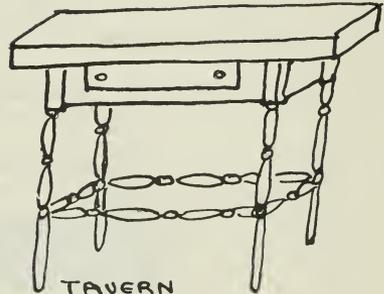
TRESTLE TABLE
ONE OF EARLIEST AND SIMPLEST
AMERICAN TABLES



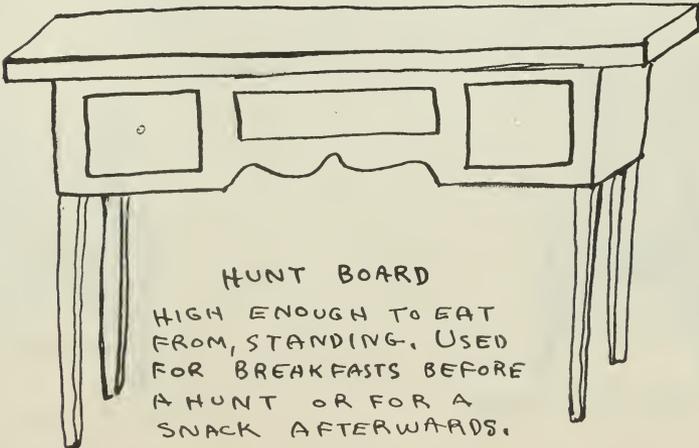
SAWBUCK TABLE



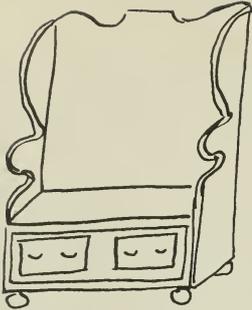
LAZY SUZAN



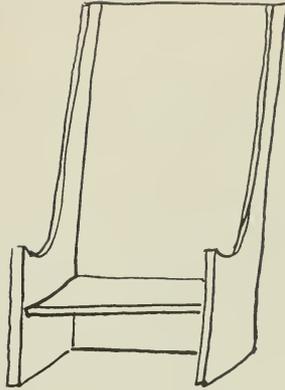
TAVERN
TABLE
HAD BOTH OVAL AND RECTANGULAR
TOPS



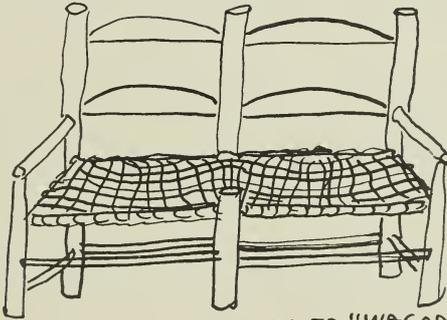
HUNT BOARD
HIGH ENOUGH TO EAT
FROM, STANDING. USED
FOR BREAKFASTS BEFORE
A HUNT OR FOR A
SNACK AFTERWARDS.



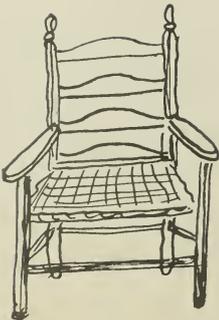
COTTAGE SETTLE
1835



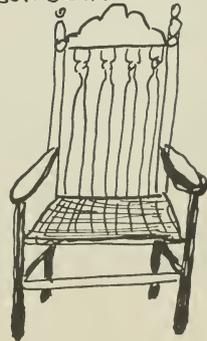
HIGH BACK SETTLE



TWIN CHAIR - CALLED "WAGON SEAT"



SLAT BACK CHAIR



BANNISTER BACK CHAIR

ANDREW JACKSON HISTORICAL STATE PARK

Andrew Jackson Historical State Park, located ten miles north of Lancaster, South Carolina, on U. S. Highway 521, on the north side of Waxhaw Creek, is centered in an area rich in pioneer history and in the life of the frontier wilderness of upper South Carolina.

The State Park is named for Andrew Jackson, who was born March 15, 1767 about 100 yards north of the park museum building. Here stood the home of James Crawford and his wife Jane. The Crawford home offered refuge to Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, sister of Jane, where she journeyed from Twelve Mile Creek a few days after the death of her husband, to give birth to her third son. Thus, there was born on the eve of the Revolution, a boy who was destined to become President of the United States and one of the most colorful figures in the annals of our history.

The plantation home of James Crawford, where Jackson was born, has long since disappeared. However, construction of buildings in the state park is patterned after the architecture of Andrew Jackson's time, and reflects the customs of the Waxhaws and the frontier life and atmosphere of the period between 1750 and 1850.

A two-story museum building of block type design contains documents and exhibits. There is a picnic shelter for use of school groups and family gatherings.

Planned development of the park will take several years and will include a village street, complete with such structures as a tavern, a blacksmith shop, village pump, and other buildings all in a pattern of the times.

The historical marker, erected in 1928 by the Catawba Chapter D. A. R. of Rock Hill, may be seen on the area. It was maintained for several years by the Waxhaw Chapter, D. A. R. of Lancaster, before it was turned over to the state.

NEARBY POINTS OF INTEREST

Many visitors to the state park will want to see the famous Waxhaw Presbyterian Cemetery located about six miles south of the park, and having a history dating back to pioneer times. Markers have been erected for many historical men of upper South Carolina at the cemetery, including the grave of Andrew Jackson, Senior, father of the President, and his two brothers, Hugh and Robert.

Also of interest to visitors will be the old North Carolina-South Carolina cornerstone, erected in 1813, at the conclusion of the famous boundary line dispute between the two states. On the north side the cornerstone bears the description "N.C." and on the south side "S.C.", and on the west "1813". This point is about two miles south of the state park entrance and just east of U. S. No. 521.

