

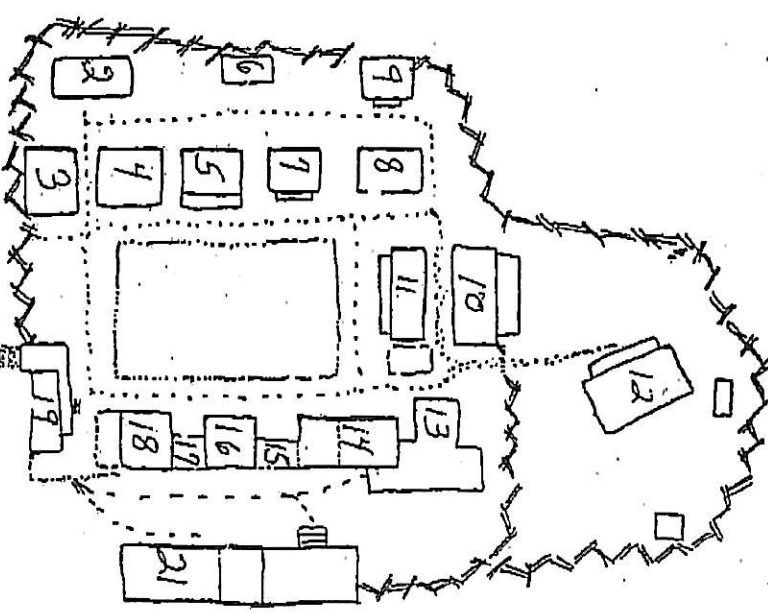
Fort New Salem

Salem West Virginia 26426

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Salem - Teikyo University
Salem, West Virginia 26426

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The information for this pamphlet was compiled and written by Sandra J. Fox, a Heritage Arts major from Fort New Salem. The information was gathered through references on file at Fort New Salem and also from the Harrison, Doddridge and Lewis County courthouses. A special thanks to Dorothy Bell Davis for her interest and help with this project.

THE MEETING HOUSE

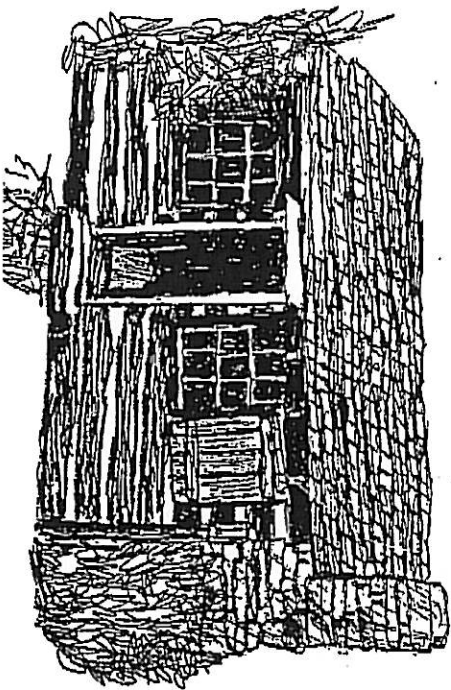
The Meeting House was a cabin donated by the Ford family. It originally sat on the Sadler Place off Big Flint in Doddridge County. In its natural surroundings, it housed different families through the years. The downstairs consisted of a great room used as a bedroom and living room and a kitchen across the back end of the cabin. A ladder on one wall led to the upstairs sleeping quarters. The hard cut stone for the fireplace was donated by the Denericks family at the turn of the century.

The cabin has been described by one of the former inhabitants as being very peaceful and cozy. The piece of property from which this cabin was removed was deeded to Joel Davis by John B. Floyd, the Governor of Virginia in 1850. To many people in this area, the property is still known as the Joel Davis Estate. The Salem Chapter of the DAR (Colonel William Lowther) financed the move and construction of the meeting house. As was necessary the dimensions of the logs from the house were changed to accommodate the building of the meeting house and the interior wood was used from the Greenbrier Seventh Day Baptist Church.

The staff of Fort New Salem elected to reconstruct this cabin as the meeting house. A meeting house was not only used as a place of worship, but also as town hall and school when teachers were available. Itinerant teachers would often travel through communities at different times and were paid to stay for awhile to teach the young. Schooling was not formal since farms were the most important part of family life, keeping the children at home for their labor. Winter was generally the best time for a child "to get schooling" as there was not as much work to be done during the cold months.

This building is representative of the small log churches established by congregations of various denominations throughout Western Virginia during the 18th and early 19th centuries. On Sabbath, which is observed on Saturdays by the Seventh Day Baptists who settled New Salem, the congregation would enter through the two doors in the rear of the meeting house. The doors were separate for a reason: the men entered and sat on the right side of the pews, while the women and children entered and sat in the pews to the left.

Women had very little interaction with the affairs of the church during this time period. The sermons themselves took up the majority of the day with socializing afterwards. Very often this was the only opportunity for neighbors to visit with each other and sometimes a church supper followed the services. On a more down note, church trials or churchings were held. Church records show that members of the New Salem Church were put on trial or churching for such activities as dancing and hoeing corn on the Sabbath. These "crimes" were punished by excommunication or a monetary fine.



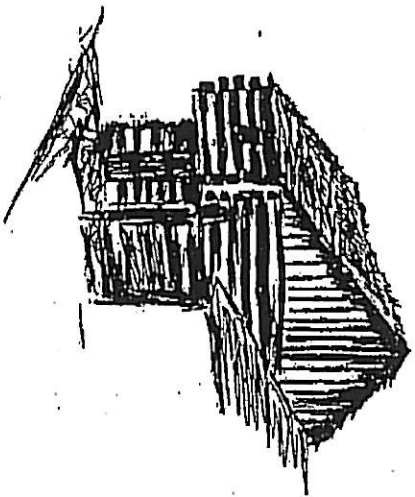
THE BLOCKHOUSE

The Blockhouse, fashioned after an English style blockhouse in Harrodsburg, KY, was reconstructed by the Salem National Guard. The only home militia to build a blockhouse since the War of 1812.

The logs from barns donated by Emma and Sarah Pitts were moved from Wolf Summit, Harrison County, for the bottom and the logs for the upper portion which are more squared, larger and longer, were donated by Conrad Seese in Doddridge County. The title search shows that in 1853 the lower portions were owned by Thomas and Harriet Hill who lived in Doddridge County.

The original Blockhouse was constructed just prior to the arrival of the main body of the Salem settlers in 1792. The building was built for the protection of the settlers in case of an Indian attack, which was possible until the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. On June 16, 1795, a great peace powwow began at Fort Greenville, now Greenville, Ohio. For more than six weeks General Anthony Wayne and his bluecoated officers held slow and stately negotiations with some 1000 Indian chiefs and warriors from 12 of the northern tribes. The amenities were observed, but the outcome was never in doubt. On August 3, 1795 the Indians signed the Greenville Treaty. For an annual payment of \$9500 plus \$20,000 worth of trinkets and trade goods they surrendered to the United States the entire southeastern corner of the Northwest Territory. When the settlers felt that danger was no longer present, the Blockhouse was used for corn storage. Early in the 19th century, the corn became infested with rats and the structure was buried to the ground. The original site of the New Salem Blockhouse is near the Seventh Day Baptist Church. A stone marker on church property tells the site of the blockhouse.

This Blockhouse is a typical style of several blockhouses that were built throughout the Appalachian Frontier during the 18th century. The second story being built larger than the first original with the designs of the early castle towers of Europe. This particular type of construction prevented an enemy from climbing up the walls of the structure. Most early blockhouses were built without any windows, having only slats large enough to fire a gun through.



PRINT SHOP

The Print Shop building came from Ell & Stella Walker's farm on Morgans Run in Doddridge County. The construction was sponsored by the Secret Family of Chatsburg. The building was a small log home. It would probably be identified as an Irish style country house, meaning that it was very typical of the houses being built by the Irish or Scotch farmers at that time. If it had been rebuilt according to its origin, it would have had a fireplace instead of the large window.

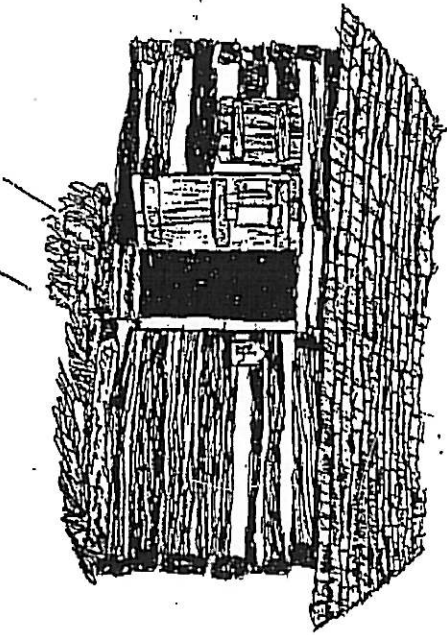
The Print Shop was an important part of the community, even though by the time the paper was printed and distributed, it was old news. The Print Shop at Fort New Salem has a recreated 18th century printing press donated by Willis G. Terlick and put together by former instructor Harold Reed.

The printing press itself came from humble origins, possibly from the development of the cider or cheese press. The first presses that came to this county came from England or Holland. They were usually called Common Wooden Press, English Common Press, and later when metal presses were used, all were referred to as the Old Wooden Press. In 1640, Stephen Daye did the first printing in Massachusetts. The Ben Franklin and Isaiah Thomas presses were similar in style.

The early shops were the center of activity for information. They did government printing, pamphlets, broadsides — anything for public information. They also printed newspapers and almanacs. These items reported new legislation governing the colonies, reports from newspapers in other cities and countries. (Freshet Advertis, both foreign and domestic), while broadsides could be printed when a new shipment of goods arrived, livestock strayed, apprentices ran away, or even when you were angered by your neighbor.

Shops stocked and sold: writing supplies, quills, ink, stationary (24 sheets is a quire), books, ledgers, and sometimes worked as the Post Office.

The activities of a print shop varied. They did engraving/printing — illustration, binding, marbling paper and sometimes paper making. The apprentice duties included: assisting the printer in the setting of type, locking up type, dampening paper for printing, operating the press, hanging paper to dry, trimming and folding dry printed items and paper for blank books for binding, mixing glue and printing ink, marbling paper, throwing type when a job is completed, composing items to print, binding and re-binding books, stitching pamphlets, wood engravings illustrations, fetching water for shop use, carrying wood, trimming and caring for candles in shop, and sweeping and assisting with all other chores to keep shop neat and clean.



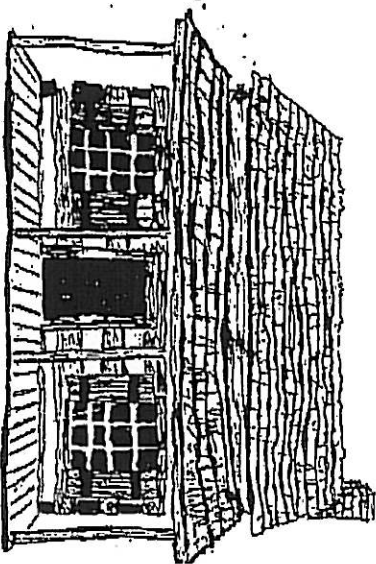
ANDREW MCINTYRE HOME

The Andrew McIntyre home or the Needlework Shop was given to Fort New Salem by Darryl Lathea of Long Run and was financed by Regina Caulfield. The deed search reveals this property was owned by Lloyd and Elizabeth Lowndes and Richard Lowndes in 1885. This story and a half house was probably built around the time of the Civil War. The size of the windows and the fact that upstairs would have been bedrooms helps to determine this time period. The downstairs most likely would have been one room as it is now. The chimney and fireplace is unique, built the old way without a smoke shelf. It was built with a straight throat that usually doesn't draw well. Sant Shahan did the masonry in this building. The flatwall cupboard in the home was donated by Lemmie Jones of the Bristol community.

Spinning was a chore delegated to girls and women. The men would shear the sheep in the spring and the wool was then picked or cleaned by all children, then carded and spun. It is much easier to spin wool "in the grease" or unwashed. Wool is very tight in Lincoln. Wool was spun on two types of wheels: a walking wheel, where it is said that the woman would walk as much as twenty miles in a day while spinning. The other type of wheel is a treadle wheel where the woman sits and works a treadle with her foot.

Flax was also grown for linen thread. It goes through a long process. Once the flax is harvested it is laid to rot or soak in water to break down the fibers. It then goes through a flax-brake to remove the woody portion from the plant and then it was combed. After this process you have a fiber that looks something like a horsehair, but spins into a linen thread.

Early in their life girls learned how to embroider, do crewel work, quilt and sew. One of the first projects for a girl to accomplish was to make a man's shirt. Samplers were made to display the embroiderer's skills. Beautiful quilts were created from many scraps of material, generally clothing

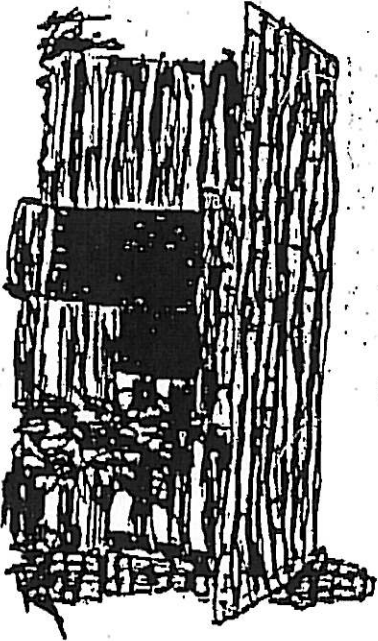


DELAH'S CABIN

This cabin was given to the Fort by Jean Rogers on Gregory's Run. This remnant building is an Irish style with the door and window side by side. The small cooking fireplace was built by George Pinkham and other fort students.

It was decided to call this cabin Deliah's cabin after some research disclosed the McIntyre's whose persons were added to the Needlemark Shop had been attended by a negro slave, "Dillia". The McIntyre's lived in Harrison County and were well to do. In the wills of Andrew and Pamela his wife, there was a listing of a slave girl by the name of "Dellia", hence Deliah's Cabin. She would have resided apart from the main home as the present placement depicts. When Andrew left "Dillia" to Pamela her worth was two hundred and seventy five dollars. "Dillia" was sold to Zaddock McIntyre after Pamela's death and her worth had increased to four hundred dollars. What happened to "Dillia" after that has not been determined.

These persons truly existed as research indicates but did not at any time actually inhabit the Needlemark (Andrew McIntyre Home) or Deliah's cabin.



THE APOTHECARY

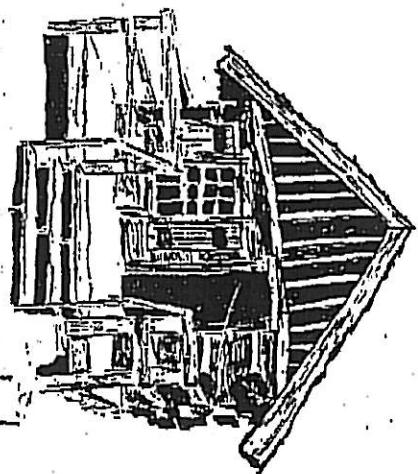
The Apothecary Shop was reconstructed from a remnant log house that was renovated to create this particular building. It was donated by the Francis Williams family on Patterson Road near Salem and financed by Dr. Burt Randolph and his wife Mary. The deed books trace this piece of property to 1838. The house in its original state was very unusual because the top part of the house was a v-saddlenotch and the bottom part of the house was dovetailed. The donors wanted to keep part of the house, so when it was reconstructed at the Fort, the logs were renovated. It is doubtful that a building specifically for this type of herbal science would have been part of the settlement, but the function carried on at present would have been prevalent throughout the area homes.

The apothecary was the local pharmacist. Very often the community just had a "yarb" woman who was well versed in the medicinal qualities of the local plants and tended to the people in the neighborhood.

Plants had to be gathered throughout their growing season and then dried for future use. A "yarb" woman would devote a great deal of time just stocking her store for the many months to come. The Apothecary Shop reflects the long hours of gathering with its many plants displayed for all visitors to see. The aroma from the plants can be very pleasing and enticing. Medicinal uses varied. "Prescription" plants and herbs were given in tea, applied as in a poultice, steeped in an alcohol base or made into a syrup. Many different parts of the plants were saved - leaves, roots, bark and flowers, very little was wasted. The gatherer also knew how to collect a plant so that it could continue to replenish itself and the source not be destroyed.

Uses you may recognize include wild cherry bark for a cough, white willow bark is the natural form of aspirin, yellow root was used for sore throats and other ailments and is the natural form of antibiotic Erythromycin. Plants for dyes were also collected such as sumac, yarrow, waltul, various grasses and poke berries.

It is not advisable for a novice to gather and experiment with the natural cures as many plants are toxic to the system and difficult to recognize.



THE OLD KITCHEN

The Old Kitchen was donated by Fred Zinn, Chester Zinn, Howard Powell and Furman O. Jarrett. It was originally located on Big Isaac Road near Melus in Doddridge County. The Secret family financed the reconstruction.

The Old Kitchen was a home in its natural setting and the logs were not only used for the Old Kitchen, but also for the construction of the Blacksmith Shop. The title search indicates the property was available as to when the Meek's purchased the property.

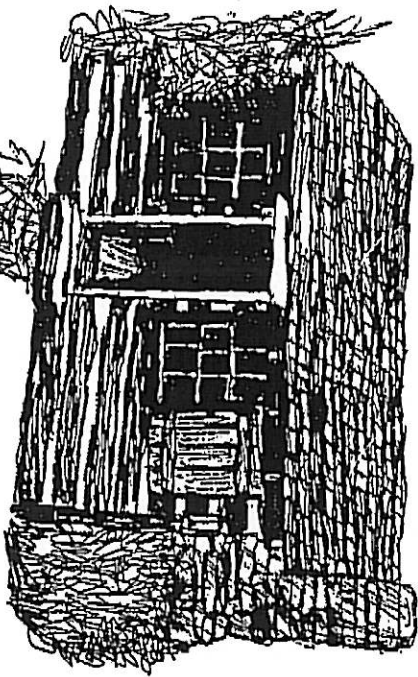
The Old Kitchen is used to interpret a typical family home. It probably would have housed 10 to 15 family members. The loom would not have been in the home, but is in this building for demonstration purposes. A bed would have been in that area of the cabin for the parents and if you look above, the ceiling has a ladder that drops down to give access to the loft. The loft would have been filled with straw, corn shucks, or if they were very lucky, feathers. More than one child slept on a tick, and during the colder weather would have had a tick to cover them as well.

As you can see, there are many dried foods hanging around the fireplace. Fresh vegetable and fruits had to be dried to be used during the months when they were not available. Corn was the main staple of their diet and was used in many ways.

The fireplace was the center of the home, providing heat, light and of course the only way to cook. There was a pot of stew or soup simmering continuously. This particular fireplace has a crane and a trammel which allowed the women to adjust the degree of heat to whatever they were cooking. Once the skill of cooking in the fireplace and on the hearth is mastered, it is no different from cooking on a modern stove.

Women aged in their appearance very rapidly. One factor was due to their hard way of living and another was working near the fire continuously. It sapped the moisture from their skin and they became wrinkled at an early age. Due to the strenuous lifestyle and the many children they bore, women did not have a long lifespan. It was common for men to marry several times during their lifetime and they generally married a younger woman.

We take clothing for granted. It is very easy to go to the store and get a new outfit and we have many sets of clothes. The settlers were lucky to have two sets of clothes as they were hand sewn from the yarn spun at home and then woven into cloth. Their clothes were used until they were very worn and then used for other purposes such as quilts or remade into smaller items of clothing. Nothing was wasted.



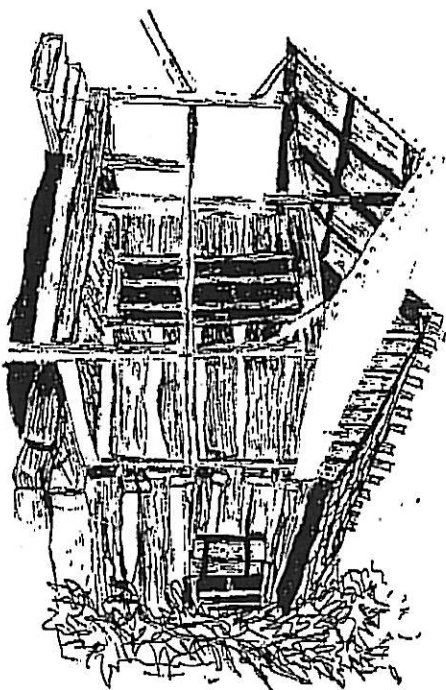
THE TIN SHOP

The Tin Shop was donated by Oris Reed of Hurst in Lewis County. The stone for the foundation was cut and dressed by Lafayette Marlon Reed. It was known as the "Wagoner House" and was a one room home with a sleeping loft and a fireplace in the center back. Additional handcut stone for the foundation was donated by Madie Spray Cole and Edmund Cole from on Fallen Timber, also a part of the St. Clara Colony.

A tinsmith was useful to the community in many ways. He would travel several months out the year selling the wares he had made and also "inker" or mend pots and pans.

Tinsmithing was a recognized industry in the early 19th century in the New England area. Tinsmiths to the Western Virginia area at that time were most likely from New England or Southern Virginia.

Fort New Salem is not always lucky enough to have a "inker" or tinsmith on hand, but many of the items that can be replicated are on display throughout the Fort and for sale in the Storehouse.

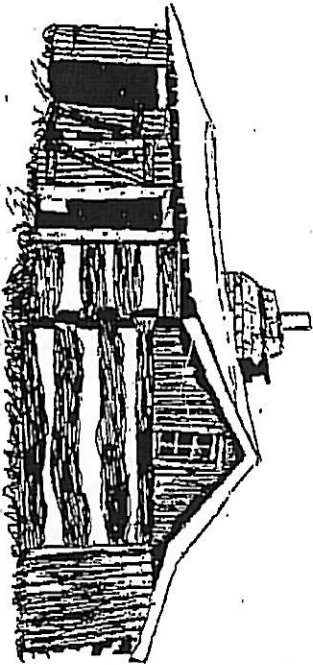


THE BLACKSMITH SHOP

The Blacksmith Shop was also reconstructed from the dwelling logs located on Big Isaac Road in Doddridge County donated by Fred Zim, Chester Zim, Howard Powell and Furnan O. Jarrett. Early equipment used in the Blacksmith Shop predated the Civil War and was donated by the Fitzwater family of Beverly, WV. The building reconstruction was financed by the German family of Clarksburg. The property this building came from dates in the deed book to Truman Mason in 1925 who purchased it from Martin and Ellen Meek, but no date was available on record for the Meeks.

Today when people think of a blacksmith they think of a person who shoes horses. The blacksmith during this time period was far more important to the community than just making shoes for horses. He made a variety of implements for the fireplace such as cranes, hooks, pokers and did repair work on the iron kettles that were used for cooking. Hinges and door hasps were also part of his wares.

Blacksmithing was not an easy job. It required a great deal of strength and endurance. Most "smilings" had an apprentice who would pump the large bellows to keep the fire at the required temperature. The pieces of iron were placed within the fire and heated to the desired temperature to work the metal. The blacksmith could tell by the glow of the metal as to the correct temperature for working. Generally a red heat was the ideal temperature. If it became white hot, it would flake off too much. Once the piece of iron was heated properly, the blacksmith took it to the anvil where he quickly started his work. It usually had to be returned to the forge many times to be reheated until the piece was finished. When the piece was completed, it was frequently immersed in water to cool the iron and strengthen the molecules within.

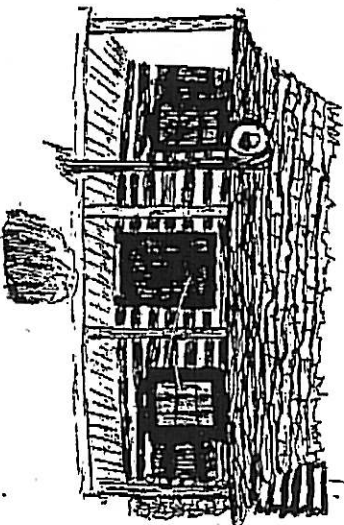


THE BASKET SHOP

This cabin was donated by Everett Ross of Maple Lake in Harrison County. The financing was provided by Mr. & Mrs. Jack Weber of Smithsburg.

Fashioned after the Lincoln cabin in Springfield, Illinois, this cabin is made of round log and has a very interesting feature in the chimney which is a wad and daddle chimney or mud and stick. The basket is that every spring a small child that could fit through the chimney was pulled through so that the mud could apply well mud to the cracks and holes to prevent the house from burning.

Baskets were a very important item to the settlers. They were used for many purposes in the same ways that we use bags and boxes. They required a lot of work to make, but were durable, light weight and sturdy for years. First a bluish free white oak would be felled - not an extremely big tree - maybe a girth of eight to ten inches. The bark would be removed and the wood itself would be pulped into strips and smoothed out on a shaving horse. The wood is best if kept pliable and sometimes is soaked in water to make the basket weaving easier. The splints are then woven very tightly to the the desired shape and height, a rim and handle is then added. If you own such a basket it is recommended to soak it at least once a year to keep them from drying out and splintering apart.



THE FARM HOUSE

The Farm House was owned as a residence house by James Diamond on Big Flint in Doddridge County. It is unique because of its round log construction depicting a slightly older time period in its original construction. It was the first structure to be totally completed at Fort New Salem and was built by Kenneth Hulm and the Fort students at that time (1872) primarily George Pinkham, Kenneth Hulm and his wife Mary also financed the construction of this building in memory of Roy and Cara Randolph, her parents. The land this building was removed from was traced by deed to Hiram Coparty in 1863.

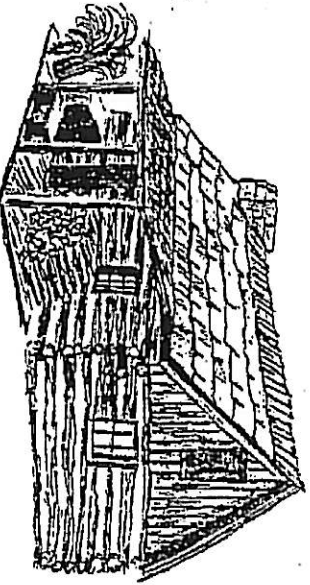
The Fort also elects to use this farm house as a residence as it once was to give one the feeling of family life, the downstairs being used as a total family living and working center as well as sleeping quarters for the parents. The upstairs would have been used as a drying area, storage area and sleeping area for the older children. The very young children would have been kept close to their mother.

The fireplace was essential for survival and the center of the household. It provided heat in the colder months, light, and of course as a way to cook. A fire would burn continuously, even in the summer months so that meals could be prepared. During the summer some activities that revolved around the fireplace could take place outside, such as candle making, soap making, laundry, dyeing and other such chores.

Students actually lived in this building to recreate the life and style of the times. They quickly learned that while it may seem like fun, in reality it was hard work and living was tough. They raised their animals and crops and had to prepare them as well for their meals. Clothing had to be made and then hand washed with lye soap. Candles had to be dipped. It seemed like every day must be a preparation for another and that is exactly how it had to be. Procassination left you with little to live with.

Families were so important. They relied on one another for each skill or skills that one could lend to the household. The concept of team work is nothing new today. Children were a great asset to the family, even the youngest could pick up potatoes or drop seeds into a furrow. Food was a year round chore. In the spring fresh greens, wild vegetables and fruits were gathered and stored or preserved in some manner. The garden was tended to and as much as possible was grown and harvested for the long winter months. Meat was also preserved by drying, smoking and salting.

Young boys worked with their fathers planting and harvesting crops, building cabins, hunting, skinning. Even weaving was a man's trade. Girls worked closely with their mothers preparing food, attending children, gardening, spinning and sewing. Some women kept kitchen gardens or herb gardens just outside the cabin, so that they could have some fresh vegetables and herbs right at their fingertips.

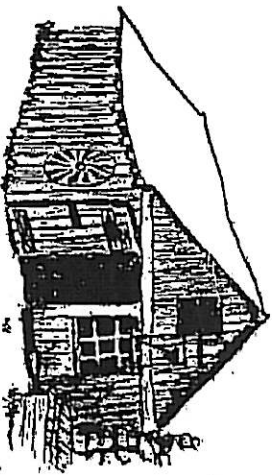


THE WOOD SHOP

The Wood Shop was created from a log barn donated by Raymond Robinson on Big Battle in Doddridge County. The financing was supplied by the Clarksburg Jaycees. Mr. Robinson used the barn as a blacksmith shop.

The Wood Shop houses a treadle lathe which would have been run by an apprentice. The lathe would be used to turn or form splindles, handles or intricate pieces. A knife or chisel would have been used to cut the pattern into the wood.

Wood was used for everything; heat, shelter, cooking and furniture. Many tools were created from wood, such as several types of rakes, brooms and handles to fit an axe or knives. Storage bins were fashioned from hollow tree trunks with a bottom and lid, wooden bowls were carved out. Furniture, very often plain but very durable and sturdy was made - tables, cupboards, chairs. To respect them closely was to see a real work of art. Today we glue, nail and screw everything together. Years ago furniture was pegged and notched to have corners and edges meet and meld a beautiful union.



THE GREEN TREE TAVERN

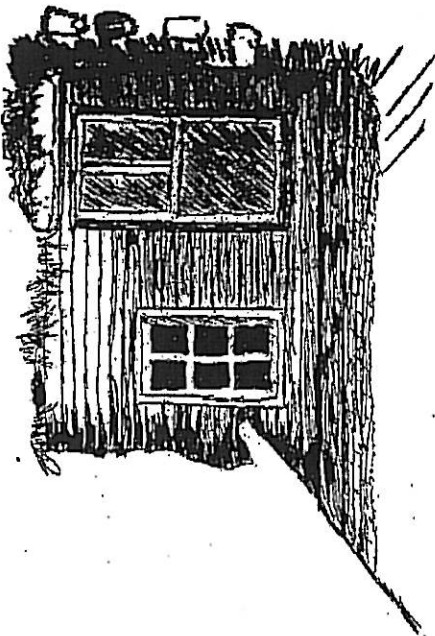
The Green Tree Tavern was donated by Mr. & Mrs. William Keister and financed by Robert Williams. It was originally the John Righler home and also known as the Cyrus Ross Home that was part of a 2000 acre farm in the 1790's. The building stood on Saltwell Road in Harrison County near Interstate 79. The building is a V notch construction unlike most of the other Fort buildings that used a dove tailed notch.

The Green Tree Inn is named after an early 18th century tavern in Clarksburg, VA, owned by D. Hewes. The original Green Tree Inn was destroyed by fire. New Salem did have a tavern that is believed to have been run by Peter Randolph and would have been built shortly after the settlement's establishment.

The tavern served not only as a place for rest and food but as an information center. Local farmers and tradesmen would gather at the Inn to discuss news, gossip, politics and such. If a traveler from another area was there for the night, he was able to bring news from outside the local community.

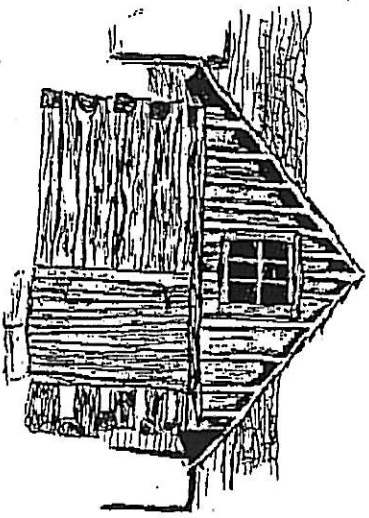
A traveler staying at the Inn probably would pay for bed, food and stable provisions for his horse. Sometimes just a space in a bed was rented for the evening. Sometimes a man just might sleep on the floor on a straw or hay mat. Often a man would pay more for his horses' keeping than his own. Sometimes the Inn would be the site for traveling entertainment such as musicians, jugglers, magicians and theater groups.

The Green Tree Inn is divided into two areas, the tap room and the keeping room. The tap room was the main gathering area while the keeping room was used for extra space if needed. The tap room is heated and lighted by a large walk in fireplace. When it is very cold you may observe that it can be too hot by the fireplace and uncomfortably chilly on the opposite side of the room. There is a stairwell that leads to the second floor that would have been used for sleeping rooms.



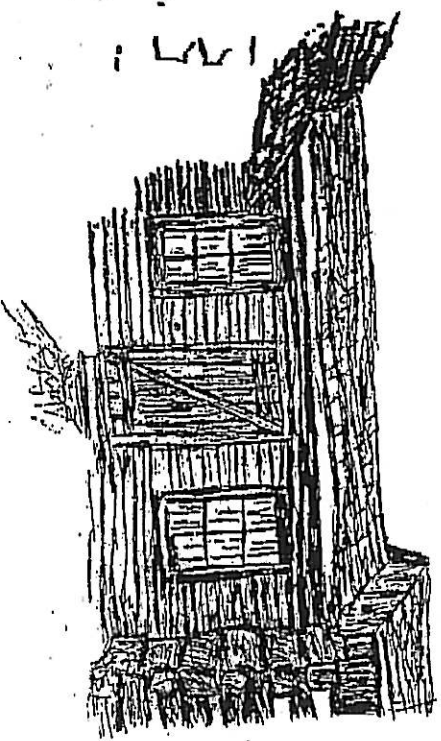
INN ANNEX

The Inn Annex was built from materials from the Seventh Day Baptist Church on Greenbrier.



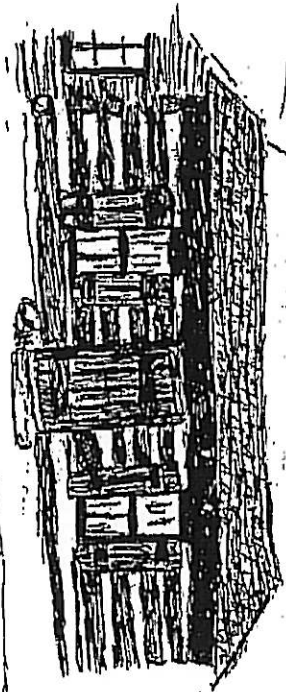
NEEDLE ART CLASSROOM

The Needle Arts Classroom was created from a remnant building donated by Dorthia Williams of Gregory's Run in Wilsonburg, Harrison County. The funding for this building was from Memorial gifts from family and students for deceased student Albert Burridge (1948 - 1973).



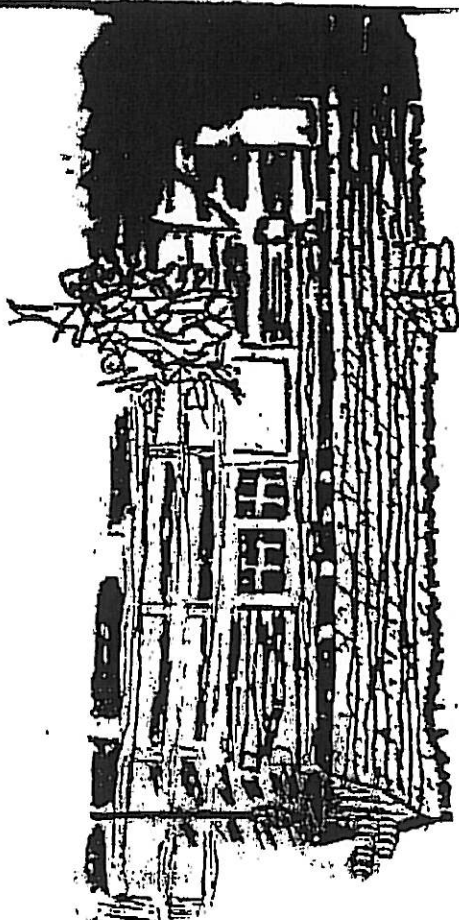
SPINNING ROOM

The Spinning Room was created from the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Greenbrier, Doddridge County. The church itself was moved elsewhere and it is the interior that was used from the church. This was also financed by Title 10.



WEAVING ROOM

The Weaving Room was donated by Dr. Louis May. The building was erected at Lake Floyd by Miller From and its first site is unknown. It was financed by Title 10.

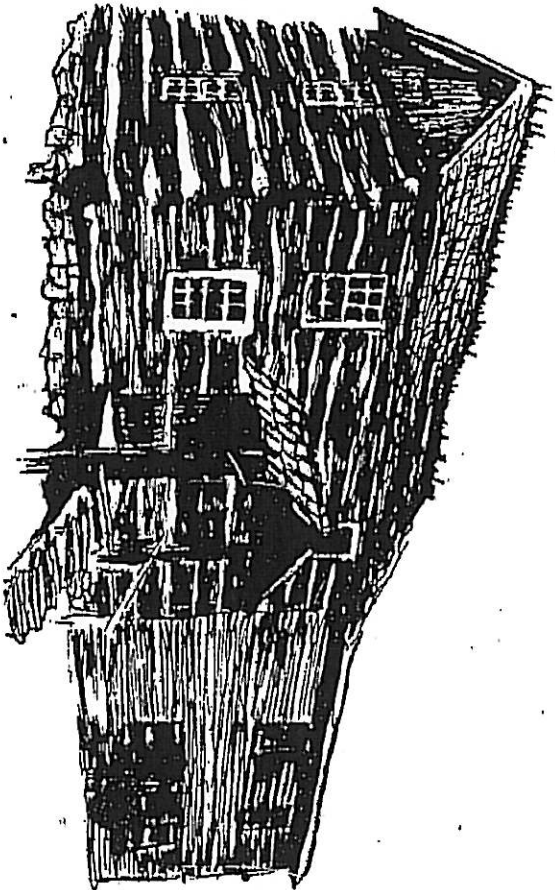


STOREHOUSE

STOREHOUSE

The Storehouse was donated by James Lowther. It was the former property of Luther Bond of Lost Creek on Mt. Clara Road in Harrison County. It was also the childhood home of Deann Hartley O. Bond of Salem College, now Salem-Tekyo University. The logs came from an original two-story structure and will book in the courthouse reveal a long history of this property passing through the Bond book and will book in the courthouse reveal a long history of this property passing through the Bond family. It dates to Levi Bond in 1867. This cabin is unique because German type structure has a two family fireplace or one that is located in the middle of the house. Originally, when the fireplaces were used, one could see that a large stone sea into a slot became the back wall of the fireplace and has a straight flue with no smoke throat. The fireplace and chimney were reconstructed in the Storehouse as they were in the original home.

The Storehouse or Trading Post was one of the first businesses to be established in any settlement. It would have provided various and sundry items for the settlers. Materials for clothing, candles of sugar wrapped in paper, flour, candles - items that were not easily obtained or made in the home. In many of the stores, a post office could be found as well.



PUBLIC RESTROOM

rd Foundation Grant enabled the public restrooms to be built.

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THE WEAVING ROOM

Weaving was one of the more important tasks that had to be accomplished. Without a weaver, there would be no fabric to make clothing. Weaving was considered a man's job and the weaver would travel from settlement to settlement with his loom in a wagon to weave the yarn into cloth.

The bigger loom in the Old Kitchen is one example of a barn loom. Today there are very many styles and sizes of looms to accommodate our lifestyle, but they still do the same job they did many years ago. The loom can be considered a type of machine even though they are manually used and if we think about the mills in New England for instance, we know that they can be run with a motor also.

The basis for weaving is very simplistic. The loom is warped and then the weft is passed through by use of a shuttle. The pattern can be very common, a simple tweed, or very ornate as evidenced in many coverlets.

Wool was used for the majority of the yarns spun by the women and often they used flax to make a linen thread. Together, the wool and the linen made a very durable cloth called linsey-woolsey.

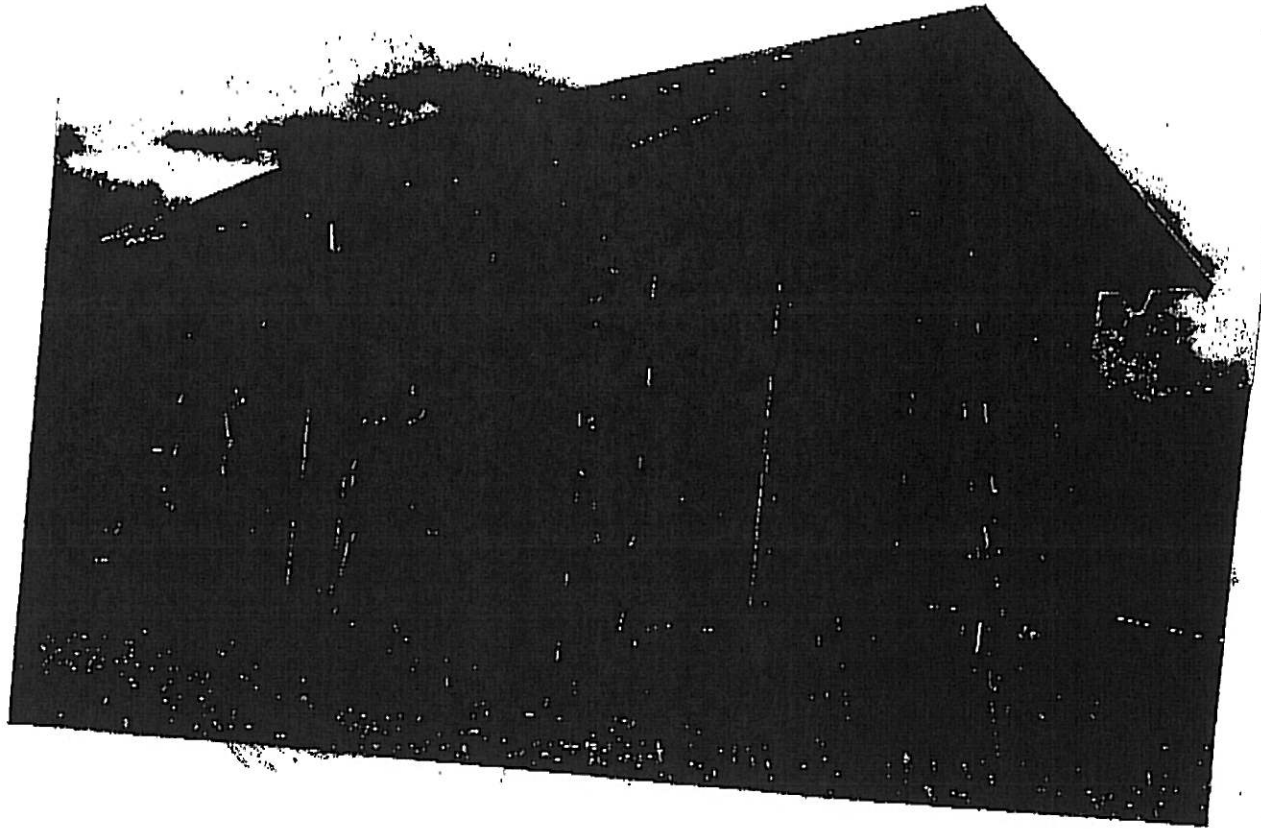
Fort New Salem
Buildings
Square Footage

	Greentree Inn: 16'x19' + 10'x14' (keeping room)	444 sq ft
	Print Shop: 19'x16'	304 sq ft
Quilting	Spinning Shop: 14'x7'	98 sq ft
	Weaving Shop: 23'x14'	322 sq ft
	Storehouse: 38'x18'	684 sq ft
	Blockhouse: 13'x13' (twice)	338 sq ft
Jelila's	Small Cabin: 13'x15'	195 sq ft
	Needlework Shop: 20'x15' (twice)	600 sq ft
	Apothecary: 14'x10'	140 sq ft
	Old Kitchen: 21'x14'	294 sq ft
	Basket Shop: 18'x14'	252 sq ft
	Blacksmithing: 21'x14'	294 sq ft
	Woodworking: 19'x15'	285 sq ft
Fice	Shulte House: 17'x26' (twice)	884 sq ft
	Meeting House: 18'x14'	252 sq ft
mHouse	Old Caretaker's: 18'x12' + 1/2 area (loft)	324 sq ft
Green	48'x83'	5,710 sq ft
		<u>3,984 sq ft</u>
		9,694 sq ft

\$5.50/sq ft/year

CABIN DONORS

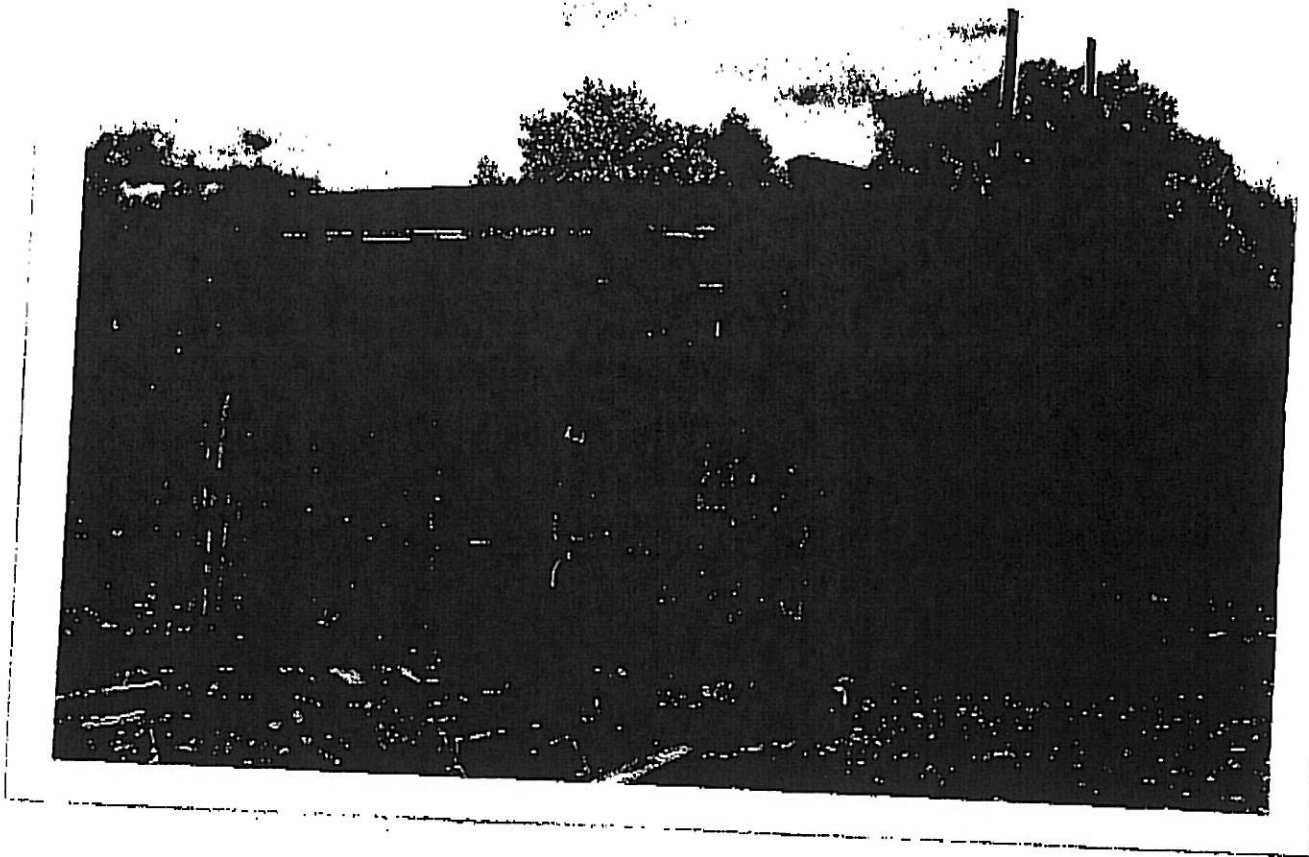
Lester Cleavenger	Brushy Fork	Basket Shop
Walker	Doddridge County	Potter's Shop (<i>Print Shop</i>)
David Lattea	Long Run	Needlework Shop
Conrad Seese	Doddridge County	2nd Floor Blockhouse
Emma and Sarah Pitts Fultz Barn	Wolf Summit	1st Floor Blockhouse
Francis Williams	Salem	Apothecary Shop
Fred Zinn, Howard Powell, Chester Zinn, Jarritt	Salem	Kitchen and Blacksmith Front
Ed Lowther Harley Bond Home	Mt. Clare-Lost Creek	Country Store and (<i>Storehouse</i>) Dry Goods Store
Raymond Robinson	Big Battle	Wood Shop
James Diamond	Big Flint	Resident House (<i>Farmhouse</i>)
William and Mary Kester Gype (<i>Ross House</i>)	Rt. 75, Bridgeport	The Inn
Gene <i>Rogers</i>	Gregorys Run	<i>Delila's Cabin</i>
Dorothea Williams	Wilsonburg	The Print Shop (<i>Library</i>)
May	Lake Floyd	The Weaving Shop
Everitt Ross	Maple Lake	The Leather Shop (<i>Basket Shop</i>)
Ted Underwood	Lake Floyd	



Court Office - Delila's Cabin

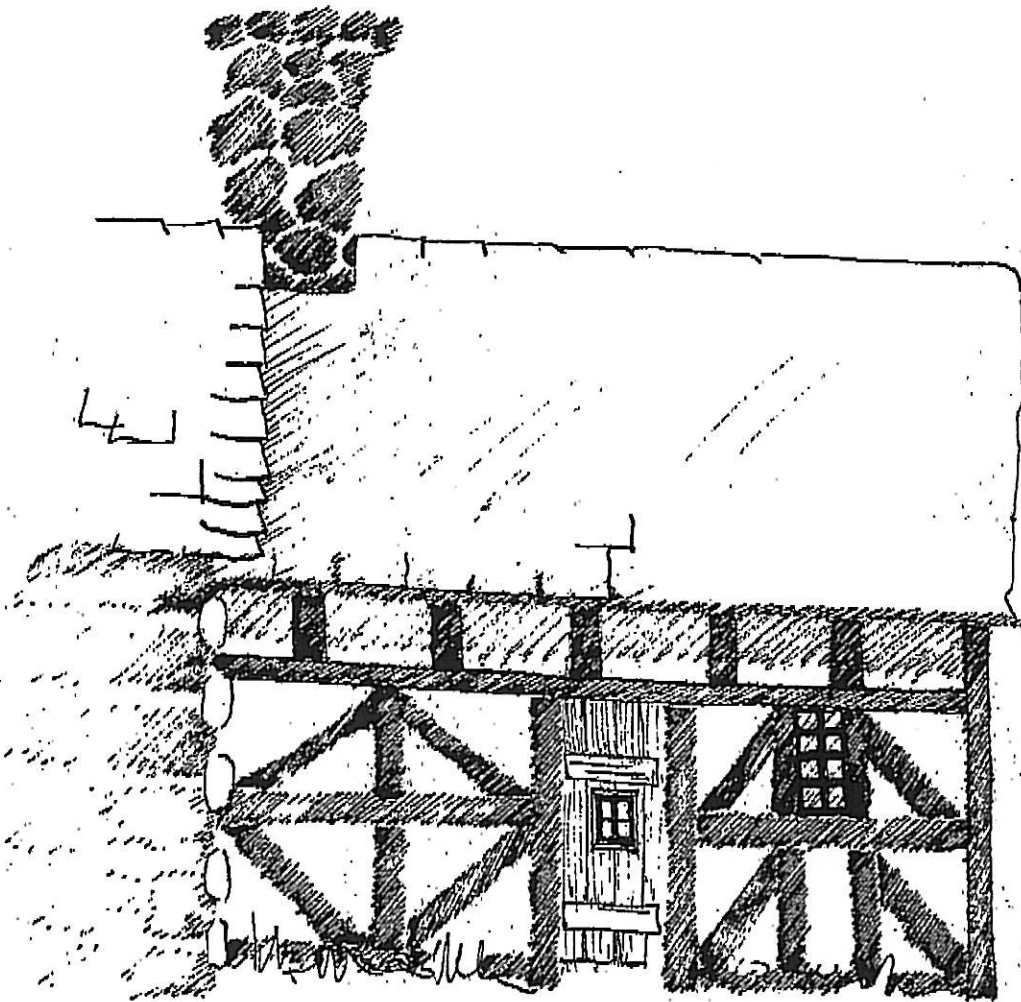
Most settlements had a headquarters building where elected officers saw to the problems of the settlers. Here, the court records, surveys, and land grants were kept and guarded for future generations.

Our office is to be used as a research library and headquarters for the Heritage Staff.



The Blockhouse

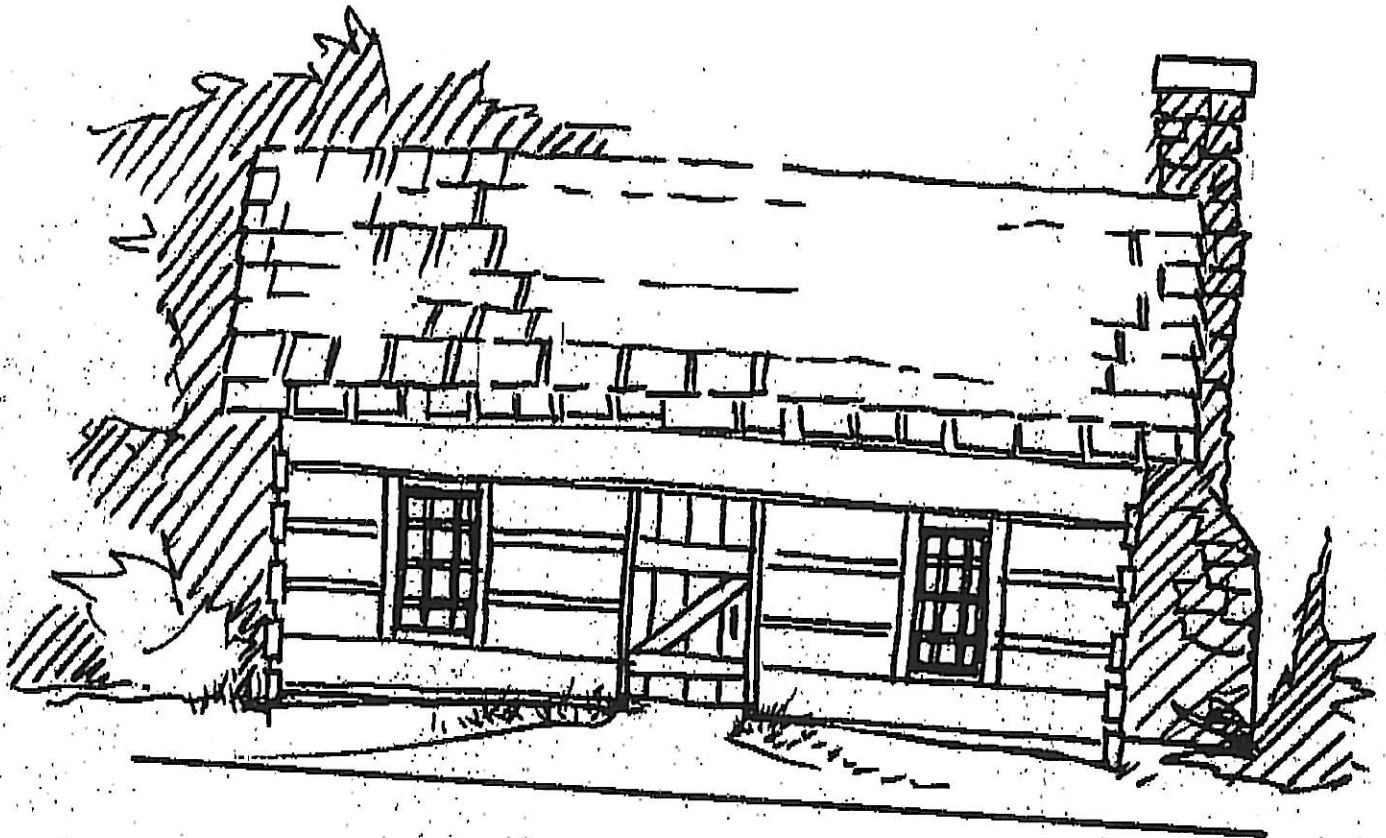
A symbol of the strength and the courage of the settler, the Blockhouse meant protection. This building will be used as an information center and museum. The logs are from a barn owned by Emma and Sarah Pitts of Wolf Summit. This barn was built by their grandfather before the Civil War, and is being reconstructed by the National Guard unit of Salem.



The Scullery (Never built)

The half-timber building, typical of Sixteenth Century England, was a type of structure found in early America. It is still used in modified methods in farm buildings. We feel this method should be a part of our display since the English were very influential in the settlement of the mountains.

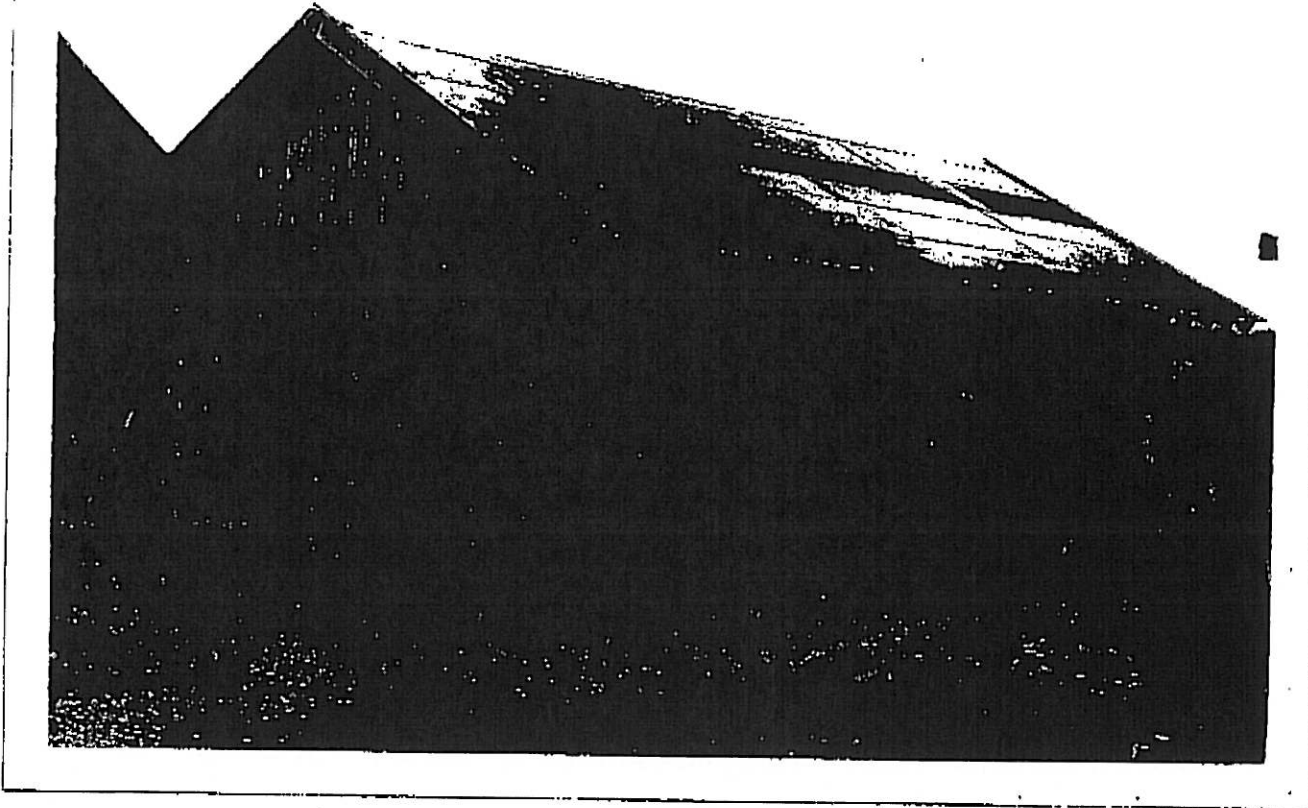
In this building, students will learn the necessary arts of candle making, soap making, and other household duties that their forefathers knew as every-day tasks. The Scullery is an annex of the Frontier Kitchen.



The Country Store (Store house)

The Country Store or Trading Post was one of the first businesses to be established in any settlement. The merchant offered hard-to-get items so cherished by the re-located English, Irish, and Scottish settlers. In many of these stores, a post office could also be found.

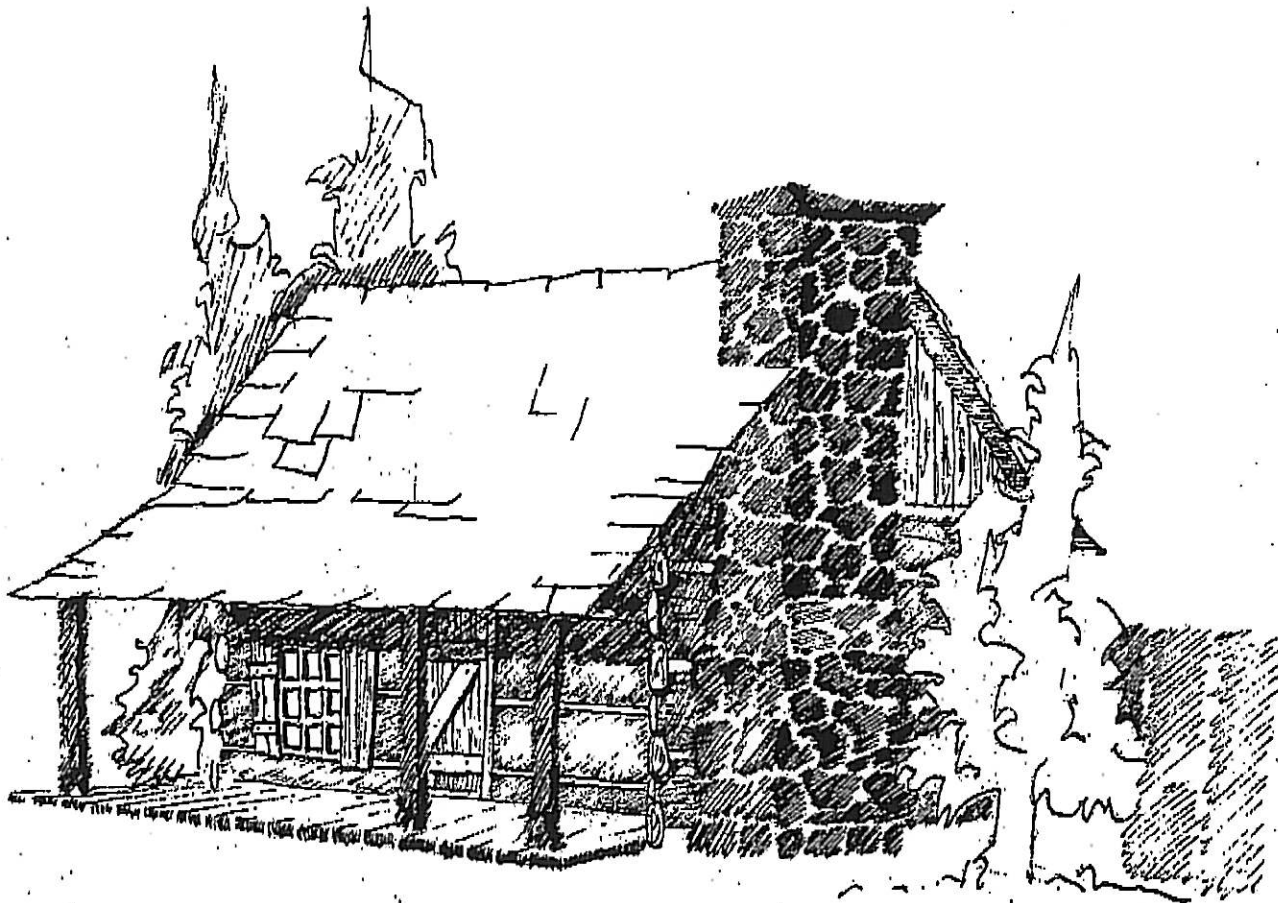
Such was the Lowndes Store of General Merchandise in Clarksburg. Therefore, this encouraged the Lowndes Bank to sponsor this building. It will be a museum and will stock items typical of the era that will be for sale.



The Kitchen

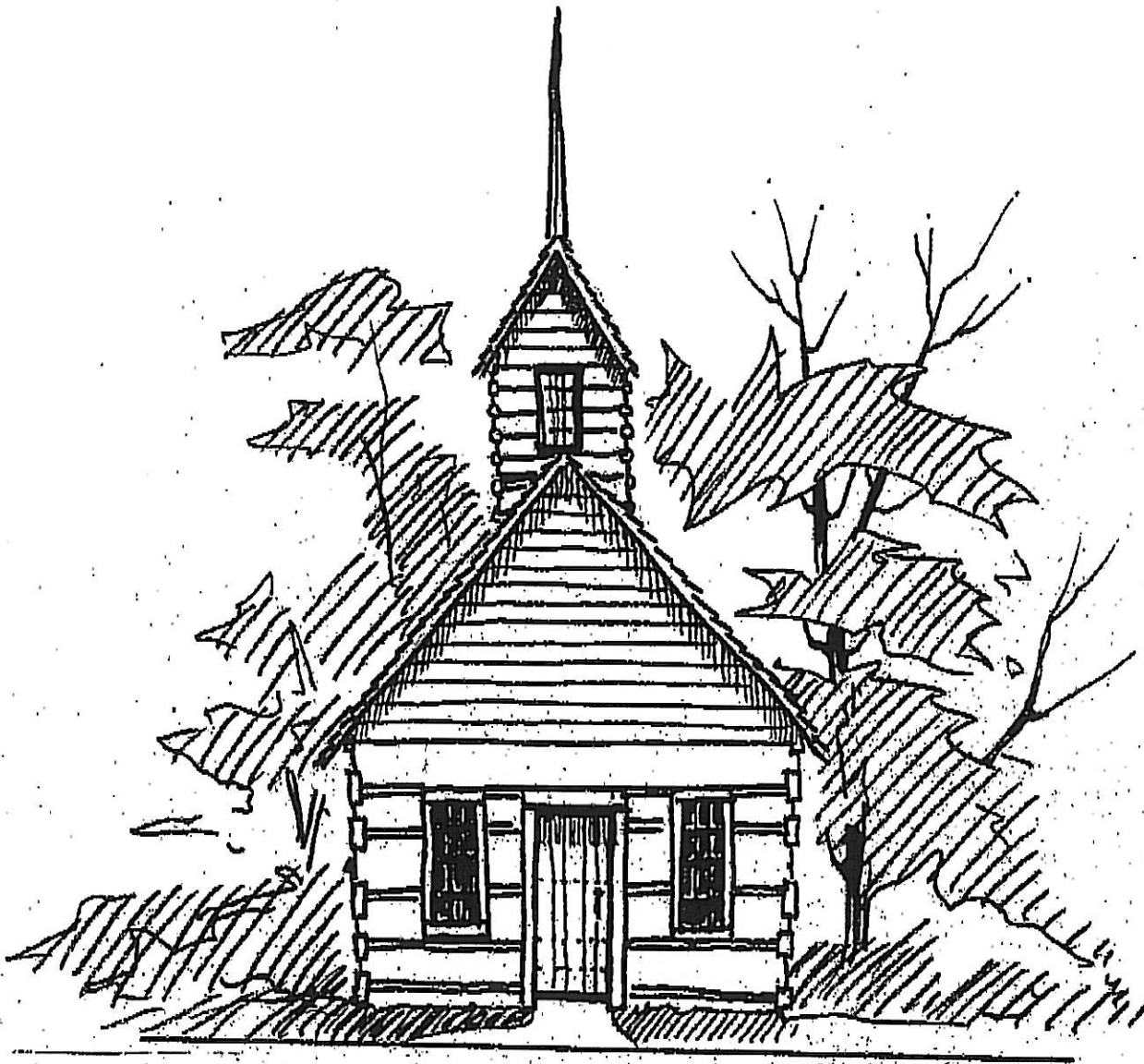
The center of all activity in the frontier cabin was the fireplace. The family depended on the wife to cook, sew, spin and care for their needs. Still, the whole family had to help to maintain life. With this in mind, the studies in the Kitchen will help our students understand the ways of their forefathers.

Howard Powell, Fred and Chester Zinn and E. Jerritt gave us this cabin which was originally located on the big Isaac Road in Doddridge County. The Cann Family of Clarksburg have pledged finances to construct the building.



The Dry Goods Store (Storehouse)
(Gift Shop)

There are few regions in the Country that have as many practicing craftsmen as are found in West Virginia. Many of these craftsmen need the encouragement and financial aid that can be given to them by allowing them the use of our gift shop as an outlet for their work. Through the cooperation of the Harrison County Homemakers who are sponsoring the financing of the building, we will be able to offer good mountain crafts to our visitors.

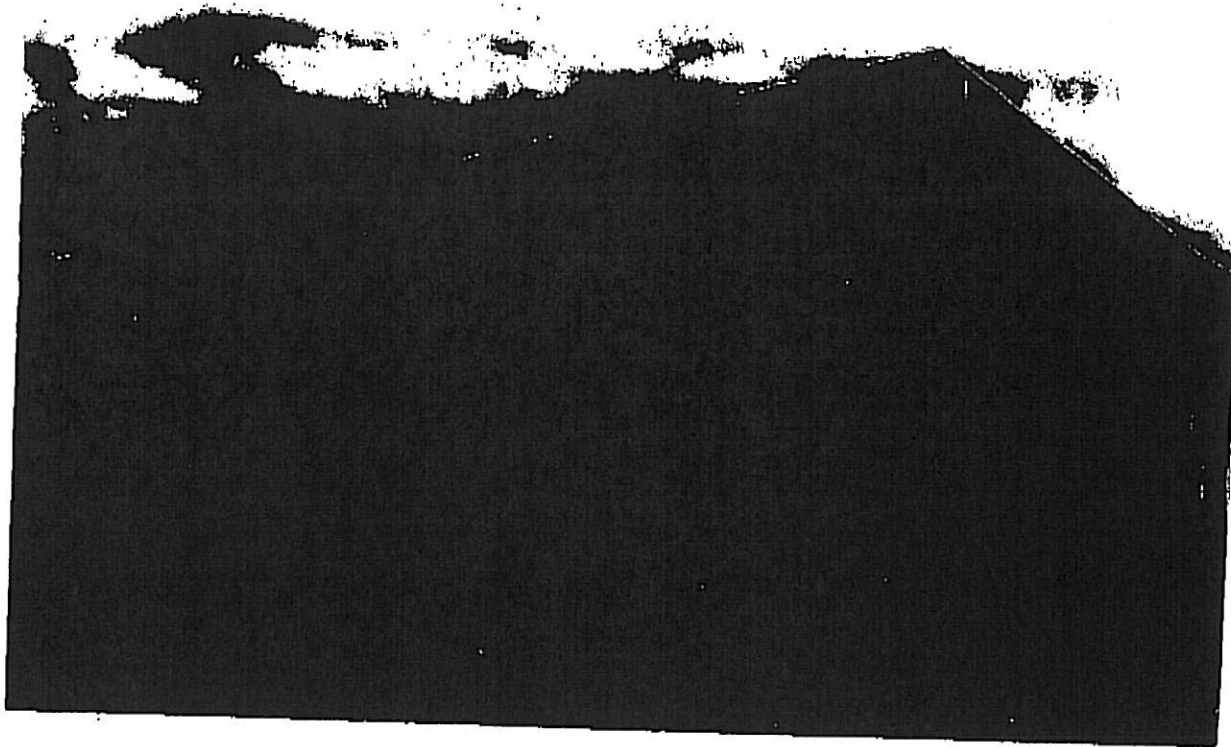


The Lowther Memorial Log Chapel (Meeting House?)

Being the central fixture in any settlement, the Church was the symbol of unity and faith that helped the people through the hardships they encountered.

This Church, furnished in the tradition of the frontier, will be used as a meditation center for the students and the community.

The Church is being financed by the decedents of Colonel and Mrs. William Lowther, the first sheriff of Harrison County, 1773 settler.

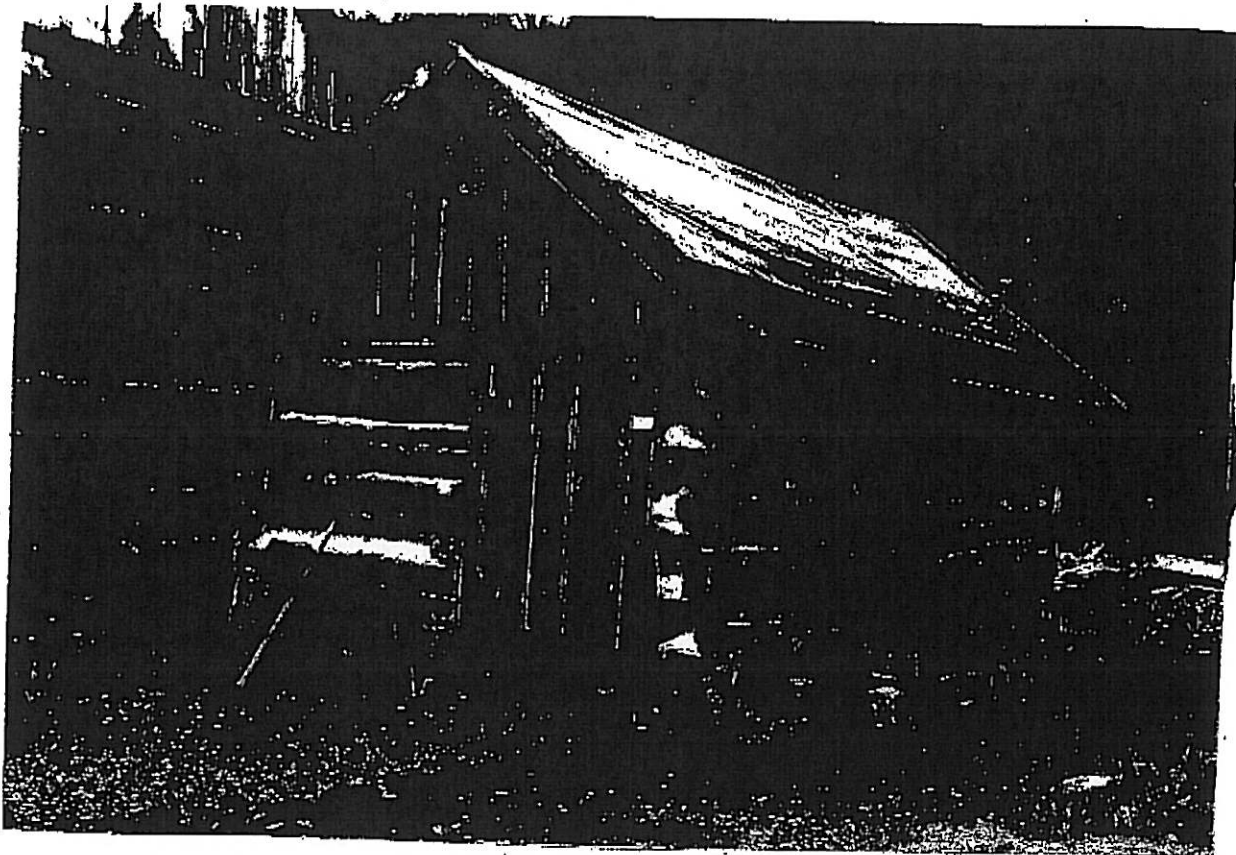


The Blacksmith Shop

One of the arts nearly lost to the Twentieth Century is the blacksmith. The "smithy" was not only the maker of horse shoes and hardware, but also, he was the "tinker" and handy man for the community.

The basic equipment for the shop, which has been donated by the Fitzwater Family of Beverly, W. Va., predates the Civil War. Because of this equipment we will have a shop equal to any found in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

Logs for this structure were donated by Fred and Chester Zinn, Howard Powell, and B. Jerritt and originally located on the Big Isaac Road in Doddridge County. The project is financed by the Berman Family of Clarksburg.

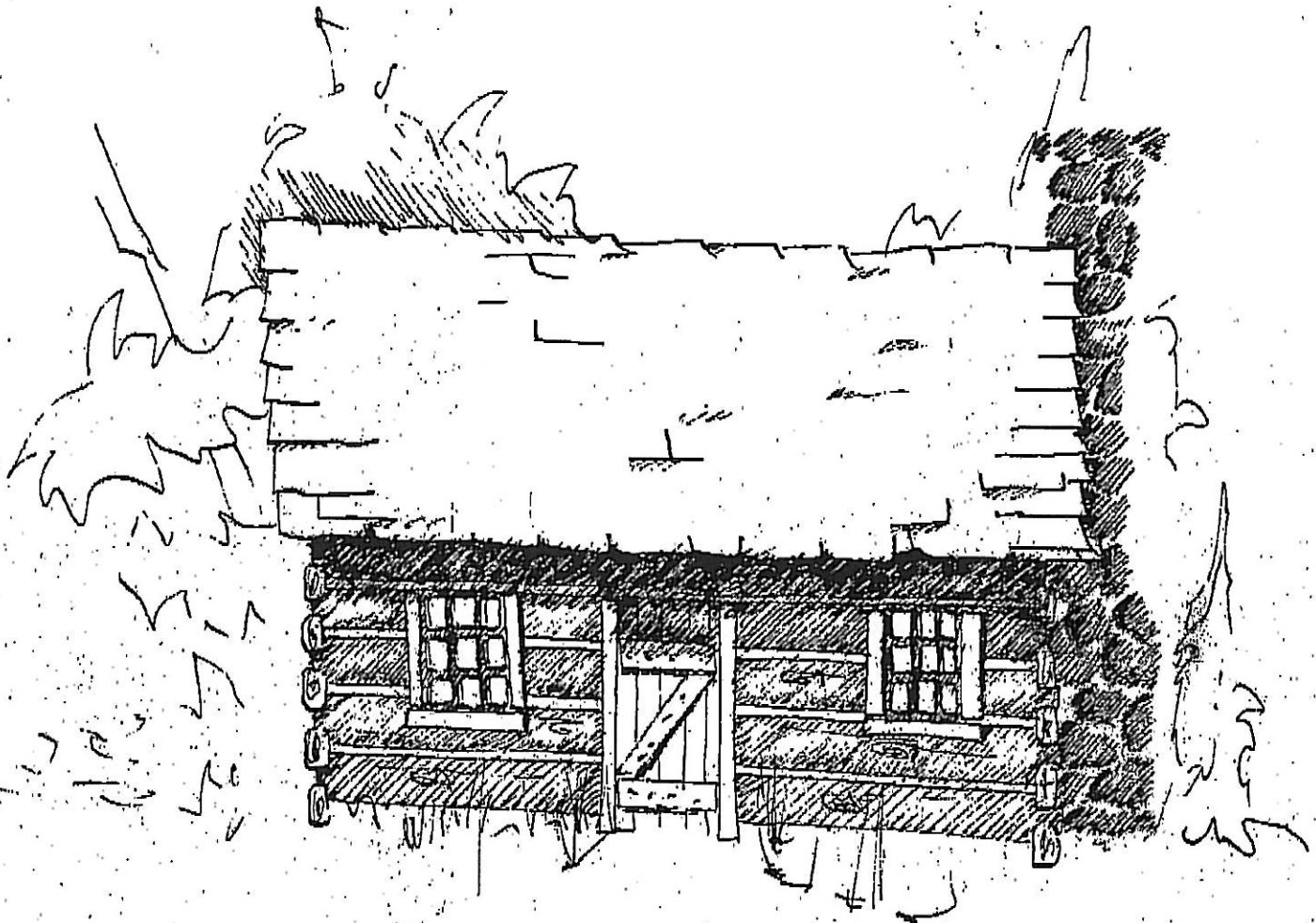


The Print Shop (Library)

The Print Shop was a symbol of freedom in early America. This shop, in its primitive form, was responsible for bringing the news and rumors that crossed the mountains with the travelers.

Our print shop will offer the student the basics of a popular and profitable trade.

This building was given by Mrs. Dortha Williams of Wilsonburg, Gregory's Run, Harrison County.

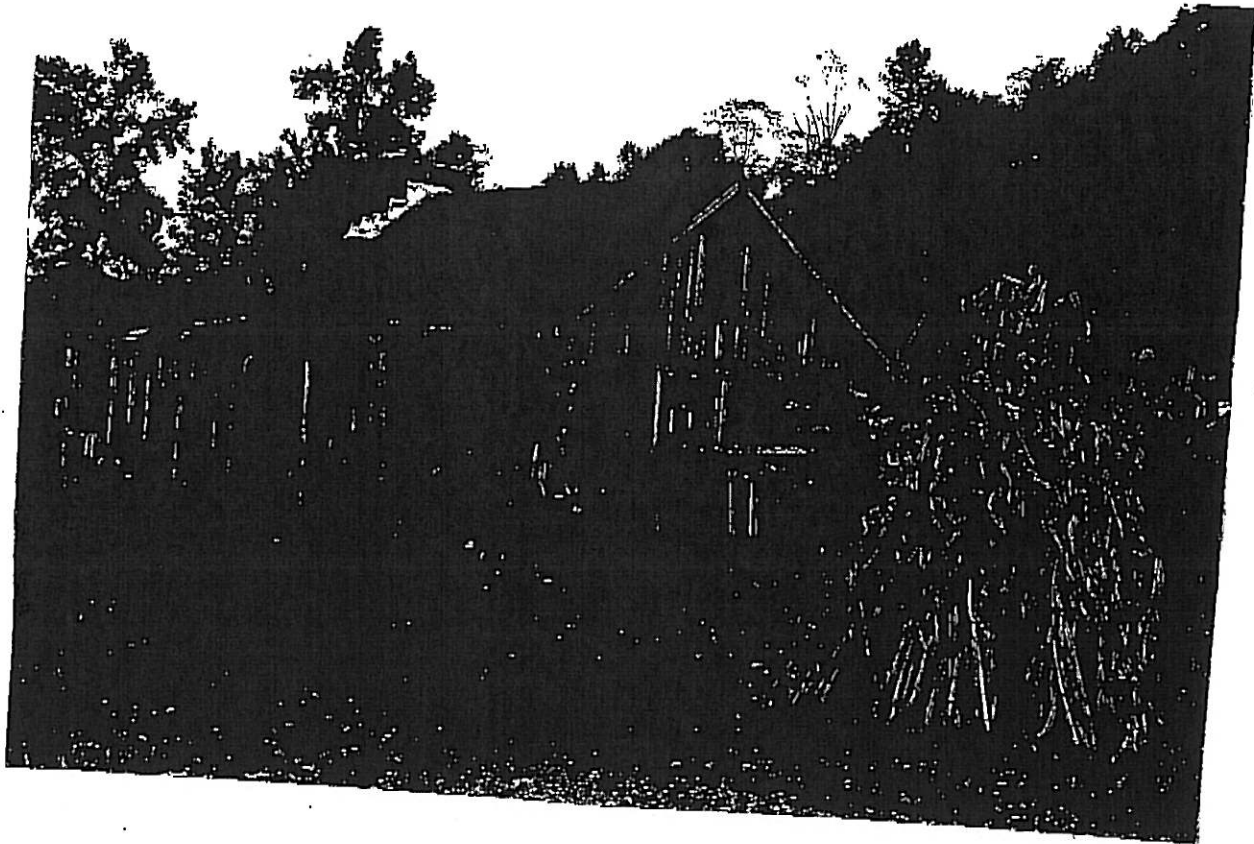


The School House (Not built)

The School was looked upon as an important community center. It served as a Social Hall as well as the center where the "three R's" were taught.

The Schoolmaster was the most learned person in the settlement and was housed by the people as a part of his pay.

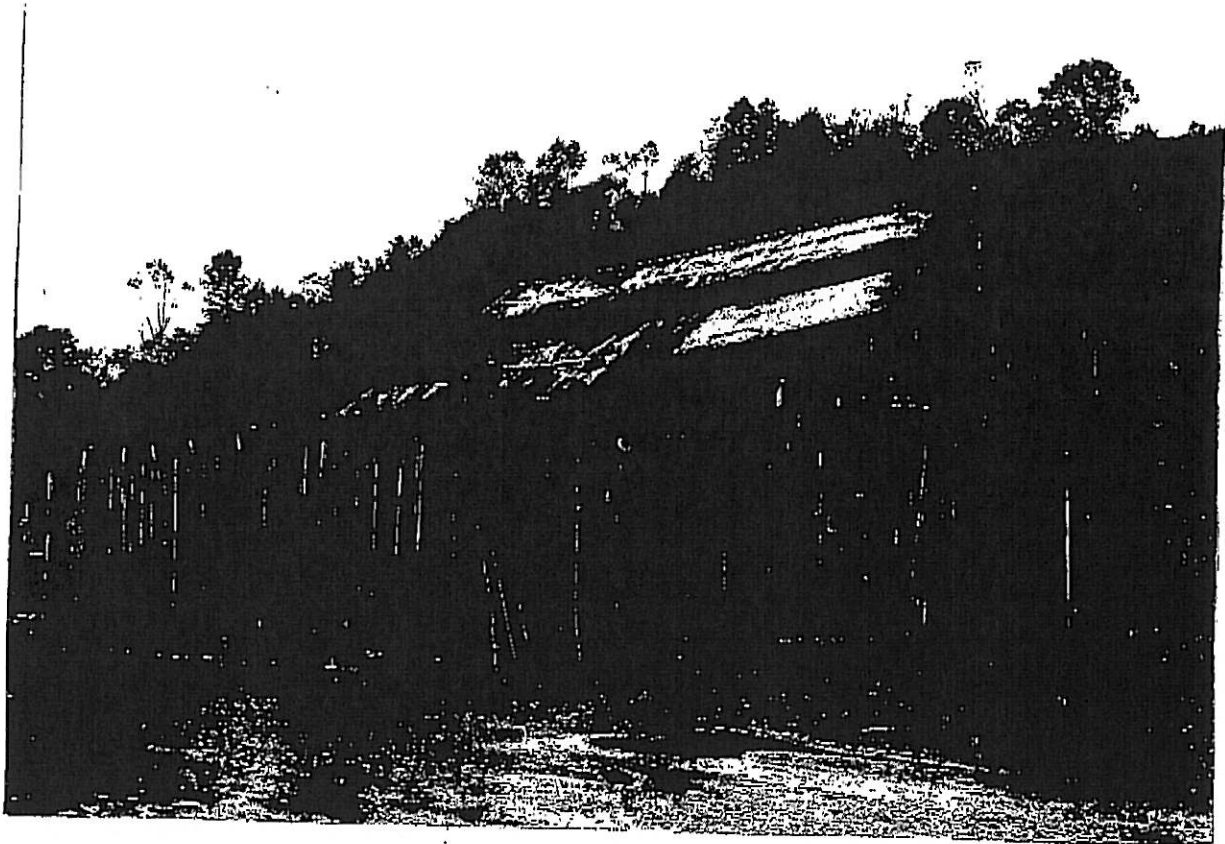
Furnished in its simple yet functional form, the Fort School will be used as a lecture room.



The Farm House

This is the only resident house in the settlement. Here, during the 1972-73 terms, two students have lived experiencing a frontier way of life. Many of the fundamental duties of caring for the home, farm, animals, as in an earlier time have been experienced. It is furnished in the settlement style which reflects a nearly forgotten way of life.

It was originally a resident house owned by James Diamond, Big Flint, Doddridge County. It was built by Kenneth V. Hulin and the students living there. He and his wife Mary financed its construction.

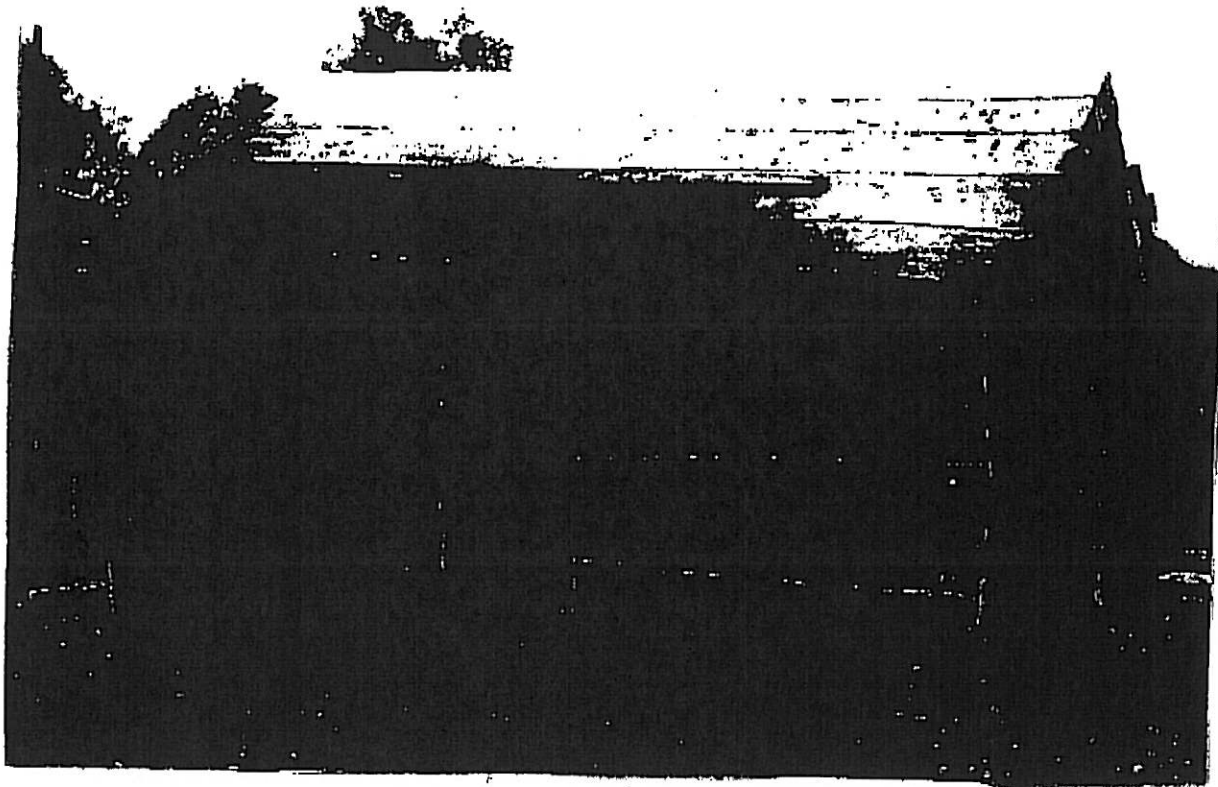


The Wood Shop

Of all the trades practiced on the Frontier, the carpenter was the most popular and was highly respected.

The Wood Shop will supply the fort with furniture typical of the period and many other reproductions from old patterns. The study of wood working, wood identification, and the lore of the forest will be an important aspect of our life at the Fort.

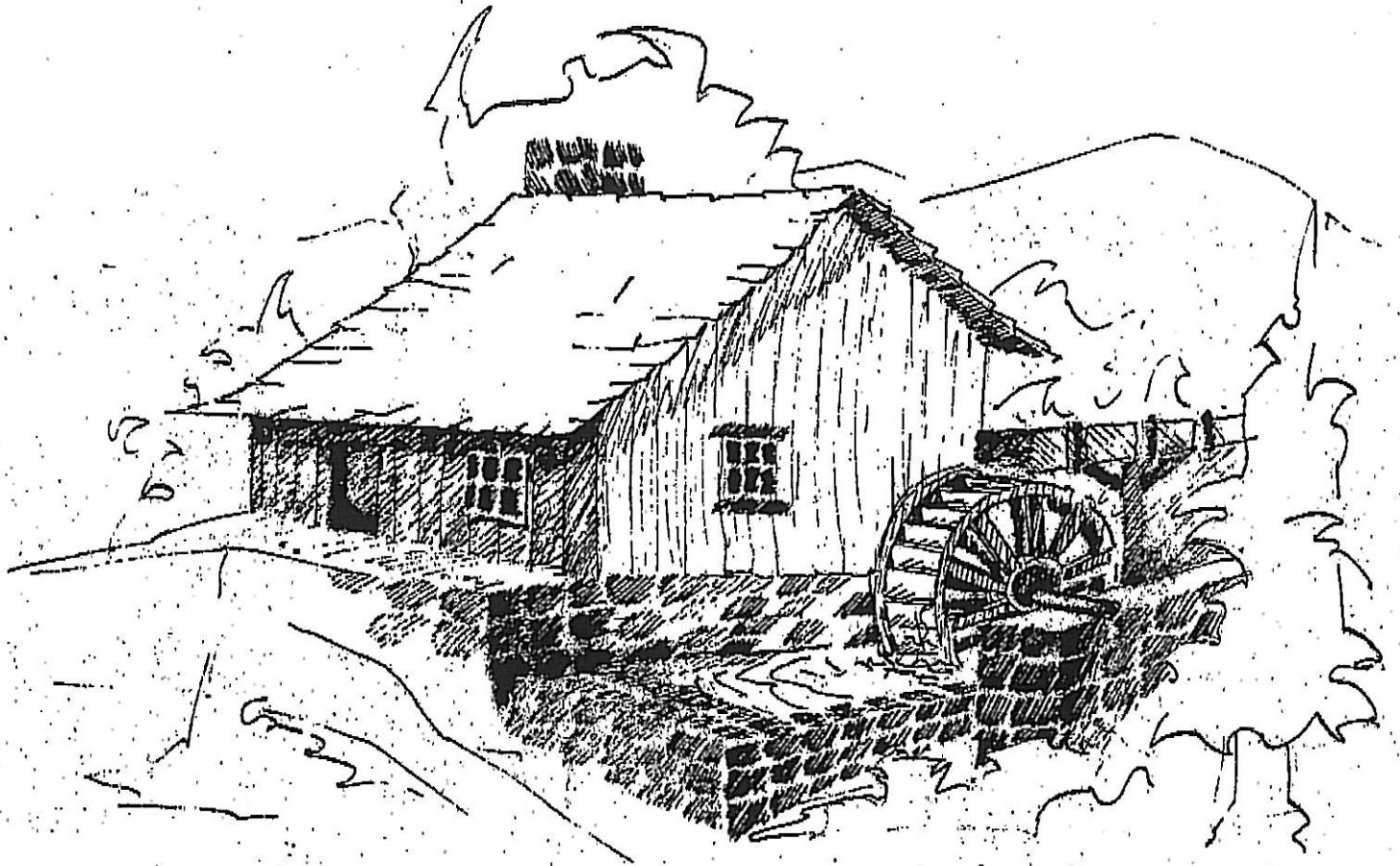
The building was a barn that had been used as a blacksmith shop belonging to Raymond Robinson on Big Battle, Doddridge County. The construction is financed by the Clarksburg Jay-Cees.



The Pottery (Print Shop)

Pottery is one of the most important primitive industries of the mountains. West Virginia has a quantity of good clay which has, in the past, supplied many local potteries. The styles and techniques found here are most unusual. Research is underway concerning designs, glazing and firing the native clays.

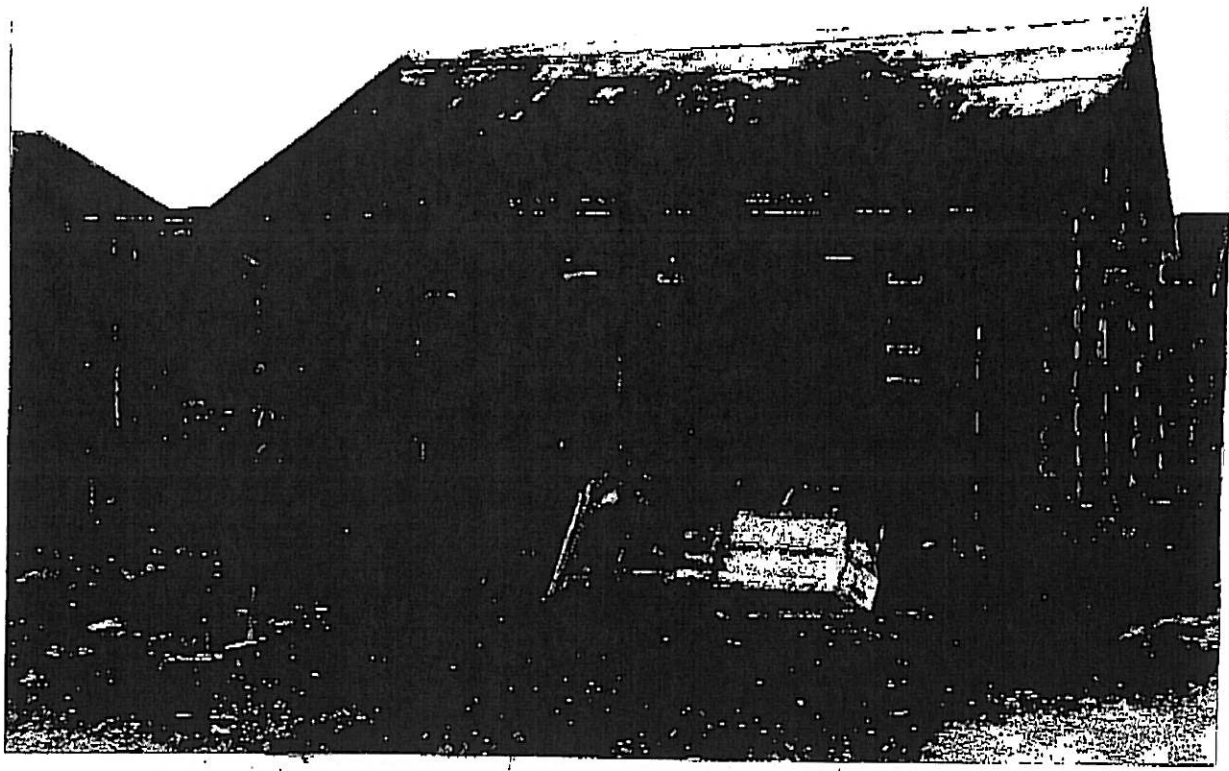
Our Pottery is constructed from a small log house, originally located in Doddridge County, and given by the Walker Family. It's construction is sponsored by the Secret Family of Clarksburg.



The Grist Mill (Not built)

Early homes had a small hand mill, guern, or a mortar and pestle to grind corn and grain. As the settlement grew, the miller came and set up his mill. The farmer took his harvested grain to be ground, and the miller retained a portion as his pay.

We will supply stone ground meal and flour, which are looked upon as gourmet treats today. This building will be our most difficult undertaking.

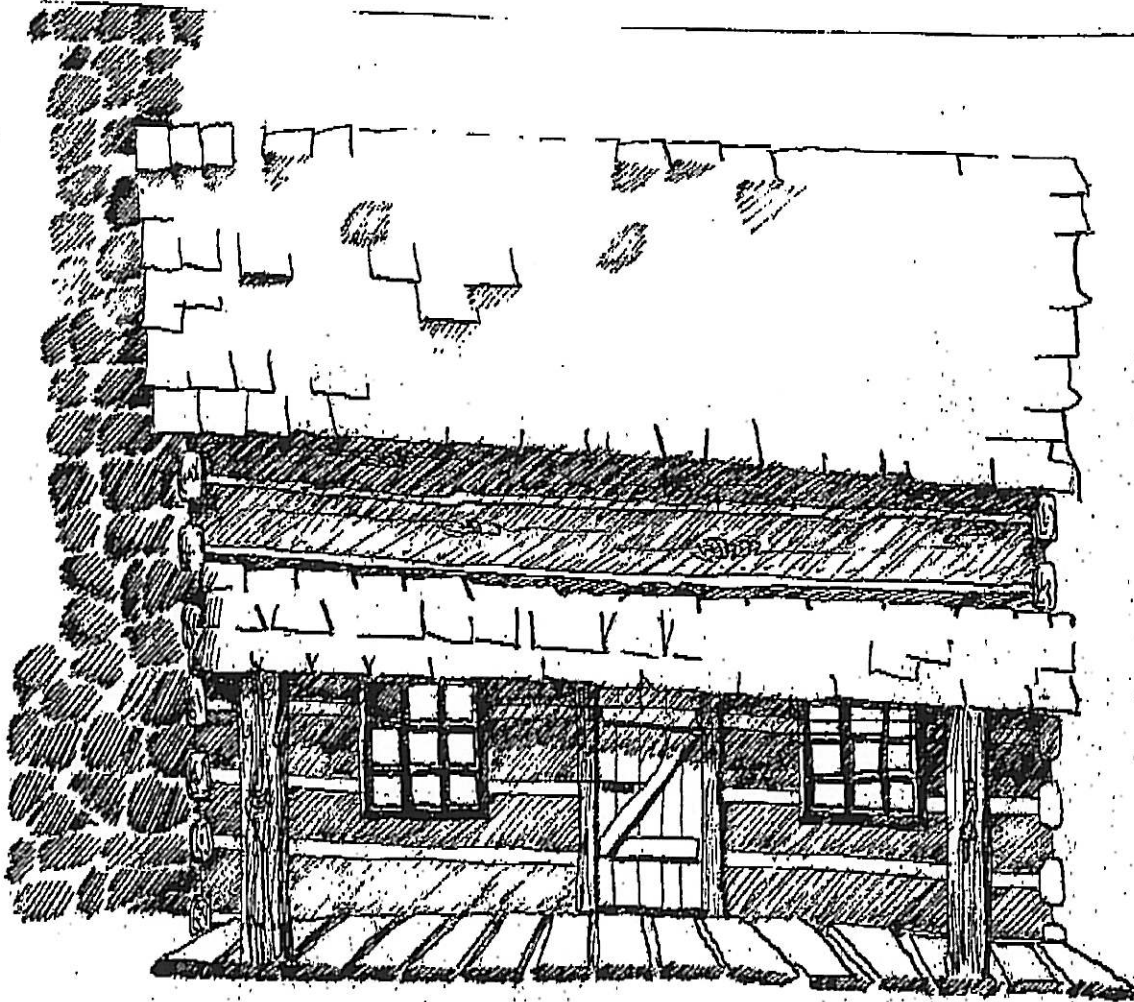


The Leather Shop (Basket Shop)

Trapping animals and tanning the hides was an early reason for settlement. The leather and fur trade offered a good living to the man who made harnesses, saddles, clothing, and various useful items.

In the same tradition, our leather craftsmen will be performing this much appreciated art.

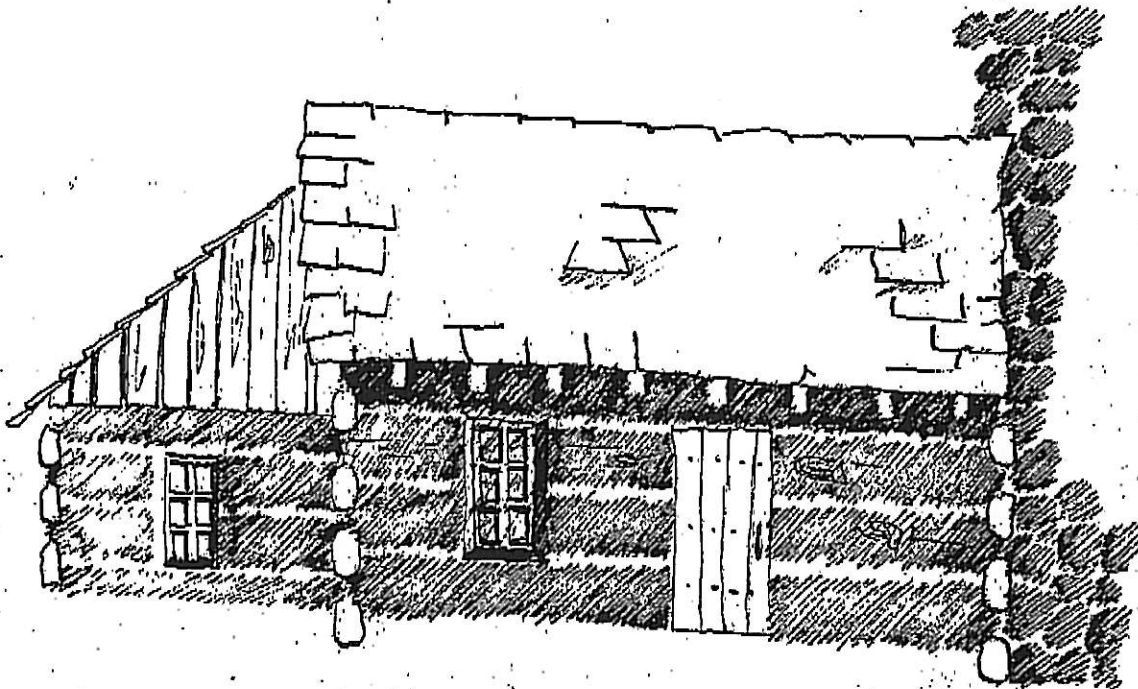
This building is being sponsored by the Clarksburg Lions Club and the building is a gift of Everitt Ross of Maple Lake, Bridgeport.



The Basketry (Not Sure)

Baskets and chairbottoms woven from splints rived from Ash, Hickory and White Oak are rarely found in the mountains today. Splints, commonplace a century ago, can once again be made since craftsmen in the region have researched and revived the craft. We hope to help in the preservation of this skill.

The shop is being financed by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Webber of Smithburg, Doddridge County.

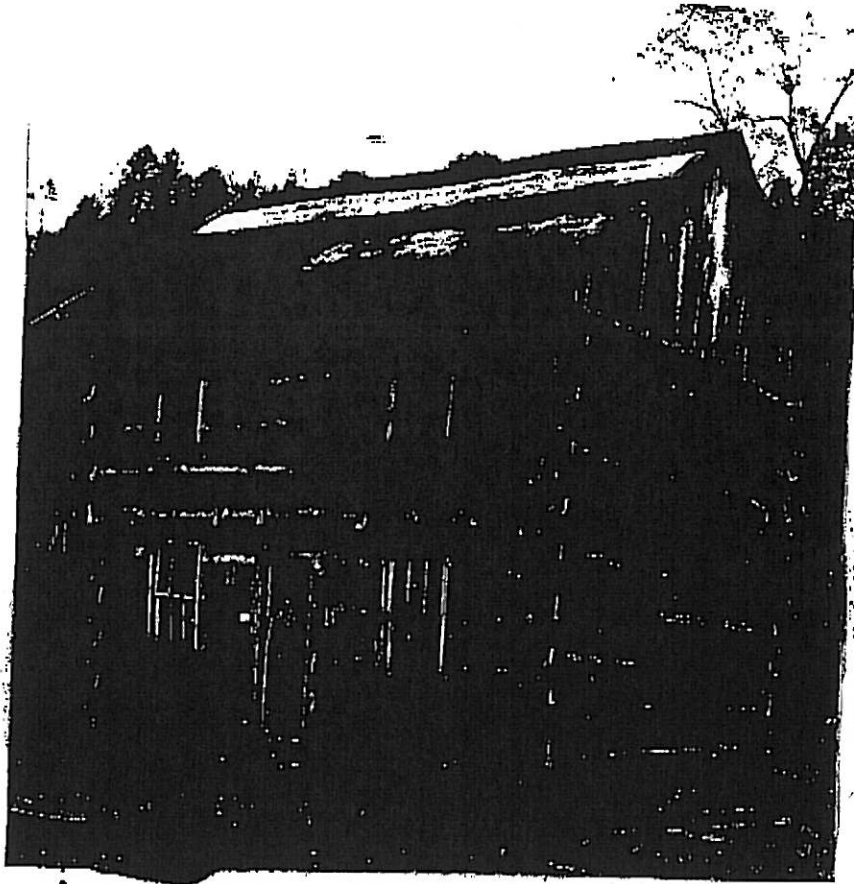


The Weaver's Shop

The weaver's trade was a proud profession with young men apprenticing at an early age. The mystery of taking raw flax and wool and turning them into much needed cloth is truly the hallmark of true creativity.

Using early looms, given to us by local friends, students will learn patterns and techniques that were a necessity for the frontiersman, and will enable them to produce luxury cloth today.

The Manchin Family of Clarksburg is sponsoring the construction of this building.

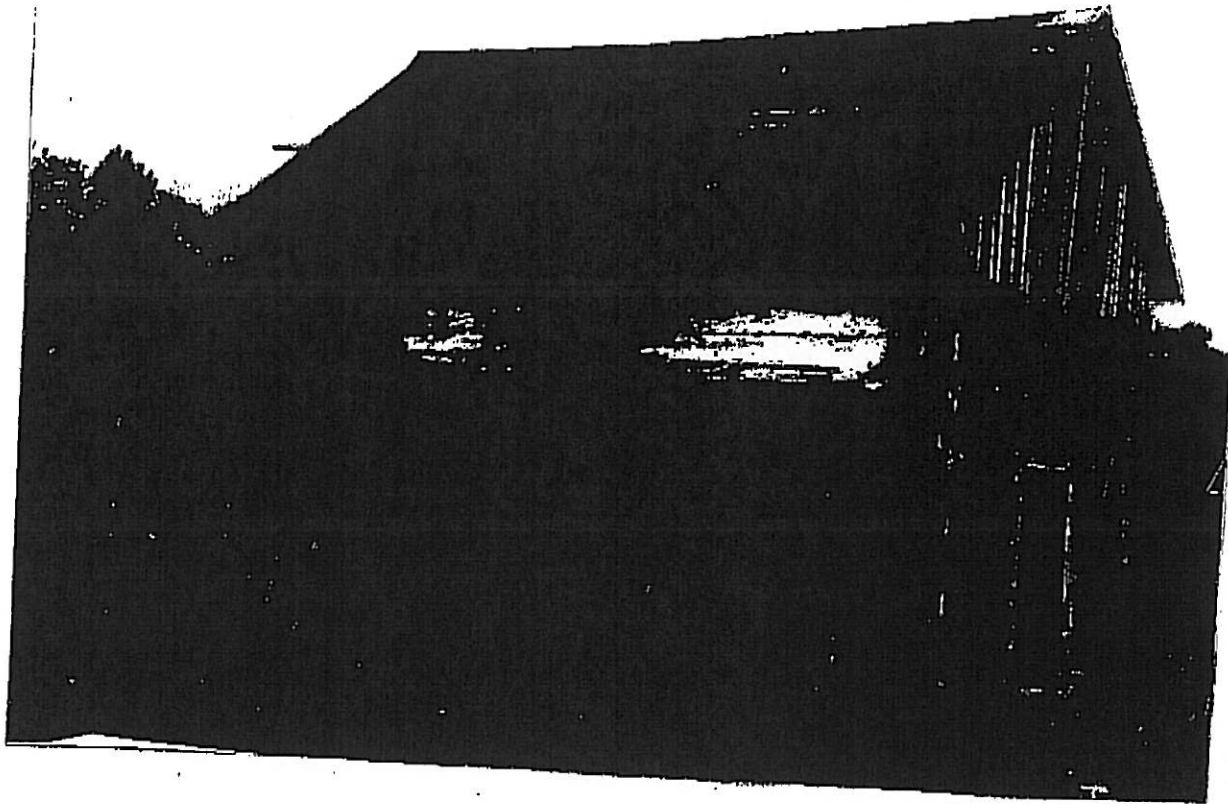


The Inn

The Cythe Ross House originally located on Route 73 East of Bridgeport was built in 1820 with slave labor.

The building was given to Salem College by Mr. and Mrs. William Kester. Robert Williams of Clarksburg is financing this building in honor of his father, Delbert Williams, a well known jeweler of the area who was born in this cabin.

Because of the uniqueness of this two-story building, we plan to use the first floor as a seminar room furnished in the style of the tavern. The upstairs will serve as a museum of bedroom furnishings.



The Needlework Center (McIntyre's)

The one mountain craft that has survived, remaining very popular today, is needlework, especially quilting. With a large selection of patterns and excellent practicing artisans in the area, the Center will be able to teach these arts in the best traditional manner.

Miss Regina Caulfield, well known educator in Harrison County, has paid for the construction of this building.