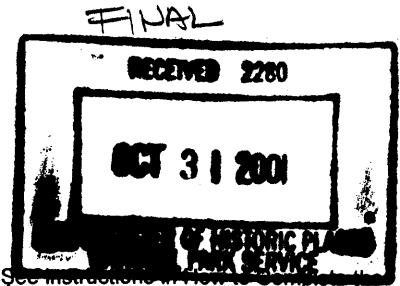


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



137A

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete 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 The Varsity
other names/site number 157-333-13189

2. Location

street & number 101 Andrew Place N/A not for publication
city or town West Lafayette N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47906

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.)

John C. Sirt 10.25.01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana D-SHPO
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:)

Edson W. Beall 12/7/01
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) **Category of Property** (Check only one box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Scholer, Walter

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:

Purdue University

The Varsity
Name of Property

Tippecanoe IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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5	0	7	7	0	0
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4	4	7	4	6	4	0
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Zone

Easting

Northing

3

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Zone

Easting

Northing

2

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4

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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 Kenneth A. Schuette, Jr., President
organization Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation date 05-15-2000
street & number P.O. Box 1354 telephone 765-420-0268
city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47902

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 L'Oiseau Blue
street & number 101 Andrew Place telephone 765-743-1566
city or town West Lafayette state IN zip code 47906

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.

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

Section 7 – Description

West Lafayette is located across the Wabash River from Lafayette, a county seat town and one of the largest cities in the Wabash Valley. West Lafayette stands on relatively level terrain, where the land rises up from the Wabash and out of the flood plain. The Varsity is located one block east of the Purdue University campus, in an area known as “The Village.” The village developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a small commercial core, serving and profiting from university students, faculty and town residents. This area was originally the village of Chauncey, and was renamed West Lafayette in the 1880’s, but is still known as “The Village.” Today, the area is comprised of shops, bookstores, coffeehouses, restaurants, and other services for university students.

The Varsity was built in 1928 on the corner of State Street and Andrew Place. The building is sited so that its “L” shaped plan fills the west and north edges of the lot, while a low brick wall serves to enclose the other two sides of the lot. For many years, the owners have maintained a hedge just behind the wall, further isolating the open area of the lot. The open area within the “L” shape is now used as a parking lot for the tenants, but originally was likely a private lawn.

The Varsity is a three story Tudor Revival “L” shaped apartment building resting on a raised basement level. Common finishes to the front elevations include common bond brick work, with the traditional header row having alternating headers and stretchers. Dressed limestone quoin work, sills, and other detail are common; each major vertical division or seam is marked by quoining. Each main elevation window or window pair has soldier course lintels and stone sills. The basement level has a stone base, and six light sash with header lintels.

The elevations are organized around the interior units; each double window or bay window providing light to the main living space of each unit, each smaller window set marking a restroom / kitchen core vertically. The main façade of the west wing has six bays (moving south to north): the first is a bay window, the second has a pair of double-hung windows, the third has two separate double-hung windows, the fourth is a bay window, the fifth has two small double-hung bathroom windows, and the sixth has a pair of double-hung windows and a single double-hung window at the north end. The six bays of the main façade of the north wing are as follows (east to west): the first is a flat projection the same width as a bay window with a single double-hung window at the center, the second has a pair of double-hung windows, the third has a single double-hung window, the fourth is a bay window, the fifth has two double-hung bathroom windows, and the sixth has a pair of double-hung windows. The facades have a symmetrical appearance, the differences between the wings being almost unnoticeable. The first, second, and third floors all have the same window-placement, and the basement windows follow the same placement as the windows of the main floors.

The south end of the building facing State Street has three bays. The quoin work and other detail wrap around to this side and the Andrew Place elevation as well. The outer two have tripled double-hung windows, and the center one has two double-hung bathroom windows. The Andrew Place elevation of

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Section number 7 Page 2

The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

the north wing has a centered, flat-fronted projection with three smaller windows, flanked by double windows on each side, on each floor.

The rear of the building lacks all ornament save the stone parapet string course and, at the foundation level, the water table. Like the outside of a letter "L," the rear fills the outside of the lot. The pattern of window openings on the rear elevations echoes those of the front, the only exceptions being where the architect worked in half-level windows to accommodate stairs. Also, the rear of the center section is larger on this face, being pie-shaped; therefore there are four bays across this section. Unlike any other part of the building, the openings vary. The first floor has three double windows, the second and third, double windows flanking two singles. A large square boiler chimney abuts the corner of the center section. There is another chimney up on the flat main roof of the center section.

All of the original windows of the Varsity remain in place. The windows on the principal façade are 8/1 double-hung windows with 4/1 double-hung bathroom windows and 6/1 kitchen windows. The secondary facades have 4/1 double-hung windows with 2/1 bathroom windows. The stair hall windows over the front entrance are leaded casements. The 9-paned leaded top sashes have a leaded glass shield in the center pane. The double hung sash windows are each adorned with plain limestone sills and vertical joint brick heads. These windows have limestone quoins and a limestone drip-mould over the third floor window.

The massing of the building is broken vertically by bays and a projecting pavilion, each running the full height of the building. The west wing of the building has an semi-hexagonal end bay window which is actually part of a projecting end pavilion. Another semi-hexagonal bay stands toward the center of the west wing. The east wing has a similar bay roughly in the center, and a projecting corner pavilion, with no faceted bay.

The center entrance bay is the focal point of the composition. Placed on the chamfer, this section also rises full height. A single run of low concrete steps flanked by brick piers leads to the main entrance arch. Set within a broad stone Tudor arch with deep jambs and archivolt are two half-arch-shaped heavy wooden doors with half-pointed-arch shaped leaded stained glass glazing. The doors have decorative metal strap hinges. Each door's window has a shield motif worked into the nine-pane design. The flanks and spandrel of the entrance arch are richly treated with heavy stone quoining, forming bands of brick and stone in the spandrel. The coping over the doorway has a frieze of small shields and a large central stone shield with raised simple English typeface reading "The Varsity." Buttresses flank the arch, each is topped by an engaged stone finial. A two story high window composition, framed in quoin work and topped by a label lintel, rises above the entrance. Each story has two windows, separated by a mullion. The upper windows have nine-light leaded stained glass transoms. A spandrel panel is between the stories; it has linen fold relief carving and shields worked into the limestone.

The parapet treatment is common to the entire building façade: a continuous stone string course at third floor window lintel height, brick parapet, and stone coping. Engaged faceted finials mark the corners.

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

Stone shields are centered above bays or projecting pavilions. The entrance section's shield is painted stone set within a larger, label-linteled tablet.

The interior of the Varsity gives the visitor a step back to the 1920s; it is intact in plan, materials and detail. The current floor plan is virtually identical to the original plans. Each floor has the same plan, and following the garden apartment trend, all units are given as equal an amount of exposure as possible. All rooms either have a window or are open to rooms that have windows, and the rooms are not overly small. The central hall is lined with apartments on both sides. The stair hall is located at the center of the building, in the "corner" where the two wings meet. There are fourteen apartments on each floor of the building, six in each wing and two in the turned corner of the building behind the stair hall.

The apartments were marketed as fireproof. Exposed concrete ceilings with "beams" show the way current building technology fit with the Tudor Revival style. The concrete structural beams were left exposed because they suggest the beams that are present in Tudor buildings and thereby enhance the appearance of the room. The pattern left by the wooden forms also adds a slightly rough look to the beams, further enhancing their neo-Tudor effect. The original terrazzo floors are intact. All interior doors and windows are original. The hall detailing was very minimal with ornamentation reserved for the central stair area. A Tudor arch in the entry shows the adaptation of this style to fit modern building methods. The terrazzo stairs retain their original iron railing and balusters. The balusters alternate with one straight and one twisted on each step. The newel posts each consist of a simple turned wooden stair spindle. The overhanging railings of the landings are decorated with concrete brackets that "support" the railings. There is a pair of decorative foliate pendants on each beam below each landing, and a pair "supporting" the arched beam at the top of the stair hall. The internal detailing is largely intact. The original intercom system board and the call units in most apartments are still intact although no longer in use. In most cases, the original ice cupboards, which were used for ice and milk delivery, are still in the halls. Most of the kitchens retain their original cabinets. These cabinets have flat-paneled doors with icebox hinges and latches. The original kitchen sinks are also largely intact. The kitchens are separated from the dining area by a pair of medium-height cabinets, each with 9 panes of glass over one plain panel and fitted with the same hardware as the kitchen cabinets. The tops of these counters are low enough that they could serve as shelves or serving counters. The original bathroom fixtures remain in place, and are typical 1920's white porcelain fixtures.

There are mirror-fronted built-in medicine cabinets over the sinks, and these cabinets are flanked by metal and porcelain sconces with milk-glass shades and pull-chain switches. The bathrooms have small white herringbone pattern mosaic tile floors. The original brick-shaped wall tiles remain in place, bordered at the top and bottom with black tiles.

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

Section 8 – Statement of Significance

The Varsity Apartments, 1928, meets National Register criteria C as a rare local example of the garden apartment, a distinctive early twentieth century apartment development, and as an unusual residential project of a local master, architect Walter Scholer, Sr. The Varsity Apartments are a well-preserved example of the garden apartment, a rare form in the county. The building has many of the decorative elements, such as ornamental plasterwork and terrazzo floors, and the labor saving devices such as the iceboxes and intercoms, that were hallmarks of this movement in apartment construction. The building was designed by West Lafayette's premier early twentieth century architect, Walter Scholer. This is an unusual work for Scholer, but complemented his work on the Purdue University campus and on other public buildings, and continues his use of classical and Tudor Revival elements.

The Varsity Apartments is the only true example of a "garden apartment" ever built in Tippecanoe County. The garden apartment was a suburban counterpart of the city apartment house and became a significant planning and architectural concept. Garden apartments differed from earlier city apartment houses in that they were less focused on maximizing the number of apartments and more focused on having light and ventilation to all rooms and presenting a more comfortable and residential feeling. The standard city apartment house occupies as much of the lot as possible, while the garden apartment house may occupy half of the lot or less. The garden apartment idea seems to have been considered around the turn of the century, but the major construction period seems to have begun about 1910, reaching its height in the 1920s. As has been stated, the apartment buildings built up to the 1890s were built to create as many units as possible, with little thought given to light and ventilation for all rooms or convenience of design. There seems to have been an increase in the use of courtyards and light wells during the 1890s, which seems to have been a part of the development of the garden apartment. The apartments were built around a central court in a square L or H shape to maximize the daylight and views for each unit, and ideally in each room. The apartments were designed to be homes, including all the modern amenities. The apartments were to be low maintenance, equipped with labor saving devices such as iceboxes and intercoms, fireproof and with elevators. These apartments were marketed to professionals and families in the early twentieth century. Publication such as R. W. Sexton's *American Apartment Houses of Today* (1926) extolled the virtues of the "modern" garden apartments.

In Tippecanoe County, the cities of Lafayette and West Lafayette, though not a large community witnessed an apartment building phase in the 1890s-1920s. Notable apartment buildings in Lafayette, such as the c.1895 Tea Flats (northeast corner Sixth and Columbia) and the 1899 Columbia Flats (northwest corner of Seventh and Columbia, demolished 1970's), were built up to the sidewalk in dense urban fashion, and were meant to provide the greatest amount of interior space possible. The 1909 Marian Flats (615-617 North Street) was meant to provide quality urban living with six large flats, including maid service. This building was built in the flat style, so common in England, and not built in the garden apartment style.

A characteristic of the garden apartments, the "L" shape of The Varsity allowed all of the rooms have

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

access to and fresh air. The freestanding residential appearance of The Varsity gives it the suburban appearance, standing in great contrast to the urban high-rise effect of buildings such as the Columbia Flats, and other apartments built in the community during the same period. The setback from the sidewalk and the wall surrounding the property help give the apartments privacy, and screen the noisy high-traffic area of The Village.

The advocates of the garden apartment movement, made suggestions about the overall appearance and ornamentation for the buildings. The architect was to make the apartments have the appearance of a home. This was achieved through individuality, varied floor plans and attention to detail. The success in exterior design is achieved through the balance of exterior window arrangements with the logical floor plans and window placement on the interior. Advocates stressed quality, craftsmanship and simplicity in ornamentation. The entrance door is designed to be the focal point of the apartment. The ornamentation style should be neutral and classical to appeal to the varied tastes of the tenants. The front entrance hall and common areas should be ornamented, with attention paid to durability, craftsmanship and aesthetics.

Walter Scholer followed these principles in the design of The Varsity. The entrance is the focal point of the façade, and is the most elaborate part of the building. Scholer succeeded in making the building look comfortable and inviting. The exterior is simple with limited Tudor influences, following the trends in urban design at the time and buildings on and near Purdue University campus. The building has a look about it that would have been called "modern" at the time. The restrained details of the public areas, such as the stair hall, give the spaces a functional yet tasteful appearance. The public areas are low-maintenance but not too sterile. The terrazzo floors are easy to clean yet they provide visual interest. The stairs are ornamented by decorative yet functional iron balustrades and the beams are accented with decorative corbels.

The building was built for The Varsity Realty Company in 1928. The next year, there were 6 Purdue students and 10 Purdue faculty members living in The Varsity Apartments. There were 3 vacant units, and two units (B and C) which were probably in the basement, giving a total of 44 units. The other occupants seem to have been mostly people employed in Lafayette, with a wide range of careers, such as elementary school teachers, salesmen, a medical technician, insurance and real estate agents, a manager for a local dairy farm, and the president of the Lafayette Street Railway Company. There also seem to have been several widows and single people living in the building, as well as several senior citizens. Karl Kettlehut, later a prominent local contractor, was then a structural engineer for Walter Scholer and was living in The Varsity. Another of Scholer's employees, A. H. Carter, a draftsman, was living in the building in 1929. Carolyn C. Shoemaker, the Dean of Women for Purdue, also lived in the Varsity. By the mid-1940s, the building was occupied primarily by Purdue students and faculty, and apparently several widows. Other occupants included the librarian for the West Lafayette Public Library, a secretary at Alcoa, and a representative for a grain dealers' association. The building was owned by the Varkitt Realty Corporation in 1945. There seems to have been a janitor employed, and apparently there was a lounge and large kitchen and dining room complex in the basement, along with the janitor's apartment. These rooms seem to have been available for use by the tenants of the building.

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

The Varsity is also significant as an example of the work of local mater architect Walter Scholer. Through his work on Purdue University and many public buildings, Scholer was Lafayette's premier architect in the first half of the twentieth century. The Varsity is a usual work for Scholer, applying his skills in designing university buildings to creating similar private residential units into the surrounding community.

Walter Scholer (1890-1972), a prominent local architect, designed scores of prominent buildings in the Lafayette and West Lafayette areas. Walter Scholer was instrumental in designing the campus of Purdue University. When Scholer was first introduced to the campus in the early 1920's, Purdue was a small college with about three thousand students. Until 1923, Daggett and Sons, architects, had dominated all of the Purdue commissions. In 1924, Walter Scholer designed a Campus Development Plan. This was a long-range master plan for the future campus growth of Purdue. Over the next five decades, Purdue grew to be a major university of over 37,000 students. Walter Scholer had a hand in planning and designing more than sixty-five buildings on the campus of Purdue University.

In 1920, Walter Scholer moved to Lafayette from Indianapolis to join Frank Hoffman and Charley Nicol as a partner in their architectural firm. Soon after Purdue accepted his Campus Development Plan, Scholer opened his own office in Lafayette, The Scholer Corporation. Walter Scholer soon became the University Architect. One of Scholer's first major projects on the campus of Purdue was the Franklin Levering Cary Memorial Hall. The male dormitory, built in 1927, in the Tudor Revival style, is believed to be the largest nonmilitary dormitory in the country. One of his next projects related to the campus of Purdue University was that of The Varsity apartments. The Varsity apartments, designed in 1928, are conveniently located one block east of the Purdue Student Union. The red brick, Tudor Revival style, and use of limestone ornamentation on The Varsity apartments compliments the buildings on Purdue's campus. Thus, the look of the university was expanded into the nearby residential and commercial community. While Scholer had worked on other residential projects, namely the Cary Hall, this was his first and only project of this kind in the area. The 1920s and early 30s marked the largest period of expansion in the community of West Lafayette as the University expanded and the nearby neighborhoods filled with bungalows, Colonial Revival homes, and many kit houses. The convenience of the apartments to campus is extremely attractive to students, faculty, and staff of the University.

Walter Scholer and his firm completed twelve major buildings between 1929 and 1940. Purdue had six projects approved by the Public Works Administration. Eventually, Scholer had to divide his office in order to keep up with all of the work. His firm dealt with work outside the University and he moved his own office to the top floor of Purdue's Executive Building. It was during this time that Scholer helped to design the Elliot Hall of Music. The Hall of Music is one of the largest theatres in the world with over 6,000 seats. J. Andre Fouihoux, designer of New York's Radio City Music Hall, helped Scholer with the designing of the combination Classic Revival and Art Deco Hall. The Elliot Hall of Music, dedicated in 1940, is often referred to as the "Crown Jewel" of the Purdue campus. Purdue's Basketball Arena, "Macky" Arena, seating over 14,00 is thought of by some as Walter Scholer's "crowning achievement." The arena built in the 1940s has a three hundred-foot diameter.

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

Walter Scholer worked for Purdue as their University Architect for forty years. The Scholer Corporation continues to provide architectural services for Purdue and the Lafayette and West Lafayette area today. Walter Scholer helped to make Purdue University what it is today. Purdue University continued to follow Scholer's plan until 1985 when it was revised.

Other Scholer buildings in Lafayette include the 1921 Mars Theater (with Hoffman & Nicol), the 1926 Fowler National Bank, the 1926 Albert A. Wells Memorial Library, and the 1929-1930 Morton School (West Lafayette). Other Scholer buildings in Lafayette include the 1921 Mars Theater (with Hoffman & Nicol), the 1926 Fowler. The first three are neoclassical buildings, while the last is Tudor Revival, similar to The Varsity in some ways. Morton School has similar quoins at corners and openings, stone plaques in the parapet, and a similar use of stone string-courses in the parapets.

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

Section 9 – Bibliography

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Scholer, Walter. Signed blueprints for the Varsity Apartments, 1928, collection of the owner.

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Tippecanoe County Interim Report: Indiana Historic Sites and Structure Inventory. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, May, 1990.

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Section 10 – Geographical Data - Verbal Boundary Description

The legal description of the property, Tippecanoe County Key Number 164-02600-0853, is “60 feet Lot 10 and 4 feet 6 inches East Side of Lot 10, and Lots 11 & 9” in Wabash Township. The property is on the North corner of State Street and Andrew Place.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the apartment.

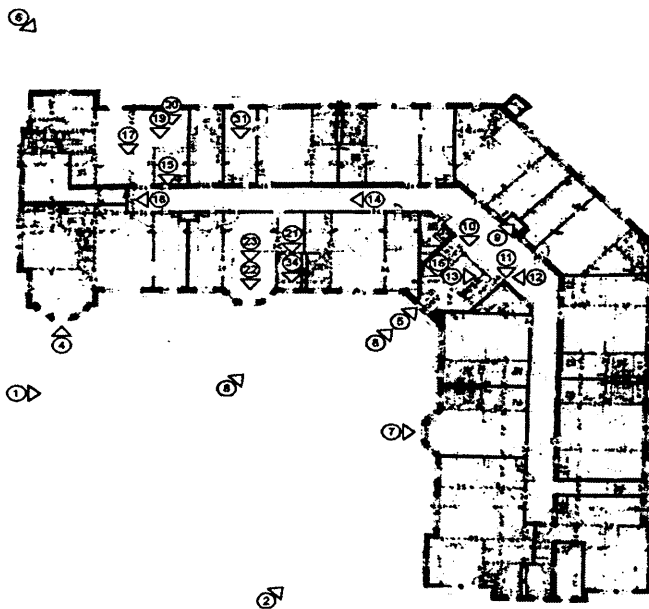
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Continuation Sheet**

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

**The Varsity
Floor Plan with Photo Numbers
Photo Captions**



Property: The Varsity Apartments, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Photographer, Date, Neg. Location:
Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation, 2000, Negs. also held by WVTHP

- Photo 1. Main Façade, facing North
- Photo 2. Partial West Façade, facing Northeast
- Photo 3. Partial West Façade, facing Northeast

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The Varsity, Tippecanoe Co., IN

-
- Photo 4. West Façade Bay Window Detail, facing North
- Photo 5. Entry Bay Detail, facing Northeast
- Photo 6. Rear Façade, facing Southeast
- Photo 7. Central Bay Detail on West Façade, facing East
- Photo 8. Exterior Entry Detail, facing Northeast
- Photo 9. Interior Entry Detail, facing Northeast
- Photo 10. Entry Star Detail metal Balustrade, facing South
- Photo 11. Entry Stair Detail—Second and Third Floor, facing South
- Photo 12. Entry Detail—Second Floor, facing West
- Photo 13. Entry Detail—Stone Pendant, facing East
- Photo 14. Typical Hall Detail, facing West
- Photo 15. Hall Milk & Ice Delivery, facing Northeast
- Photo 16. Original Intercom System board (not in use), facing Southwest
- Photo 17. Original Intercom Call unit in apartment (not in use), facing West
- Photo 18. Apartment Door (typical), facing West
- Photo 19. Kitchen & Dining Area Cabinets (typical), facing South
- Photo 20. Kitchen Detail (typical), facing South
- Photo 21. Bathroom (typical), facing South
- Photo 22. Concrete Ceiling in Bay Window (typical), facing South
- Photo 23. Concrete Detail at Bay Window (typical), facing South