

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 PropertyHistoric name: Indiana Desk CompanyOther names/site number: Jasper Novelty Works

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 1224 Mill StreetCity or town: Jasper State: IN County: DuboisNot 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:

xA B xC D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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

☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: mill construction

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:	BRICK
walls:	BRICK
	CONCRETE
roof:	SYNTHETICS: Rubber
other:	METAL: Steel

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

The Indiana Desk Company is a substantial, four-story early 20th century manufacturing building that is located on a one block site. It was built in 1905 with several additions through the decades, the last one dating to 1977. The building and its additions are primarily composed of brick with segmental-arched windows in the front/older sections and industrial sash windows in newer additions. The west half of the site is mostly filled with the building and two related buildings (a non-contributing warehouse and a contributing mechanical building) while the east half of the block is mostly parking and open storage.

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Narrative Description

The Indiana Desk Company site is a one-block area bounded by East 12th and 13th Streets on the south and north, and Mill and Vine Streets on the west and east, respectively. The company's complex is part of a larger industrial area where railroad spurs were located in the near northeast corner of Jasper, approximately five blocks north of the courthouse square.

The original (major middle/west portion) of the building dates to 1905 and features consecutive wings extending to the east from the north and south ends of the original building forming a U-shaped building (photos 01-04). The north wing ends in the latest addition made to the east end in 1977 (photos 06-07). The building is almost all brick with some concrete block modern additions (1963 wing and 1977 addition at east end). The building is mostly three-story with a raised basement along the front/west section. For purposes of this nomination, the basement level will be referred to as the first story. The U-shaped main building borders Mill Street, which it fronts, and much of East 12th and 13th Streets. One- and two-story additions are located on the back of the original building that fronts Mill Street (photos 09-10). There are two detached buildings on the site. One is a one-story brick mechanical building east of the 1911 south wing and dates to c. 1911 (photo 11). The other is a more modern warehouse, 1956/60, and is of pole building construction with metal siding. It is located behind the main building (right side of photo 05). The remaining area is covered by an asphalt-paved parking lot.

Because of the number of additions to the building, the descriptions of the facades will include a general description indicating additions followed by information on specific features of each section/addition to the building. The exterior of the main building will be described first, followed by the two other buildings, then the interior of the main building.

Indiana Desk Company, main building, 1905-1977. Contributing

Mill Street/front/west façade.

The Mill Street façade (photo 03) is generally considered the front of the building due to the original section of the building that fronted Mill Street when it was built in 1905. This original section, three-stories with raised basement extending north/south, is off centered to the south and is recognizable by slightly lighter orange brick. An east/west wing was added to the original section's south end in 1911 and forms the northeast corner of Mill and 12th Streets (photo 04). An east/west wing was added in 1917 on the original section's north end, which was followed by an addition in 1927 that extended north along Mill Street and forms the complex's northwest corner on 13th Street (photo 01). Each of the additions are brick and have a cornice composed of four courses of projecting brick, and predominantly 1/1 segmental arched windows with stone sills and arches composed of two courses of rowlocks. These additions can be recognized by vertical joints in the masonry where the wings were added except for the 1917 and 1927 sections which appear to blend and are four-stories (left side of photo 01).

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The façade will be described left to right, beginning at the north end with the 1927 and 1917 sections (photo 01). These sections are four stories and predominantly feature rows of 1/1 modern segmental arched windows with stone sills. The first story has seven of these arched openings, but they have been filled in with brick. An entry bay is located in the north end of the first story. It is mostly covered with modern boards and battens and has a modern steel door with window in the top half. The second story features three segmental arched 1/1 windows in its south end and three pairs of 1/1 modern windows with steel lintels in its north end. Two 1/1 windows and a fourth pair of 1/1 windows steel lintels are between the segmental arched windows and pairs of windows in the north end. These 1/1 windows with steel lintels have sills composed of rowlocks. The third and fourth stories feature rows of eight segmental arched 1/1 windows. On the first, third, and fourth stories, the four southernmost windows appear to be part of the 1917 addition; the second story coincides but a portion of the fourth window was likely incorporated into the pair of 1/1 windows.

The original section (left side of photo 03), as mentioned previously, is recognizable from vertical joints between it and the additions and due to its slightly lighter orange colored brick. This section, as well as the 1911 addition at the south end, is three-stories with raised basement and features rows of star-shaped iron anchors between each story. The original section features nineteen bays of segmental arched windows with stone sills. The raised basement/first story windows are shorter and eight have been filled with brick. There is no window in the bay, second from the south end, in the first story. The second story has five windows that have been filled in with brick and the window, seventh from the south end, was enlarged to accommodate a small loading dock with a steel door, railings, and stone threshold. A wide painted band covers a former painted sign between the second and third stories.

The 1911 addition (photo 04) at the south end of the Mill Street façade is located in the northeast corner of Mill and 12th streets. It features four bays of 1/1 segmental arched windows in its three-story with raised basement façade. The basement's, considered the first story, two north windows are filled in with brick and a former office entry, rectangular, is in the south end but has been filled in with brick. It features a painted sign above it that reads OFFICE. The second story's southern two windows have also been filled with brick.

12th Street/south façade

The south façade is composed entirely of the 1911 addition to the south end of the original building (right side of photo 04). The façade, again three-stories with a raised basement, is divided into fourteen bays by brick pilasters that rise from a base of brick forming the basement, considered the first story, that becomes more exposed at the east end of the façade as 12th Street slopes away to the east. Each bay has a 1/1 wood window with stone sill and steel lintel; the first story windows are considerably shorter. The top of each bay features a cornice composed of four courses of projecting brick. All but two of the first story windows are filled with brick. A rectangular entry is in the bay, second from the north end and features a wide steel door. All but

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two windows in the second story are filled with bricks. The opening in the third bay from the north was enlarged by extending the bottom down to floor level and features a concrete

threshold. A wide, painted band covers a former painted sign between the second and third stories.

13th Street/north façade

The north façade extends along 13th Street from its intersection with Mill Street on the west nearly to Vine Street on the east (photo 02). The four story 1927 addition is at the west end, followed by a four story 1963 addition, then a long three story 1963 wing (photo 08), followed by a three-story concrete block addition made in 1977 at the east end of the façade (photo 07). A description of the façade will go from west to east. The 1927 section is divided into three bays by brick pilasters. The bays are topped by cornices composed of four projecting courses of brick. The first story has a wide entry in the middle bay with a pair of steel doors and brick infill. The outer bays have former window openings filled with brick. The second story has pairs of modern 1/1 windows in the west and middle bays and a group of three modern 1/1 windows in the east bay. These windows have sills composed of rowlocks and steel lintels. The third and fourth stories feature industrial steel sash windows divided into sixteen panes, with stone sills and steel lintels. The industrial sash in the west bay of the third story has been replaced by a modern window.

The four story 1963 section has five bays of windows with stone sills and lintels. The first story windows are short and feature a single steel sash divided into six panes in the east end followed by pairs of sashes divided into six panes in the three bays to the west. The westernmost bay has a modern steel door with full window that leads to a vestibule and is considered the main entry. The second story features modern steel windows with large single panes. The middle three bays have pairs of these windows. The third and fourth stories have steel industrial sashes divided into twelve panes with the middle three bays featuring pairs of these windows. The easternmost window in the third story is covered with wood. The long, three story 1963 wing (photo 08) features eleven bays of steel industrial sash windows divided into twelve panes with stone sills and lintels. The westernmost bay of the first story features a pair of these windows. The 1977 addition, composed of concrete block, is void of fenestration on this façade (right side of photo 07).

Vine Street/east façade

The Vine Street façade is composed of varying sections of nearly all the original building with its additions, including one- and two-story sections added to the back of the original building, constructed within the U-shaped plan created by the original building and its south and original north wings. From this view (photo 05), the original building is seen centered between the 1911 wing on the south and 1917 wing on the north with these shorter 1911 infill additions between. The 1911 and 1917 wings are identical and feature square freight elevator towers on the inside corners where the wings meet the original building. A 1962 concrete block addition (right side of photo 05), the 1963 additions, and the 1977 addition are north of the 1917 wing.

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The original four-story building, which rises above later 1910s one- and two-story additions (middle of photo 05), features rows of 1/1 segmental arched windows with stone sills in its

exposed third and fourth story walls. In areas where the wall is not covered by additions, the 1911 south wing features rows of 1/1 segmental arched windows in its north-facing wall (photo 09) while the 1917 north wing features rows of steel industrial sash windows divided into sixteen panes in its south-facing wall (right side of photo 10). Both walls are divided into bays by brick pilasters and topped by four courses of projecting brick that form cornices. The east-facing walls of both wings are gabled with small 1/1 wood windows centered in the gables. The walls are divided into two bays of 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and steel lintels by brick pilasters. The first story of the 1911 wing has a wide entry with segmental arch and steel garage door in its south bay and a short 1/1 window in its north bay. The first story of the 1917 wing features wide entries with segmental arches and garage doors in both bays.

The more modern additions north of the 1917 wing have concrete block walls that compose their south-facing and east-facing walls. The long, south-facing wall of the 1963 wing (left side of photo 06) has rows of steel industrial sash windows divided into sixteen panes with stone sills that correspond to the bay division on the north façade. A long concrete loading dock is on the first story and features steel columns that support a metal canopy. Two garage doors replace industrial sashes in bays on the first story. The 1977 wing (right side of photo 06) juts out to the south and features a steel door onto the loading dock of the 1963 section and a wood garage door with loading dock in the west end of its first story. A steel door is at the east end of its first story. The 1977 addition's east façade (left side of photo 07) has three loading docks with metal garage doors in its first story and two steel industrial sash windows divided into sixteen panes in the north and south ends of the second and third stories. Steel doors in the north half of the second and third stories connect to steel landings and a fire escape ladder. The wall is capped by a simple concrete block parapet.

The additions that were constructed during the 1910s on the back of the original building are part of this east façade and will be described from south to north in three general sections. Each has had modern alterations or additions. The additions all feature shed roofs. The first section, at the south end, is brick with two stories and is divided into four bays by brick pilasters (right side of photo 09). The first story has short window openings, filled with brick, with stone sills. The north bay has a wide wood door composed of beaded boards. Star-shaped iron anchors are between the first and second stories. The second story has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The middle two bays have their windows filled with brick. Four courses of brick composed the cornice at the top of each bay. A modern, c. 1963, concrete block addition projects out from this section at its north end. This addition also features a one-story block extension on its east wall and a concrete roof with iron railings.

The middle section (left side of photo 10) projects forward substantially more and is two stories composed of brick with walls divided by brick pilasters that step in at the top. This was the boiler plant of the original building where a smokestack was located and dates between 1905 and 1911. This section features large steel industrial sashes divided into twenty-five panes with stone sills on its south-facing wall and a steel canopy extending from its north-facing wall. Its east-facing

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wall is divided into three bays, with a narrow middle bay, by brick pilasters. The first story has a large modern garage door in its north bay, a steel door in its middle bay, and a concrete block addition

on its south bay. The second story features a steel industrial sash window divided into eight panes in its north bay and a modified opening filled with concrete block and a small window in its south bay. The third section, at the north end, is one story, brick, with a concrete base (right side of photo 10). The south-facing wall has been modified with modern concrete block and steel doors under a steel lintel. The east wall retains its c. 1911 brick construction and is divided into two bays. It has a brick parapet and tile coping.

Mechanical Building, c. 1911. Contributing

Bottom left of photo 05 and photo 11

A one-story brick mechanical building is located east of the south wing. The building has a wide, five panel wood door centered in its west façade. The south façade features four short wood windows divided into two panes with a vertical mullion. The windows have brick sills. The east façade features two of these windows and the north façade has no windows. The building has a shed roof with parapets capped with tile coping on the west, north, and south walls.

Storage Building, 1956/1960, Non-contributing

Bottom right of photo 05

A one-story building with wood post construction and concrete floor is roughly centered behind the building. The building has corrugated steel siding and a shed roof. A wood garage door is in the west wall and the east half of the south wall and the entire east wall features loading docks with garage doors and wood columns that carry the roof. The building was constructed about 1956 and modified about 1960 to include loading docks. Because of the more temporal nature of this building in its construction materials, and due to modifications, it is considered non-contributing.

Indiana Desk Company, interior of main building

The interior of the building remains remarkably original to its industrial manufacturing days as it was most currently used for manufacturing office furniture. The administrative offices in the northeast corner of the second story have modern materials, though the space remains largely open (photos 24-26). The older industrial spaces feature heavy timber posts with cushion blocks (photos 16, 33-some modern steel has been installed to support the structure, photo 40) and wood floor joists covered with wood plank floors exposed to the story below. The newer sections feature steel columns, or masonry piers, that support steel beams to carry wood floor joists (photo 36). Concrete floors are in the basement, referred to as the first story, and 1977 wing extension. An elevator is also located in the northwest corner of the 1977 addition.

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Simple staircases connect the floors (photo 31) and ramps in the 1963 wing extension allows for the passage of furniture from floor to floor (photos 19, 28). The division of additions is also seen inside the building through dividing walls between the original building, wings, and extensions to the north wing (photo 35). Some of these dividing walls retain window openings in what were

formerly exterior walls. These walls are brick or block masonry depending on the section's building composition. There is virtually no historic trim, casings, doors, or refined features in the building given its industrial character. Some of the office areas, in the northwest corner, have 1960s era paneling and doors (photo 26).

The following describes the building floor by floor with reference to the construction date of the space.

First Story

The area is considered a raised basement on the front part of the building in the older, west sections of the building but is referred to as the first story. The first story is mostly composed of manufacturing spaces with large open rooms in their respective additions (photos 12-13). This level features exposed brick walls, concrete floors, thick wood posts that support cushion blocks and beams to support floor joists from the first story. Most of the ceiling is open throughout the first story to expose second story floor joists and floor decking. Wood stairs to the second story are between the original building and 1917 wing, and between the 1917 wing and the 1927 addition at the north end of the first story (photo 12). Entrances to the building are at this level, including loading docks in the newer sections of the north wing. This includes the main entrance at the west end of the north façade. It enters a vestibule to an elevator that leads to second story offices.

Second Story

The second story features manufacturing spaces with large open rooms in their respective additions, matching the first story, except for offices in the northwest corner. The original building's second story has a wood staircase at its north and south ends near the openings that access the 1911 and 1917 wings (photo 21). Remnants of a pressed metal ceiling in former offices are located in the southwest corner of the 1911 south wing, however, no walls remain in this space as it has been consumed for the manufacturing floor (left side of photo 22). A wood staircase is located in the north end of the 1911 wing, between the first and second stories (photo 22).

The 1927 and 1963 addition immediately to the east feature modern offices and product display areas on the second story (photo 24). Open offices are located on this level (photo 25) and connect to banks of offices in the 1927 addition as well as large, open spaces in the 1963 portion. A steel staircase is between the 1963 wing extension/manufacturing floor and office portion of the 1963 addition (photo 27). A staircase and ramp connect the first and second stories of the 1963 wing extension near its east end (photo 28) and a staircase within the office area connects to the first story (photo 23).

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Third Story

The third story has manufacturing floors throughout. The manufacturing floors are large, open spaces with few divisions of smaller offices or toilet rooms; these divisions are composed of non-historic materials. The spaces mostly feature steel columns and steel beams that replaced earlier wood posts in parts of the original building and 1911 addition (photos 30, 32). A wood staircase enclosed with beaded boards walls is between the original 1905 building and the 1911 addition between the third and fourth stories (photo 31). The 1963 wing extension does not have an enclosed ceiling, but rather features bowed steel trusses that rest on pilasters on the outside walls without interior supporting columns (photo 37).

Fourth Story

The fourth story is a continuation of features in the third story, in their respective additions. This includes exposed brick walls in the older sections, concrete block in the newer sections, as well as timber posts and beams in the older sections. Wood floors are throughout, and insulation board is tacked onto most of the ceilings in the older sections. A few locations in the original building features remnants of beaded board ceilings. See photos 38-43.

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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

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1905-1977

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Berger, Henry

Schmidt & Renner

A. M. Hochgesang & Sons

Krempp Construction

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins when construction began on the Jasper Novelty Works manufacturing facility in 1905. This is the central portion of the building that received numerous additions between 1911 and 1977. In 1927, the company name was changed to Indiana Desk Company, which represented the bulk of the products it manufactured. The period ends in 1977 when the final, easternmost portion of the north wing was added. In 1977, the furniture industry was still a significant economic force in Jasper, despite the national recession of 1973-75.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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.)

The Indiana Desk Company is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A/industry. Furniture manufacturing was (and is) a significant contributor to the Indiana economy. Southern Indiana, with its hardwood stands and skilled labor force, played a key roll in making Indiana a leader in the industry. Indiana Desk's expansive complex in Jasper grew from the core building in 1905 to cover the city block with various additions and became one of the region's most important and largest manufacturing facilities. The company continued to expand its desk line of products that resulted in a name change and addition in 1927 and further expansions of the facility during the 1960s-1977. The company became one of the largest employers in Dubois County.

The Indiana Desk Company also qualifies for the National Register using criterion C/architecture as an example of mill construction. Most of the three-story facility is composed of brick construction with interior heavy timber and steel posts and extends around the perimeter of a city block with wings that front three of the four streets. As a complex, Indiana Desk demonstrates manufacturing facilities of mill construction common during the first half of the 20th century, but in impressive scale.

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

INDUSTRY

Jasper Novelty Works, which would become the Indiana Desk Company in 1927, constructed the original part of their company building in 1905 about five blocks north of the courthouse square. Since that time, the building grew to cover a major portion of a city block to keep up with demand for its furniture products into the 1970s.

Indiana, and particularly the southern half of the state, became well-known for furniture building through use of its hardwood forests and skilled labor. The railroads that crossed the state, connecting it to East Coast and other large city markets aided in further development of furniture building, as did industrialization and mechanization of manufacturing facilities. Southern Indiana's German and Swiss population seemed particularly adept in providing craftsmen for furniture manufacturing. Several large furniture companies emerged in the state after the Civil War. In the north and central part of Indiana, Indianapolis, New Castle, Nappanee, and Bern produced a variety of products. In the southern part of the state, Batesville, Connersville, Tell City, and Evansville became furniture manufacturing hubs. By the first part of the 20th century, Indiana ranked fourth in the nation based on value of products from its furniture industry.¹

Jasper was well positioned to become an industrial center of southwest Indiana through its transportation systems, natural resources, and workforce. The town was established to become the county seat of Dubois County in 1830 and located on the Patoka River near the center of the county. A ford was located at the river and became a significant crossing point for several roads that converged at that location. Troy Road led south to ports on the Ohio River. East and west routes along the old Buffalo Trace provided access to markets in Vincennes and Louisville. Some of these same transportation routes were enhanced with railroads in the late 1800s. The first railroad was built between Rockport, to the south, and Jasper, in 1879. A more substantial route was constructed through Jasper in 1882.² The east/west line, the Louisville, Evansville, & St. Louis Railroad, was located on the south side of town, along the river. The lines became part of the Southern Railroad by the early 1900s. In 1907, an extension was made from Jasper to French Lick, a tourist community.

As it pertains to industry and natural resources, Dubois County was described in 1910 as divided into three parts. The western part was largely agricultural, the middle part contained its factories in towns like Jasper, and the eastern part featured its timber interests.³ The forests of the county were composed of cherry, walnut, poplar, ash, hickory, sugar maple, buckeye, beech, gum, and a variety of oak. The forests were also described as rapidly disappearing in 1910.⁴ The timber

¹ Diebold, Paul *H. Lauter Company Complex National Register of Historic Places form.*

² Wilson, pg. 394

³ Wilson, pg. 394

⁴ Wilson, pg. 395

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industry in Dubois County facilitated the expansion of manufacturing related to wood products, particularly furniture building in Jasper. An influx of German immigrant population via New York and New Orleans created a growing workforce that aided woodworking by the end of the 1800s. The population of Bainbridge Township, in which Jasper is located, was described in 1910 as being German with few exceptions, coming as almost a colony in 1840.⁵ The town's population nearly doubled between 1870 and 1880, growing from 547 to 1040. The town grew another 45% by 1900, more than doubled again by 1920, then doubled again by 1940 with a population of 5,041.

The first industry in Jasper was a grist mill (1818) located just above the ford in the Patoka River. At that time, the village was a mission of the Catholic Church. By 1850, after its establishment as the county seat, the village boasted five stores, three groceries, two warehouses, one brewery and one distillery and a population of 532.⁶ By 1886, the town which incorporated in 1866, began to show evidence of its manufacturing future and included the Jasper City Roller Mills, Sheirich & Schuler Flouring Mill, and Habich, Eckstein & Company Brewery as well as a number of industries reliant on the timber industry. These included F. Joseph & Company Spoke Factory, Seibert & Kling's Stave and Shingle Mill, Eckert Brothers Stave and Heading Mill, Friedman, Sheirich & Company Sawmill, J. Gramelspacher & Company Planing Mill, Benkert & Schenks Spoke Factory, and the Elles Brothers Furniture Factory located on the east side of Anderson Street between 5th and 6th Streets.⁷ Many of these industries were located on the Patoka River on the south and east sides of Jasper to have access to water as well as access to railroad spurs near the Louisville, Evansville, & St. Louis Railroad.

By the end of the 19th century, many of these industries remained in Jasper and were joined by others that were reliant on the timber industry including Eckert Brothers Cooperage, F. Lambert Wagon Works, G. Jennings & Son Oil Well Sucker Rod Manufacturers, and the Jasper Veneer & Manufacturing Company. By this time, Elles Brothers Furniture Company had become the Jasper Furniture Company and had grown substantially at their Anderson Street location. Also of note were the number of breweries or brewery depots located in Jasper, including City Brewery at Main and 11th Streets, and the Evansville and Cook Brewing Companies.⁸ Again, many of these companies were located with access to the river and/or the railroad.

The manufacturing industries in Dubois County in 1910 included organs, sucker rods, handsome colored pressed brick, shingles, veneer, secretaries or desks, engines, boilers, bicycles, spokes, headings, staves, hoops, furniture, and many other products shipped to various parts of the world.⁹ The industries referenced match many of those that continued in operation since 1886, as well as a mention of creameries, flour mills, and canneries that were in the county in 1910. The reference to secretaries or desks no doubt point to the establishment of Jasper Novelty Works in 1905.

⁵ Wilson, pg. 356

⁶ Wilson, pg. 357

⁷ 1886 Sanborn Maps of Jasper, IN

⁸ 1898 Sanborn Maps of Jasper, IN

⁹ Wilson, pg. 394

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The idea for Jasper Novelty Works began in 1904 at a Jasper Businessmen's Association meeting on March 1 at the Dubois County Courthouse. The object of the meeting was to have a thorough discussion about creating additional economic growth in the city through development of a novelty factory to manufacture a variety of articles out of wood. Speeches that were given in support of the company were made by Senators Milburn and Sweeney, and by John Gramelspacher. Gramelspacher, Andrew Krempp, John Gerber, John Lorey, and George Mehringer were appointed committee members to investigate the cost of establishing the business and were asked to report at the next meeting in March 1905.¹⁰ Gramelspacher was the proprietor of a large planing and sawmill in the city. By February 1905, it was reported that the Novelty Works Company would soon be organized and only a few shares, sold at \$50 each, remained to be sold. The committee was offered five sites on which to locate the new company.¹¹

The remaining shares were sold by early March 1905 and the shareholders met at the courthouse to organize the company. Fourteen names were offered for seven director positions and the following were selected: George Mehringer, Joseph Jahn, Joseph Gerber, Joseph Eckstein, A. J. Schaaf, Joseph F. Friedman, and Joseph Sturm. Mehringer was chosen as president, Friedman was chosen as secretary, and Jacob Burger, Jr. was chosen as treasurer of the board. The company was incorporated as Jasper Novelty Works with \$25,000 in capital for the purpose of manufacturing cupboards, kitchen cabinets, chiffoniers (tall chests of drawers with a mirror on top), China closets, wardrobes, washstands, press stands, secretaries, and all kinds of special works such as store interiors, office furniture, etc.¹² While the site initially considered was at the east end of 8th Street, the factory ultimately located on Mill Street between East 12th and 13th Streets. Expenditures for the company appeared in the April 6, 1906, newspaper indicating that the company purchased the Schumacher lot for \$1900 and constructed a building for just over \$21,000. Supplies were purchased, such as veneers, for about \$4400.¹³

Plans and specifications were prepared by Henry Berger for contractors in April 1905 and contracts were awarded to John M. Schmidt and Charles Renner in May.¹⁴ Berger was a local civil engineer who immigrated from Germany with his parents in 1848.¹⁵ Construction began on the building in late spring. Work was suspended to allow brick masons to complete a Jasper bank building in August 1905. Machinery installation was expected by fall and the engine and boiler were to be in place within a few weeks of August 1905.¹⁶ The new factory was a four-story building with an engine room on the east side; it incorporated the latest state-of-the-art manufacturing equipment. The first story featured the main drive shaft that turned all of the saws and machinery; belts led to the second story shaft, which in turn had belts to power other machinery (no longer extant). The third story featured cabinet makers' benches and saws, and the

¹⁰ "Businessmen's Association" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 04 March 1904. Pg. 5, col. 2

¹¹ *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 17 Feb 1905. Pg. 5, col. 2

¹² "The Novelty Works" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 15 March 1905. Pg. 5, col. 3

¹³ "Financial Statement" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 06 April 1906. Pg. 8, col. 4

¹⁴ "Contract Let" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 12 May 1905. Pg. 5, col. 4

¹⁵ U.S. Federal Census for Dubois Co., IN: 1900, 1910

¹⁶ *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 18 Aug 1905. Pg. 5, col. 2

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fourth story featured a finishing floor for filling and varnishing furniture.¹⁷ The building was completed fronting Mill Street between East 12th and 13th Streets by the end of 1905 (left side of photo 03) and was operational soon after in early 1906. It was anticipated that the company would hire between 50 and 100 men to start, and that it would attract more population to Jasper in the following years.¹⁸

The neighborhood north of the courthouse, and a block east of the Catholic Church, grew as workers soon began building their homes nearby to be within walking distance of their new jobs. By November 1906, the company was running at full capacity and felt that additional space would be needed. They were also engaged almost exclusively in making desks, in nearly 100 styles.¹⁹ A frame warehouse was built on the property in 1906 to relieve space issues in the plant. The quality and variety of the company's desks became highly respected throughout the country.

The Model 100 ladies' typewriter desk was one of the most popular early products manufactured by Jasper Novelty Works. It featured a mechanism for storing the typewriter when not in use. A review of the 1910 census for Jasper demonstrates the broad effect desk manufacturing had on employment in the city as well as the German heritage of many of its employees. The census denotes either "desk factory" or "novelty works" and it is believed that either may refer to the Novelty Works company though a second desk manufacturer was also in operation in the city. Only seventeen men were specifically listed as working at the Novelty Works. Overall, approximately 150 men were identified as working at either the desk factory or novelty works. Of those, about fifty identified one or both parents having been born in Germany. Most workers were born in Indiana and had parents born in Indiana or Kentucky. The preponderance of names, however, were German regardless of parents' place of nativity. Besides management level occupations identified, such as bookkeeper and manager, many other occupations or duties identified in the census for workers at the plant included teamster, foreman, packer, piece worker, water boy, machine hand, night watchman, trimmer, laborer, curtain maker, varnisher, sawyer, lumber inspector, finisher, apprentice, creator, gluer, and saw filler. By far the most common occupation at the plant identified in the census was that of cabinet maker.

In 1911, Jasper Novelty Works expanded by adding a large four-story south wing and other minor additions to the plant (photo 04, left side of photo 05). Schmidt and Renner again received the contract for construction in the amount of \$9448 for the wing.²⁰ The company also paid its first dividends to stockholders in 1913 and built a rail spur directly to the plant in 1914 to handle the large volume of shipments.²¹ The plant produced between 1,000 and 1,200 desks per month by that time, meeting the demand created by industrialization and markets in urban centers.

During World War I, two factory additions were built in 1917, and manufacturing volume remained high. The original north wing (brick section seen in the right side of photo 05) was

¹⁷ "The Novelty Works" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 02 Feb 1906. Pg. 5, col. 3

¹⁸ *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 20 Oct 1905. Pg. 5, col. 3

¹⁹ *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 02 Nov 1906. Pg. 5, col. 1

²⁰ "Contract Awarded" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 03 March 1911. Pg. 8, col. 3

²¹ "A New Switch" *Jasper Weekly Courier* 17 April 1914. Pg. 4, col. 1

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constructed in 1917 for just over \$13,500 by A. M. Hochgesang & Sons.²² Being a War Industries Board member gave Jasper Novelty Works high-priority status in accessing manufacturing materials. By 1919, the company reincorporated with \$100,000 in capital and did \$300,000 in business annually.²³ Jasper Novelty Works continued to specialize in quality desks into the 1920s. More than 19,000 desks were manufactured in 1926. Recognizing their area of expertise focusing on office desks, teachers' desks, secretaries' desks, and other office furniture, the company officially changed their name to Indiana Desk Company in 1927. In the same year, construction began on a four-story addition north of the 1917 wing, extending the building to 13th Street (left side of photo 01).²⁴

Business went into sharp decline with the stock market crash in October 1929. During the years of the Great Depression, Indiana Desk experienced severely reduced orders but continued production by using part-time scheduling. Due to the company's financial stability even during the Depression, Indiana Desk purchased the A. Robineau Furniture Company in nearby Dubois in 1932. This facility became Indiana Desk Plant #2 for the manufacture of flat and roll-top desks. With the outbreak of World War II, metal was diverted for the war effort which created a demand for wood filing cabinets. Both Indiana Desk plants maintained high production by filling orders for desks and filing cabinets. The company was not immune to workforce issues, though, as a walk-out and strike occurred in October 1942. Employees cited the need for higher wages, however, during the war, companies were not allowed to provide increases in wages unless approved by the National War Labor Board.²⁵ In 1943, Indiana Desk and several other companies in Dubois County petitioned to have a wage increase to the National War Labor Board. This provided raises to about a thousand factory workers in Jasper when it was approved.²⁶

Post-War expansion of the United States economy brought unprecedented growth during the 1950s into the 1960s. Employment at the Jasper plant included over 150 men engaged in manufacturing. The company's workers also unionized in the 1950s, typically with two-year contracts negotiated by the United Furniture Workers of America.²⁷ Indiana Desk added residential furniture lines, manufactured at the Dubois plant (then known as the Indiana Cabinet Company) to produce furniture for the increasing number of households in the country. The company also increased production of student desks and school office furniture to accommodate new schools constructed because of the Post-War baby boom and the pressure to continue consolidation of many rural schools.

In 1960, several of the company's office furniture products were featured on the front cover of the Sears Catalog, along with seats made by the Jasper Seating Company.²⁸ The increased demand for the company's products prompted the construction of a massive expansion in 1963

²² "Contract Let" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 16 March 1917. Pg. 1, col. 5

²³ "Novelty Works Reincorporates for \$100,000" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 10 Oct 1919. Pg. 1, col. 1

²⁴ "Novelty Works to Change Name, Erect New Building" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 18 Feb 1927. Pg. 1, col. 2

²⁵ "Indiana Desk Employees Still On Strike" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 16 Oct 1942. Pg. 1, col. 4

²⁶ "Plant Workers of County will get Pay Increases" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 20 Aug 1943. Pg. 1, col. 3

²⁷ "Indiana Desk, Union Sign 2 yr Contract" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 15 Oct 1958. Pg. 1, col. 5

²⁸ "Jasper Furniture on Sears Catalog Cover" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 06 April 1960. Pg. 1, col. 3

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that included about 40,000 square feet of floor space in an addition and wing extended south from the 1927 addition along 13th Street. The four-story part of this expansion (middle of photo 02) was used for production while the three-story wing (photo 08), which includes loading docks, was used for storage.²⁹ In 1977, another large, three-story expansion was made at the east end of the 1963 wing. It was used for warehouse storage and loading docks off the east end (photo 07). The Indiana Desk Company continued manufacturing at the facility until September 2023 at which time they relocated to a new facility in a Jasper Industrial Park.

ARCHITECTURE

The Indiana Desk Company building has the basic plan and modest features of early 20th century manufacturing buildings. These generally include masonry construction, in this case brick, multiple stories, and rows of simple windows. This allowed for maximum daylighting on large, open manufacturing floors. From Indiana Desk's original Novelty Works building centered on Mill Street, to its 1911 and 1917 wings, the building can be identified as an example of early 20th century industrial building design. The original building set the design pattern for most of the expansions through the first half of the 20th century. Common traits in the original building and the 1911, 1917, and Mill Street façade of the 1927 expansions include the building's four-story design with rows of segmental arched windows with stone sills in rigid bays from floor to floor (photos 01, 03). The front façade is also braced by star-shaped iron anchors between stories on the 1905 and 1911 sections. While newer, the 1927 addition on the north end of the 1917 wing continues the use of segmental arched windows on its Mill Street façade with little variation (left side of photo 01). This creates an impressive front/west façade to the building with a uniform front wall that stretches from corner to corner between 12th and 13th Streets.

This uniformity is carried over to the south façade of the 1911 wing that fronts 12th Street except that the four stories are divided into bays by brick pilasters and feature rows of 1/1 windows with stone sills and steel lintels (right side of photo 04). This pattern is repeated on the inside (north-facing) wall of the wing (photo 09) as opposed to the south-facing wall of the 1917 wing, which features steel industrial sash windows (right side of photo 10). Both wings have nearly matching gabled parapets divided into bays by pilasters with a small 1/1 window in the gable. The view from the east, or Vine Street, illustrates the company's early 20th century appearance and includes a few one- and two-story sections that date to the same period. See photo 05.

It seems that the company's mid-20th century expansions in 1962-1963 took their design cues from the north façade of the 1927 addition (photo 02, 08). With the more common use of structural steel, and capacity for steel windows to create larger openings, industrial buildings began to change from narrower, often arched-top windows to wide openings supported by steel lintels and filled with steel sashes divided into multiple panes, often with vent sashes. This was true of the north façade of the 1927 addition, which was carried across the 1963 four-story and three-story expansions that formed a new, elongated north wing to the building. The expansions continued the use of brick on the long East 13th Street façade but switched to concrete block on

²⁹ "Additions are Built by Two More Jasper Industrial Plants" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 02 May 1963. Pg. 14, col. 3

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the south-facing inside wall (left side of photo 06). This creates harmony between the front and north façade but allows for mid-century technology in building systems. The previous design aesthetics were set aside altogether when the company made its final expansion in 1977 at the east end of the north wing. The three-story, all concrete block addition lacks brick finish and is nearly void of fenestration (right side of photo 06, photo 07). The scale, however, remained true to the 1963 wing.

The interior also exemplifies early 20th century industrial building types in the 1905-1917 additions. The interior is divided into large manufacturing floor spaces, typically a single room related to the full width and length of the addition (photos 21, 30, 32-33). These spaces feature exposed interior brick walls, wood plank floors (except the first story which is concrete), and minimal other features. The most notable feature is the structural wood posts and beams that carry the floor or roof above. The massive posts, as much as two-foot square, are spaced into regular bays and carry cushions or shoulder blocks of wood to distribute weight from the beams and floor joists they are carrying. These are located throughout much of the older parts of the building, except where steel reinforcement has either taken the place of or further supported the historic wood members. A few wood staircases, limited mostly to the ends of large manufacturing floor rooms, extend from story to story (photo 31). The only modern division of space occurred on the second story of the 1927 section and features the company's offices, some in 1960s finishes and other spaces, 21st century remodelings (photos 24-25).

The interior of the mid-century additions along the north side of the building are also stark in composition of finishes and interior divisions. Each story is essentially one large room with wood floors, exposed concrete block walls, and steel columns and beams (photos 28-29). The third story of the 1963 wing has an exposed barrel-vaulted steel truss and no columns (photo 37). Again, staircases are few in these spaces, but two include ramps for moving product from story to story in the 1963 wing (photos 19, 28). A freight elevator is in the northwest corner of the 1977 addition and loading docks line its east wall and the south wall of the 1963 wing.

The Jasper Novelty Works Company was one of several woodworking manufacturers in the city when it opened in 1905 and it became a critical part of the city's industrial infrastructure that lined the near east side of town stretching north from the Patoka River. This area, along Anderson and Vine Streets between the river and East 4th Street on the south to about East 14th Street on the north, is generally considered the city's historic industrial and woodworking area. The Indiana Desk Company is in the north end of this narrow area and is surrounded on the north, south, and east by industrial buildings, and on the west by residences. Because the Indiana Desk Company building is a comparatively large example of early-to-mid 20th century industrial buildings, in this case, a milling building, some discussion and comparisons to the remaining industrial buildings in Jasper should be made.

While not historic, a mill with water wheel was constructed in 2009 at the site of the 1815 Evans-Enlow Mill on the Patoka River where Highway 162 crosses. A second mill was built at the site in 1865 by the Eckerts. The wood-frame third mill pays homage to the city's earliest industry and location where Abraham Lincoln came with his father, Thomas, to grind grain. The oldest extant industrial building, though, was constructed in 1896 as part of the Jasper Desk

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Company complex at the south end of Anderson Street on the west side of the Patoka River. The company started in 1876 as the Jasper Furniture Company and was renamed Jasper Desk Company in 1913. It is considered the oldest office furniture company in the United States. The 1896 building is a three-story gabled building with segmental arched window openings with stone sills, most of which have been filled in with brick. Like Indiana Desk, the company had expansions that include a one-story 1912 brick building. Indiana Desk ranks second oldest in extant industrial buildings in Jasper and is approximately eight blocks north of Jasper Desk.

Many of the rest of Jasper's industrial buildings date to the 1920s and have some component of woodworking or furniture manufacturing as well. These include Jasper Office Furniture Company at 402 East 13th Street, immediately north of Indiana Desk, and Jasper Wood Products Company at 500 East 13th Street, immediately northeast of Indiana Desk. These buildings were constructed in 1922 and 1924, respectively, and are brick with bays of industrial sash windows divided by brick pilasters. Jasper Office Furniture Company is a four-story building with a modern two-story section along its east end. The Jasper Wood Products building is two stories.

Immediately east of Indiana Desk is the Indiana Chair Company located in a two-story brick building built in 1926 with industrial sash windows. A one-story section extends east from the two-story building. Jasper Seating Company is a large, mostly one-story complex immediately south of Indiana Desk. Many of the buildings are modern though some date to about 1940, like the two-story section with industrial sash windows opposite Indiana Desk's south wing. The Indiana Chair Company is in a concrete block building constructed about 1940 southeast of Indiana Desk. The two-story building has simple rectangular windows that are modern replacements.

The other notable industrial building in Jasper is the Jasper Chair Company building located at 534 East 8th Street. The building was constructed in 1921 and is a one-story brick building with gabled roof that was once composed of concrete decks to prevent fires. The company has several auxiliary buildings and tanks around the plant. The Jasper Municipal Utilities building is south of the Chair Company. The frame building, c. 1930, is covered with metal and features industrial sash windows.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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<https://indianafurniture.com/about/our-company/117-year-history>

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“Plant Workers of County will get Pay Increases” *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 20 Aug 1943. Pg. 1, col. 3

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Jasper, IN: 1886, 1898, 1909

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The Herald (Jasper, IN) 17 Feb 1905. Pg. 5, col. 2

The Herald (Jasper, IN) 18 Aug 1905. Pg. 5, col. 2

The Herald (Jasper, IN) 20 Oct 1905. Pg. 5, col. 3

The Herald (Jasper, IN) 02 Nov 1906. Pg. 5, col. 1

"The Novelty Works" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 15 March 1905. Pg. 5, col. 3

"The Novelty Works" *The Herald* (Jasper, IN) 02 Feb 1906. Pg. 5, col. 3

United States Federal Census for Jasper, Dubois County, IN: 1910

Wilson, George R. History of Dubois County From its Primitive Days to 1910. Published by the author, Jasper, IN 1910.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

X preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
NPS#47036

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

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 037-304-22007

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 4.5 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 506229	Northing: 4249823
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 506442	Northing: 4249823
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 506440	Northing: 4249715
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 506229	Northing: 4249713

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

The Indiana Desk Company site composes one city block in Jasper bounded by the inside curb lines of Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets on the south and north, respectively, and Mill and Vine Streets on the west and east, respectively.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Except for a facility Indiana Desk purchased outside of Jasper, operations for the company's Jasper plant, where it was founded in 1905, were limited to and incorporated the full city block described above.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Flaherty & Collins
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: September 22, 2023

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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Indiana Desk Company
City or Vicinity: Jasper

Indiana Desk Company

Name of Property

Dubois County, IN

County and State

County: Dubois State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 12, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at Mill and 13th Streets

1 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast down 13th Street from Mill Street

2 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from Mill and 12th Streets

3 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east down 12th Street from Mill Street

4 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at back of building

5 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at north wing of building

6 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at north wing of building

7 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at north wing of building

8 of 43.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at south wing of building

9 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north at north wing of building

10 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at small mechanical building

11 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in first story of 1905 building

12 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in first story of 1911 south wing

13 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in first story of south rear addition section (c. 1911)

14 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in first story of middle rear addition section (c. 1905/1911)

15 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in first story of north rear addition section (c. 1917/1920)

16 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in first story of 1927 addition

17 of 43.

Indiana Desk Company

Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in first story of 1962 addition (north of 1917 wing)

18 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in first story of 1963 north wing

19 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in first story of 1977 addition

20 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in second story of 1905 building

21 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in second story of 1911 south wing

22 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at staircase in corner of second story office area

23 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at entry/reception in second story office area

24 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in second story open office area

25 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in second story office conference room

26 of 43.

Indiana Desk Company

Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking down in modern staircase from office area to first story

27 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in second story of 1963 wing

28 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in second story of 1977 addition

29 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in third story of 1905 building

30 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at staircase to fourth story in third story of 1905 building

31 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in third story of 1911 south wing

32 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in third story of 1917 wing

33 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in third story of 1927 addition

34 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in third story of 1962 addition north of 1917 wing

35 of 43.

Indiana Desk Company

Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in third story of 1963 addition

36 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in third story of 1963 wing

37 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in fourth story of 1905 building

38 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south at staircase in fourth story of 1905 building

39 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in fourth story of 1911 south wing

40 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in fourth story of 1917 wing

41 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in fourth story of 1927 addition

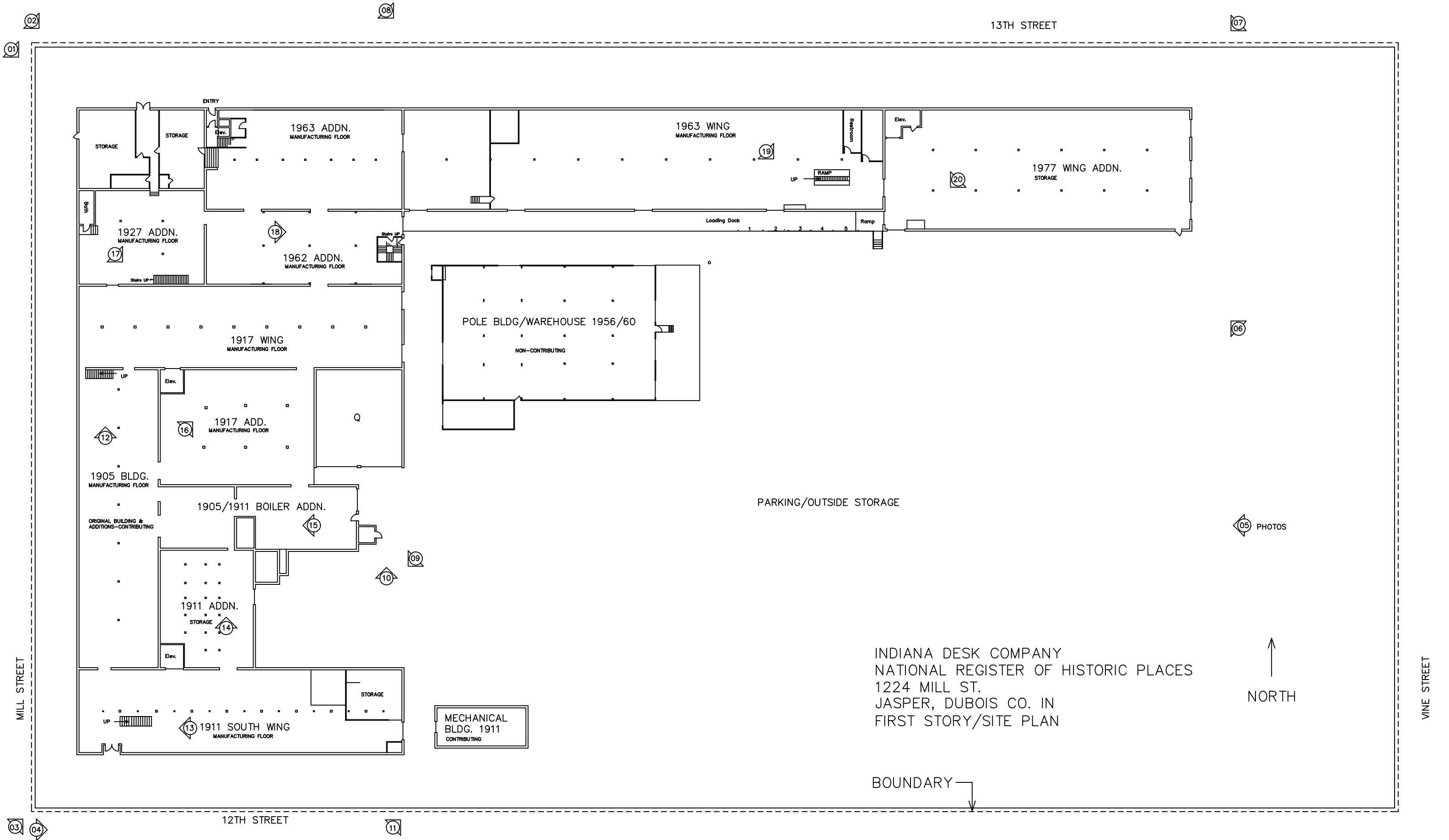
42 of 43.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in fourth story of 1963 addition

43 of 43.

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.



13TH STREET

MILL STREET

VINE STREET

12TH STREET

INDIANA DESK COMPANY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1224 MILL ST.
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IN
FIRST STORY/SITE PLAN

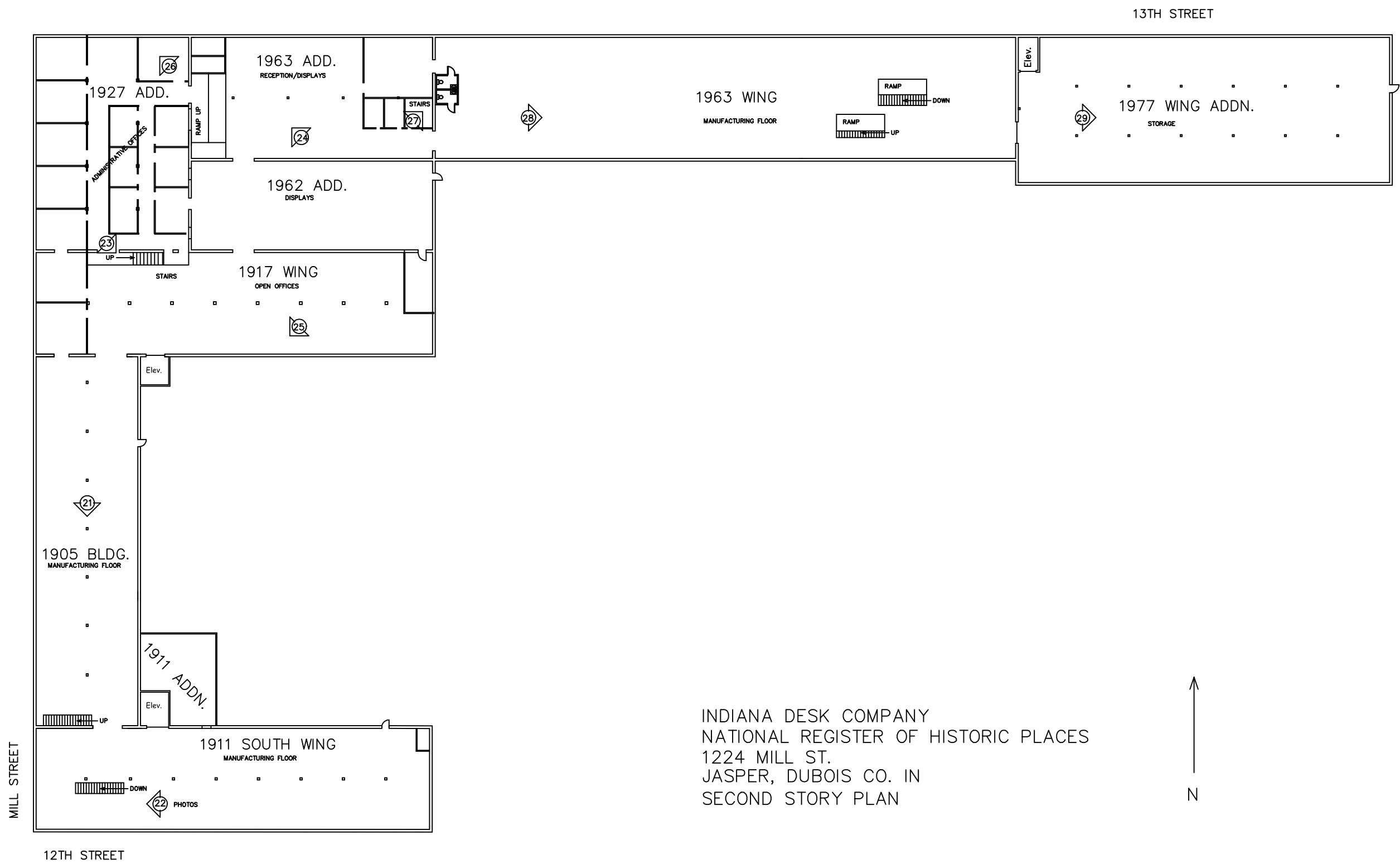
NORTH

BOUNDARY

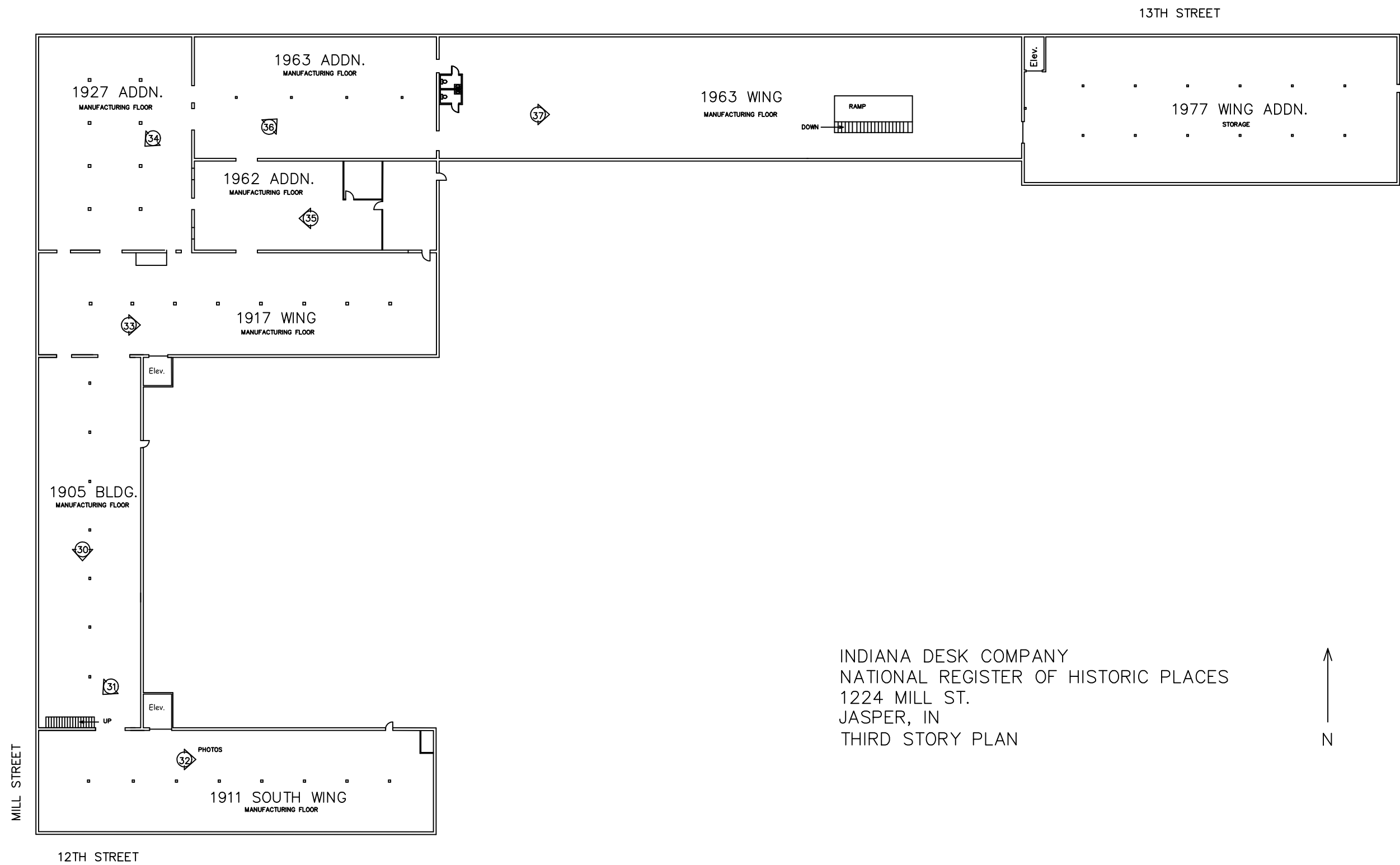
PARKING/OUTSIDE STORAGE

MECHANICAL
BLDG. 1911
CONTRIBUTING

PHOTOS

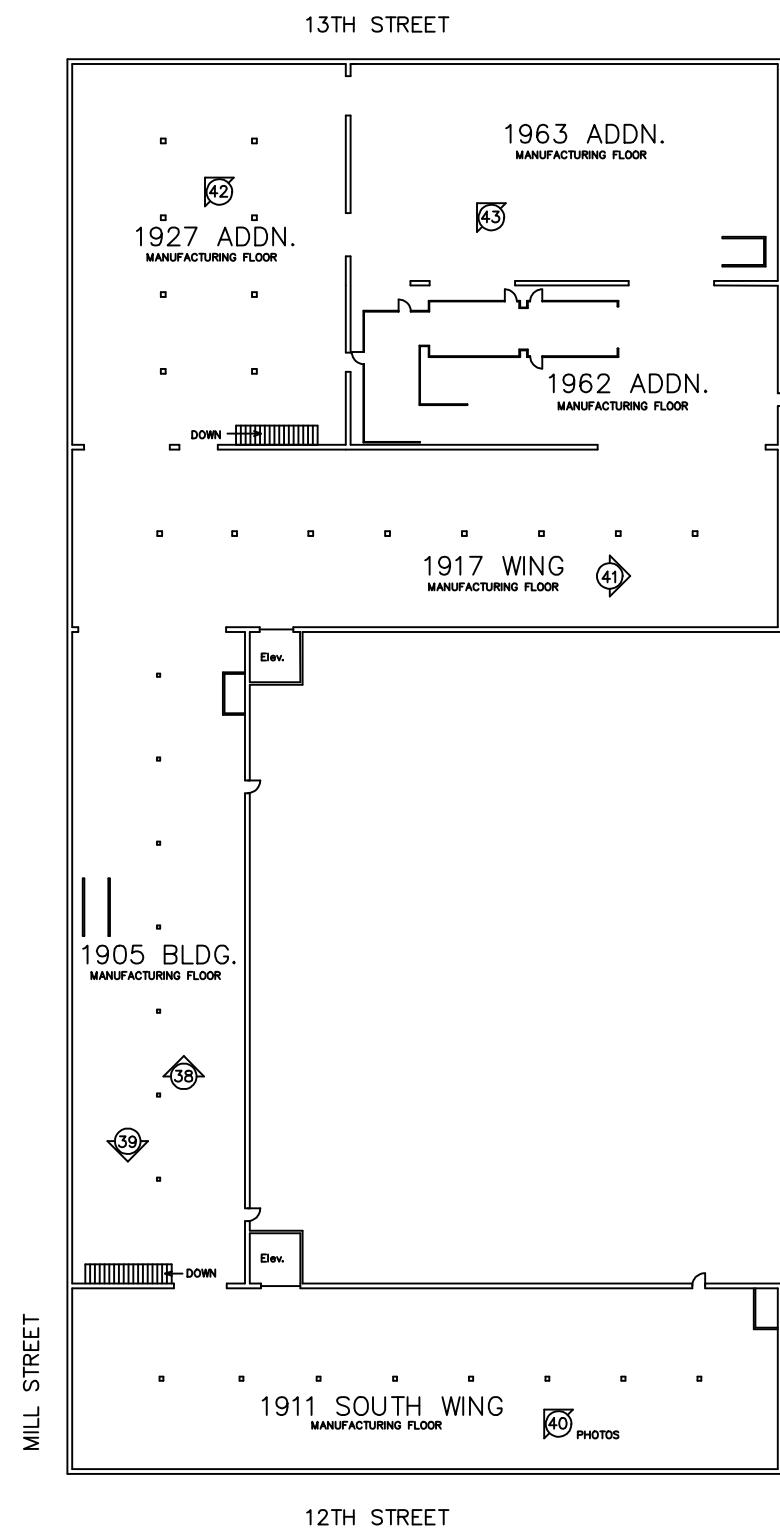


INDIANA DESK COMPANY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1224 MILL ST.
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IN
SECOND STORY PLAN



INDIANA DESK COMPANY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1224 MILL ST.
JASPER, IN
THIRD STORY PLAN





INDIANA DESK COMPANY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1224 MILL ST.
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IN

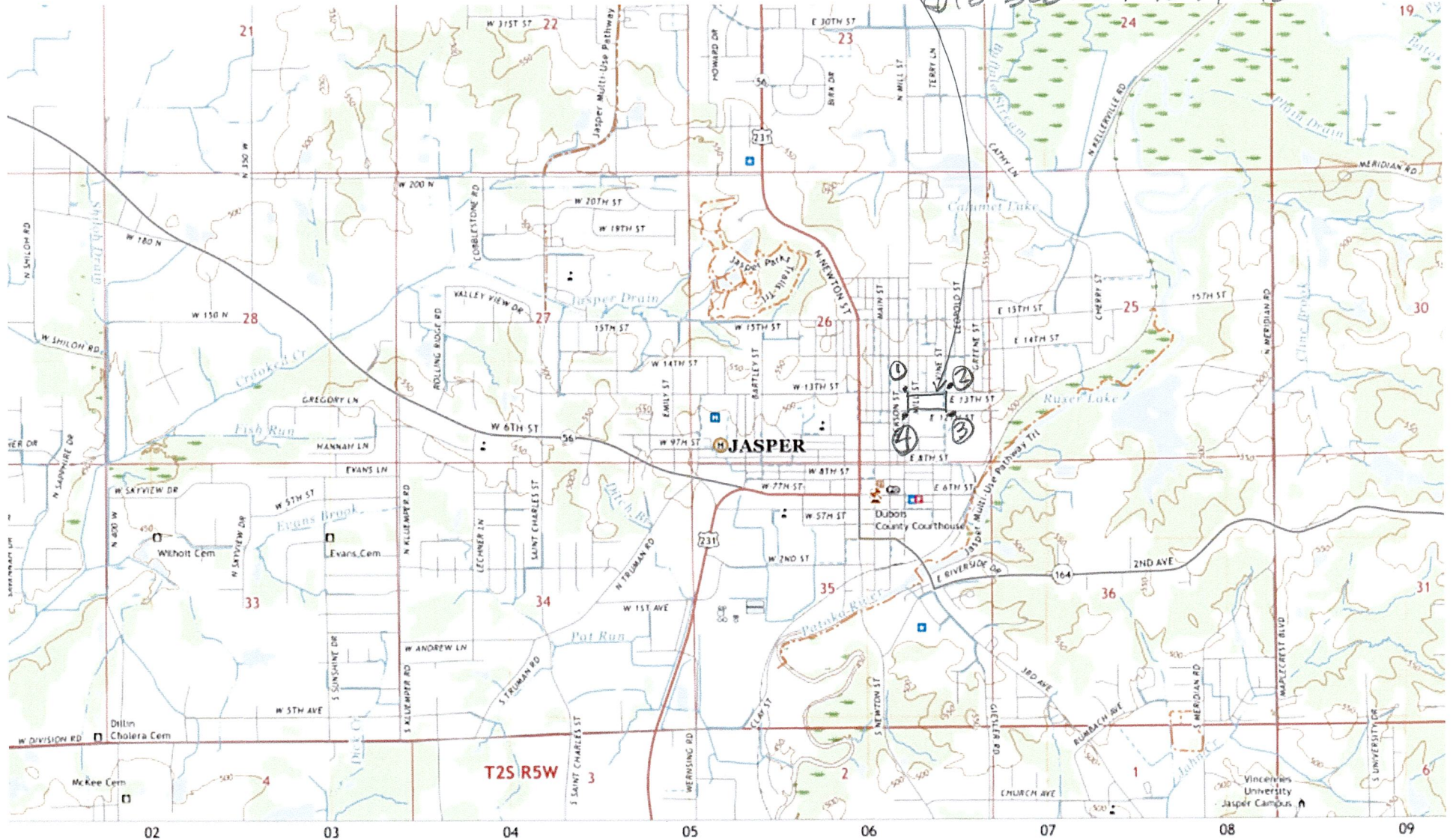
FOURTH STORY PLAN



INDIANA DESIG COMPANY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
JASPER, DUBOIS Co. IN

NAD 83 UTM's

- ① 16 506229 4249823
- ② 16 506442 4249823
- ③ 16 506440 4249715
- ④ 16 506229 4249713





IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0003



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0004



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0005



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0006



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0008



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0009



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0011



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0016



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0019



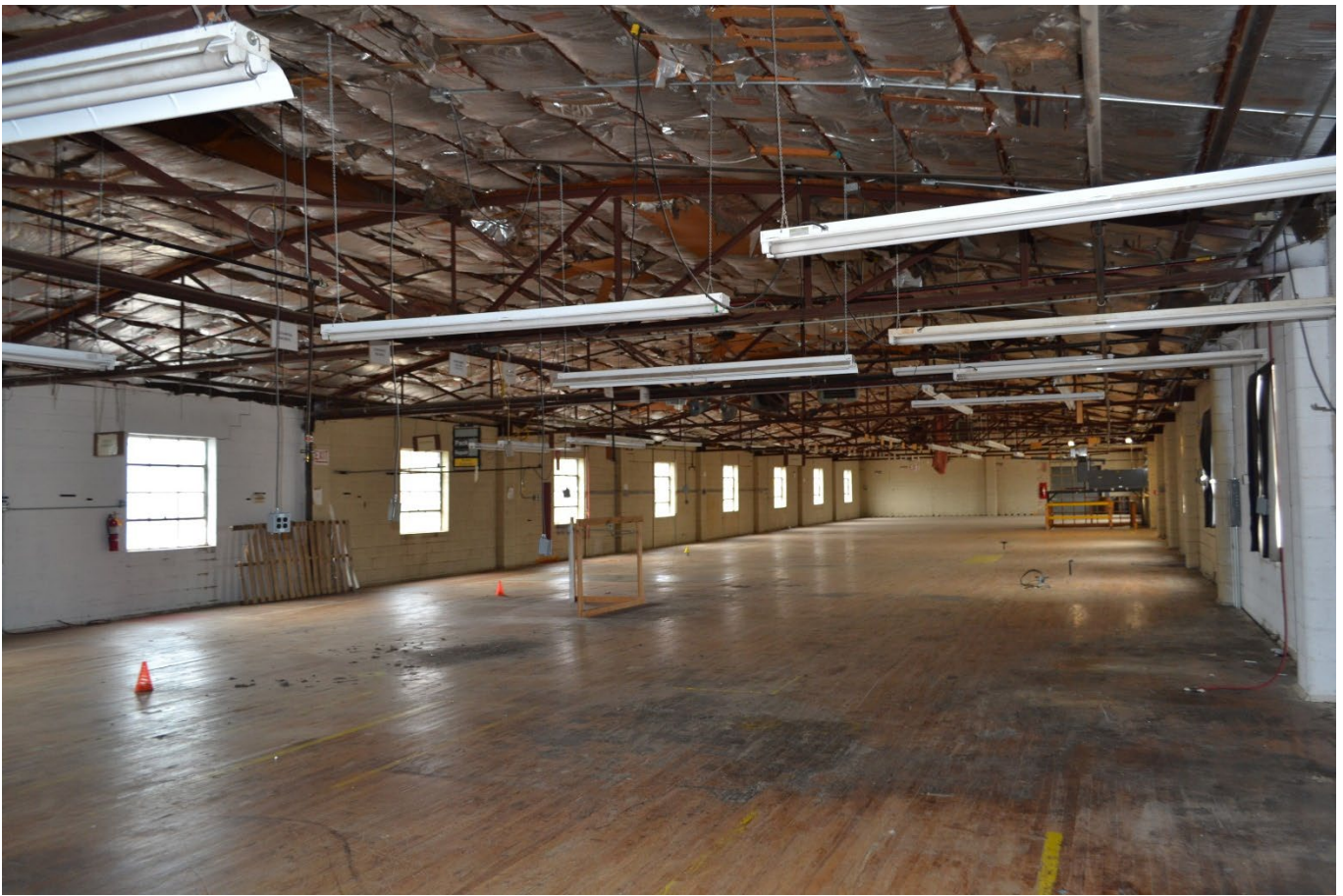
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IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0030



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0033



IN_DuboisCounty_IndianaDeskCompany_0037