

(Oct. 1990)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

1265



**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

**HISTORIC NAME:** Rialto Theater  
**OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER:** Hall-Rialto Theater

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET & NUMBER:** 112-114 N. Washington Street  
**CITY OR TOWN:** Beeville  
**STATE:** Texas      **CODE:** TX      **COUNTY:** Bee      **CODE:** 025      **ZIP CODE:** 78102  
**NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A  
**VICINITY:** N/A

**3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION**

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

Sept 20, 2001

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

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 or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this 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

Date of Action

11/21/01

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**5. CLASSIFICATION**

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**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** building

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>
	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

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** Recreation and culture: Theater

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** WORK IN PROGRESS

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Modern Movement: Moderne

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION CONCRETE  
WALLS STUCCO, CERAMIC TILE  
ROOF ASPHALT  
OTHER

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-8).

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

Built in 1922 by H.W. Hall Sr. for Hall Brothers Industries, the Rialto was the flagship of their 22-theater chain in South Texas. Architect W. C. Stephenson designed a fine example of a neoclassical theater, but a fire in 1935 gutted the Rialto. It was remodeled in an elaborately embellished and harmonious Art Deco style on the interior and an exuberant Art Moderne style on the primary exterior façade. Detailing of the interior and front facade, displaying bold colors and geometric patterns, gives the building individual distinction. Not only a Beeville landmark, the Rialto is an architecturally significant example of early 20th-century theatrical design.

Located on the east side of Washington Street, the main street of Beeville, the Rialto Theater faces west. Situated in the downtown business district, one block north of the courthouse and in a typical one and two-story commercial block, the theater shares its north and south walls with adjacent buildings (Fig. 7.1). The Rialto measures 51' wide across the front façade and 139' deep, and is 32' high. The red brick building was constructed as a Classical Revival style theater in 1922, but was severely damaged on December 3, 1935, by a fire started in the basement by a workman's torch. The fire blazed out of control for two hours, and the damage forced the theater to close for extensive renovations. The fire originated under the stage, damaging equipment, two large sound horns, curtains, screen, acoustical drapes, seating and the entire interior detailing of the auditorium. The second floor offices escaped damage along with the commercial spaces on the ground floor. The remodeled interior incorporated bold Art Deco designs with Craftsman style colors and elements. The original primary façade was updated to complement the redesigned interior.



Fig. 7.1. Exterior of the Rialto Theater and adjacent buildings, 1999.

The exterior of the theater is an excellent example of Art Moderne design, featuring the streamlined elements popular in the 1930s (Photos 1-3). The outstanding feature is a bold rectangular marquee jutting out over the sidewalk (Photo 2). The front panel accommodates moveable lettering to advertise movies. The sides are paneled with red porcelain enamel. Neon light tubes form a scroll border around the top and bottom of all three sides; neon slashes decorate the rounded corners, and a neon H (for Hall) in a black enameled inverted triangle surrounded by a speeding cloud motif (in neon tubing) is on either side. In front, on a red and yellow enameled dais, RIALTO is spelled out in freestanding stylized block letters, outlined in neon. On either side of the center marquee is a shorter, set-back section of marquee. These sections are covered with yellow porcelain enamel panels held in silver-colored metal frames and decorated with linear neon tubing. The soffit of the marquee and the entry is white porcelain enamel, divided by horizontal and diagonal colored bands and neon tubing, designed to attract and draw the public in.

The entry beneath marquee is paved with polychrome tile reminiscent in color and style of the Craftsman Period. Between the tile and the public sidewalk is a strip of gray and black terrazzo. The ticket booth, centered in the entry, is banded in black and white horizontal stripes. A center black band scattered with asymmetrical five-pointed stars is inlaid on three sides with round, clear-glass windows, each with a metal speaker in the center to allow for communication between patron and ticket seller and a pass-through shelf below for distributing tickets (Fig. 7.2; Photo 3).

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

The sides of the entry are veneered with square, red Vitrolite structural glass panels. A horizontal single-light window, set in a metal frame, permits viewing into the two commercial areas, a barbershop to the south and the concession area to the north. A metal-framed display board on a narrow pilaster on each inside corner of the entry holds several movie playbills. At the rear are three sets of red double doors; each door has a square single-light window, a vertical glass decorative panel, and a metal push plate and kick plate.

The upper portion of the façade is divided into three vertical planes (Photos 1-2). The center plane is tallest and most prominent, while the two side planes step down and back. All are stuccoed and painted white. Each plane is topped with a simplified cornice of horizontal banding in yellow and black

porcelain enamel over steel. The strong geometric design is complimented by three narrow vertical casement windows on each side of the marquee (each two lights wide and seven lights tall). A vertical band matching the cornices is beneath each window and a vertical band over the center window rises to form a "T" with the top resting on the top of the cornice.

In the center plane are two large rectangular metal casement windows, eight lights wide and four lights high. Three horizontal bands of yellow and black, two above and one below the windows, formerly gave dramatic balance to the area above the marquee (Fig. 8.4). The original horizontal bands disappeared sometime after the theater closed in the 1980s and were inadvertently left off when the façade was restored. However, further restoration plans call for replacement of the bands so that the theater will appear as it did when it reopened in the 1930s. The flat roof is built up with asphalt or coal tar with the surface covered in gravel.

The brick north and south elevations (sides) share walls with one story commercial buildings. The original red brick is painted white to blend more easily with the remodeled front façade. There are five wood framed double-hung windows under arched brick lintels on the south elevation, and four of the same kind on the north elevation. The rear (east) elevation has two solid doors, one on each side, allowing access to the backstage area, and two square windows on the upper portion of the wall.

The three sets of double doors behind the ticket booth open into the lobby on the first floor (Fig. 7.2). Centered in the lobby is a stairwell down to the lounge and restrooms, decorated with an elaborate design of ceramic tiles in shades of warm brown, dusty rose, yellow ochre, muted medium green, grayish-blue and subtle coral. In the lobby, to the left of the stairwell, is the concessionary, and on the right is a barbershop with four chairs. Just past these commercial areas, on either side, are stairs covered in red and gold carpet with the Hall logo. The stairs lead up to the balcony, projection room, offices and storage.

The rest of the Rialto interior is dedicated to the auditorium, with its high ceiling, balcony, proscenium and stage (Photo 4). The floor of the auditorium descends down a sloping grade, with two side aisles dividing the seats into a large center

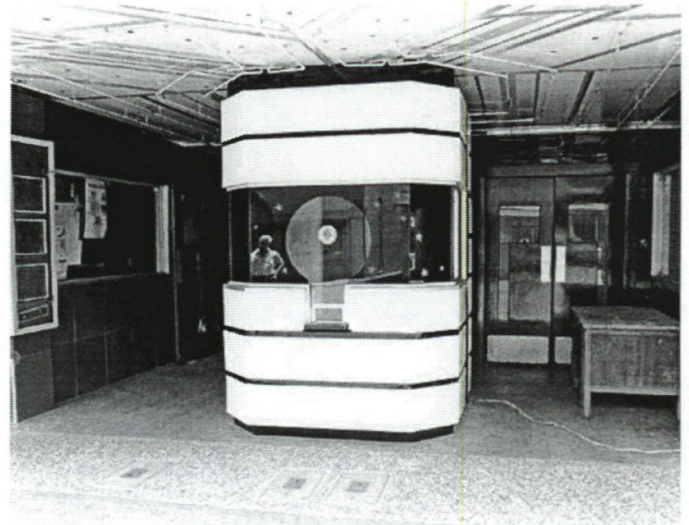


Fig. 7.2. Entrance and ticket booth.

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Section 7 Page 7

Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

section and two smaller side sections. There are 526 seats on the lower level and 200 in the balcony, all with curved backs and upholstered in red. The walls are decorated with bas-relief stucco and elaborate stenciling in Art Deco shapes over a horizontally striped background, above a dark brown beaded wood wainscoting capped with a small wood crown molding (Fig. 7.3).

The lobby stairs access the balcony and second level rooms via a second-floor hallway. On the west (front) side of the building off the hall are three offices, three storage rooms, a mechanical room and an employees' restroom. On the east side of the hall are the entrances to the balcony and the projection room. The projection room overlooks the balcony and auditorium (Photo 5).

Future plans for the Rialto include its preservation as part of a fine-arts system serving Beeville, Bee County and South Texas. It is the goal of the Rialto Preservation Association, which purchased and paid off the mortgage on December 31, 1993 and is working to restore the Rialto Theater to its former glory, to develop it as a center for community education, and historical and cultural events and exhibits.

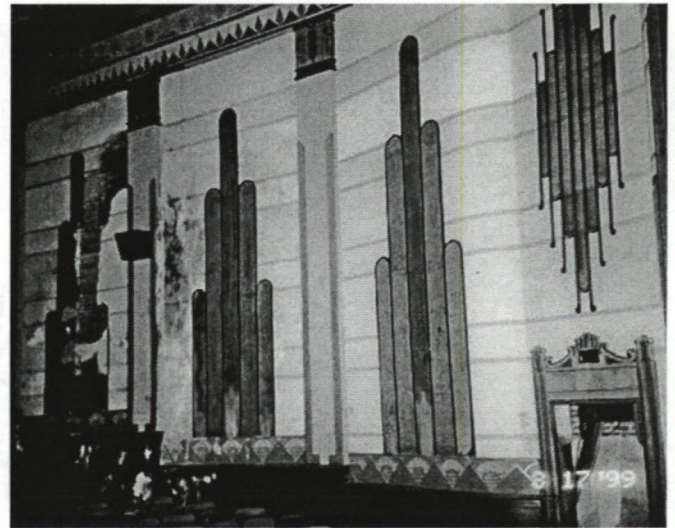


Fig. 7.3. Interior of auditorium, 1999.

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Section 7 Page 8

Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas



Fig. 7.4 Auditorium in 1936 after remodeling. Photographer unknown.

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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**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:** 1936

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1936

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** W.C. Stephenson, architect; John Eberson, architect/designer, H.W. Hall, builder

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-9 through 8-16).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-17).

**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 (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

The Rialto Theater (1936) in Beeville, Bee County, Texas, is an excellent example of early 20th-century theater design. Originally designed in 1922 by architect W. C. Stephenson in the Classical Revival style for Hall Brothers Industries, the Rialto was the flagship of their 22 theaters in South Texas. After a 1935 fire gutted the theater, it was remodeled in elaborate Art Moderne and Art Deco styles, using bold colors and geometric patterns on both the interior and exterior. The building is nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance, as a fine example of the Art Moderne style.

### Overview, Beeville and Bee County History

Beeville, Texas, county seat of Bee County, is approximately ninety miles southeast of San Antonio. The county was created by an act of the Texas Legislature in 1857 and officially organized in January 1858 when the first officers were elected. Initially Bee County was sparsely populated with an economy based on ranching ("Bee County," in *New Handbook of Texas*). By 1886 Beeville was still a struggling little county seat of about 300 citizens when the first railroad, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, reached the town. That same year William O. McCurdy established the first newspaper, the *Beeville Bee*, publishing the premier issue on May 13, 1886.

The population grew rapidly after completion of the first railroad between San Antonio and the Gulf coast, running through Beeville, followed soon after by an extension into town of the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railroad from Houston and Victoria. The railroads opened new markets and brought in new settlers, drawn by the mild climate and abundant land. The rapid population growth coupled with increased transportation encouraged a surge in the agricultural economy, with cotton as the lead crop (*Bee County Family History*). The Farm Bureau and the Melon Growers Association were organized in 1920. The Texas Agricultural Experimental Station and the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College were located five miles east of Beeville; there, crops, farm practices and stock raising practices were tested and developed for the area. Bermuda onions and broomcorn were introduced to South Texas as a result (*The Bee County Centennial*).

Bee County also grew as a result of the 1928 oil boom. People rushed into neighboring Pettus and wells were drilled on practically every lot. Beeville shared in the boom that soothed the sting of the Depression. But subsequently oil prices tumbled and the oil crowd moved on to East Texas. As conditions improved, the speculators came back and by 1937 the county boasted 53 gas fields with 212 wells, and 62 oil fields with 456 oil wells (*The Bee County Centennial*).

A naval airbase, Chase Field, opened June 6, 1943, and was deactivated July 1, 1945 at the end of World War II (*Bee County Family History*). The city was given use of the facilities and was obligated to maintain the airfield, but did not receive the deed to the property (*Bee-Picayune*). Beeville tried to interest various businesses in Chase Field, but without a deed it was not marketable, and the city and county suffered economically. In 1953 Chase was reactivated and a building boom ensued to fill the critical need for housing. Once again, in 1992, the airbase was closed, initiating another downturn in the local economy. This time, however, Beeville and Bee County acquired the deed and used the land to attract the prison industry to the area, leading to another economic upswing.

Lincoln Borglum, son of Mount Rushmore sculptor Gutzon Borglum, moved with his family to Beeville in 1950. The younger Borglum had overseen the completion of the monumental presidents' faces after his father's death in 1941. In Beeville he continued his own sculpting career as well as becoming a rancher, president of the South Texas Hereford Association, and chairman of the Bee County Centennial Celebration in 1958. (*Bee County Family History*).



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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

As Beeville developed in the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, among the amenities demanded by the local citizenry was a new form of entertainment, the moving picture. As early as 1906 Charles Pressy opened the Superba Family Theater. Other early movie theaters were the Airdrome on the corner of Washington and Cleveland Streets, and the Mission Theater on the lower floor of the Masonic Temple. The Mission was sold to H.W. Hall and family, operators of a movie theater chain in South Texas, who changed the name to the Rex. The Rio was a Spanish language movie theater located opposite the courthouse on Corpus Christi Street.

### The 1922 Rialto Theater

The H.W. Hall family operated a chain of movie theaters in south Texas that, along with their other business interests, had a significant role in the growth of Beeville. In 1922, Hall opened the Rialto Theater. Designed by W.C. Stephenson (who also designed the 1912 Bee County courthouse as well as many other local landmarks), and built at a cost of \$25,000, the theatre was the flagship of Hall's south Texas theater chain. The *Beeville Picayune* noted that the building of the new theater would be the first real improvement in downtown Beeville "in some time."

The 1922 building was red brick with a Classical Revival front (Fig. 8.1). The large lobby extended back 30 feet by 20 feet wide, with a barbershop on one side and a confectionery on the other side. Restrooms were provided in the basement with offices on the second story. Maple flooring used in the hall above the storerooms made it an attractive meeting room for the local Rotary Club and Progressive League. The building was furnished with hot air and a typhoon cooling system, the first of its kind in South Texas. A modern telephone-equipped ticket booth had connections to all parts of the house.

Elegant chandeliers and wall sconces lit the interior. The audience sat in opera chairs, screwed to the floor, on the lower level and in the balcony. In this period of Jim Crow laws throughout the country, the August 3, 1922 *Bee-Picayune* reported that: "Half of the balcony will be for colored patrons and half for Mexicans, the entire lower floor being reserved for whites." No signs were posted to that effect in the theater; everyone just understood how society functioned at the time.

The stage was large enough to accommodate vaudeville performances, as well as any of the large road attractions, and the theater was also available for public meetings and speakers. In December 1924 the Hall brothers established the first radio station in Beeville on the roof of the Rialto. (Station KFRB was eventually sold to KRIS in Corpus Christi.) In 1929 a Western Electric sound system was added.

On the morning of December 3, 1935, a workman using a torch in the basement under the stage caused a spark that went unnoticed when he shut down the torch to go to the doctor for paint particles in his eye. The spark smoldered and many of those working in the theater smelled smoke, but thought it was from the work. The fire made good headway before the fire alarm sounded, eventually destroying the stage equipment, two large sound horns, curtains, acoustical drapes, screen, nearly all of the seats, and the interior detail of the auditorium. Firefighters battled for two hours before bringing the blaze under control and saving the business block. Hampered by heavy smoke, they had to cut holes in the roof to better fight the blaze. Salvador Valdez, an employee of Hall industries, was trapped while trying to locate the seat of the fire; he was severely burned before firefighters could break through the rear wall and rescue him.

Damage was estimated at between \$20,000 and \$25,000. H. W. Hall declared that the Rialto would be rebuilt and it would surpass the old theater in design and equipment. In the meantime, the Rex showed first-run films slated for the Rialto,

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

while Hall hired local workers and organized crews to work around the clock to finish converting a commercial building into the Rio Theater. The Rio opened on December 10, 1935, becoming temporarily the first-run movie house until the Rialto could be renovated. When the Rialto reopened, the Rio became a Spanish language film theater and the Rex, which was apparently not segregated, returned to running action and adventure B-movies and serials.

### 1936 Rialto Theater

Hall hired the Chicago firm of John Eberson to redesign both the interior and exterior. Eberson was nationally renown in the 1920s for his atmospheric movie palaces. Born in Austria in 1875, Eberson immigrated to the United States in 1901. He operated an electrical supply and contracting shop in St. Louis, but after designing and installing electrical equipment for a theater in Vicksburg, Mississippi, Eberson began working as a scenic designer and theater architect. Although he designed many types of buildings, theaters were the mainstay of his career. Eberson was one of the few architects monopolizing the field during the picture palace era, who made the transition to the simpler Art Deco and Streamline styles of the 1930s. Always innovative, he mixed illusion with new technologies, forging a long career. In Texas, he designed for the Interstate Amusement Company, including the Paramount Theater of Austin, and the two Majestic Theaters in San Antonio and Dallas. All three theaters, still used as performing arts centers, are listed in the National Register.

The newly remodeled Rialto opened March 5, 1936, with much fanfare. The interior was elaborately decorated the fashionable hues of the Art Deco style. The lower portions of the walls were covered with beaded wood wainscoting capped with a small wood crown molding. Above the wainscoting, applied plaster formed Art Deco designs painted and stenciled in a palette of warm browns, dusty rose, yellow ochre, muted mid-green, grayish blue and subtle coral, and trimmed with 23-karat gold leaf. It was the only theater between San Antonio and Corpus Christi to have the new Carrier Refrigeration Unit, and one of the very few to use refrigerated air. Other changes in the equipment included the latest type of Western Electric Wide-Range Sound System, a new screen featuring a glare free surface that would diffuse and distribute light evenly, and new chairs curved to fit the back. Spacious lounge accommodations in the basement provided telephone service, restrooms and a smoking area. The very latest design in headphones for the hearing impaired was placed in different sections and was found by locating seats with white enamel armrests. This was remarkably innovative for the 1930s. The first patrons enjoyed the new amenities while watching "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" starring Sylvia Sidney and Fred MacMurray.

The Rialto served as a cultural center for Beeville and the surrounding area, drawing people from all over to see first run movies and stage productions. Legendary stars John Wayne, Jeff Chandler, Greer Carson and Jimmy Stewart made personal appearances at the Rialto to raise money for the War Bond Drive during WWII. The Rialto also provided a venue for civic activities. The new theater was part of a building boom in downtown Beeville that helped change it from a sleepy little cowtown into a modern progressive city. It provided a cultural center for the surrounding area providing movies and theatrical productions as well as a place for civic organizations to meet. People from the surrounding communities came to Beeville to go to the movies.

Sometime during World War, enforced seating segregation began breaking down, and people of all ethnicities started sitting anywhere they pleased. The balcony became a hangout for kids, and by the 1950s no adults sat up there unless the theater was crowded. Nor, if they were smart, did they sit beneath the edge of the balcony where youngsters dropped ice and popcorn on those below. The balcony was also haven for teenaged couples avoiding adult surveillance (interviews

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

with Hall family members).

After sixty years of operation as a movie house, the last movie was shown in the mid-1980s, and the Rialto Theater closed. The Hall-Rialto Preservation Association acquired the theater in 1991 from State Bank and Trust. The Association plans to restore the Rialto and use it as a fine arts center serving Beeville, Bee County and South Texas. It will once again provide a venue for movies and theatrical productions and a meeting place for civic organizations, and will be developed into a center providing educational, historical and cultural exhibits and events. An excellent example of 20th Century theater design in Texas, the Rialto is a fine example of Art Moderne commercial architecture and Art Deco ornamentation and, despite some deterioration, the building retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting, and association.

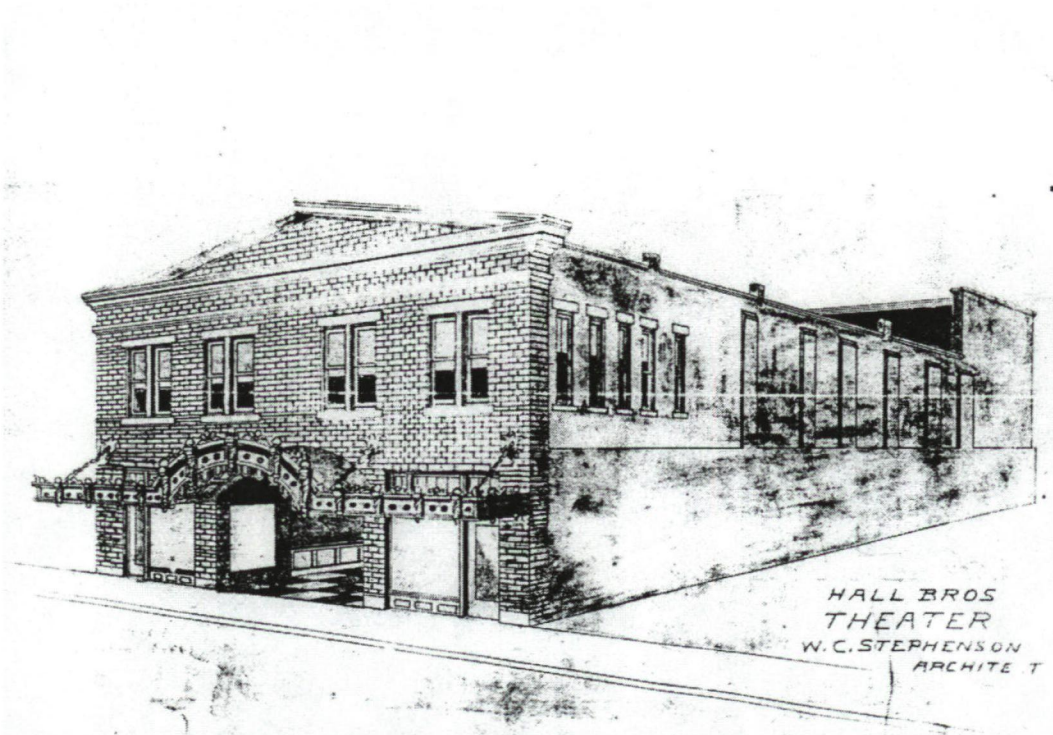


Fig. 8.1. Architect's drawing of 1922 Rialto Theater.

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Rialto Theater  
Beville, Bee County, Texas



Fig. 8.2. Rialto in 1957. Photographer unknown. Film title on the marquee displays syntactical confusion.

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Rialto Theater  
 Beeville, Bee County, Texas

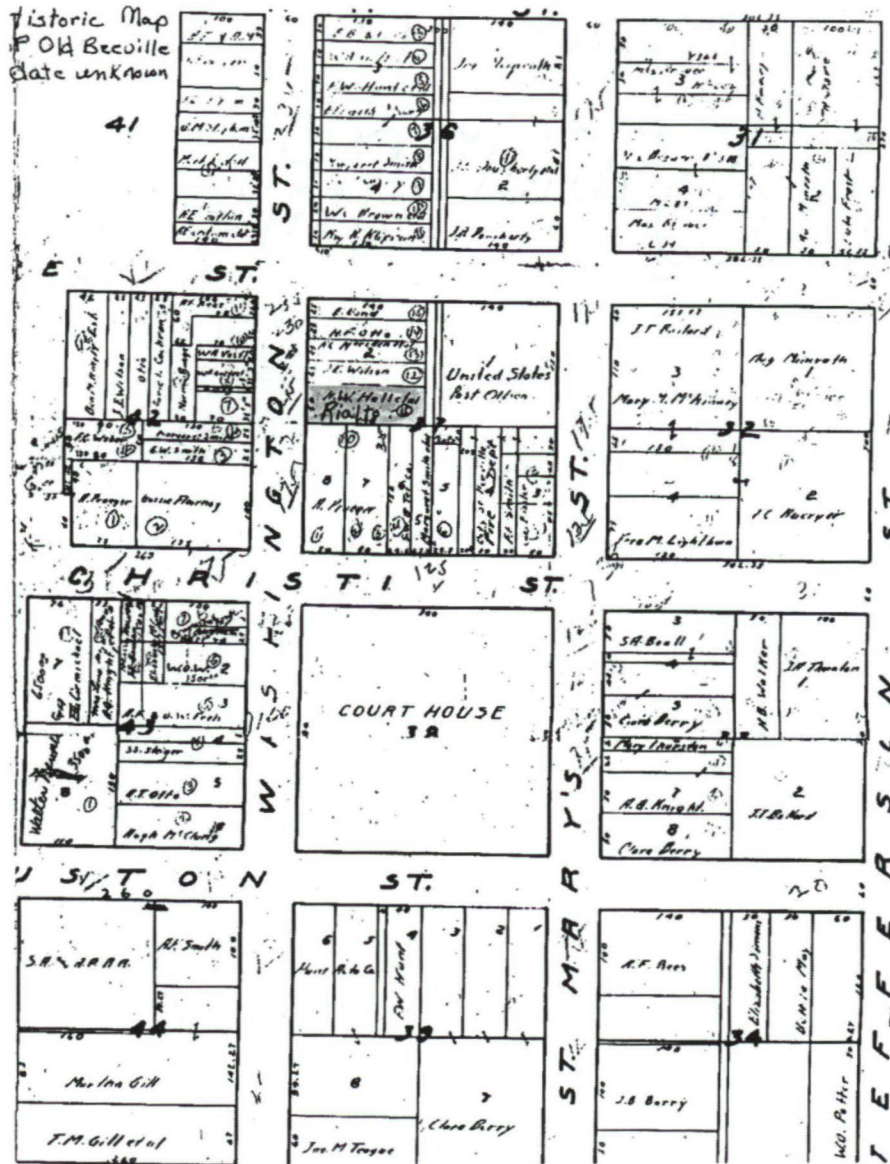


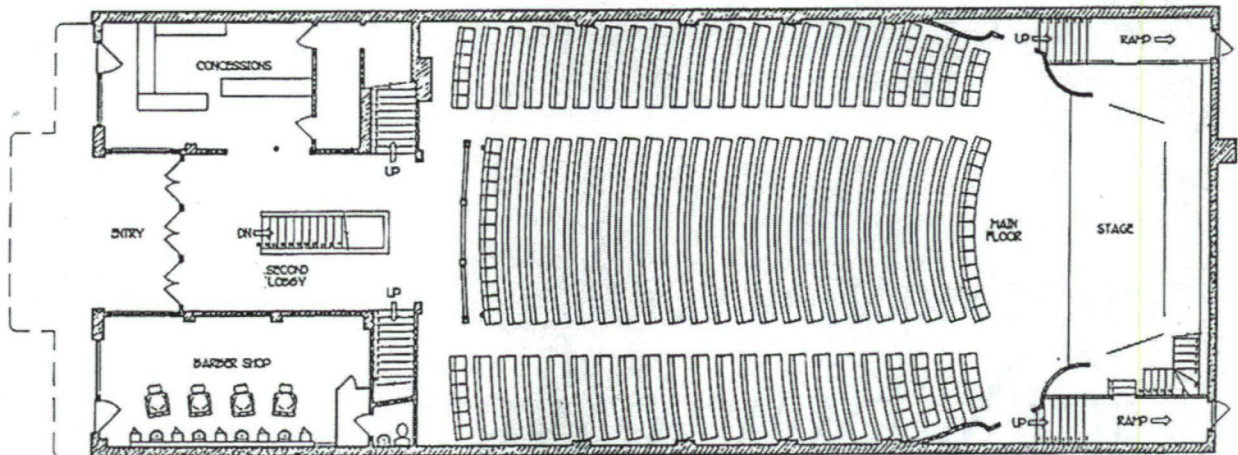
Fig. 8.3 Detail, plat map of Beeville, n.d.  
 Rialto Theater (shaded) on Washington Street, one block north of court house.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas



FIRST LEVEL \_\_\_\_\_

**HALL-RIALTO THEATRE**  
110 North Washington, Beeville, Texas

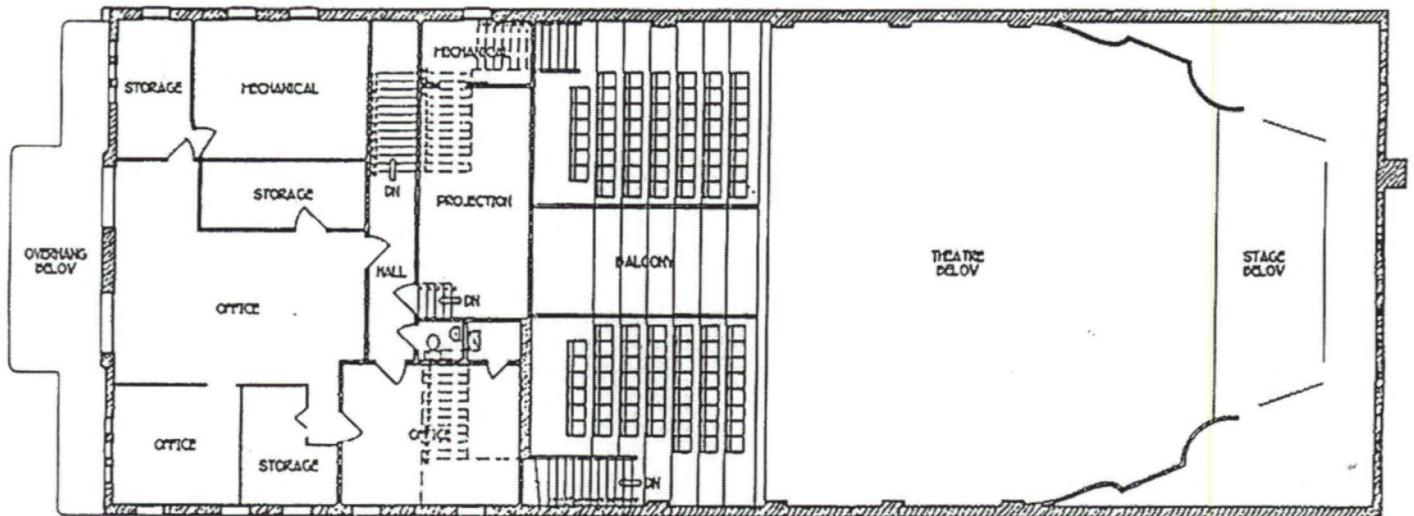
Figure 8.4

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas



SECOND LEVEL

**HALL-RIALTO THEATRE**  
110 North Washington, Beeville, Texas

Figure 8.5

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### Newspapers

*Beeville Picayune* August 3, 1922; August 17, 1922; December 4,1935; March 6, 1936.

*Beeville* August 17, 1972.

### Interviews

Interviews with the Hall Family, 1997,1998, 2001.



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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** less than one acre

**UTM REFERENCES**    Zone Easting    Northing  
                          1 14    622580    3142180

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** Block 37, Lot 11, Original Town of Beeville

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** The nomination includes all property historically associated with the building

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY** (with assistance from Gregory Smith and Sandra Marshall, THC Historians)

---

**NAME/TITLE:** Gwen DeWitt

**ORGANIZATION:** Hall-Rialto Preservation Association

**DATE:** July 1, 2000

**STREET & NUMBER:** 1414 Oriole

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 358-9473

**CITY OR TOWN:** Beeville

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78102

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS**

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-18)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

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**PROPERTY OWNER**

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**NAME:** Hall-Rialto Preservation Association

**STREET & NUMBER:** 112 N. Washington Street

**TELEPHONE:**

**CITY OR TOWN:** Beeville

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78102

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Rialto Theater  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas

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### Photographs

Rialto Theater  
112-114 N. Washington Street  
Beeville, Bee County, Texas  
Taken by Gwen DeWitt, July 2000.  
Negatives on file with the Hall-Rialto Preservation Association

Photograph 1 of 5  
West (primary) façade  
View facing east

Photograph 2 of 5  
West façade, marquee and ticket booth  
View facing northeast

Photograph 3 of 5  
West façade, ticket booth and lobby doors  
View facing northeast

Photograph 4 of 5  
Interior: stage, proscenium and screen, seats  
View facing east-northeast

Photograph 5 of 5  
Interior: balcony, seats; note staircase enclosures to right and left  
View facing west

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Rialto Theater  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bee

DATE RECEIVED: 10/12/01      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/05/01  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/21/01      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/27/01  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001265

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    11/21/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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



The  
Wishing  
Well  
SPECIAL GIFT SHOP  
WHERE WISHES COME TRUE!

ECONOMY  
35

RIALTO THEATER  
112-114 N. WASHINGTON ST.  
BEEVILLE, BEE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 5



RIALTO THEATER  
112-114 N. WASHINGTON ST.  
BEEVILLE, BEE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 5





RIALTO THEATER  
112-114 N. WASHINGTON ST.  
BEEVILLE, BEE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 5



RIALTO THEATER  
112-114 N. WASHINGTON ST.  
BEEVILLE, BEE CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 5

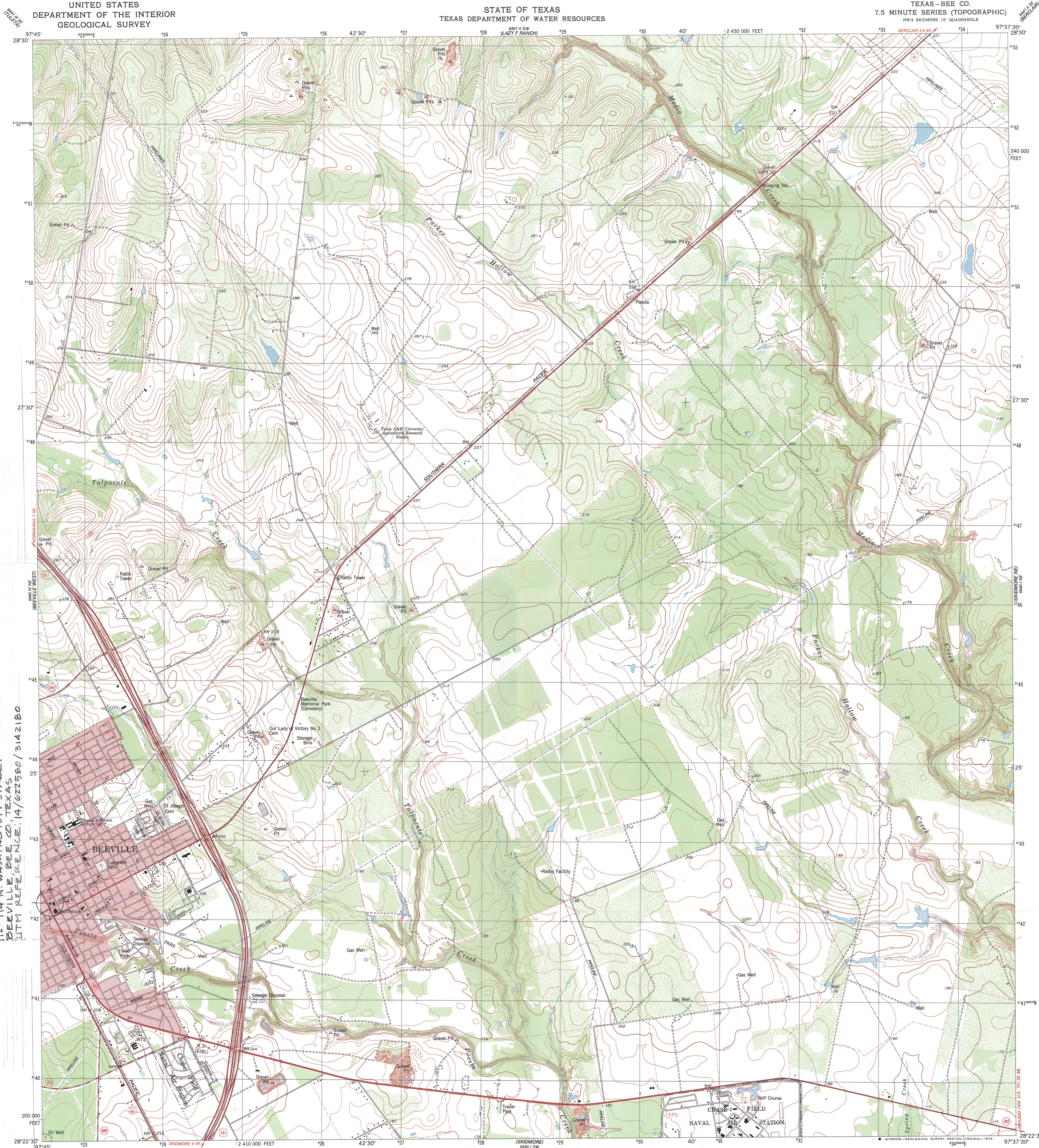


RIALTO THEATER

112-114 N. WASHINGTON ST.

BEEVILLE, BEE CO., TEXAS

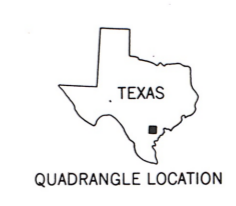
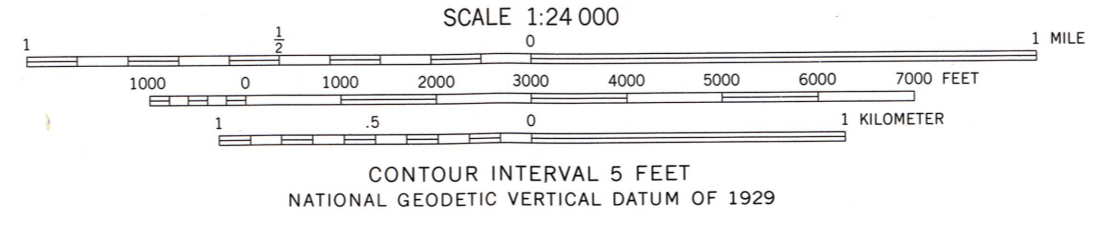
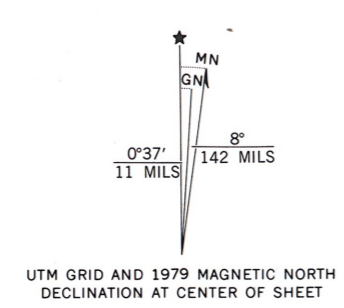
PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 5



RIALTO THEATER  
112-114 N. WASHINGTON STREET  
BEEVILLE, BEE CO., TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: 14/622580/3142180

CLARVILLE  
6440 N.E.  
BEEVILLE WEST

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1979  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas  
coordinate system, south central zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14  
1927 North American datum  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

BEEVILLE EAST, TEX.  
NW4 SKIDMORE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N2822.5-W9737.5/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2897-243

1979  
DMA 6440 I NW-SERIES V882