

A. HISTORIC NAME Kuebler Artes Building B. COUNTY Vanderburgh C. NUMBER 82-196-00038
 D. ADDRESS 327 Main Street E. TWP/CITY Pigeon F. QUAD NAME Evansville-South
 RATING Outstanding Significant/Notable Contributing/Reference Non-Contributing UTM REFERENCES 16 449810 4202590

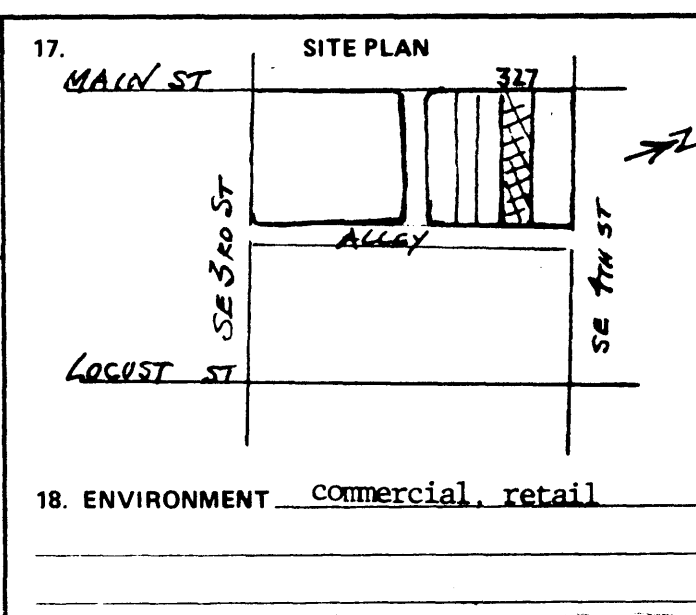
STATE OF INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY REVISED 1981

MOUNT CONTACT PRINTS HERE

1. COMMON NAME <u>Kuebler Flowers</u>	4. PROPERTY'S MAILING ADDRESS <u>Lois Dauble</u> <u>327 Main Street</u> <u>Evansville, Indiana 47708</u>	5. LOCATION NOTES <u>Mid 18 3/4" x 144' of Donation</u> <u>Enlargement lot 182; Tax Code:</u> <u>20-22-12</u>
2. OWNERSHIP <u>Public</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private		
3. VISIBLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

6. USE	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT	PAST	7. ENDANGERED	8. CATEGORY	9a. LOCAL LEGAL PROTECTIONS
Residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic District
Govt./Pol.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Landmark
Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Deed Restriction
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	
Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Museum	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Educational	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	9b. SURVEYS		
					SR <input type="checkbox"/> NR <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> HABS <input type="checkbox"/> HAER <input type="checkbox"/>		

10. CONDITION	11. BUILDING INTEGRITY	11a. Specify Alterations
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	Removals _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	Structural _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	Replacement <u>1st floor modernized</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	Date _____	Additions _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins		
12. DATE <u>1915</u>	13. STYLE <u>Prairie School</u>	14. ARCHITECT/BUILDER <u>Shoppell & Company</u>
15. DESCRIPTION <u>See below.</u>		
Inscriptions <u>None</u>	Facade Material <u>glazed brick/terra cotta</u>	
16. OUTBUILDINGS <u>none</u>		



19. AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Specify the significance for each area checked

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> 15.	ATTACH NEGATIVE ENVELOPE HERE
<input type="checkbox"/> Arts		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<u>The Artes Building is a narrow (18 foot frontage), three-story brick commercial structure. The front elevation above the ground floor is characterized by two large Chicago School windows (one to a story) set in a field of white glazed brick. The spandrel between the two windows is faced with large, random coursed glazed tiles. White terra cotta moldings outline the windows, mark the edge of the building and serve as a cornice. The parapet is capped by terra cotta and features a Sullivanesque medallion in the central stepped pediment. The front ground floor store front has been modernized (ca. 1970's) with brick and large glass panes. The rear of the building has been extended by a one story brick addition. The approximate acreage of the site is .06 acre.</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce		
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications		
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning		
<input type="checkbox"/> Education		
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering		
<input type="checkbox"/> Environs/Neighborhoods		
<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement		
<input type="checkbox"/> Humanities		
<input type="checkbox"/> Indian		
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture		
<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government		
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> Science/Technology		
<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Ethnicity		
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation		
<input type="checkbox"/> Vernacular/Construction		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

19: See Additional Architectural Information form.

20. INFORMATION SOURCES Wesley File; Terra Cotta Index; City Directories

**STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY**

Additional Architectural Information

A. NAME Artes Building **C. NUMBER** 82-196-00038

B. ADDRESS 327 Main Street

D. UTM References 1,6 4,4,9,8,1,0 4,2,0,2,5,9,0

E. 19.

The design of the facade and store building for local jeweler Charles F. Artes in 1915 was an early and significant expression of the Chicago School by an Evansville architect. The designer, Edward J. Thole of the firm of Clifford Shopbell & Company, was the first to embrace the ornament, masses, and plans associated with Sullivan, Wright, and other Midwest contemporaries, producing a dozen or more regional works in the Prairie School and Chicago School commercial modes in the first quarter of the 20th Century. His modest storefront for Artes reflects Thole's high design standards and the willingness of the Evansville public to accept progressive architecture shortly after the turn of the century.

The Artes Store was not Thole's first Prairie or Chicago School exercise. His "California bungalow" for Progressive Evansville mayor Benjamin Bosse was erected in 1913 soon after Thole began the serious pursuit of architecture as a career. Another Chicago School store building by Thole, the Walk Over Boot store building of 1916 (82-196-0033), uses the stylized characteristics of the kind seen in the Artes building but without the archeological attention to Sullivanesque ornament apparent in the earlier effort. Thole would continue to refine his Prairie School abilities, producing convincing essays such as the Bozeman-Waters Bank in Poseyville, Indiana, of 1923, the Michael Helfrich Residence in Evansville of 1919, and the small store building for Edward Wade in Mount Vernon, Indiana, of 1924.

Thole's design for Artes, however, was remarkable for its faithfulness to Sullivan. The terra cotta trim on the store front, for example, was ordered in September of 1915 from the Midland Terra Cotta Company of Chicago, a principal supplier and fabricator of Sullivan's own exquisite ornament. The white-glazed brick, laid in stretcher bond in the narrow facade, was a favorite material among the Chicago school, Sullivan himself extolling its virtues in a late-19th article written for the Inland Architect (others, such as Burnham and Root in the Rookery Building of 1884, helped to popularize the use of white-glazed brick for applications in light wells or other, similar densely developed sites.) Thole's composition for the Artes facade (and Walk Over Boot as well, though strictly in brick) also shared--albeit somewhat loosely--Sullivan's own design formula, epitomized in the Kresge Music Store of 1922; that is, a rectilinear mass, broken horizontally by banked

F. INFORMATION SOURCES _____

G. PREPARED BY Douglas L Stern **H. DATE** 07 December 1982

(Amended)

FEB 23 1984

Additional Architectural Information: Artes Store Building (amended)

19. (continued)

Chicago School windows, and accented by a flourish of terra cotta ornament focused in the center of the skyline.

The meaning of the early acceptance of the Prairie and Chicago Schools by the Evansville architectural public has been discussed elsewhere (see 82-196-0033, ^{attached} as amended especially). In summary, the alliance with Chicago reflected a trend in tastemaking, industrial practices, and the like apparent in Evansville in the early 20th Century which placed the city within the orbit of the metropolis, essentially for the first time in its history.