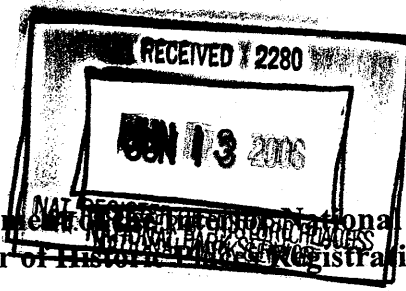


653

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of property:

historic name: COLONIAL APARTMENTS

other names/site number: Kennedy Dairy Barn

2. Location:

street & number : 2 East Garden Lane

not for publication: N/A

city or town: Fairmont

vicinity: N/A

state: West Virginia code: WV county: Marion code: 049

zip code: 26554

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan M. Pierce
Susan M. Pierce, Deputy SHPO

6/9/06
Date

West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification:

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall

7-26-06

5. Classification:

Ownership of Property:

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____	_____	_____
2	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	_____	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions:

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility; agricultural outbuilding.

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling; apartment building.

Current Functions:

EDUCATION: Education-related; folklife center.

7. Description:

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival.

Materials:

Foundation: Stone

Walls: Stone

Roof: Asphalt

Other: Gable ends and dormers – wood.

Narrative Description

(See continuation sheets.)

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

8. Statement of Significance:

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance:

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance:

1900; 1942; 1946-1956.

Significant Dates:

1900

1942

1946

Significant Person:

Musick, Doctor Ruth Ann, Ph.D

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Architect/Builder:

Kennedy, Edward Phillip and Kennedy, Donald – Builders and Designers.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: Fairmont State University
1201 Locust Avenue
Fairmont, WV 26554

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

10. Geographic Data:

Acreage of property: Less than one acre.

Quad Map Name: Fairmont West, WVA

UTM References:

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
<u>17</u>	<u>571812</u>	<u>4370535.</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet)

11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: Same as above

Date: January 3, 2006

Street & Number: 614 Main Street

Telephone: (304) 765-5716

City or Town: Sutton State: WV

Zip: 26601

Property owner

Name: Fairmont State University

Street & Number: 1201 Locust Avenue

Telephone: (304) 367-4014

City or Town: Fairmont

State: WV

Zip: 26554

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 7

Page 1

The Colonial Apartments are located alongside Squibb Wilson Boulevard on the Fairmont State University Campus in Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Squibb Wilson Boulevard has been known in the past as East Garden Lane, Kennedy Drive, Peacock Lane and Locust Avenue Extension. The Fairmont State University Campus is located to the east of the barn, across the boulevard. It contains all of the campus facilities. To the west of the barn, behind it, is located Fairmont General Hospital. To the north of the barn is a residential neighborhood and to the south is a commercial neighborhood containing many of the services that serve the campus. The nominated parcel contains the dairy barn and the milk house used to store the milk prior to delivery. The parcel contains approximately .34 acre. The front elevation faces Squibb Wilson Boulevard and the campus.

Colonial Apartments

Ca. 1900/Ca. 1942

Contributing building

The Colonial Apartments is a three-story, gambrel roof, Colonial Revival style building. There are five gable and arched dormers arranged symmetrically on the front elevation and two small hip, wall dormers; one on either end of the front elevation. The rear elevation contains two end gable dormers. Original construction included a small shed roof dormer on the front and rear elevations for ventilation, but these are no longer extant.

The roof is asphalt shingles and has a partial return. The ends of the gambrel and the dormers are sided with clapboard siding. When the barn was built in ca. 1900, it had a stone foundation and was covered with clapboard siding. It also had two silos attached to its northern end.

The building is currently covered with a stone veneer which was added to the building ca. 1942 when the building was converted from a barn to an apartment building. The dormers were added at that same time. Another change occurred in the ca. 1942 conversion, two hip roof porches were added. The porches are on the north and south ends of the building and contain Tuscan columns. The Colonial Revival style conversion was embellished with the addition of a small end gable entrance portico with a partial return and Tuscan columns. Square pilasters with caps and plinths divide the front

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 7

Page 2

elevation into seven (7) bays with each end bay containing the wall dormers.

The windows are wood, single hung, 6/6; many are paired in the front. There are several door styles on the building: the entrance door is a hollow core door with glazed sidelights; the porch doors are multi-paned wood doors; and the rear contains paneled and glazed wood doors. The windows and doors all date to the ca. 1942 conversion.

The rear elevation was added to in the conversion. This area was originally attached to the silos and when the silos were removed, this portion of the ell was added and squared off. There is a small one-story shed roof rear entrance bay that was also added.

There is a corbelled brick chimney located towards the rear of the building. It is assumed that this was used as a vent for the HVAC system dating to the apartment conversion.

The first floor interior currently consists of a concrete floor, unfinished ceiling framing and studs for the wall partitions. The second floor consists of the same with a hardwood floor. The third floor consists of drywall ceilings and walls and hardwood floors in a wide width; possibly a later addition. The only trim that still exists is on the third floor and it is a combination of later time periods. The interior has basically been gutted, showing the open plan of the original building.

Milk House

Ca. 1900/Ca. 1942

Contributing building

Located in the rear, southwest of the barn is a two-story side gable milk house. This was originally a one-story flat roof milk house with a spring running through it to cool the dairy products. A second floor was added to the building in ca. 1942 and the first floor was covered with the same stone veneer as the barn building. The second floor is covered with a wood siding running vertically and the windows are side-by-side sliders; the first floor windows are metal casements. The building is three bays wide by one bay deep. The milk house was converted to two apartment units at the same time the barn was converted to an apartment building ca. 1942.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 7

Page 3

Squibb Wilson Boulevard runs directly in front of the building on the east elevation. Fairmont General Hospital is located to the west of the barn, uphill. The western side of the parcel is a steep hillside covered with foliage. The north and south ends of the parcel are relatively flat lots and contain the stone walls that were installed ca. 1942. Another stone wall was installed on the east elevation between the barn and the road, but this was removed during a recent road paving project. Fairmont State University intends to reinstall the stone wall on the east elevation and so has the stone stored on-site.

Summary:

The Colonial Apartments and the milk house are in good condition and both are considered contributing buildings. The barn is significant as an example of an early dairy barn on the outskirts of the City of Fairmont. It is also significant in its role as an apartment building and the subdividing of farm land in Marion County and Fairmont.

While the original dairy barn was converted to an apartment building ca. 1942, it still retains its basic configuration and is characteristic of a barn. Its conversion to an apartment building is readily apparent also and this change occurred within the historic time period. The appearance is dictated by its use and reflects that use. It is also a typical Colonial Revival style building, and this is evidenced by the addition of dormers, the entrance portico, the 6/6 wood windows, the pilasters and the porches and their columns. The conversion to an apartment building was achieved without losing the basic barn shape, and the milk house was retained in its original location.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 4

Statement of Significance:

The Colonial Apartments are significant under under Criterion B for Education through its association with Doctor Ruth Ann Musick, noted author and folklorist. The apartment building and milk house are also significant under Criterion C for Architecture, as they are significant representatives of turn of the 20th century agricultural buildings that were converted to meet the need for housing in the mid-20th century. The period of significance includes 1900, when the barn and milk house were constructed, to 1942 when they buildings were converted to apartments, and also includes 1946 to 1956, a period when Dr. Musick lived in the building as a tenant and taught at the adjacent Fairmont State College (now University).

History:

The Colonial Apartments building is known colloquially as the Kennedy Dairy Barn. The Kennedy name derives from Michael and Mary Agnes Erwin Kennedy. Michael Kennedy was born in County Mayo, Province of Connaught, Ireland in 1840. His parents were David and Mary Kearney Kennedy. David and Mary had fourteen children; Michael was the oldest. In 1847, the Kennedy family moved to America; first to Farmington and then to Mannington.

Mary Agnes Erwin Kennedy was the daughter of Phillip and Cecilia Flannery Erwin, also of County Mayo in the west of Ireland. As the potato blight became more pronounced and the fishing failed, many Irish families immigrated to America. Almost one quarter of Ireland's population left the country during this time.

The Erwins' immigrated to Canada in August 1848. The ship, the "John Wolfe," commanded by a Captain Reed, had to land at St. Johns, New Brunswick, and the Erwins' landed there and then went on to Boston where they remained for a time. Phillip, Mary's father, got work in Boston and the surrounding states working for the railroad. He started out in Boston and moved on to New Hampshire, through Connecticut and Vermont to Maryland. Mary Agnes was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire on December 12, 1848. Two other children were born later.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 5

The railroad job brought the Erwin family to Barnesville/Barnestown, West Virginia and they then moved to Downs when the railroad was completed. From Downs, they moved to Farmington where Phillip became a railroad watchman. The family was able to save enough money to buy a 150 acre farm on Whetstone Run near Mannington in 1867. They added 50 more acres to the original parcel, built a home and a life on Whetstone Run. Phillip died on the home place in 1896 and was buried there, but later his remains were reburied at Holy Cross Cemetery in Fairmont.

Mary Agnes was 18 years old when the Erwin family moved to Whetstone. Shortly after the Erwins' moved to Whetstone, the Kennedy family bought a farm also on Whetstone Run in 1873. Coincidentally, the Kennedy family followed a very similar route as the Erwins; David Kennedy also worked for the railroad and followed the contracts through the northern states to Downs, West Virginia, and finally settled in Mannington. Both families came from County Mayo and must have felt a certain sense of security with neighbors so like themselves close by, having had many of the same experiences immigrating due to the blight. David Kennedy died in 1893 and like Phillip Erwin, his remains were buried on the farm and then later moved to Holy Cross Cemetery in Fairmont.

Michael Kennedy received a relatively good education as the oldest boy in the family, and he went to work for the railroad when he turned eighteen. His job was to repair the damage done to the railroad bridges and the rails destroyed by the Rebels during the Civil War. He and Mary Agnes married on January 19, 1873 and Michael quit the railroad and began farming the land on Whetstone Run. Their log home was located a short distance from the Erwin home place. In the log house, he and Mary raised nine children. The children were: Mary Cecilia, David Patrick, Edward Phillip, Ellen Bridget, Stephen Joseph, William Michael, Margaret Frances, John James and Annie Rose.

Oil and gas were discovered on the farm and with the new-found wealth, the family bought 92 acres on Belle Run located on the edge of Fairmont in 1896. This move allowed the children better education opportunities. Michael bought the old Governor Fleming farm from the Gaston Coal Company in 1896 and in 1900 built a 10 room house. It is assumed that the dairy barn, the stables and the milk house were also built during this

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 6

same time period. The big house was located at 1313 Locust Avenue where the McAteer Building stands today; the horse barn was located directly across Locust Avenue from the house; and the dairy barn and milk house was built on what was then known as Locust Avenue Extension. This allowed for pasturage of the herd and kept the livestock further away from the "turnpike" and its traffic.

The house was a typical two-story, Victorian-era home complete with porches and gingerbread. The dairy barn was built and designed by Edward Phillip Kennedy and his son, Donald Kennedy. Edward insisted that cork tile flooring be installed to keep the cows contented.

In the 1900 Census, Michael Kennedy is listed as a farmer; Edward Phillip a carpenter; and David Patrick a traveling salesman. David Patrick eventually went into business with his brother, John James, and they are listed in the 1921, 1927 and 1931 City Directory of Fairmont as "Kennedy and Kennedy Furniture and House Furnishings Company" located at 111 Fairmont Avenue. William Michael Kennedy became a lawyer.

Once the barn was completed, a dairy was established to serve Fairmont's growing population. Stephen Joseph and Mary A., Widow, and Mary C., daughter, are listed as "Dairyman" in the 1927, 1931, 1938 and 1939 City Directory for the City of Fairmont.

The Fairmont District of Marion County (the location of the Kennedy home and dairy barn) population figures illustrates the growing population:

1900 - 7,034;

1910 - 11,780;

1920 - 15,401.

The City of Fairmont alone grew even more:

1900 - 5,655;

1910 - 9,711;

1920 - 17,851.

The dairy barn was located on the very outskirts of the city, but in time it was incorporated into the city. The Kennedy family prospered in Fairmont and, as the city

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 7

grew, their land became important in the location of Fairmont State University (formerly Fairmont State College). The original Kennedy farm consisted of 92 2/10 acres; they sold a portion of the farm to the east of the house to Fairmont State University. Due to the proximity of the dairy, Fairmont State became known as the "Cow College." The college bought this parcel ca. 1917 when they moved the campus to this location. In the late 1940s, the Kennedy cows continued to graze on the land where the technology wing of the Fine Arts Building is currently located. Many of the children and grandchildren of the Kennedys attended Fairmont State University (formerly Fairmont State College).

Aunt Cedic ran the farm and the dairy with the help of her unmarried brother, Stephen Joseph. He was known as Uncle Joe. Cedic and Joe milked the cows and worked up the orders for Joe to deliver in his horse-drawn wagon. Later, "Sickle" Swisher delivered milk to customers with a motorized milk wagon. In the early part of the twentieth century, the dairy consisted of about two dozen milk cows which were purchased in Wisconsin and shipped to Fairmont. These had to be milked twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening. The dairy was the first in the area to have a cream separator and a refrigeration system. The dairy provided the family with their main source of income, as well as milk, butter, etc for the family itself. Many of the grandchildren today remember getting in the hay for the cows.

A large portion of the Kennedy farm was sold in 1938 for the development of Fairmont General Hospital, which was built in 1939. It was during this same time period, 1938 – 1939, that the dairy was discontinued. Uncle Joe had died and Cedic was becoming too old for all the work that a dairy entailed. With no other family members willing to run a farm and dairy, it ceased production.

Michael Kennedy died January 28, 1918. In his will, dated January 13, 1900, he made his wife, Mary A. Kennedy his Executrix and left everything to her. Mary A. Kennedy continued to run the dairy along with her unmarried children, Stephen Joseph and Mary Cecilia, known to later descendants as Aunt Cecilia or "Cedic." Mary A. wrote a will, dated January 28, 1928, and entered it into public record, although she did not die until January of 1931, and the will was not probated until January 9, 1932. Mary's will was rather unusual for a woman at that time. She outlined specific properties to be allocated

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 8

by deed reference and provides for all her children, single and married, as well as her grandchildren. Mary A. Kennedy's will also outlined the formation of two subdivisions (the Brookland Addition and the Oakwood Subdivision) on her property, along with the utilities needed to establish these subdivisions. The will also mentioned the dairy business be continued but not "exceeding ten years." The dairy ceased production 1938-1939.

In June of 1940, a map was filed in the courthouse records creating the Kennedy Addition to the City of Fairmont from the Estate of Michael and Mary A. Kennedy. The home place and the dairy barn were shown on the map. At that time, the current Squibb Wilson Blvd. was known as Kennedy Drive and the barn was located on Parcel A.

On July 8, 1941, William B. Kennedy, lawyer son of Mary A. and Michael, sold land to Robert B. Nutter, and Nutter formed a subdivision within the Kennedy Addition known as "The Garden Village." Robert Nutter also formed a corporation, "Nutterbilt Homes, Inc.," at this same time to develop the property and build additional residences on the lots formed by the creation of the subdivision. The following year, Nutter began converting the barn to the Colonial Apartment building. He veneered the exterior with stone, divided the upper story to two stories, added the dormers on the third story and added the porches and the other Colonial Revival details, such as the pedimented entrance and the pilasters on the front of the building.

A Mr. Shackelford and his two sons, Robert and Charles, did the conversion work on the building. The three floors were converted to eighteen (18) apartments of different sizes. Mr. Carl Zuspan, Sr. and his son, Carl H., did the electrical work and hauled the stone for the exterior veneer from several farms, mainly from Curry Ridge in Taylor County. Carl H. Zuspan later became the maintenance man for the building.

On September 20, 1943, another map was filed in the courthouse records establishing the Robert B. Nutter Subdivision of the Kennedy Addition to the City of Fairmont. The barn was shown as "Apartment Building Colonial" on this map and it was again located on Parcel A on Kennedy Drive. There was a note on this map stating that it "superseded the revised plat of Kennedy Addition."

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 9

The final map associated with this property was filed March 12, 1946 establishing "The Garden Village An Addition to the City of Fairmont (outside city) Fairmont Industrial District, Marion County, West Virginia" and it was dated March 7, 1940. It would appear that by forming the subdivision prior to the sale of the land, the heirs of Mary A. Kennedy were insuring that this parcel be part of a subdivision as requested by Mary A.'s will. The barn was again located on Parcel A and was noted as the "Colonial Apartments" on the map and it showed the non-original porches on the north and south ends of the building. Kennedy Drive became East Garden Lane on this map and Nutterbilt Homes, Inc. was listed as the property owner. On October 1, 1947, Nutterbilt Homes, Inc. sold the Colonial Apartment building parcel to Robert B. Nutter.

Robert B. and Virginia C. Nutter sold the Colonial Apartment building parcel to Charlotte S. Reitman on September 14, 1951. The property was known in this deed as Section A of the Garden Village and the Colonial Apartments were still located on Parcel A. On January 1, 1958, Charlotte S. Reitman "Widow and Unmarried" sold the parcel to Robert H. and Helen Holt Mollohan. The apartment building was listed as Section A of the Garden Village and the building itself located on Parcels A, B and C of Section A. The Mollohans owned the Colonial Apartments until March 29, 1974. At that time, they sold it to Premiere Enterprises and the building was located on East Garden Lane in the Garden Village. The property went through a succession of owners until the current owner, Fairmont State University, purchased the building for use as its Folklife Center to honor Doctor Ruth Ann Musick, a tenant until her death in 1974.

The Kennedy home, located where the current McAteer Building is located, was torn down in 1963. The horse barn across the street was torn down about 1958 and the McAteer Restaurant (store, pub and restaurant) was built there in 1959. The dairy barn and milk house are all the historic buildings that remain from this settlement family. The McAteer Restaurant and Building are still in the Kennedy family; they are owned and operated by the children of Rosemary Purcell, daughter of Ellen Bridget Kennedy Purcell. Mary Ellen and her husband died young, and her children were raised in the big Kennedy house, mainly by Aunt Cedic.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 10

Dr. Ruth Ann Musick was an adopted "Mountaineer." She was born in Kirksville, Missouri on September 17, 1897, on a five acre farm five miles outside of town. She was an only daughter but had older and younger brothers. She was artistic, as were other family members; her uncle was a professional writer, her brother Archie was an artist and her other brother, Ace, became a commercial printer. Her father read extensively and passed on his love of literature to his children, especially Ruth Ann. She began writing at an early age and won an award sponsored by the local newspaper at the age of twelve for a Christmas story. She was also a sensitive child, as evidenced by becoming a vegetarian at age eight after watching the butchering of farm livestock for sale.

Doctor Musick attended Kirksville State Teacher's College (now North Missouri State University). While there, she wrote a news column for the *Kirksville Daily Express*. She received a Bachelor of Science in Education degree from Kirksville State in 1919 and continued her education at the University of Iowa. She graduated with a Master of Science in mathematics in 1928 and a Doctor of Philosophy in English in 1943. She taught English and math at high school and college levels during her schooling. She began teaching at the college level exclusively in 1942 at Iowa's William Penn College, and then moved on to Iowa Wesleyan College two years later. In 1946, she moved to West Virginia to teach at Fairmont State College where she stayed until her retirement in May 1967.

While in Missouri, Dr. Musick became interested in folklore and the preservation of traditional culture, including songs and stories. She documented many family folk songs that had originated in England and Scotland. This was recognized by the American Folklore Society. Understandable, once Dr. Musick moved to West Virginia, she became interested in Appalachian folklore, and in 1948, she began a folklore course at Fairmont State College. She also began collecting folklore and published her first collection of stories, *Ballads, Folk Songs and Folk Tales from West Virginia* in 1960. She published a total of four books during her career and published and presented numerous papers on folklore. She also published poems and short stories in various periodicals.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 11

Doctor Musick moved into the Colonial Apartment Building in 1946 when she first came to West Virginia, as it offered easy access to the college campus and downtown Fairmont.

She first lived on the second floor where her kitchen opened out onto a little balcony that overlooked meadows and hills. She kept a pet rooster on the balcony. Many of the previous tenants remember the rooster. She later lived in a first floor apartment that had a small porch. She kept her dog, Molly, on the porch. She had rescued Molly from a gutter on Locust Avenue below the college hill. Dr. Musick was an animal rights advocate and was one of the founders of the Marion County and West Virginia Humane Societies.

Two years after Dr. Musick began teaching her folklore class, in 1950, she revived the West Virginia Folklore Society. The society had originally been founded in 1915 by Dr. John Harrington Cox, an English professor at WVU, but it had languished since 1917. Dr. Musick became the society's archivist. In 1951, she founded *West Virginia Folklore* which remained in print until 1980 and was revived again in 1993 and remains in print as *Traditions: West Virginia Folklore Journal*.

Dr. Musick developed bone cancer and died on July 2, 1974 in the Colonial Apartment building. She was 76 and retired at that time. She donated her body to West Virginia University Hospital and left her unpublished folklore estate to Fairmont State College (now Fairmont State University). She inspired a new generation of folklorists and made West Virginians proud of their heritage.

One of her former students, Doctor Judy P. Byers, has this to say about Dr. Musick: "Ruth Ann Musick left a significant mark on the history of West Virginia by fully recognizing, appreciating and distinguishing the vast wealth that West Virginia possesses in its cultural heritage. She was the first and primary female scholar to work towards the preservation of West Virginia's folklife, mainly through the recording of the folktales. She became West Virginia's folklore ambassador, tireless and ever enthusiastic in her efforts to gain recognition for West Virginia folklore as an integral component of the state's history."

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 8

Page 12

Summary:

The Colonial Apartments are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a local architectural indicator of the transformation of Fairmont's rural fringes from agriculture uses to housing and institutional purposes.

The apartment building is also significant state-wide for its association with Education through its association with Doctor Ruth Ann Musick, the first female primary scholar of folklore in West Virginia.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 9

Page 13

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(NPS Form 10-900)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 9

Page 14

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USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section 10

Page 15

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the Colonial Apartments National Register nomination is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map titled "Kennedy Dairy Barn, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia" and dated October 2005. The map is used as the verbal boundary description. The northern boundary is defined by the edge of the deeded parcel; the eastern boundary is defined by Squibb Wilson Boulevard; the southern boundary is defined by the edge of the deeded parcel; and the western boundary is defined by the edge of the deeded parcel, the top of the hillside and the boundary of Fairmont General Hospital.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The Colonial Apartments National Register nomination consists of the dairy barn and the milk house to the west of the barn. The boundaries encompass the entire deeded lot of the historic buildings associated with the Kennedy Dairy Barn and are known as "PT PCLS A-B-C-E GARDEN LA GARDEN VILLAGE" on the present deed.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section Number PHOTO

Page 16

Name:	Colonial Apartments
Address:	2 East Garden Lane
City:	Fairmont
State:	West Virginia
County:	Marion
Photographer:	Jean Boger
Date:	Spring 2005
Negatives:	West Virginia Division of Culture & History/State Historic Preservation Office
Photo 1 of 12	Front & end elevations looking northwest.
Photo 2 of 12	Front elevation looking west.
Photo 3 of 12	North elevation looking southeast.
Photo 4 of 12	West elevation looking northeast.
Photo 5 of 12	West elevation looking east.
Photo 6 of 12	Window detail looking east.
Photo 7 of 12	Stone wall detail looking south.
Photo 8 of 12	First floor interior looking south.

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Colonial Apartments
Name of Property

Marion County, WV
County and State

Section Number PHOTO

Page 17

Photo 9 of 12

First floor interior looking west.

Photo 10 of 12

Third floor interior looking east.

Photo 11 of 12

Outbuilding looking northwest.

Photo 12 of 12

Outbuilding looking south.

Date
OCT. 2005

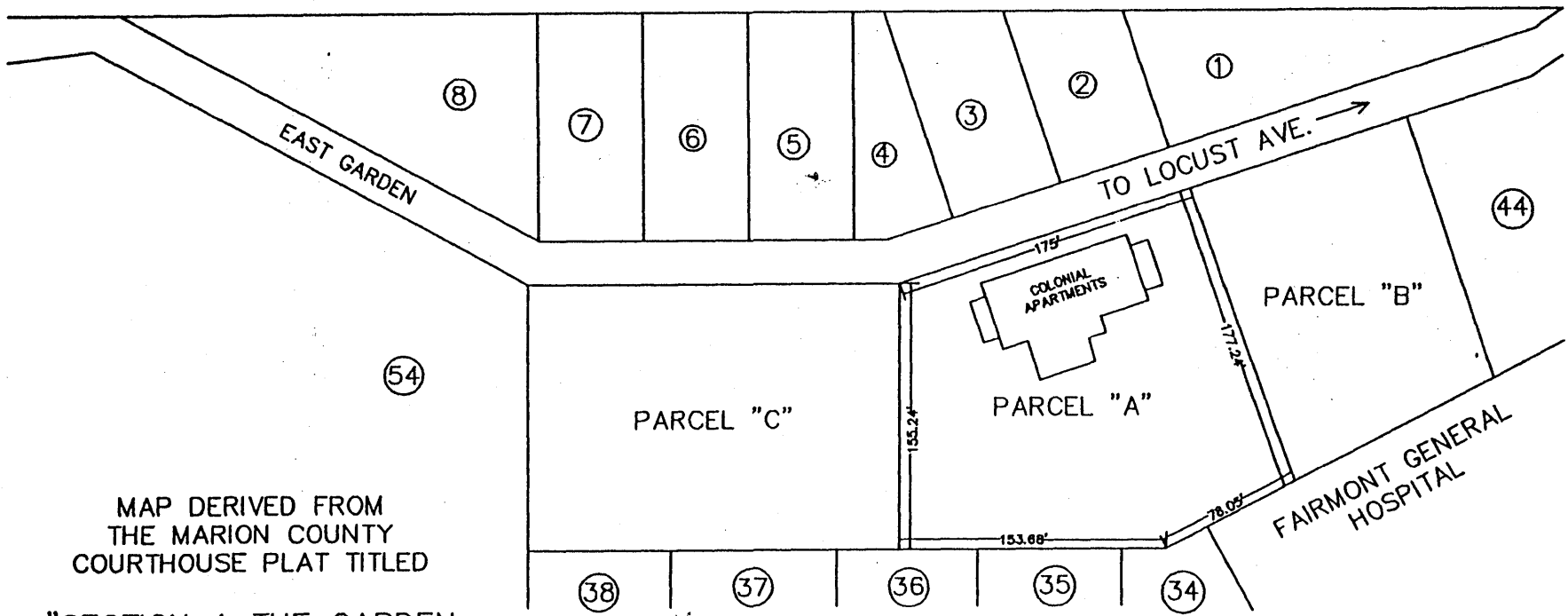
MICHAEL GIOULIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANT
614 MAIN STREET SUTTON, WEST VIRGINIA
(304) 785-5716

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
KENNEDY DAIRY BARN
FAIRMONT, WVA
MARION COUNTY

DWG.
1 OF 1

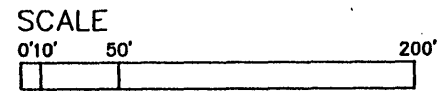


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MAP DERIVED FROM
THE MARION COUNTY
COURTHOUSE PLAT TITLED
"SECTION A THE GARDEN
VILLAGE"
DATED MAR. 12, 1946

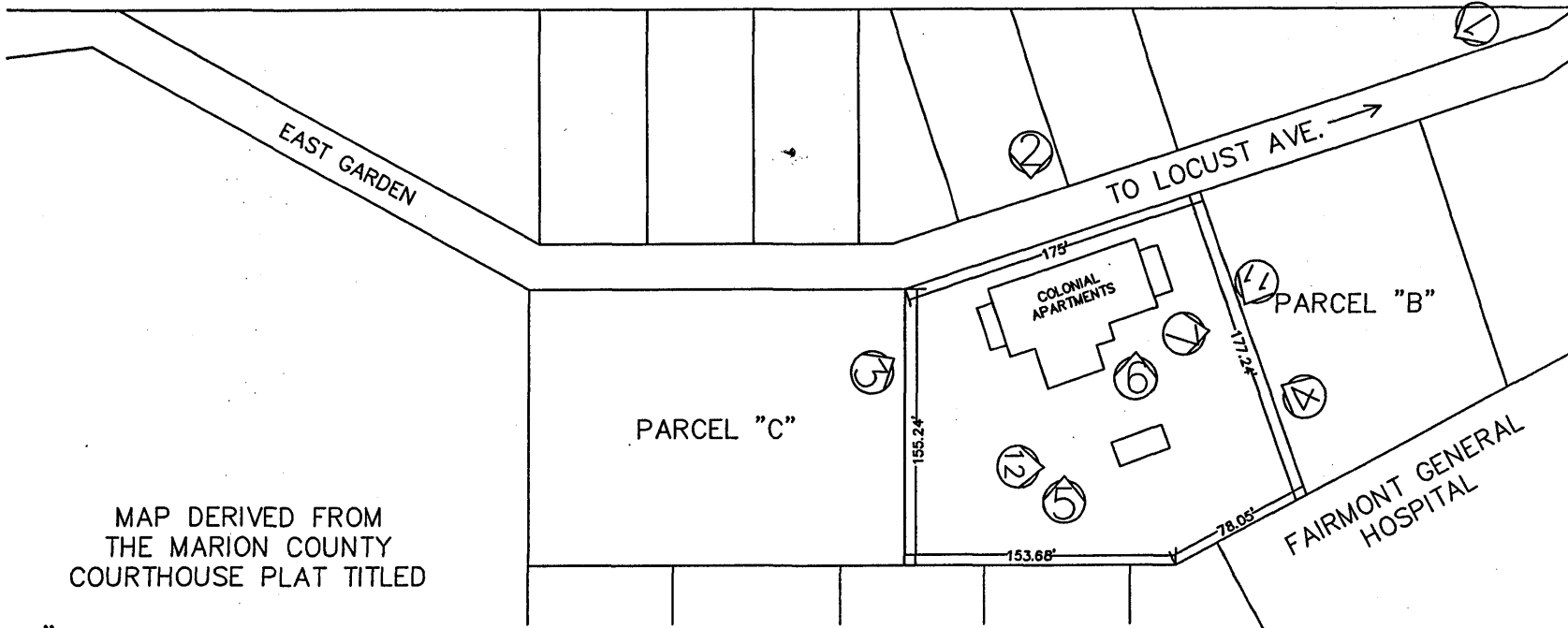
SITE PLAN



SECTION "A"
THE GARDEN VILLAGE
AN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF FAIRMONT
(OUTSIDE CITY) FAIRMONT IND. DIST., MARION
COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

FAIRMONT STATE UNIVERSITY



MAP DERIVED FROM
THE MARION COUNTY
COURTHOUSE PLAT TITLED

"SECTION A. THE GARDEN
VILLAGE"
DATED MAR. 12, 1946

SITE PLAN

SCALE



SECTION "A"
THE GARDEN VILLAGE
AN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF FAIRMONT
(OUTSIDE CITY) FAIRMONT IND. DIST., MARION
COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

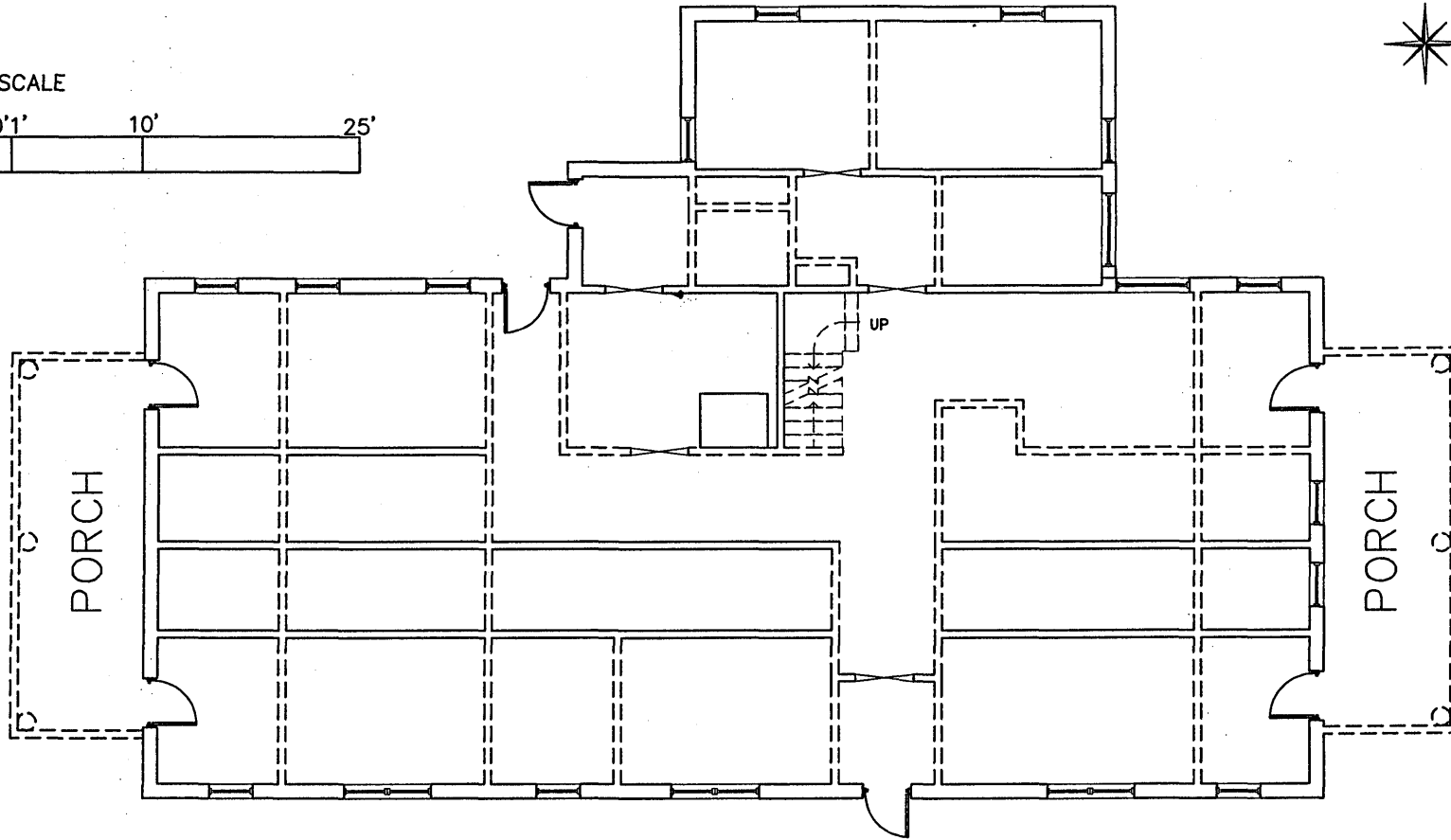
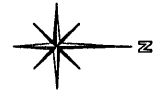
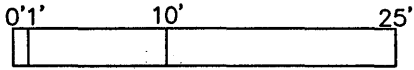
Date
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KENNEDY DAIRY BARN
FAIRMONT, WVA
MARION COUNTY

DWG.
1 OF 1

SCALE



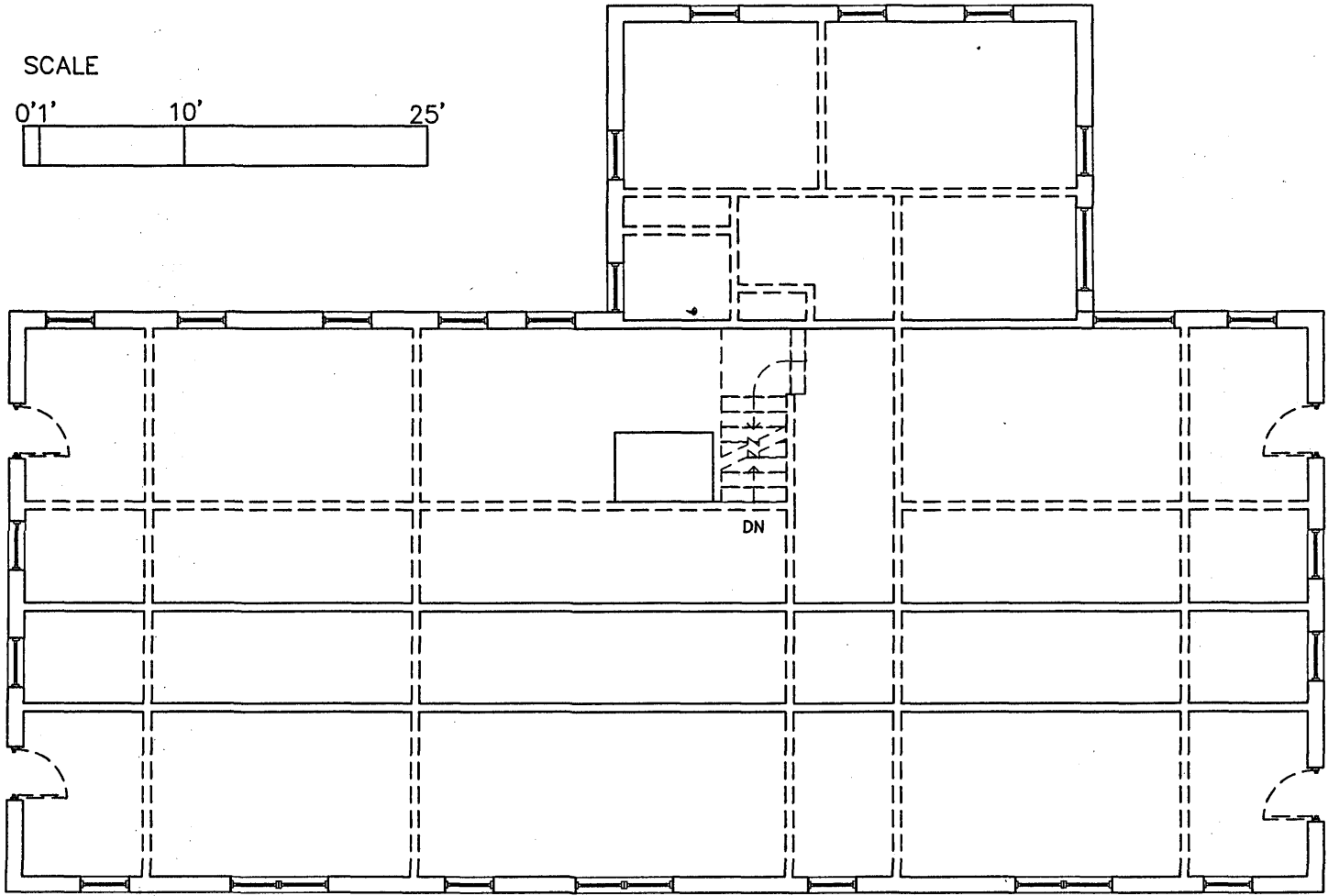
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Date
OCT. 2005

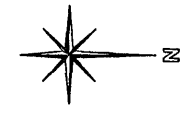
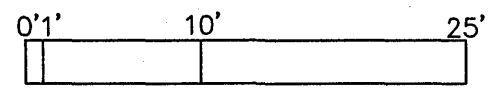
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KENNEDY DAIRY BARN
FAIRMONT, WVA
MARION COUNTY

DWG.
1-1
OF 3



SCALE



EXISTING SECOND FLOOR
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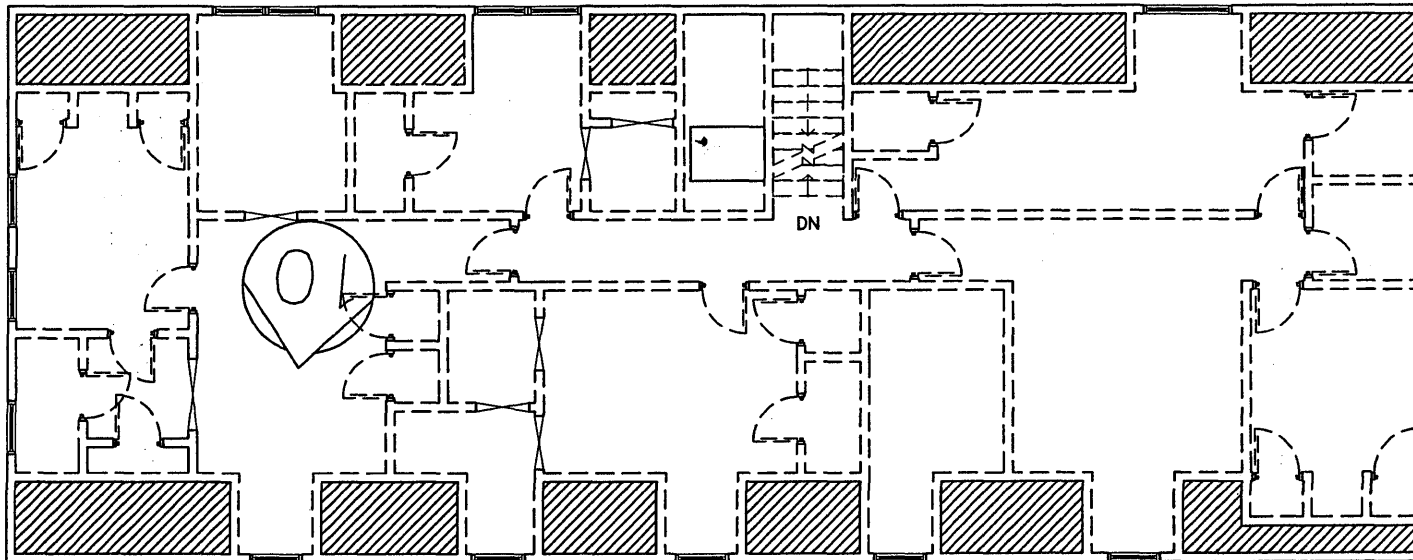
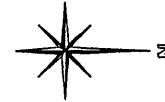
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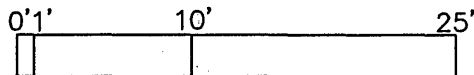
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KENNEDY DAIRY BARN
FAIRMONT, WVA
MARION COUNTY

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F1-2 OF
3

PHOTOGRAPH LOG



SCALE



EXISTING THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Date
OCT.
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F-3 OF
3