
5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Recreation and Culture/Theater

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Recreation and Culture/Theater

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Modern Movement/Moderne

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION Concrete
WALLS Stucco
ROOF Asphalt
OTHER Structural Glass

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-1 through 7-4).

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

Description:

The 1941 National Theater is a 1 1/2-story rectangular commercial building with a flat roof. The theater faces east at 522 Oak, Graham, Young County, Texas, on the west side of the town square within a 1- and 2-story commercial block. The principal facade is encased in a smooth stucco finish. While the National Theater retains the rhythm of the vernacular commercial blockface, the Moderne detailing of the front facade and interior, including the use of a projecting marquee, bold colors, geometric patterns, and structural glass give the building individual distinction.

Located on the west side of the town square, the National Theater faces east on Oak Street. As a result of its location within a typical 1- and 2-story commercial block, the theater shares the majority of its north and south walls with adjacent buildings. It is the second building north of the southeast corner of the block and repeats the overall 3-bay storefront rhythm established by the surrounding buildings. The theater is a rectangular, 150 feet deep and 29 feet wide, and the front facade rises 27 feet above grade (see Maps, p. 11).

The 1941 building replaces the 1919-20 theater that burned (see photo 2). After the fire, the west, south and east masonry walls were left standing, along with the concrete lobby, auditorium, and stage floors. Of the interior detailing, only the terrazzo flooring and some of the metal seating standards survived. Although the original facade remained, it was updated to complement the redesigned interior. The rehabilitated theater was the first in Graham to incorporate new technology such as fluorescent lighting and air conditioning. The remnants of the pre-existing structural system were modified by adding 6" x 6" roof beams, positioned in pockets on the common walls; roof trusses were installed, and covered by a flat built-up composition roof. Steel columns and concrete footings were added to the pre-existing concrete foundation. The original sloping concrete auditorium floor was retained as a sub-floor by installing a 3 inch sand bed topped by a new 4 inch thick concrete slab.

The redesigned facade utilized the Moderne Style (see photo 3). The upper portion of the facade is clad in a smooth white painted stucco finish and is 3-bays, composed of five panels. The central panel is tallest and most prominent, whereas the adjacent panels step down and back from it. Each of the panels is topped by a simplified concrete cornice, and the three central panels each contain an eight-light metal casement window. This facade provides a simple accent to the projecting, curvilinear black and white metal marquee which separates the upper facade from the recessed lower facade. The neon accented marquee is a dominant

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

component of the theater. The marquee is stepped and composed of three curvilinear horizontal divisions. Two title bands support the "National" name plate. The major components of the marquee, horizontal bands and rounded corners, are delineated in neon.

The ground floor facade is 3-bay and recessed approximately 3 feet. The streetfront walls are clad in black ceramic tile with white grout. Vertical strips of black and white pigmented structural glass adorn the recessed portion of the entry. The focal point of the lower facade is the hexagonal ticket booth, clad in the same black and white glass. The ticket booth is flanked by two sets of red wood double doors (see photos 3-5). Each door is punctuated by a single off-set rectangular light and accented by paired horizontal tubular steel handles (see photos 3, 5). The original terrazzo floor was retained.

The only other exposed elevations are the rear (west) of the building and a small portion of the north wall. These surfaces are unpainted brick with large round patterns, or medallions. These medallions may mark the vents of the old "washed air" cooling system, or were simply for ornamentation. The rear wall contains one solid metal door which allows access to the stage area (see photo 6).

The theater interior is primarily devoted to a full 1 1/2-story auditorium comprising approximately 2/3 of the total interior space. Whereas, approximately 1/3 of the building, the front 40 feet, is divided by a mezzanine level with support facilities.

The double doors flanking the ticket booth open into the first lobby, known as the foyer. The theater's red and cream color interior scheme is introduced in the foyer, where red doors and baseboards and tan walls complement the green, yellow, beige and terra-cotta color of the original (1920) terrazzo floor. The central portion of the terrazzo is slightly different in color and texture, indicating the location of the ticket booth and the entry in the 1920 facade (see photo 7). The double doors in the irregularly shaped foyer lead into another open space known as the "standee" area. On the north side of the "standee" area is the doorway to the men's toilet, which has its original fixtures and ceramic tile work. On the south side are the stairs to the second level. In the current renovation, the wall between the "standee" area and the auditorium was moved west approximately 10 feet into the auditorium to create the concession stand on the south and the womens room on the north. The break between the original "standee" area and the new portion is clearly visible, as the original area is floored in red and beige checkerboard tiles and the new area is carpeted.

From the "standee" area, access to the main auditorium is through another set of red double doors and a small open area which allows traffic to flow to either side of the theater.

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Graham, Young County, Texas

This area is located under the projection booth and separated from the body of the auditorium by a partition which also forms a wall behind the center section of seating. Although there was formerly a step leading into the auditorium from this area, in the current rehabilitation concrete was poured to level the area for handicapped access and seating at the rear.

The auditorium section of the building extends down a sloping grade, with two aisles dividing the seats into a large center section and two smaller side sections. Vertical panels of tan burlap, accented by an occasional pair of panels in red, cover the walls and ceiling. A wide red wainscot with tan molding is designed with a stepped pattern that accents the changing slope of the floor. The curved shape of the ceiling is accented by a molding strip with a design of small blue squares. The square motif is repeated in the large blue square wall sconces which provide indirect lighting. Although the original corrugated board wall coverings and acoustical rock wool padding had deteriorated from water damage and rot, the materials were duplicated as closely as possible and reinstalled exactly as the originals were. The wooden moldings are original, and were simply painted and reinstalled (see photo 8). New central heat and air systems were added, but only three large vents in the ceiling denote their presence.

Although the auditorium contained 421 seats when it was completed in 1941, it currently holds 280 seats because the current owners replaced some of the deteriorated seating with modern, wider theater seating and repositioned the rows to allow more knee room. Many of the seats date from the 1941 period, with curved wooden backs, upholstered seats, and decorative standards at row ends. The standards are embossed with a Moderne pattern of curves and lines and will be painted in a multi-color scheme to enhance the design.

The current screen, which can be rolled up, hangs in front of the stage. The stage opening is flanked by two large curved columns which formerly held the duct work for the "washed air" or evaporative cooling system installed in the 1941 construction. The stage area suffered extensive water damage as the cooling system deteriorated. The stage flooring has been replaced and the area is used for storage until a full-scale restoration can take place.

The second level contains a number of rooms, accessible by stairs on the south wall of the "standee" area that lead to the second floor vestibule. On the east (front) side of the building are three rooms: the manager's office, a printing room, and a "sign" room. Each of these rooms contains a single window looking onto Oak Street. Adjoining the manager's office, on the north side of the building, is a small private restroom. On the west side of the vestibule is the door to the lounge. From the lounge, doors lead to the projection booth, the ladies toilet, and the "cry room" where families with young children could see the movie without disturbing the other patrons. The projection room and the "cry room" overlook the auditorium.

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Section number 7 Page 4

National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

In conducting the current renovation, the owners, Pam and David Scott, have retained as much original material as feasible, and have duplicated missing elements as closely as possible. Any changes to the building are noted above. The Scotts have created a building which creates the atmosphere of the 1940s while meeting the expectations of the 1990s. In 1992, the renovation won an award from the Historic Theater Association.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- 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 VALUE, 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: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1941

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1941

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Corgan, Jack; Moore, W.J. "Bill"

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-5 through 8-8).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-9).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Corgan Assoc. Architects, 501 Elm Street, Suite 500, Dallas, TX 75202

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

Statement of Significance:

The National Theater in Graham, Texas stands as a symbol of small town Americana. Opened as a theater in 1920, burned in 1940 and reopened in 1941, the National has served the citizens of the city for over seven decades. The theater is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine local example of the Moderne Style. In plan it is typical of small town theaters in Texas in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Though typical in plan, it is a fine example of movie house architecture and was important in community life during the middle decades of the 20th century. The theater is once again playing a role in the city's history as an important part of the revitalization of the downtown area.

Graham, Texas, county seat of Young County, is approximately 90 miles northwest of Fort Worth. The city's economy is based on farming, stock raising, oil production and tourism centered on nearby Possum Kingdom Lake. The local economy appears to be thriving, and the downtown is still a viable section of the city.

Young County was created by the Texas Legislature in 1856 and county government was organized the same year. For over two decades, the county lay on the fringe of the frontier, and as a result experienced hampered growth and limited investment capital. Thus, the county's 1860 population of 592 declined to only 135 by 1870, and county government ceased to function.

The county was reorganized in 1874 with Graham as the county seat. For the remainder of the 19th century, Graham remained the tiny center of a relatively sparsely settled rural area with farming and stock raising as the basis of its slowly growing economy. By 1880, the county population had increased to 4,726, with Graham's population numbering only a few hundred.

At the dawn of the 20th century Graham's population stood at 878. Agricultural prosperity based on cotton, grain and livestock production caused Graham's population to grow from 1,569 in 1910 to 2,544 in 1920 after oil was discovered near Graham in 1917. The higher rate of urban growth was at least partly due to the increasing service and supply needs of both a modern agricultural economy and the oil field. The growth of the oil industry offset declines in the agricultural economy during the 1920s. By the 1990s the city economy had diversified to include farming, cattle raising, oil production, tourism and recreation.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

As Graham grew, among the amenities demanded by the local citizenry was a new form of entertainment, the moving picture. Between 1919 and 1942, three movie houses were built along Oak Street. In 1919, construction began on the first of these, the National Theater, at 522 Oak. The Liberty Theater, later the Leon, was built in the mid-1920s near the north end of the block at 504 Oak Street. By 1942, a third movie house was located at 508 Oak Street (see Maps, p. 11).

The National Theater was constructed for Dr. Box from San Antonio in 1919 and 1920. No information has been located about Dr. Box, who reportedly owned a number of theaters across the state, possibly including the Palace and Hippodrome in Fort Worth and the Old Mill in Dallas, and the National Theater in Breckenridge.

The theater was jointly owned by Dr. Box and his brother's stepson, Martin W. "Pic" Larmour, who according to the Graham Leader had "served as a master mechanic during the war [World War I] and...is well experienced in the moving picture business." The two men leased the Pohlman's Jewelry Store building and land, and remodeled the building for a theater, which opened in 1920. "Pic" Larmour managed the theater from the time it opened, and bought Dr. Box's interest in the business in 1922. He purchased the building and land from Mr. Pohlman's estate in 1925.

The theater was equipped with a pipe organ to "furnish music to suit the pictures." On the evening of April 22, 1920, the theater showed its first motion picture, "Bill Epperson's Boy." Admission was ten cents for children and thirty-five cents for adults, including war tax.

The National was built for both live performances and movies, and featured a wide variety of attractions through the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. Matinees, serials, evening features, vaudeville acts and operatic performances were held during these years. On Friday nights, the theater offered games such as Showball and Bingo in addition to the regular performance, and cash prizes and other premiums ensured a packed house. On at least one occasion during the week of the county fair, the National featured "It's the Talk of the Town," a "full length feature picture" of local people and scenes. The film was shot by a roving production company, and advertisements urged citizens to "see your town and yourself in the movies." The importance of movies as a social and entertainment experience in this pre-television era is emphasized by the fact that the National generally offered three different features each week.

About midnight on September 20, 1940, well after the close of the evening's final feature, "River's End," the National Theater burned. The fire started in the stage curtains, and owner "Pic" Larmour was burned when he opened the back door for firemen and the burning

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

curtains fell and entangled him. Even though the Fire Department was located next door in the City Hall, response time was apparently long because many fireman were at the County Fair. The Graham Leader pronounced the building "completely destroyed" by the fire. When the ashes cooled, only a shell of the auditorium remained, including some of the metal seat standards.

Despite his injuries, Larmour was on the scene the next morning to assure Graham residents that he would build the theater back "bigger and better than ever." He wasted no time, announcing on September 26 that the theater would be rebuilt and that contracts would be let in "the next few days." By October 3, the Leader reported that Dallas architects were drawing plans for a new theater to be built on the site of the old one. Work commenced November 4, 1940.

The theater renovation was designed by the Dallas firm of Corgan and Moore, which specialized in theater and movie house architecture and practiced in Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas. At the time of the National Theater remodeling, the Graham Leader credited Jack Corgan and W.J. "Bill" Moore with building or remodeling more than 100 theaters in Texas. Other Texas theater buildings designed by the firm during the late 1930s include the Lindsey Theater in Lubbock, the Citrus Theater in Edinburg, and the El Rancho Theater in Victoria. Company records indicate that ninety percent of the company's commissions from 1938 to 1948 were movie theaters. Photographs and job lists in the archives of the successor firm, Corgan and Associates, indicate that firm designed theaters in the styles popular at the time of construction, and often remodeled older theaters to adapt to changing trends in theater design.

Corgan and Moore's plans for the National Theater called for modern seating, all new and modern projection equipment in an up-to-date projection booth. All newspaper stories emphasized the use of "fire-proof" materials throughout, including the draperies and curtains. This was no doubt a reaction to possible patron concerns that the fire had destroyed the old theater so quickly.

Stylistically, Corgan and Moore attempted to produce a modern appearance for the new theater. Although the Moderne Style had been widely utilized for more than a decade in nearby Dallas and Fort Worth, the style was rare in Graham. Prior to 1941, only major public buildings such as the 1932 Courthouse, 1935 U.S. Post Office, and Land Office Building exhibited Art Deco influences (see Maps, p. 12). The theater is a mix of Art Deco elements such as vertical panels of black and white structural glass, terrazzo floors and geometric patterns below the relatively large marquee, and moderne touches such as smooth

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

white stucco surfaces of the stepped marquee. The metal marquee is itself a Moderne feature, with horizontal patterns, curved corners, and a stark black and white finish set off by neon trim.

Mr. Larmour insisted that local contractors and craftsmen be used when possible. As a result, Guy Wignall of Graham served as general contractor. Electrical wiring was done by Security Electric and plumbing work was by L.L. Frizzell, both of Graham. The Lindsey Sheet Metal Company of nearby Olney was the only out-of-town contractor.

The National Theater reopened on the evening of January 24, 1941. The first showing was "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," and the theater's grand opening was greeted with congratulatory telegrams from Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake, the show's stars, as well as messages from other stars and movie executives.

By the mid-1960s, the National was the only operating walk-in movie house in Graham. "Pic" Larmour owned and operated the National Theater until 1986, when his son Jim assumed ownership of the property. The theater became increasingly dilapidated, and finally closed in 1987. In 1990, local couple Jim and Pam Scott purchased the theater from Jim Larmour for \$40,000. Using their own money and local redevelopment funds, the Scotts rehabilitated the National Theater inside and out, performing a Certified Rehabilitation to the Secretary of Interior's Standards under the direction of the Texas Historical Commission. The theater's grand reopening was Saturday, November 17, 1990. As a result of a successful rehabilitation, the National Theater recaptures the qualities of a 1940s movie house and is a fine local example of the Moderne style.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Corgan Associates Architects, Dallas, Texas. Archival materials, including photographs, 50th Anniversary brochure and project lists, provided by Louis J. Wolf.

Corgan and Moore, Architects, Dallas, Texas. "Remodeling of the National Theater, Graham, Texas, October 16, 1940." Three sheets of architectural plans. Copies obtained from Architecture Division, Texas Historical Commission.

El Rancho Motel, Gallup, New Mexico, promotional materials obtained by authors.

Graham Centennial History: Graham, Texas, 1872-1972. Graham, Texas: n.p., 1972.

Graham Leader. April 22, 1920, September 13, 1928, June 27, 1935, September 21, September 26, October 3, November 7, 1940, January 22, January 23, 1941, April 20, 1972.

Handbook of Texas. 3 vols. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952, 1976.

Hite, Gerron. "Small Town Recaptures Movie Magic of the Past." The Medallion. October 1991.

Keen, Amy. "Couple Reviving Silver Screen of the Golden Age." Fort Worth Star-Telegram, October 19, 1990.

Larmour Family Papers. Materials obtained from Jim Larmour, Graham, Texas.

"National Theater: Grand Opening Celebration." Unpublished brochure obtained from Pam Scott, [1990].

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"Souvenir Program of Lubbock's New Lindsey Theater: The Pride of the Plains." November 7, 1940. Copy in City of Lubbock Historic Site Survey files, City Planning Department.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	538160	3662900	3	##	#####
2	##	#####	#####	4	##	#####

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-10).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-10).

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Lisa J. Hart, THC Architectural Historian)

NAME/TITLE: Don and Sally Abbe

ORGANIZATION: **DATE:** 6/1/92-4/23/93

STREET & NUMBER: 4124 Chicago Ave. **TELEPHONE:** 806/792-7826

CITY OR TOWN: Lubbock **STATE:** TX **ZIP CODE:** 79414

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheets, Maps -11 & 12)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheets Photos - 13 & 14)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME Pam and David Scott

STREET & NUMBER 522 Oak Street **TELEPHONE** N/A

CITY OR TOWN Graham **STATE** TX **ZIP CODE** 76046

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Section number 10 Page 10

National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 2, the south 12 inches of Lot 3, being a common wall, all in Block #3, Original Town of Graham, shown by map/plat, Vol. I, p. 122, plat records, Young County.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property included all of the original site historically associated with the building since its construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

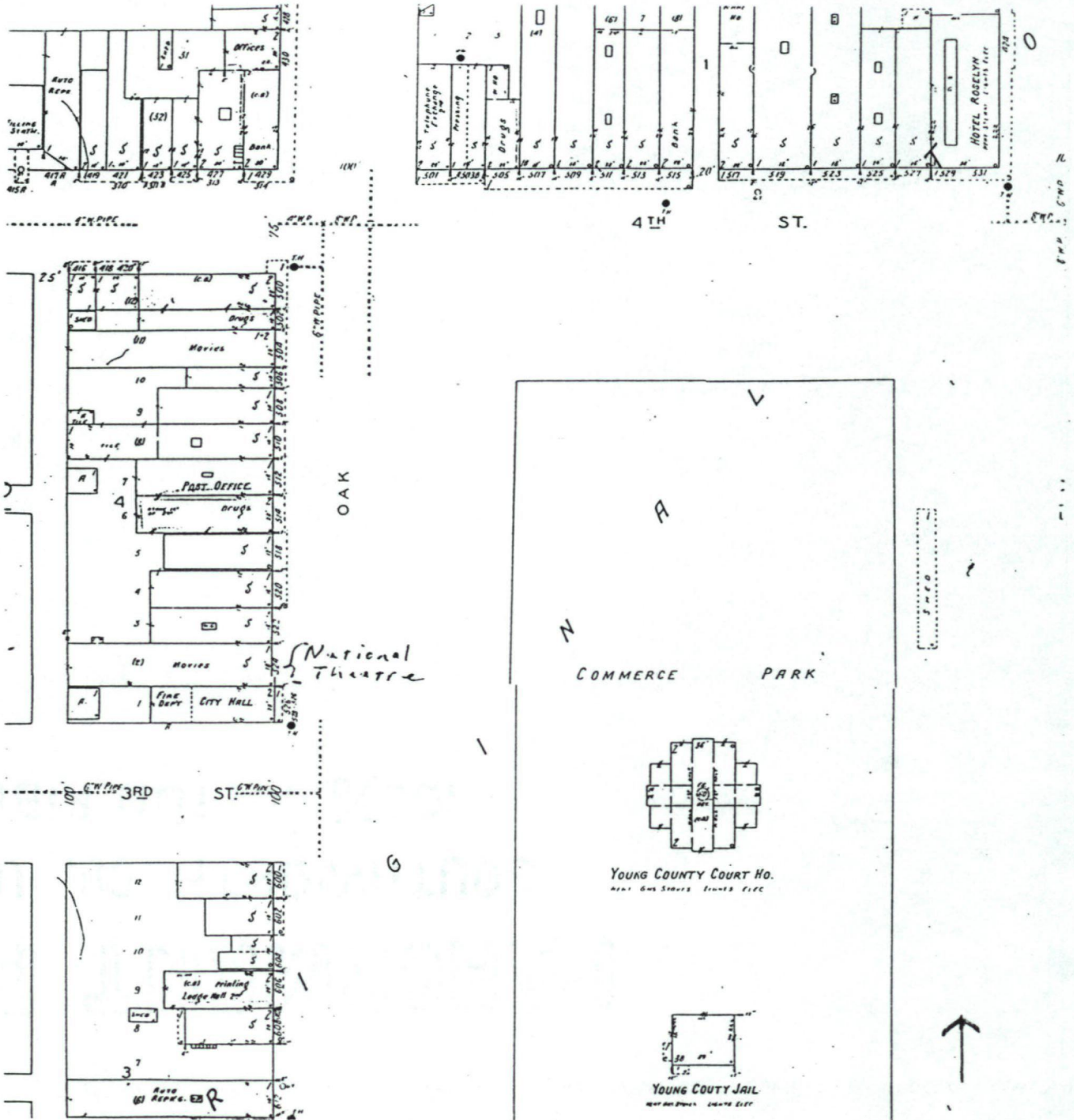
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAPS

11

National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

Section number _____ Page _____



Sanborn Map 1920

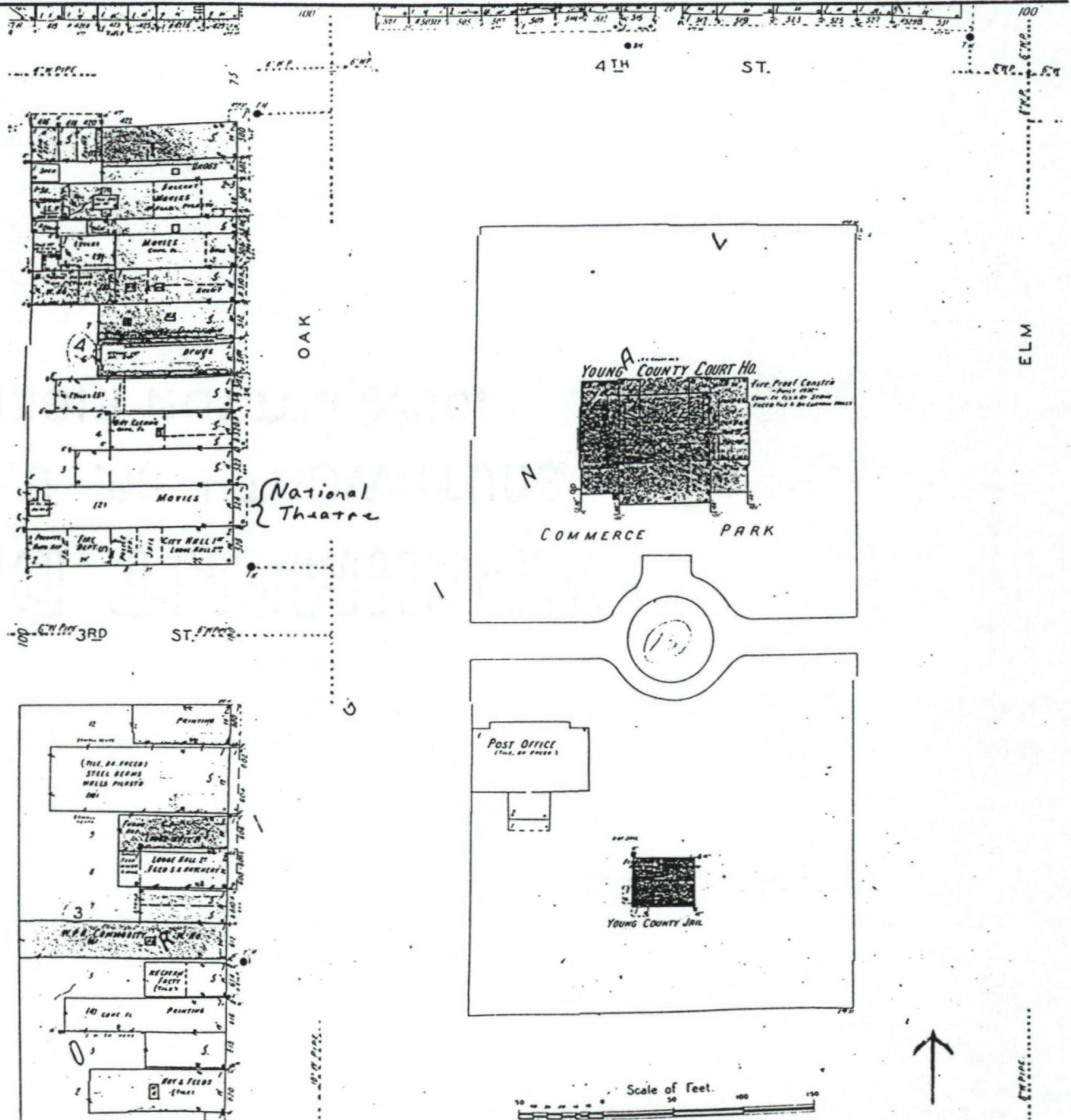
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAPS 12

National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

Section number _____ Page _____



Sanborn Map 1942

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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PHOTOS 13
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National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

National Theater
522 Oak Street
Graham, Young County, Texas
Photographed by: Donald R. Abbe
July 1991
Negatives held by Pam Scott

PHOTO 1 - 500 Block of Oak Street, looking north

PHOTO 2 - 1919 front facade
Negative and original photograph held by Pam Scott

PHOTO 3 - Front facade, looking west

PHOTO 4 - Ticket booth

PHOTO 5 - Ticket booth, looking southwest

PHOTO 6 - Rear and exposed north wall, looking south southeast

PHOTO 7 - Interior lobby floor detail

PHOTO 8 - Auditorium looking west northwest

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

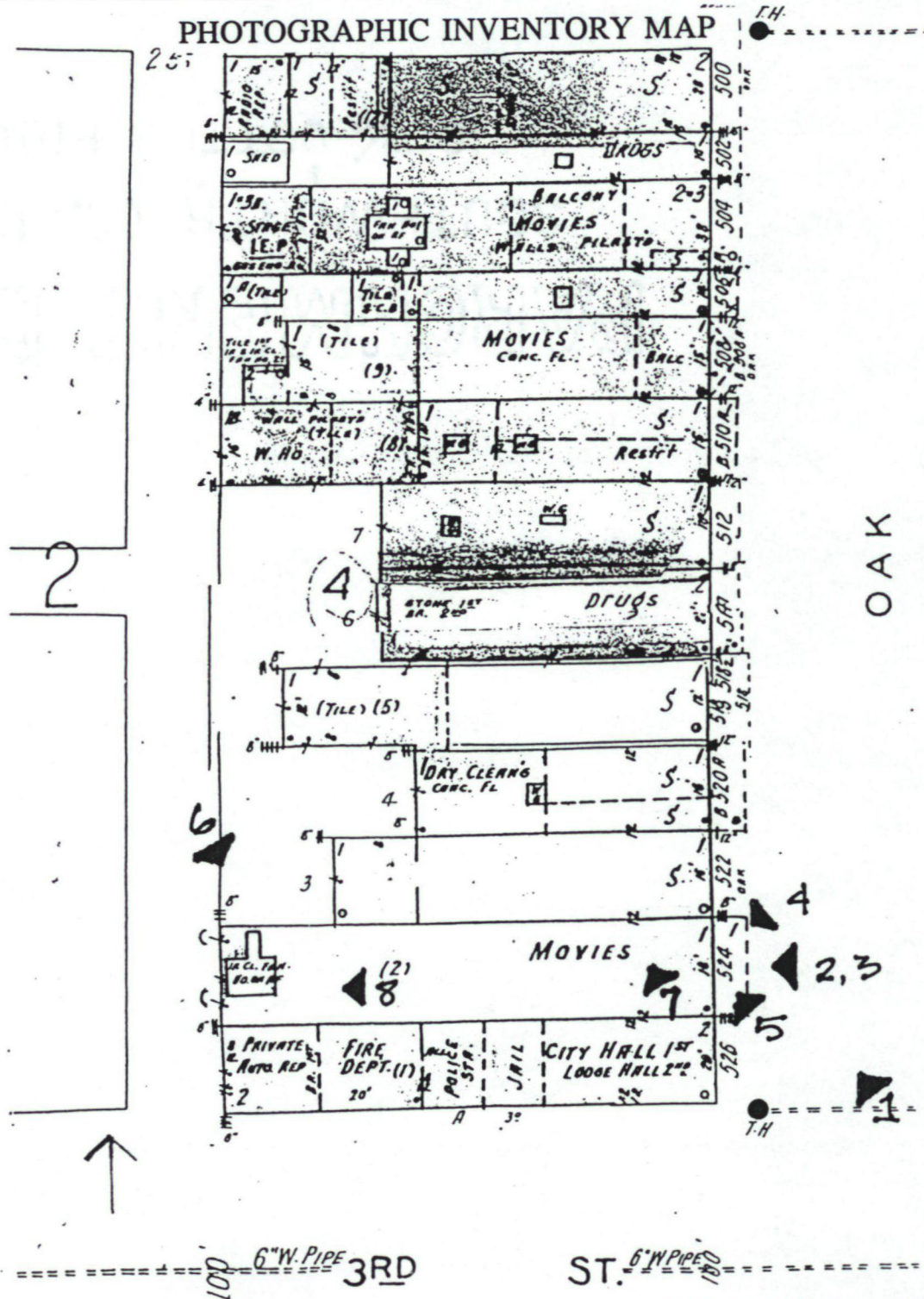
PHOTOS

14

National Theater
Graham, Young County, Texas

Section number _____ Page _____

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY MAP



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY National Theater
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Young

DATE RECEIVED: 5/25/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/08/93
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/24/93 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/09/93
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93000565

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/24/93 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



NEAL BUILDING

LAW OFFICE OF
WYD L. DICKE

NATIONAL

McCoy's

Furniture Company

McCoy's
FURNITURE
CARPET

A-L TELEPHONE

A-L TELEPHONE
52

AGLE'S



NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 8



NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 8

NATIONALS

HOT SHOTS PG 13 7 PM

FRI REGARDING HENRY 7 930 HARRISON FORD

PULL

MICHAEL THEATRE
1000 10th St. N.E.
WASH DC 20002
RATED PG-13

Please Use
Other Doors

Please Use
Other Doors

COMING SOON

NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 8



NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 8



NATIONAL THEATRE
NOW THRU THEATRE
HOT SHOTS PG-13
7 PM
ON... REGARDING HENRY
RATED PG-13

Please Use
Other Doors

Please Use
Other Doors

COMING SOON
SCHWARZENEGGER
TERMINATOR 2
JUDGMENT DAY

NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 8



NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 8



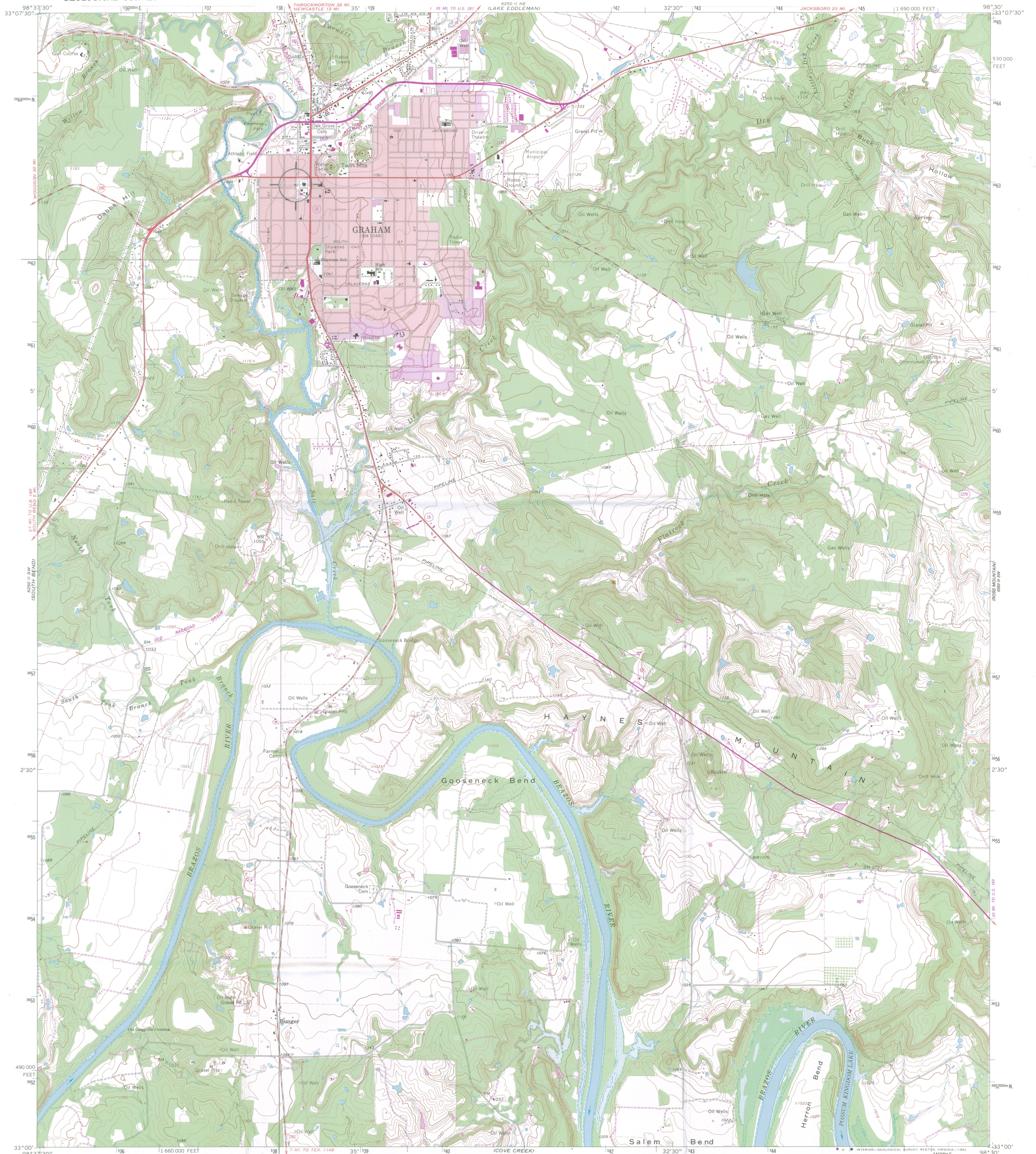
NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 8

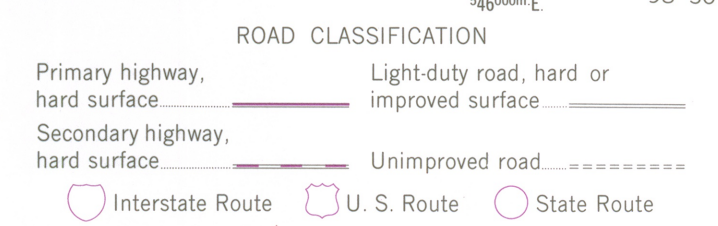
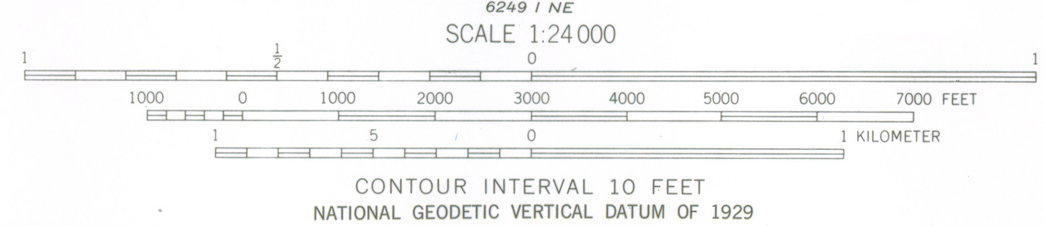
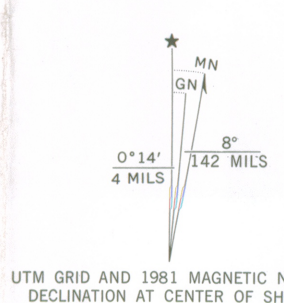


NATIONAL THEATER
522 OAK STREET
GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 8



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Texas
coordinate system, north central zone. 1000-meter
Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14,
shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place
on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the
projection lines 9 meters south and 32 meters east as
shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to
controlled inundation
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1981
Purple tint indicates extension of urban tint



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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