Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) PHG 365131

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 5 1977

DATE ENTERED

D MAY 2 6 1977

HISTORIC The	Strand Theatre			
AND/OR COMMON	Same			
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STREET & NUMBER	630 Crockett		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	eveport	VICINITY OF	congressional distri 4th Joe D. Wagg	
STATE	4 - 4	CODE 22	COUNTY Caddo	CODE 017
2 CLASSIFIC	isiana CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENTUSE
DISTRICT		XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	-EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	X_ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	-BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED		
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
	FPROPERTY			
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

7 DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT XGOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED Xaltered	XORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Strand Theatre is a combination movie, legitimate theatre and office building of four to five stories designed by New Orleans architect Emile Weil. The original blueprints and specifications (available) are dated September 17, 1923. Construction began soon afterward, taking eighteen months to complete. The grand opening was on July 3, 1925.

The general contractor for the construction was Stewart-McGehee of Little Rock, Arkansas, who also built in Shreveport the Commercial National Bank, the Youree Hotel, the Scottish Rite Cathedral and the Highland Sanitarium. The building is constructed of fireproof materials throughout (original sprinkler system is in place), of stone, brick, steel and reinforced concrete. The only structural wood in the building is used in the stage floor and in exterior doors. "One of the greatest I-beams ever shipped to Shreveport (by 1925) supports the gallery. The roof, all concrete, rests on a treble support of brick, reinforced concrete and steel."¹

The architectural style of the Strand Theatre can only be called Eclectic, with various elements reflecting different periods and types of architecture. The exterior, which makes use of brick, stone, cast aggregate concrete, tile and metal, was reported (at the time of the opening) to be a combination of embellishments copied from a number of theatres and other public buildings in both America and Europe, which the architectural firm had had occasion to visit. The Crockett Street side has a great arch surrounding Baroque-like decorative work. The inscription on the arch, "Progressive Entertainment for Progressive People," is cut in the stone and gilded. The roof (at least that part which can be seen) is covered with red Spanish tiles and the flashing and vents are copper. From the open-work cast concrete dome at the Louisiana Avenue-CrockettStreet corner of the building, to the gold painted ornamentation that encrusts the interior, the Strand Theatre is in the opulent tradition of the original Roxy Theatre in New York City, the pinnacle of theatres during that period.

The theatre is entered through an oval lobby which has marble and travertine walls. The floor is laid with marble blocks. Surrounding the upper wall of the lobby is a painting by artist Paul M. Heerwagen of Fayetteville, Arkansas, portraying an old English falcon hunt. The lobby is directly above a tile and terrazzo men's smoking room in the basement, which matches the lobby in size and shape. The lobby opens into a long rectangular foyer which has an ornately framed mirror and a grand staircase with marble steps and decorative metal balustrade.

At the head of the grand staircase is the first mezzanine with classical colonnade and balustraded open well overlooking the orchestra section. The staircase continues upward to the second mezzanine, which serves as foyer for the upper balcony.

Inside the auditorium are the orchestra, loge, lower balcony and upper balcony sections. The lower boxes at orchestra level remain, while the loge level boxes were removed with the advent of Cinemascope in 1954. In the balcony, all seats are original with cast iron supports carrying the S/E (Saenger-Ehrlich)

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The Strand Theatre

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7. Description (cont'd)

monogram. The original seating capacity was 2,250, but is now only around 1,750, because not all the seating is still used and because the orchestra seating was replaced in 1953 by newer, larger seating.

All of the art work within the theatre was done by Paul M. Heerwagen (mentioned above). He personally painted the six "canvasses" on the walls of the auditorium. On the right-hand walls are representations of the different muses - terpsichorean, drama and song - while on the left-hand walls are represented innocence, passion and life or love.

When the Strand first opened, the ceiling was described in a local newspaper as being an exact replica of a Venetian ducal palace. Whether or not this is so, the ceiling is extremely elaborate with a series of ovals and rectangles filled with plaster work including swags, coffered rosettes, urns, stylized plant and animal forms and putti. The great crystal chandelier and two smaller ones fronting the organ loft chambers are the only ones remaining from many which originally graced the interior.

The Strand contains a pipe organ located in the orchestra, designed specifically for theatre use. The organ is a Robert Morton "Golden Voice" with a two-manual console and thirteen ranks totaling 939 pipes. This type organ is no longer made.

The stage is 81 feet wide from wall to wall and 40 feet deep from footlights to the rear wall, and is complete with trapdoors. The proscenium width is 42 feet and the height is 27 feet. The steel "grid" is 90 feet above the stage with a paint bridge midway in the fly gallery.

Backstage are more than a dozen dressing rooms on four levels. The original vaudeville board for room assignments still hangs just outside the first floor dressing rooms. A number of old painted backdrops are stored on the back wall of the stage.

On the whole, the Strand Theatre has remained largely unaltered since its completion. Alterations not previously mentioned include the electric fountain beneath the foyer mirror which has been removed and the secondary ticket office in the foyer which has been removed and replaced with a refreshment area.

Integrated into the structure on the Louisiana Avenue side is a four story office and store building which was originally leased to the medical profession

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7. Description (cont'd)

but which has been essentially vacant for years. The fourth floor is not included in the original drawings of the building. However, during the course of construction, the decision was made to go ahead and add this floor. For the first three stories, the dressing rooms of the theatre and the floors of the office building mesh. They do not, however, on the fourth story.

The Strand Theatre fronts 150' on Louisiana Avenue and 110' on Crockett Street in the downtown business district of Shreveport.

¹Strand Theatre Section, <u>Shreveport Times</u>, Shreveport, Louisiana, July 3, 1925, p. 10.



PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	X_THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
			, ,	
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1923-1925	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Architect - E	mile Weil

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Strand Theatre in Shreveport is significant locally and regionally because, architecturally, it is one of the few, largely unaltered, remaining examples of the grandiose movie-vaudeville theatres built in the 1920's, and perhaps more important, because it is a monument representing the dream and pinnacle of the careers of Julian and Abe Saenger and Harry and Simon Ehrlich, important figures in the movie and theatre industry in the South.

Builder - Stewart-McGehee

Although the architectural style of the Strand Theatre cannot be identified by any particular name other than "Eclectic," is does fit a tradition epitomized by the famous Roxy Theatre in New York City. Along with its ornate exterior and interior, the Strand Theatre is interesting in the way portions of the theatre are meshed with the office building, forming one integrated structure. For example, the dressing rooms on three floors of the theatre extend into the office building proper, and the auditorium of the theatre is accessible from all four floors of the office building (called the Strand Building).

The Strand is one of the largest, unadulterated examples of architect Emile Weil's theatre work left in the United States. Weil was the architect for the Saenger interests, and as such designed many Saenger theatres throughout the South which were built during the boom period of 1924-1928. He was also the architect for the Saenger theatres in Havanna and Costa Rica. In addition to his theatre work, Weil designed some noteworthy buildings in New Orleans, including the Canal Bank and Trust Company (now the National Bank of Commerce), the Whitney Bank, S. H. Kress, Maison Blanche Annex, Godchaux's, the original structure of Tulane Stadium, Touro Infirmary, Jerusalem Temple and Touro Synagogue. In 1928 Weil unexpectedly ceased his architectural buiness activities by dissoving his firm and dispersing its files.

The Strand Theatre was the result of a joint venture by the Saenger and Ehrlich brothers to create in their hometown a "Million Dollar Theatre" and the "finest in the South," as it was proclaimed by the <u>Shreveport Times</u> on its opening day, July 3, 1925. Although the Saengers and Ehrlichs were associated for years, the Strand was the only theatre which was a joint construction. Research suggests that the Strand was the singular purpose in forming Saenger-Ehrlich Enterprises, Inc. in 1922. Apparently the building of the Strand was a venture to realize a dream of these men. The following background information will help explain the position of the Strand Theatre in the history of the theatre and motion picture industry in the South.

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Mortgage Records. Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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S. Judd Tooke	, President			
ORGANIZATION Strand Theatr	e of Shrevepor	t Corporation	DATE November 1976	
STREET & NUMBER 711 Texas Str	eet		TELEPHONE	
CITY OR TOWN Shreveport			STATE Louisiana	
12 STATE HISTORIC PR THE EVALUAT		N OFFICER CE		
NATIONAL	STAT	E	LOCAL X	
As the designated State Historic Preser hereby nominate this property for inclu criteria and procedures set forth by the	usion in the National F			
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FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PRO	PERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL REC	DATE J.C.	??

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The Strand Theatre

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8. Significance (cont'd)

Abe and Julian Saenger moved to Shreveport in 1890 with their father, Rabbi Israel Saenger. Graduates in Pharmacology from Johns Hopkins University, the brothers organized the Saenger Drug Store at Milam and Louisiana Streets in 1895. (This building, still standing, is exactly one block over from the Strand Theatre at Crockett and Louisiana Streets. The cornice of the building is inscribed, "Saenger 1900". The business was the first 24-hour drug store in Shreveport.) Eventually, the Saengers owned the entire north side of the business block of Milam, from Louisiana to McNeil Streets.

In 1911 the Saenger brothers built the first Saenger Theatre at 620 Milam, next to their drug store. (Although still standing, this theatre now the Capri - bears little resemblance in interior or exterior appearance to the past.) The Saenger was operated as a vaudeville house for one year, but Julian had become fascinated with moving pictures and foresaw their future. E. V. Richards, Jr. had been installed as manager of the Saenger by the brothers and, along with L. M. Ash, they formed the Saenger Amusement Company on August 14, 1913. This was the chartered origin of the Saenger empire, which grew from its inception in Shreveport to reach as far as Havana, Cuba. Thus Shreveport was the birthplace for one of the largest chains of theatres in the United States during the first half of this century. The name Saenger Amusement Company was retained until 1927 when, after the home office had moved to New Orleans, it was changed to Saenger Theatres Incorporated.

The Ehrlich brothers, Harry and Simon, were born in St. Louis. Simon was the least active to the two, although records show that he held equal shares in the enterprises throughout the years. When Harry was young, he became a program boy and later an usher at the Capitol Theatre in Little Rock, Arkansas, eventually progressing to house manager. Harry came to Shreveport before the turn of the century as manager of the Grand Opera House. In 1925, the year the Strand opened, the Ehrlichs had lived in Shreveport for 28 years, being engaged continuously in the theatrical business. That same year, Harry Ehrlich was said by the <u>Shreveport Times</u> to be the oldest theatrical manager, in point of service, in the South.

The career of E. V. Richards, Jr., mentioned above, intertwined with that of the Saengers and the Ehrlichs. Richards came to Shreveport in 1908 and with a partner purchased the Musee Theatre at 625 Milam. Later that same year, they established the Bijou Theatre on Texas Street. From relative obscurity, Richards went on to become President of Saenger Theatres, Inc., Saenger-Ehrlich Enterprises, Inc., and Paramount-Richards Theatres, Inc., his own chain. He also was one of the organizers of First National Pictures (later bought

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The Strand Theatre

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8. Significance (cont'd)

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out by Warner Brothers), one of the pioneer motion picture studios in Hollywood, California.

In 1914 the separate operations of these men began to blend when the Ehrlich brothers became associated with the Saenger Amusement Company in operation of Shreveport theatres. Local Court House records show that over the years the Saengers would provide equipment and service to theatres on which the Ehrlichs held leases. At that same time, the Ehrlich brothers owned or operated other theatres in Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Baton Rouge, Texarkana, Yazoo City, Mississippi and Natchez. (Apparently, throughout the years the Ehrlichs were pure managers, operating their theatre businesses under lease. During their long careers as theatrical managers, they brought to Shreveport such artists as Sarah Bernhardt, David Warfield, Lillian Russell, Anna Held, and Dustin, William and Frank Farnum.)

Eventually, all of these theatres came under the management of the Saenger Amusement Company. Under Richards' management, the Saenger chain numbered 138 theatres in 1925 when the Strand opened. During the expansion peak of 1926 and 1927, the holding company had 320 theatres, with branches in twelve southern states, Cuba, Jamica, Panama and Costa Rica.

The dream of the Saenger and Ehrlich brothers had been to build the largest and finest palace of entertainment in the South. Even though the Saenger operation had moved to New Orleans in 1919 (Richards moved to New Orleans at this time, as did Julian Saenger, although Abe Saenger may have stayed in Shreveport), the thought was to provide this theatre for the newly oil-rich Shreveport, where the Ehrlichs remained.

Although the Strand did not open until 1925, the idea was apparently already forming in 1919. The building is located on Lots 1, 2 and 3 of Block 13, City of Shreveport. Lots 1 and 2 were bought on September 15, 1919, by the Saenger Amusement Company (1/2) and Harry and Simon Ehrlich (1/4 each, purchasing as single men) for \$50,000. On that same day, Saenger Amusement Company purchased Lot 3 for \$17,500 and three days later sold 1/2 interest to Simon and Harry Ehrlich, 1/4 each.

On May 29, 1923, page one of the Shreveport Times announced that "plans are being prepared by New Orleans architect, it was announced yesterday, for a new opera house to be built at the corner of Louisiana and Crockett Streets. The building and equipment, it is estimated, will cost approximately \$750,000. The new building will be designed to seat 2,500 persons . . . The

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8. Significance (cont'd)

Saenger-Ehrilich Enterprises, Inc. . . are to be the owners of the new building. A pipe organ, to cost \$30,000, will be among the features of the new building, Harry Ehrlich said. The plans will be available for the inspection of contractors within a few days, . . . " Saenger-Ehrlich Enterprises, Inc. had been formed on June 14, 1922 in New Orleans, and in November of 1923, Saenger Amusement Company and Harry and Simon Ehrlich Enterprises transferred the land to it for \$67,500.

The idea that the Strand Theatre was the major joint effort of the Saenger and Ehrlich brothers and possibly the sole reason for the formation of Saenger-Ehrlich Enterprises, is further substantiated by the fact that the company which built the Strand Theatre in 1925 later came under the management of the Saenger Amusement Company. In 1929, when Saenger Theaters, Inc. (formerly Saenger Amusement Company) sold to Paramount Pictures, the Strand lease was acquired with the other Saenger holdings. The Saengers reportedly received ten million dollars in that transaction, shortly before the stock market crash.

Although under various ownerships, the Strand Theatre has remained in continuous use from its opening in 1925 to the present, remaining a monument to the efforts of the Saenger and Ehrlich brothers of Shreveport.

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