

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL - COMPLETE

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House
other names/site number 133-250-68220

2. Location

street & number 620 Anderson Street N/A not for publication
city or town Geencastle N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Putnam code 133 zip code 46135

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Pat R. Rabb 1-30-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building, district, site, structure, object

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: Education-Related

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE: Limestone

roof ASPHALT

other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1925-1945

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Daggett, Robert Frost

Heath, Walter R.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more 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:

Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House
Name of Property

Putnam IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	512760	4387610	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Thayer, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date 9-11-95
street & number 422 1/2 Fifth Street, Suite 202 telephone 812/378-0800
city or town Columbus state IN zip code 47201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name William A. Frisbie
street & number P.O. Box 94 telephone 317/653-3393
city or town Greencastle state IN zip code 46135

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon House is located a short distance from the DePauw University Campus in Greencastle. The campus is a relatively small, cohesive group of buildings. Most of the fraternity and sorority houses are located on the outskirts of the campus. Among houses of this type, the Delta Kappa Epsilon House is the farthest from campus, about six blocks away.

All of the fraternity and sorority houses identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory are located in one of two surveyed historic districts, the DePauw University Historic District (67001-087), or the Eastern Enlargement Historic District (68001-273). The Delta Kappa Epsilon House, commonly called the "Deke House," is located in this latter district.

The building has been adapted for use as an apartment building. It is located on a large lot and is set back some distance from the street (photo 1). There is a circular drive in front. This extends to the rear of the property on the east side to two recently-built garages which do not contribute to the historic character of the property (photo 6).

The Deke House is a three-story, Tudor Revival style structure, faced in Indiana limestone (photo 2). The foundation is concrete. The roof is hipped, with cross-gable sections at the corners. The building originally had an H-shaped plan. Several extensions have been added to the rear (photo 5).

The main (north) facade is symmetrical and is seven bays wide. This facade is divided into three sections. The central section, which is slightly recessed from the end sections, has a three-bay, protruding porch on the first level. Porch openings are segmental-arched on the north side, and Tudor-arched on the east and west. There is a balustrade at the second level of this porch. The main entry is in the center bay. This entry has the original, paneled wood and glass doors in a segmental-arched opening (photo 4). At the top of this section, wall dormers cross the hipped roof. The two end sections, which housed the dining room (east) and the living room (west), have cross-gable roofs.

Windows on the first level of this facade are the original, wood, double hung windows, with multi-light sash. Upper story windows were replaced with aluminum windows in the 1970s. As part of a recent rehabilitation, new wood windows, fabricated to match the original wood windows, were installed. In the center section on the first level, windows are in segmental-arched openings, and have multi-light sidelights and transoms (photos 3, 4). On the end sections of the first level, there are grouped windows with multi-light transoms (photo 3). Windows on the upper floors are single windows. Other than those in the center section of the first level, and those in wall dormers at the third level of the

center section, all windows have label moldings.

The original part of the west facade (photo 3) is similar to the main facade, in that there are grouped windows on the first level, and single windows above. The windows on the first and second floors have label moldings. The third story windows are in wall dormers. The windows in the openings on this facade are aluminum, fabricated to match the originals in appearance. These were installed as part of a recent rehabilitation, and replaced 1970s aluminum windows which were in poor condition.

The rear section of this facade (right in photo 3, left in photo 5) is a 1950s addition. This is a simple, rectangular structure with a flat roof. It is faced in limestone and has double hung aluminum windows.

In addition to this 1950s extension, the rear facade (photo 5) has a 1990s stair/elevator tower in the center. Several window openings on the original part of the building are covered. Windows on this facade are double hung aluminum. Four small skylights have been added on the rear part of the roof. (One of these is visible in photo 5.)

The east facade of the building is similar in detail to the original part of the west facade. The window arrangement is slightly different. There is a pair of windows in the northernmost bay, where the dining room was. At the rear (south) of the facade are smaller, single windows, where the kitchen was.

Inside, the building originally had a foyer in the center front. To the rear of the foyer was a stairhall and the house mother's room and bath. The room to the west of the foyer was originally a large living room, extending from the front to the rear of the building. The room to the east was a dining room. To the rear of the dining room was the kitchen. On the upper two levels were sleeping rooms.

The foyer (photo 7), stairhall (photo 8), and house mother's room remain intact. Within the former living room partitions have been added to create an apartment (photo 9). On the opposite side of the corridor in the former dining room/kitchen area is another apartment. Additional apartments, three on each floor, have been created on the upper floors (photo 11). Loft bedrooms for third floor apartments have been created within the roof (photo 13). There are also apartments in the 1950s addition at the rear of the original structure.

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Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House

There is a full basement under the building. During the time the building was a fraternity house, there was a recreational room below the dining room/kitchen area on the east side. This room remains intact. The remainder of the basement contains storage spaces and mechanical rooms. A new stair/elevator tower has been added to the center rear of the building (photos 5, 14).

The foyer retains original wood paneling and moldings (photo 7). Original moldings remain intact elsewhere on the first floor (photo 10). The original stairway is intact (photos 8, 12), as is the original fireplace (photo 9) in the former living room. Wood floors remain throughout the building but have been covered with carpet.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon House is significant under Criterion A, for its association with a DePauw University fraternity; and under Criterion C, as an outstanding local example of the Tudor Revival style. The building was designed by prominent Indiana architect, Robert Frost Daggett.

DePauw Fraternity and Sorority Houses

DePauw University is located in Greencastle, the seat of Putnam County, in west-central Indiana. It was founded in 1837 as Asbury College. The name was changed to DePauw University in 1884 after New Albany businessman Washington C. DePauw bolstered the school financially. DePauw is a small, private, liberal arts college. It began as a men's school, but admitted women starting in 1867.

Fraternities were important at DePauw University from an early date. The first men's fraternity, established in 1845, was Beta Theta Pi. Delta Kappa Epsilon, started in 1866, was the fifth fraternity. According to DePauw historian George Manhart, the university had become "a strong fraternity school" by 1884, with participation by roughly 75 per cent of the male students in seven organizations. Over the years, other fraternities were started. Some lasted only a short time. By the end of the 1920s, a decade in which many chapter houses were constructed, there were 12 well-established fraternities.

By the late 19th century, fraternities were rapidly becoming more popular than the literary societies which had been the first student organizations. Little is known of the activities of the 19th century Greek letter organizations of DePauw. Among recorded activities are coed picnics and orations during commencement week. By the 1920s, fraternity activities were a highly visible part of campus life. The dances, parties, and other events which had become popular, as well as a growing fraternity population, necessitated the building of large chapter houses in the 1920s. Alumni involvement and financial support made it possible for the houses to be constructed.

Sororities had also become important at DePauw by the 1920s. The first sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta, had been established in 1870. Sororities were similar to fraternities in purpose. Historically, there were fewer sororities than fraternities simply because there were fewer female than male students. As the ratio of female to male students increased, the number of sororities increased. By 1942, nine had been established at DePauw.

DePauw fraternities first met in upper story rooms of commercial buildings. In 1889, Phi Kappa Psi became the first fraternity to rent a house. Gradually, other fraternities followed suit. Fraternity houses functioned as residences for the members as well as

meeting places. The first chapter house constructed for a fraternity was the Sigma Chi house, built in 1914.

There are seven extant fraternity houses which are 50 or more years old. All of these were built in the 1920s. Only five were identified in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Three received a rating of "N" (notable) or "O" (outstanding). These were the Delta Kappa Epsilon House, the subject of this nomination, which was rated "O;" the Phi Kappa Psi House, a Tudor Revival style house built in 1922, also rated "O;" and the Delta Tau Delta House, a Tudor Revival style house built in 1927, which was rated "N." Two other fraternity houses received a rating of "C." These were the c.1925 Alpha Tau Omega House, and the 1922 Phi Kappa Psi house, both Tudor Revival style buildings.

The former Alpha Chi Omega house (67081), a Tudor Revival style sorority house constructed c.1925, was rated "C." Incorrect dates of construction were estimated for two other sorority houses, which were rated "NC" (noncontributing) in the inventory. These were the Alpha Phi house (67026) and the Kappa Alpha Theta house (67043), built in 1939 and 1941, respectively. Both of these houses are Colonial Revival in style. Had the correct dates of construction been known at the time of the survey, these two houses may have been given a rating of "C" or higher.

Possibly the reason so few sorority houses were identified in the survey is that most of the existing houses were built after World War II. During the 1920s, when many high-style fraternity houses were being constructed, there were fewer sororities than fraternities. Sorority houses tended to be smaller and less extravagant. Most were private residences which had been adapted for use as chapter houses. In the 1930s and early 1940s, few chapter houses of any kind were built at DePauw. This reflects national trends of a slow-down in construction during the Depression, and little non-military construction during World War II. After the war, the female student population continued to increase. More, and larger, sorority houses were needed.

Most of the chapter houses on the DePauw campus have been replaced, expanded, or altered to some degree. Many of the changes in houses took place after World War II, when the student population, and the corresponding fraternity and sorority populations, expanded rapidly. In 1945, the student population was about 1,200. By 1962, it had reached about 2,300. In the early 1960s, 70 per cent of male students and 80 per cent of female students were members of Greek letter organizations.

As fraternities and sororities grew, additions were built to many existing houses. Other houses were demolished and new, larger buildings constructed. For these reasons, many

of the historic houses are gone, and others have been altered to the extent that they no longer retain their historic character. Though many of the houses would be eligible for listing on the National Register as part of an historic district, only two have been identified as individually eligible (rated "O" in inventory). As indicated above, these are the Delta Kappa Epsilon House and Phi Kappa Psi House.

History of Delta Kappa Epsilon House

The first meeting space for Delta Kappa Epsilon was rented space in a building on the public square in downtown Greencastle. From 1906 to the fall of 1925, the Dekes lived in a small commercial building near the square. In November of 1922, a committee of alumni met to discuss the progress of a campaign to raise funds for a chapter house. At that meeting, it was decided that Robert Frost Daggett, a prominent Indianapolis architect, would be hired to submit a plan for the house. The budget for the new house was \$40,000. It was ultimately completed in 1925 at a cost of \$75,000. The contractor was Walter R. Heath of Greencastle.

As one of nine fraternities at DePauw at the beginning of the 1920s, Delta Kappa Epsilon was feeling the affects of a post-World War I growth in the student population. At the end of the war, there had been approximately 1,000 students at DePauw. By the mid-1920s, there were about 1,800. At this time, about 75 per cent of male students were fraternity members. The building of the Delta Kappa Epsilon House was, in part, a response to the growth of the chapter.

The dedication for the new chapter house was held on July 9, 1925. All members and alumni for the Psi Phi (DePauw) chapter, as well as other Indiana chapters of the fraternity were invited to the dedication. Among the alumni who had a part in planning the new house were Felix M. McWhiter, president of Peoples Bank of Indianapolis; Charles F. Coffin, president of Indiana Savings and Investment Company; Eugene Iglehart, a vice-president of Fletcher American National Bank; Wendell Sherk, a vice president of Fletcher American Company; Henry Dowling, an Indianapolis attorney; and H.B. Longden, a prominent Greencastle businessman.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon House has the distinction of having been a women's residence hall for a time during World War II. In 1943, the Navy established a Naval Flight Preparatory School and a college training program at DePauw. Several buildings were allocated for these uses, including some of the women's residence halls. Displaced women were housed in under-used fraternity houses, including the Delta Kappa Epsilon House.

The DePauw chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon has a number of distinguished alumni. The most famous of these is Danforth Quayle, who graduated from DePauw in 1969. Quayle was vice-president of the United States under George Bush. Quayle's grandfather, newspaper magnate Eugene Pulliam, was also a Deke at DePauw.

Architecture

Robert Frost Daggett (1875-1955) was one of the leading Indiana architects of his time. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture in 1896, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1901. He started his career as an associate with his father's architectural firm, R.P. Daggett and Company, in Indianapolis. Among his principal commissions were the Indianapolis Athletic Club, Riley Hospital, Eli Lilly and Company, and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Building. He was the architect for a number of buildings at Indiana universities, including Indiana, Purdue, and Butler.

DePauw University buildings designed by Daggett are Bowman Gymnasium (1916), Rector Hall (1917), the Studebaker Administration Building (1918), Longden Hall (1927), Rowland Hall (1928), and Asbury Hall (1930). With the exception of the Delta Kappa Epsilon House, and Bowman Gymnasium, which is Arts and Crafts in style, all of Daggett's DePauw buildings are Neoclassical in style. Bowman Gymnasium and the Studebaker Administration Building were given a rating of "O" in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory.

In addition to fraternity and sorority houses discussed above, there are five examples of the Tudor Revival style in Greencastle which were identified in the Inventory. These are the Episcopal Church, built in 1895 and remodeled c.1925, rated "O;" the Frank Donner House, built in 1908 and rated "O;" houses at 430 E. Anderson Street and 120 Taylor Place, built c.1930 and rated "N;" and a house at 615 E. Seminary, built c.1930 and rated "C."

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Continuation Sheet

Section 9

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Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House

Bibliography

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Delta Kappa Epsilon. *The Deke Shield*. Greencastle, Indiana. June 1, 1925.

DePauw University Archives, Records of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources. *Putnam County Interim Report*. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1982.

Indianapolis Times, Obituary of Robert Frost Daggett, September 6, 1955.

Manhart, George B. *DePauw Through the Years*. Greencastle: DePauw University, 1962.

Phillips, Clifton, et al. *DePauw: A Pictorial History*. Greencastle: DePauw University, 1987.

Taylor, Robert M., Jr. *Indiana: A New Historical Guide*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989.

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Section No. 10

Page 1

Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House

Verbal Boundary Description

Parts of Lots numbered 72 and 73 in the Eastern Enlargement to the City of Greencastle, Indiana, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the East line of Lot Number 73, which point is 143 feet and 4 inches North from the Southeast corner of said lot; thence West 93 feet parallel to the South line of said lot; thence North, parallel to the East line of said lot to the North line of said lot; thence East on said North line 93 feet to the Northeast Corner of said lot; thence South on said East line of said lot to the place of beginning.

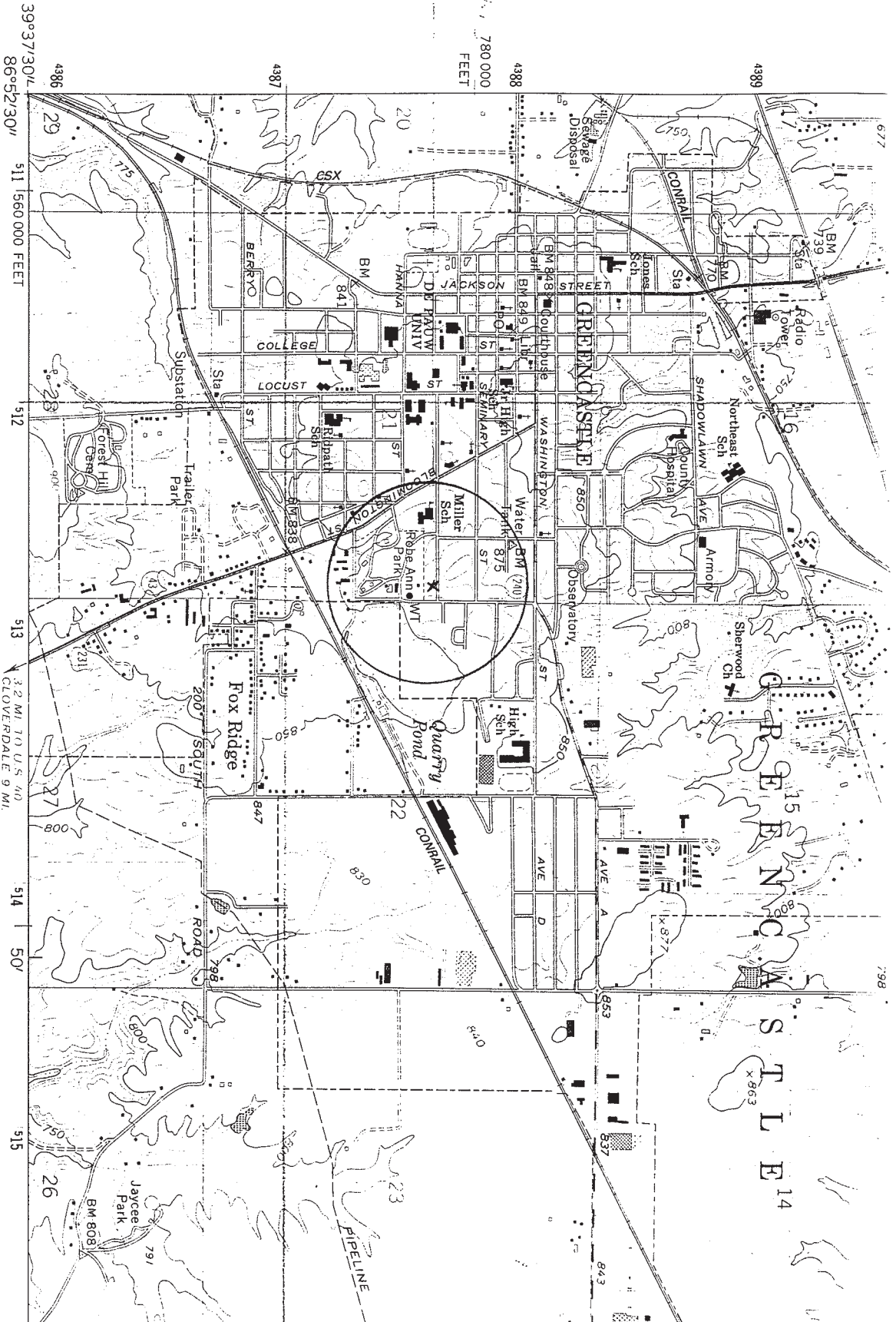
ALSO, beginning at a point on the West line of said Lot Number 72, which point is 143 feet and 4 inches North from the Southwest Corner of said lot; thence North with the West line thereof to the Northwest Corner of said lot; thence East on the said North line of said lot 32.5 feet; thence South 2-3/4 degrees East 147 feet and 4 inches, which point is 10 feet East of the Southeast Corner of a small brick servant's house; thence South 2-1/2 degrees West 174-1/2 feet to a corner stone; thence West 32.5 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is the historic boundary and existing boundary for the Delta Kappa Epsilon House.

71 4237610

(RELSVILLE)
3663 III SW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1956. Field checked 1958. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970

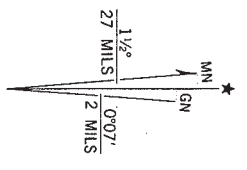
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Indiana coordinate system, west zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

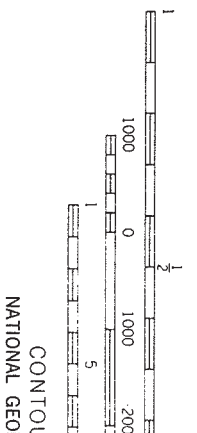
1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983

move the projection lines 1 meter south and 1 meter east as shown by dashed corner ticks



UTM GRID AND 1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH DENVER, COLORADO AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC