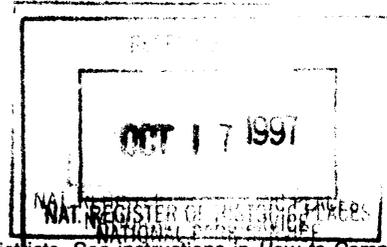


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1422

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Drehr Place Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Government, 22nd, Myrtle, and St. Rose Streets N/A  not for publication

city or town Baton Rouge N/A  vicinity

state Louisiana code LA county East Baton Rouge code 033 zip code 70806

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jonathan Fricker October 10, 1997  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Jonathan Fricker, Deputy SHPO, Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

11/13/97  
Date of Action

Drehr Place Historic District  
Name of Property

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

**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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
87	22	buildings
		sites
		structures
2		objects
89	22	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

1 (Sanders House)

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Bungalow

Tudor Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, concrete

walls brick, stucco, weatherboard

roof asphalt, tile

other

**Narrative Description**

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number   7   Page   1  

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The Drehr Place Historic District is a moderately sized twentieth century urban neighborhood encompassing some 37 acres. Within the boundaries are 112 resources, 80% of which are contributing elements. With the exception of a brick veneer apartment building and two large brick gate posts marking the entrance to the subdivision, all of the contributing elements are one and two story residences. (One of the contributing buildings, the Sanders House, is already listed on the Register.) Contributing elements range in date from 1921, when the first houses are known to have been built in the new subdivision, to 1947, the fifty year cutoff, when at least two buildings were constructed. Although Drehr Place is the area's historic name, the subdivision is part of a larger neighborhood known as the Garden District by local residents and city officials. The Garden District is comprised of three early twentieth century subdivisions, Roseland Terrace, Drehr Place and Kleinert Terrace. The earliest, Roseland Terrace, was listed on the Register in 1982. Kleinert Terrace will be nominated later this year.

**METHODOLOGY**

This project began in late 1996 when a resident of Drehr Place requested that the Division of Historic Preservation consider it for the Register. At that time the National Register staff evaluated the area by both driving and walking through the neighborhood and found that it was a viable candidate. With the endorsement of the City of Baton Rouge and the Garden District Civic Association, the National Register staff began work in the spring of 1997. The district's easily accessible location near downtown Baton Rouge made the completion of field work convenient. During the equivalent of five working days (spread over the month of May), staff mapped the buildings by style and status as contributing and non-contributing elements, defined the district's boundaries, and completed photography of the area. The results of this survey will be discussed below.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Drehr Place traces its origins to Alvin L. Drehr's July 1919 purchase of a forty acre plot then known as the Kugler Tract. Drehr paid \$32,000 for the property, which he had subdivided into lots and began offering for sale by 1921. A deed dated that year indicates that Drehr may have first called his new addition Jefferson Place, but a 1922 plat map and a 1926 deed confirm

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 2

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the official name as Drehr Place. Development in the new neighborhood appears to have continued at a steady pace, with the majority of the lots being built upon by the Great Depression. Even now a few vacant lots survive, usually serving as side yards. These open spaces add greatly to the lush character of the neighborhood.

**GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING**

The Drehr Place Historic District is situated in the south central portion of Baton Rouge on flat terrain about two miles from the Mississippi River and the city's central business district. Government Street, a major east/west thoroughfare featuring mixed commercial and residential development, forms the northern boundary. Two blocks wide and six blocks long, the subdivision is laid out in a typical, perpendicular grid pattern. Although part of the original subdivision plat, one of the twelve original blocks is being excluded from this submission (see map) because it did not begin to develop until after the fifty year cutoff. On the official subdivision plat map, dated 1922, the block in question is shown as one undivided parcel. Long-time residents of the neighborhood recall that the developer did not subdivide the block and offer it for sale because it was low-lying and flood prone. They remember a gully and Drehr using the lot initially as a pasture. (He lived on nearby Government Street.) It appears that the block in question began to develop in the 1950s or 1960s. All of its buildings are one story ranch houses.

Because purchasers of Drehr Place home sites sometimes obtained more than one lot on which to place their residences, the neighborhood contains houses and plots of various sizes, especially on Drehr Avenue. This north to south running street serves as the subdivision's entrance and grand boulevard, and it is here that the majority of the district's landmark houses are found. The entrance is marked by a set of thick, slightly tapered brick pillars featuring cast concrete capitals surmounted by spherical light fixtures. With the exception of Drehr Avenue, Government, and 22nd, all of the historic subdivision's streets are named for flora. Although there is no formal park, an undeveloped quarter block owned by one of the district's families of long standing is used as such for special occasions. The neighborhood features mature plantings of trees and other vegetation, including large live oaks which, in some cases, form canopies over the streets. In some places, the original brick sidewalks are reappearing as their later thin concrete covering breaks away from the surface. Also of interest is the subdivision's system of alleyways running through the interior of each block. (The 1922 subdivision plat shows many of

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 3

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the blocks with the alleys in place. They continue the pattern of development in adjacent Roseland Terrace, established in 1911.)

**STYLES**

The above mentioned survey of the neighborhood revealed the following breakdown of buildings. The two gateposts are not being included in the following:

<u>Style</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Classical Revival/Colonial Revival	30	27%
Craftsman/Bungalow	26	26%
English Cottage	9	8%
Other Styles	13	12%
No Style	10	7%
Non-Contributing	22	20%

A brief discussion of each category follows.

**Classical Revival/Colonial Revival (27%)**

This broad-ranging category includes mainly Classical Revival and Colonial Revival residences. There are also one or two houses that might be more appropriately termed Georgian Revival and one house with an English gambrel roof.

Examples within this overall category range from substantial two-story brick or stucco residences with various stylistic details such as fanlights, dentils, and roofline balustrades to small brick dwellings displaying only one or two classical characteristics such as columns or a door surround. Two of the smaller homes feature a slightly projecting portico, one pierced by an oculus, the other by a fanlight. There are various large and small frame Colonial Revival residences, three of which have porches in the Mount Vernon style.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 4

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Craftsman, Bungalow and "Along Bungalow Lines" (26%)

The bungalow was probably the most popular style of house to be built during the early decades of the twentieth century. Although it started out as a specific style which included certain forms as well as design characteristics, the style became so popular that some of its decorative motifs (especially the gabled porch with tapered columns) were applied to houses which were not true bungalows. During the historic period, these buildings were known as houses "along bungalow lines." The Drehr Place Historic District contains both well-developed examples of the bungalow style and a number of one-story cottages to which bungalow stylistic features have been applied. There are also two homes which might be best categorized as Craftsman, two camelback bungalows, and two, two-story residences to which bungalow motifs have been applied.

English Cottage (8%)

The early twentieth century English Cottage style was part of a larger movement based upon a revived interest in the historic buildings of England (as well as an overall interest in architecture of the past). In the Drehr Place Historic District, this interest is reflected in a small but important collection of houses featuring steep frontal gables (one with a cat slide roof), arched openings, prominent facade or side chimneys, and (in two cases) half timbering. The examples range from a moderately sized two-story half-timbered house to small cottages sheathed in brick or stucco.

Other Styles (12%)

This classification contains two sub-categories: 1) eclectic houses -- those with a mix of stylistic features, and 2) houses which are clear examples of a particular style but do not exist in numbers large enough to justify being assigned their own individual categories. Examples of the latter include a few houses with an overall Mediterranean or Spanish character and two Modernistic residences. Some of these "other style" buildings are described in the landmarks section (see below).

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 5

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No Style (7%)

This classification refers to ten contributing elements which do not make a stylistic statement--in short, unstyled buildings. For the most part, the category consists of smaller unstyled houses from the 1930s and 1940s. The grouping also includes one apartment building constructed in 1947. Unstyled historic buildings are common in many residential neighborhoods and are certainly worthy contributing elements of the Drehr Place Historic District. These buildings significantly enhance the district's identity as a historic twentieth century residential area and help it to exhibit the full range of archetypes typically found in this type of neighborhood. In short, they enhance the district's authenticity. In addition, they support the overall character of the district in areas such as massing, fenestration pattern, facades enlivened by front facing gables and dormers, and systems of porches and columns.

Non-Contributing Elements (20%)

This category includes buildings within the neighborhood which are not yet 50 years old or historic buildings which have been altered to the extent that their historic character has been lost. The vast majority are less than fifty years old -- mainly small 1950s and 1960s slab-on-grade ranch houses and more recent frame one story houses with an overall traditional character. Of particular interest is a frame galleried cottage which has a historic appearance, although in fact it was constructed within the last twenty years.

The non-contributing category also includes a large c.1905 Colonial Revival house moved onto Government Street from downtown Baton Rouge c.1950. Per Register guidelines and consultation with the National Park Service staff, the house is being counted as non-contributing because it stylistically predates the subdivision. In short, the phase of the Colonial Revival which it represents is c.1905, perhaps c.1910 -- but not the 1920s or 30's.

In terms of height, only two or three of the non-contributing elements are two stories.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

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**ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY**

In addition to the comments made above about the nature of non-contributing elements, it should be noted that a non-contributing rate of 20% is low for a Register district in Louisiana, even by New Orleans standards. In terms of alterations to historic buildings, each building was evaluated by the National Register staff and a judgment call was made on contributing vs. non-contributing status based upon the severity of the alterations. It should be stressed that there were actually very few instances of serious alterations to historic residences. In addition to having a low non-contributing rate, the district has very well preserved historic buildings.

**LANDMARKS SAMPLING**

- 1) 830 Drehr Avenue. This large, two story stucco house with a tile roof, an expansive veranda, and a projecting entrance porch with arched openings is strongly suggestive of Mediterranean architecture. (Photo 41)
- 2) 875 Drehr Avenue. This large two-story brick mansion is evocative of the Italian Renaissance with its spreading green tile roof, its incorporation of the upper story windows into a wide frieze-like band, and its use of pronounced round head windows with blind arcades. The rather grand house culminates in a handsome entrance portico with a segmental pediment and Tuscan columns. (Photo 37)
- 3) 914 Drehr Avenue. This camelback house is perhaps the finest bungalow in the neighborhood. It features tall tapered brick piers, a large gabled L-shaped porch featuring oriental-looking stick work in the porch's gable peak, windows with subdivided upper sashes, and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and brackets. (Photo 39)
- 4) 915 Drehr Avenue. This grand two-story, stuccoed house is an example of the Colonial Revival style. It features an entrance surrounded by a fanlight and side lights, a small portico with Corinthian columns supporting an entablature surmounted by a balustrade, an entablature beneath the facade's roof, and a side wing surmounted by an additional balustrade. (Photo 40)

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 7

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- 5) 1001 Drehr Avenue. This eclectic, two-story, brick, "L" shaped residence has an overall Mediterranean character, although its front triple arch window reflects Spanish influence. Part of the roof is tiled; the rest rises upward to form a parapet with tile coping. (Photo 48)
- 6) 2231 Cherokee Street. This one-story stuccoed house is one of two in Drehr Place reflecting the Modernistic taste. Although a low-key example, it is striking because of its rarity. (Modernism was never popular for residences, particularly in conservative Louisiana.) The asymmetrically massed house features a partial clerestory over the living room, bands of windows, and a prominent roof overhang which yields an energetic horizontal composition. Distinctive geometric handrails lead to the recessed front entrance. (Photo 31)
- 7) 2205 Myrtle Street. More restrained than the above, this Modernistic two-story stuccoed residence has crisply articulated advancing and receding wall planes and a marked flat parapet ledge. (Photo 55)
- 8) 2201 Myrtle Street. This two-story residence is the district's largest home in the English style. It features two steep gables, half-timbering on the facade's second level, and a band of four windows featuring diamond shaped panes. (Photo 54)
- 9) 2230 Olive Street. This red brick, two-story Georgian Revival residence features an entrance with a fanlight, a projecting portico with coupled columns, and corners articulated to resemble quoins. (Photo 50)

**BUILDING MATERIALS**

Buildings in the district are sheathed in one of three materials: 1) wood, 2) brick veneer, or 3) stucco veneer. Although the majority are roofed with asphalt shingles, there are a few examples displaying tile roofs.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 8

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## **CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS**

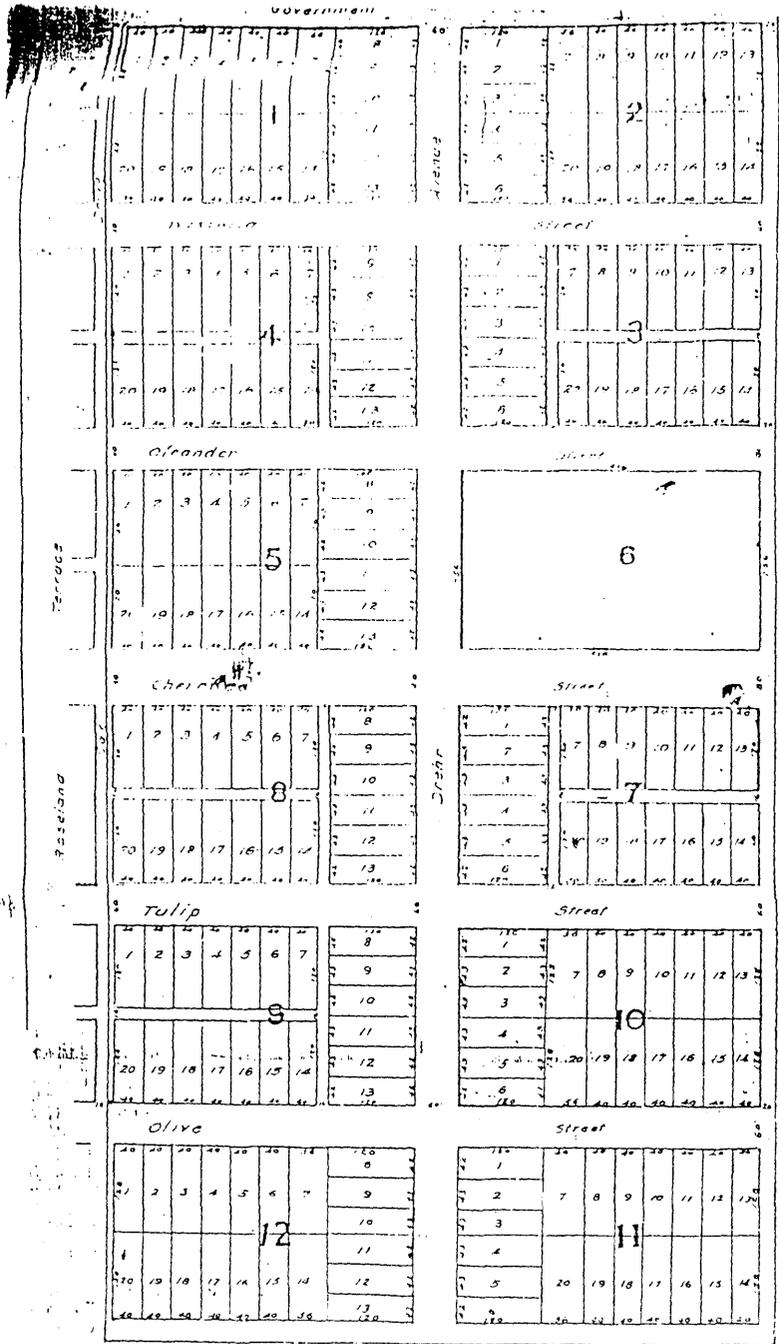
Taken together, the buildings in Drehr Place illustrate the appearance of an historic twentieth century suburb. Any 50+ year old structure which has not been severely altered is considered a contributing element for purposes of this application. Contributing buildings range in date from 1921, when the first houses are known to have been built, to 1947, the fifty year cutoff, when at least two of the district's buildings were constructed.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 7 Page 9



## MAP OF DREHR PLACE

As Laid out for  
A.L. DREHR

Baton Rouge, La.  
August 3, 1928

Scale 1" = 100'

C.E. & Surrayer

**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.)

N/A

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture

community planning and development

**Period of Significance**

1921-1947 (architecture)

1919 (community planning)

**Significant Dates**

1919

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Drehr Place Historic District  
Name of Property

East Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property @ 37 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 | 1 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 | 1 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 0 |

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title National Register Staff  
organization Division of Historic Preservation date May 1997  
street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone 504 342-8160  
city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70804

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Multiple  
street & number telephone  
city or town state zip code

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 8 Page 1

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The Drehr Place Historic District is locally significant in the area of architecture because it is a well preserved, representative historic twentieth century neighborhood within the context of Baton Rouge. It is locally significant in the area of community development and planning because it helps tell the story of the early twentieth century growth and development of Baton Rouge.

Architecture

Drehr Place is architecturally significant because the neighborhood is, in effect, a window into the past, allowing people to view and understand the appearance of a period neighborhood. Stylistically, the subdivision illustrates very well the eclecticism of the early twentieth century. Classical Revival/Colonial Revival and Craftsman/Bungalow appear in the greatest numbers, with a wide variety of examples in each category. Sprinkled into this already rich mixture are a few landmarks in more "exotic" styles such as Mediterranean/Spanish and Modernistic. Then there are striking eclectic houses which feature a mixture of styles and a handful of the ever popular English Cottage style.

The Classical Revival/Colonial Revival category accounts for over one-third of the district's contributing elements (30 houses). Examples range from a grand two story house reflective of the Italian Renaissance, to Classical Revival houses with handsome porticoes (three of which are pedimented), to a red brick Georgian Revival house, to a gambrel roofed house, to interpretations of the Mount Vernon look. In terms of size, they range from what many would call mansions (although moderate sized ones, such as landmarks 2, 4 and 9) to small cottages.

Drehr Place is also an excellent example of the bungalow period, which is finally being recognized as an important chapter in the history of American domestic architecture. The neighborhood has 26 houses which are members of the bungalow family (almost one-third of the contributing elements) in a concentrated area. Many of these are well-developed examples characterized by broad openness, elaborate transfer of weight, massing that hugs the ground, and the bold expression of structural members. Others have only one or two bungalow features (such as tapered columns) applied to buildings which, without those details, would not be considered bungalows.

Although the number of English Cottage style houses within Drehr Place is relatively low (9 out of 110 buildings, or 8%), the visual impact of these dwellings upon the neighborhood is far greater than this small number would suggest. The picturesque English look was quite

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 8 Page 2

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popular for residences in early twentieth century America, whether they be baronial halls or cozy cottages of the type found in Drehr Place. At the up-market end were the so-called "Stockbroker Tudor" houses (a modest example of which is landmark # 8). For middle class America, the style was popularized through mail order house catalogs and magazines, with specific models being advertised with evocative names such as "The Devonshire," "The Sussex," and "The Dover." The style as a whole was referred to at the time as "old English" and "Quaint English Cottage Style." As explained in Part 7, the Drehr Place examples range from the above mentioned moderately sized, half-timbered house to small cottages sheathed in brick or stucco.

In addition to houses in the above mentioned styles, two Modernistic dwellings (landmarks # 6 and # 7) bring a great deal of architectural interest and distinction to the Drehr Place Historic District. Although both are restrained examples, they are important because of their rarity. While Modernistic architecture, in its various permutations, was quite popular, it was never widely accepted for houses. It just didn't fit the "cozy cottage" domestic ideal. This is particularly true in conservative areas such as the Deep South. Hence, it is surprising to see two "Moderne" houses in Drehr Place tucked in amongst traditional bungalows, English cottages, and Colonial Revival residences.

Finally, it should again be emphasized that Drehr Place is impressive in terms of integrity. Only 20% percent of its resources are non-contributing, and contributing elements are very well preserved.

Community Planning and Development

Drehr Place is of local significance in the area of community planning and development because it illustrates the early twentieth century expansion of Baton Rouge eastward from the Mississippi River. Although Baton Rouge is a very old community, having been settled in the colonial period, it remained relatively small until the early twentieth century. By the end of the nineteenth century, the city extended only a few blocks in (east) from the Mississippi River. The town experienced considerable growth and prosperity in the early twentieth century due to various factors, the most important being the arrival and expansion of the petrochemical industry (most notably, a huge Standard Oil plant). As the city's population more than doubled between 1910 and 1930 (14,897 to 30,279), there obviously was a need for additional housing. Roseland Terrace, the first subdivision, was established in 1911. However, apparently there were still more people than houses. A July 1919 article in the local paper noted an "acute" shortage of homes in

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**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 8 Page 3

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the city, estimating that three or four hundred more were needed. Drehr Place (1919) and Kleinert Terrace (1927) were presumably a response to this need. In South Baton Rouge, the College Town subdivision was founded to accommodate those working at LSU, which had just moved to its new and larger campus.

Drehr Place is also a fine representative example of the type of bedroom suburb which sprang up around major eastern cities in the early years of the twentieth century. These neighborhoods were designed to give working men in the cities a more rural domestic life. Drehr Place exemplifies the early-twentieth century "garden suburb" with its small lots, liberal planting of trees along streets, and rear alleyways. In addition, the subdivision is more attractive than most because utility poles were deliberately placed (and are still located) along the rear alleyways. Thus its bucolic atmosphere is preserved and enhanced.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

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“Building Homes,” Baton Rouge *State Times*, July 4, 1919; copy in National Register file.

Deed of sale, Julius B. Kugler to Alvin L. Drehr, July 3, 1919; copy in National Register file.

Deed of sale, Alvin L. Drehr to Francis Oliver Darby, July 8, 1926; copy in National Register file.

Deed of Sale, Alvin L. Drehr to J. Y. Sanders, Jr., June 18, 1921; copy in National Register file.

Plat map of Drehr Place, August 3, 1922; copy in National Register file.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Baton Rouge, 1923, 1939, 1946.

Site visits by National Register staff.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Drehr Place Historic District, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

Section number 10 Page 1

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**Boundary Description:** Please refer to enclosed sketch map.

**Justification:** Boundaries follow the original boundary lines of the Drehr Place subdivision with the exception of one block which is excluded because it did not begin to be developed until after the fifty year cutoff. All of the buildings on the block in question are ranch houses (1950s-'80s). See "historical background" section of Part 7 for further discussion.

UNMENT STREET

GOVERNMENT ST

VISTERIA

WISTERIA

22 ND STREET

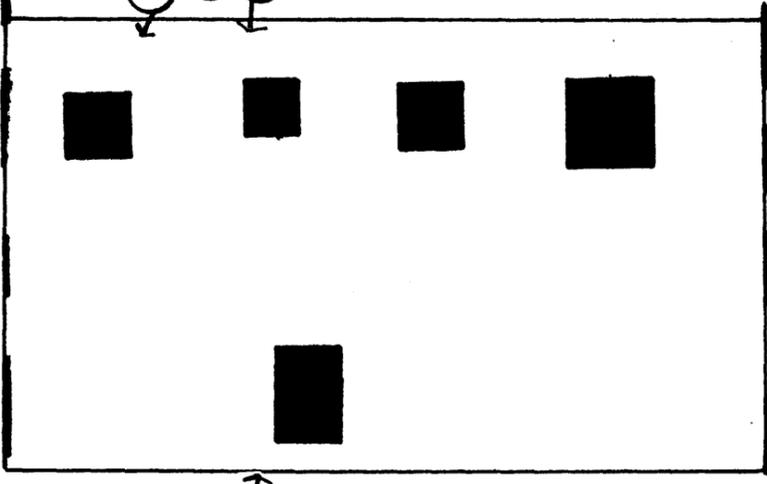
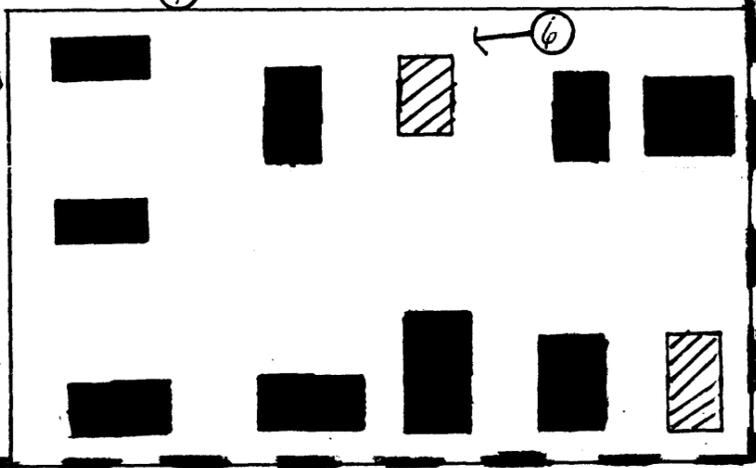
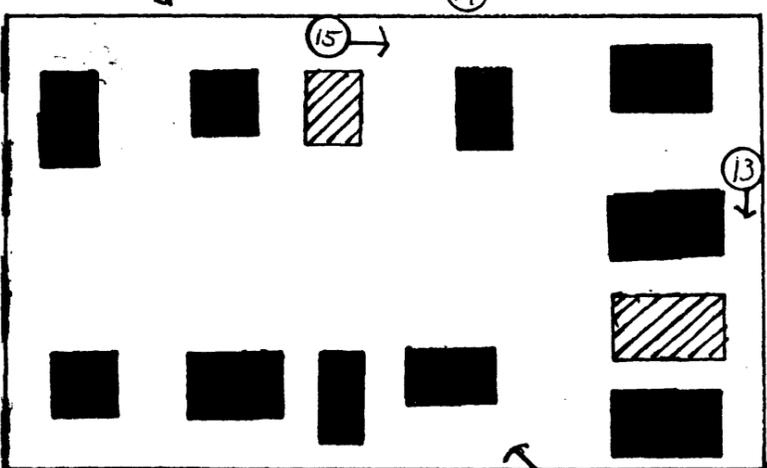
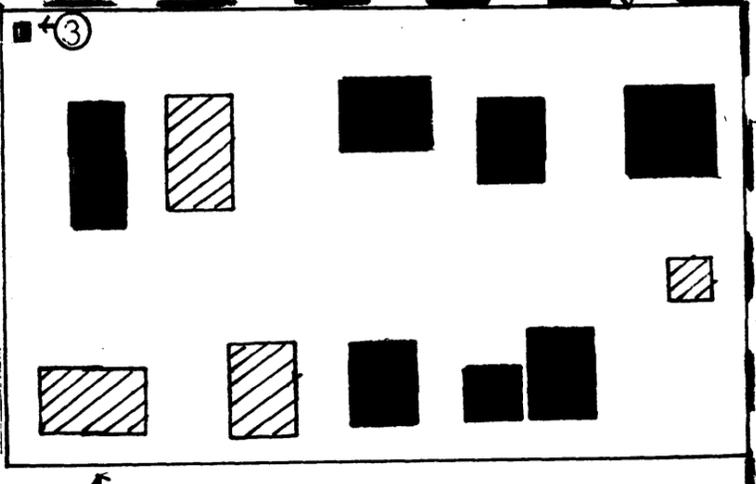
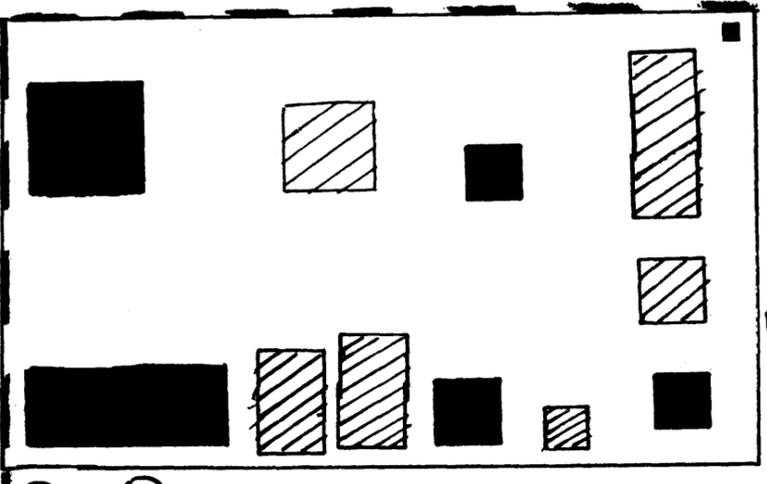
DREHR AVE.

ST. ROSE

LEANDER

OLEANDER

CHEROKEE



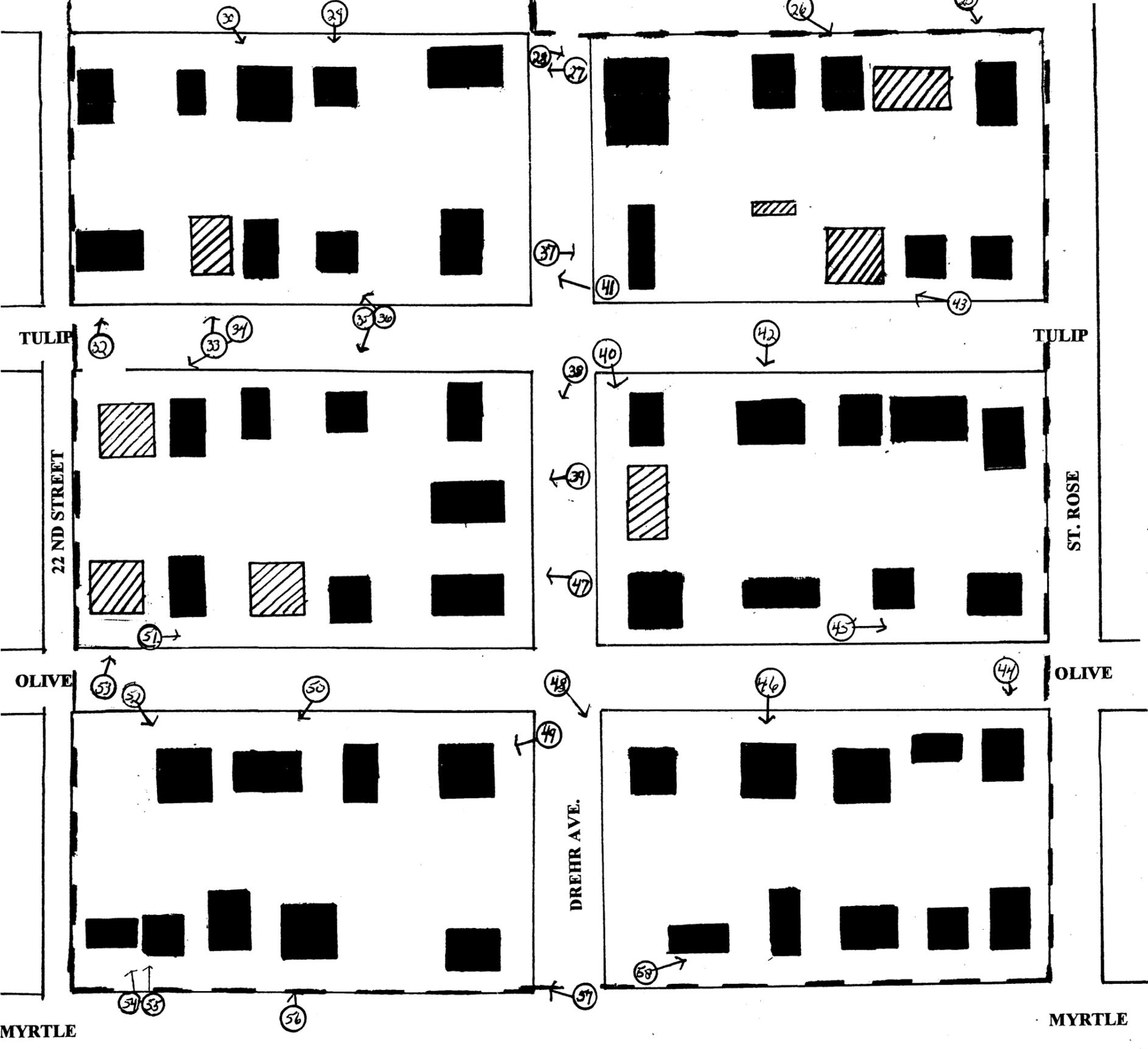
**DREHR PLACE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA

(Buildings not to scale or exact shape)  
(Alleys running through blocks not shown)

Scale: 1" = 100'    Boundary: - - - -

Contributing Element	■	Non-Contributing Element	▨
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TULIP

TULIP

22 ND STREET

ST. ROSE

OLIVE

OLIVE

DREHR AVE.

MYRTLE

MYRTLE

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