

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Schwietermann Hall

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing:

Modern Architecture of Rensselaer, Indiana

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

2. Location

Street & number: Schuster Road

City or town: Rensselaer State: IN County: Jasper

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_A _B xC _D

	<u>4.21.2016</u>
<hr/>	
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Schwietermann Hall
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: education-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: education-related

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN: International Style

OTHER: Neo-Expressionism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

Concrete

roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1962 as a dormitory for priests, local Rensselaer architect Frank Fischer combined an almost Brutalist architectural form with a playful, airy design for Schwietermann Hall on the campus of Saint Joseph College. The large four-story building's heavy mass is lightened with Fischer's use of tapered concrete piers that support the upper floors of the building, which form a Y with broad, curving exterior walls. The mass of the large walls is further broken down by the use of vertical rows of aluminum and glass window bays. Schwietermann Hall's Y-shaped plan permitted a clever, though largely concealed, design for interior circulation. At each floor's intersection, Fischer created a common core space with an internal, private sitting area separated from hallway circulation by storage rooms and curving interior walls.

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Narrative Description

Exterior, Photographs 0001-0007

Schwietermann Hall is positioned on the south edge of Saint Joseph College's campus, a prominent location for travelers heading north into Rensselaer and the college. Schwietermann Hall's plan was designed in the pattern of a large Y, but with wide-curving exterior walls. The building is four stories tall. Parking is located beneath the wings of the Y that extend to the southeast and southwest; the upper floors of these wings are supported by large, tapered concrete piers. Concrete walks are located on either side of the first floor of the wing that extends to the north. A two-story connector is located between the north wall of the dormitory building and the main chapel on campus; it was built concurrently with the dormitory (photo 0004).

The building's foundation is concrete and its walls are composed of reddish-orange brick with concrete trim. The windows are aluminum and glass. The roof is flat and is covered with rubber. The connector's walls are composed of brick with a large bay composed of aluminum and glass. It also has a flat roof.

The east and west walls of the building are mirrored (photos 0005, 0007). The first floor of the dormitory building is stepped in at its north end to provide a covered entry with a metal door. Three two-sided bays are located in the first floor's wall to the south of the stepped-in area (right side of photo 0005). The bays are composed of a concrete base with aluminum and glass windows whose corners come to a point to form a triangular plan for the bay. Transoms are located above each window of the bay. The south half of the first floor's wall steps in to form a covered area that acts as a patio. The north inside corner of this area has a two-sided bay with a window similar to the other bays, but its windows are parallel to the first floor walls and forms a rectilinear plan for the bay. Two more triangular bays are located in the south half of the first floor wall. The south end of the first floor has a large bay composed of four wide aluminum and glass windows with transoms. A large brick pier is at the south end of the first floor wall. Two tapered piers composed of concrete support the upper floors in front of the south half of the first floor.

The second, third, and fourth floors of the east and west walls are identical. Each floor has sixteen windows. Each window is composed of two tall, narrow panes with awning sashes below each tall pane. Metal panels are located beneath each awning sash. The sixteen windows form vertical bays on the building with vertical pier sections of brick between the bays which project about half a brick's width from the concrete beams at top and bottom. Air conditioning units puncture the wall on each floor in every other vertical section of brick. Wide courses of concrete trim form bands at the top of the fourth floor and bottom of the second floor wall; matching concrete trim forms vertical bands on the north and south edges of the walls. The overall effect is of picture-framing of the wall with concrete trim.

The east and west walls of the elevator cube are also mirrored in design (photo 0004). The five-story cube intersects with the four-story dormitory building's north end. The cube's walls are of brick and lack any door or windows openings, except for a small aluminum and glass window in the west side of the cube's fifth floor wall. A wide glass connector section rising two stories is to the north of the five-story cube. The glass curtain-wall connector was built as part of the construction of Schwietermann Hall. It was abutted against an existing original wing of the 1909 Romanesque Revival style chapel and doorways connect the two. The 1909 building is not included in this nomination. The glass connector section's walls are composed entirely of aluminum and glass windows and metal panels. It is divided into seven sections. Each section is divided into nine windows or panels. A metal door is located in the center panel's first floor.

The dormitory building's southeast and southwest facing walls (the end walls of the wings of the Y) are void of any windows (photos 0001, 0003). These walls are open on the first floor to allow parking beneath the wings. The second, third, and fourth floor walls are composed of bricks with concrete trim around the outside perimeter of the wall.

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The south wall is the front wall of the building (photos 0002, 0006). The first floor's east and west sides are open to permit parking beneath the upper floors of the building. The upper floors are supported by two rows of tapered piers composed of reinforced concrete. The middle part of the first floor is symmetrically arranged with two metal entry doors with transoms in the center, separated by a pier of brick. A wide bay of aluminum and glass windows is in the east and west halves of the first floor. The bays are divided into four large windows with transoms. They are separated from the entry doors by narrow piers composed of stack-laid brick. Wide piers composed of bricks are on the east and west ends of the first floor. The east pier has a limestone date block with 1962 carved into it. A commemorative metal plaque is located on the brick pier between the entry doors.

The second, third, and fourth floors of the south wall have twelve windows on each floor. Each window is composed of two tall, narrow panes with awning sashes below each tall pane. Metal panels are located beneath each awning sash. The sixteen windows form vertical bays on the building with vertical sections of brick between the bays. Air conditioning units puncture the wall on each floor in every other vertical section of brick. Wide courses of concrete trim form bands at the top of the fourth floor and bottom of the second floor wall; matching concrete trim form vertical bands on the north and south edges of the walls.

Interior, photographs 0008-0018

The first floor plan is composed of utility rooms in the north wing of the Y, with a central corridor that connects to the lobby area of the building in the center of its south side (photo 0008-0009). The corridor splits to form a Y at its south end before entering the lobby. Walls inside this area are concrete block with a texture coat of paint; doors are slab style (no panels) with simple casings. Doors, casings, and plain baseboard are stained wood. Inside the two diverging corridors is a stairwell. The stairwell and staircase are triangular in plan (photo 0011). The staircase has a metal handrail and balusters. The outside wall of the two corridors become the exterior wall of the building. A reception area is to the east of the lobby and a meeting room is to the west of the lobby (photo 0012). The walls of the lobby, reception area, and meeting room are of exposed brick with large aluminum and glass curtain walls that divide the rooms (photo 0010). The walls have pairs of doors with transoms. The transoms are divided into eight panes of glass with two diamond-shaped panes in the middle. A vestibule is on the south end of the lobby between it and the entry doors. The north wall of the lobby is composed of 8" x 8" concrete blocks; the wall is curved. A doorway is centered in the wall and leads to the stairwell.

The second, third, and fourth floors of the building are identical. A central corridor extends from the middle of the north wing (photo 0018) to the south and splits at the convergence of the other two wings of the Y, creating central corridors in the other two wings (photo 0015, 0017). The corridors curve with the floor plan of the wings. The three corridors create a triangular-shaped core in the center of the building. The core houses a small lobby/sitting area (photo 0016). Storage rooms enclose the south part of the sitting areas while the triangular-shaped stairwell encloses the north part of the sitting areas. The walls of the core are composed of painted 8" x 8" concrete blocks. The north corridor walls are concrete block with a texture coat of paint. Doorways of living units extend floor-to-ceiling and have simple wood moldings and slab wood doors with modern style hardware. Each unit's doorway has a wood transom panel. All wood is stained.

Dormitory rooms line the outside walls of the corridors. Each room is rectangular in plan with a small sitting area on one side and a bedroom/bathroom area on the other side (photo 0014). The sitting area and bedroom area are open to each other. The bathroom is located to the inside wall of the room, against the corridor wall. Each dormitory room has a clothes closet and short hallway that extends to the bathroom. The bathrooms have original ceramic tile on the shower walls, original bathroom fixtures including medicine cabinets/mirrors.

The connector consists of a stairwell and elevator in the five-story cube that intersects the dormitory building. The first floor of the connector functions as an activity room (photo 0013). The second floor

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functions as a small chapel. The spaces have a tremendous amount of daylight due to the expanse of glass in their outside walls.

The floors throughout the building are covered with carpeting except in bathrooms and in the connector where the floors are composed of tiles. The walls are composed of plaster, except where previously noted. All interior doors are wood with metal jambs, except in the stairwell where the doors are also metal. Short wood trim boards are located at the base of the walls. The ceilings through the building are composed of plaster except in the corridors where they are composed of acoustic tiles. Original metal light fixtures are located in the lobby and sitting areas on each floor. Custom wood light fixtures form up-lighting in the reception area and meeting room. The fixtures are in the shape of large broken crosses that are suspended from the ceiling.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1962

Significant Dates

1962

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Fischer, Frank

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance is restricted to the year, 1962, the year the building was constructed due to its significance under only architecture.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The building is owned by Saint Joseph College, a Catholic and religious-based organization. The building is nominated under criterion C as a locally outstanding example of Modern architecture, and not for its association to any aspect of religion.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Schwietermann Hall is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as an excellent example of Modern architecture. The multi-story building located on the campus of Saint Joseph College, in Rensselaer, Indiana, has a prominent position on the campus's south side. The building plan forms a large Y with broad, curving exterior walls, boldly cantilevered sections, and an interesting interior circulation pattern. The building was designed by local architect Frank Fischer and meets the associative and physical qualities specified in the registration requirements of the Modern Architecture of Rensselaer, Indiana Multiple Properties Documentation Form.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Modern Architecture is largely an outgrowth of ideas made popular by Europe's leading architects of the early to mid-twentieth century. Le Corbusier, Gropius, and Mies van der Rohe were all pioneers and well-known purveyors of Modern architecture, particularly the International Style. The style came to the United States during the 1930's with practitioners who emigrated to escape turmoil in Europe. In 1932 the Museum of Modern Art in New York City first exhibited the style to the American public. The companion book to the exhibit, The International Style: Architecture Since 1922, was likely the first to coin the style and its features for the U.S. public. The return to construction after World War II and émigrés before, during and shortly after the war fostered the development of Modern architecture in the United States.

While Americans were building in styles revived from early European precedents, European architects were experimenting with new and innovative building materials. The structural capabilities of concrete, steel, and glass were tested during this period. This led to the design of buildings with simple skeletal frames and walls that were hung like mere structural skin between the floors.¹ Mies van der Rohe was possibly the best known architect to popularize this building technique, particularly related to the glass box appearance of his designs. Mies was one of the primary proponents of the International style in the United States after his emigration to the country. His design philosophy was largely disseminated during the 1940s and 1950s from the Illinois Institute of Technology campus, which he redesigned to fit this new architectural style.²

¹ McAlester, pg. 469-470

² Curtis, pg. 261

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Modern architecture often celebrated the structural frame and paid careful attention to the treatment of windows and the interaction glass walls had with the landscape outside the building. Windows were considered the most conspicuous features of modern exterior design. By treating windows with light, simple frames the window became less “a mere hole in the wall” than a related expression of the structure and wall curtain the style promoted.³ Terraces and roof planes were used to extend the buildings beyond their walled boundaries. Modern architecture’s plans often treated interior walls as mere screens to allow the plan to be compliant to the function of the building. The concept of a flowing interior space, versus enclosed singular rooms, was a part of the movement. Separation could be achieved with screening, and the screening, depending on the use of materials or sheer size, could provide a hierarchy for use of the space.⁴

Frank Fischer designed Schwietermann Hall in a large Y-shaped plan which abuts to the large chapel on campus. The Y-shaped plan has broad, curving exterior walls punctuated by vertical bands of windows. Schwietermann Hall’s heavy massing of its upper three stories is emphasized by its end walls, nearly void of windows, and framed around its solid brick bay by concrete trim on its perimeter. Yet, this heavy mass floats in the air one story above ground by the introduction of concrete piers that support the upper floors and create parking beneath the building under each wing. The heaviness of the building is further lightened by the curvature of the upper floors when experienced from the ground floor, at the outside edge of the building. Fischer created further interest on the first floor walls by introducing narrow triangular-shaped bays of windows that jut out beneath the overhanging floor structure above.

Fischer’s plans for Schwietermann embody several of Le Corbusier’s “Five Points of a New Architecture”.^{*} Foremost, Fischer’s use of “pilotis” to elevate the main living spaces is Corbusian in inspiration. Fischer’s “pilotis” are expressive V-struts rather than pure cylinders, but more significantly, Fischer adopted the concept of utilitarian functions being on the ground floor. The “free plan” and “free façade” points of Corbusier were harder to realize for a dormitory program. Nonetheless, Fischer’s oddly-shaped living units, and exterior window banks and brick panels show freedom from traditional load-bearing construction. In this way, Fischer used Le Corbusier’s well-known Modernist principles, but added his own Neo-Expressionist twist to the design.

The lobby, reception, and board room areas immediately off the entry on the first floor have an interesting interplay of glass and aluminum curtain walls with large panels of brick. The glass and aluminum give the appearance of the reception and board room areas being opened to the exterior and to the lobby, but closed in by large masses of brick walls or piers on alternating walls. These public areas also have custom designed light troughs in the shape of broken crosses hung from the ceilings of the reception and board room. The troughs are wood and create up-lighting on the ceilings.

The Y-shaped floor plan led to an interesting circulation pattern in the building. While the double-loaded corridors, with dormitory rooms on each side of the corridors on the upper floors, could have resulted in a simple Y-shaped corridor, Fischer introduced lounges, storerooms, and stairwells as part of the core of the building. The storerooms and stairwells create the poche’ around which the corridors flow, and enclose the lounges to provide privacy. The corridor walls follow the broad sweeping curve of the exterior walls, which is repeated in the outside walls of the core of the building. The broad curving walls permitted Fischer to design into the project a sense of isolation for the priests who would use the building by the way in which no other dorm room doors are visible from another dorm room’s door. The main staircase follows a triangular plan in one corner of the core. Unfortunately, this circulation feature of the building and its core design is hidden and not experienced by most who view or visit the building because it is in the private areas of the second, third, and fourth floors.

³ Hitchcock, pg. 46-47

⁴ Hitchcock, pg. 87

^{*}Corbusier’s “Five Points” are seen by most historians as the basis for the International Style.

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Registration Requirements

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Schwietermann Hall meets the registration requirements of the Modern Architecture of Rensselaer, Indiana Multiple Properties Documentation Form because it retains good physical integrity. Very little of the building has been modified from the architect's original design and changes that were made do not negatively affect the overall significance of the property. The building has complete integrity of design. All exterior elevations are free of alteration, as are even the dorm units on the interior. Regarding materials, Schwietermann retains all original exterior materials, save the roofing. Interior carpets and paint finishes have been changed, but the concrete block and original stained wood doors and trim remain unchanged. Even incidental items like door hardware and bath fixtures in dorm units date to the time of construction.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Saint Joseph College was established on land that had been used as a Catholic orphanage since 1867. The college was founded in 1889 and is located about one mile south of Rensselaer. A year prior, a large building was constructed near the campus for a Catholic-based Native American Indian assimilation and education program. The campus is composed of about thirty-five buildings and most of its early architecture is designed in the Collegiate Gothic or simplified Neoclassical style between 1888-1940. One notable exception is the main chapel building, constructed in 1909 in the Romanesque Revival style. The first break from more traditional architectural styles came in 1941 when the Richard Scharf Alumni Field House, a large barrel-vaulted building, was constructed with simple Art Moderne details on its façade.

During the 1950s, Saint Joseph College experienced substantial growth due to the federal government's entry into subsidizing higher education. This led to the need for dormitory housing for students. The college turned to a local architect named Frank Fischer, schooled in a Chicago firm, to produce plans for adding to the campus's student housing capacity. The first two dormitory buildings were constructed in 1955. Bennett Hall and Noll Hall are simple two-story cubes with vertical rows of windows and flat roofs. Similarly, when two more dormitory buildings were constructed in 1958, architect Frank Fischer turned to the same style and created three-story cubes with large bays composed of aluminum and glass curtain wall fenestration.

The college turned to Fischer again in 1962 when they undertook one of the campus's most important buildings, the student center, named for Charles Halleck, a long-time member of the United State House of Representatives and a native of Rensselaer. The Halleck Student Center design was unlike Fischer's previous more cube-like designed dormitories. Instead, the building became very angular in its siting on campus, and featured large expanses of aluminum and glass fenestration. The design for vertical circulation in the building's entry became the venue for an impressive interior space with floating, open staircases and large open landing areas outside the building's core rooms. The following year Fischer was retained again by the college to design Schwietermann Hall.

Architect Frank Fischer, 1914-2008

Frank Fischer was born in Chicago in 1914. He attended Loyola Academy and graduated from Northwestern University in 1936 as a theater major. While enlisted during World War II, Fischer worked for the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers in the design and construction of large convalescent hospitals. Upon returning home, Fischer began working in the drafting room for a Chicago architectural firm. After passing the required tests, Fischer became licensed and set up his practice in Chicago. Fischer met his future wife, Mary Ellen Kirk, in Chicago; the two were married in 1940. She was a Rensselaer native and together they made their home in her home community, though Fischer continued to keep an office in

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Chicago, about an hour away. Fischer was an admirer of Frank Lloyd Wright, and was certainly influenced by European functionalists who came out of the Bauhaus for his larger civic works.

Refer to *Modern Architecture in Rensselaer, Indiana Multiple Properties Document* for additional contextual information on Frank Fischer, Saint Joseph College, and local architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Abraham, Kent. *California Contemporary on the Midwest Prairie: The Residential Architecture of Frank Fischer in the College Woods Commission and at Rensselaer, Indiana*. 2003

Curtis, William J. R. *Modern Architecture Since 1900*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1982.

Hines, Thomas S. *Richard Neutra and the Search for Modern Architecture*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1982.

Hitchcock, Henry-Russell & Johnson, Phillip, *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922*. New York, NY. W.W. Norton, 1932.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Jasper County Interim Report. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2002.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Robbins, Charles J. *Saint Joseph's College: A Chronology*. Rensselaer: privately published, 1990.

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 # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

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___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 073-533-45023

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.09

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 486820 | Northing: 4529809 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northeast corner of the building, at its connection to the historic chapel, face southeast and continue in a line approximately 180' to a point on the south side of Precious Blood Drive approximately 155' west of U.S. 231, as the drive curves around the building and extends between U.S. 231 and Father Kenkel Road. Turn southwest and continue in a line 150' with the south edge of Precious Blood Drive, then turn west and continue in a line 150' following the south edge of Precious Blood Drive. Turn northwest and continue in a line 150' with the south edge of Precious Blood Drive to a point approximately 157' east of Father Kenkel Road where the drive curves back to the west. Face northeast and continue in a line 180' to the northwest corner of the building, at its connection to the historic chapel. From the northwest corner of the glass connector section, proceed east on the north edge of the glass connector to the point of origin.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Only the building and its connector to the chapel, designed in conjunction with the initial construction of the building, are located in the boundary. It is not believed that Fischer designed any of the surroundings for the building, so the boundary includes only the immediate environment.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner, KW Garner Consulting
organization: Indiana Landmarks/Historic Preservation Alliance of Jasper County
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: June 30, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

West wall of building, looking northeast

1 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Front (south) wall of building, looking north

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Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

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Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

East wall of building, looking northwest

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Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

East wall of connector, looking west

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Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

East wall of building, looking south

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Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

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City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Front (south) wall of building, looking west

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Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

West wall of building, looking north

7 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Schwietermann Hall

Name of Property

Jasper County, IN

County and State

First floor corridor, looking north

8 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

East half of first floor corridor, looking south

9 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Lobby, looking south toward entry

10 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Schwietermann Hall
Name of Property

Jasper County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Main staircase, looking up

11 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Board Room/Meeting Room, first floor, looking south

12 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

First floor of connector, looking south

13 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

Schwietermann Hall
Name of Property

Jasper County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Typical dormitory room. Second floor, west side of corridor, looking east.

14 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Main corridor on second floor, looking south toward core

15 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Schwietermann Hall
Name of Property

Jasper County, IN
County and State

Second floor lounge in core, looking north

16 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

West wing of second floor corridor, looking east toward core

17 of 18.

Name of Property: Schwietermann Hall

City or Vicinity: Rensselaer

County: Jasper County State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Second floor main corridor, looking north from core

18 of 18.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.