

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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 any 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 The Hyart Theater

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

Street & Number 251 East Main Street

Not for Publication _____

City or Town Lovell

Vicinity _____

State Wyoming

Code WY County Big Horn

Code 003

Zip Code 82431

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.)

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government _____

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 this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

_____ 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): _____

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

- 1

1
- _____ building(s)
 _____ sites
 _____ structures
 _____ objects
 _____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Recreation and Culture	Sub:	Theater
	Recreation and Culture		Music Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Recreation and Culture	Sub:	Theater
	Recreation and Culture		Music Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Concrete
roof	Vinyl
walls	Brick
	Stone

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

See Continuation Sheets

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.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a 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)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1950-1958

Significant Dates

1950-1951

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hy Bischoff

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See Continuation Sheet

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☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☒ OtherName of repository: Loretta Bischoff's personal collection**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	706500	4968060	3			
2				4			

☐ 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 ByName/title Nancy WeidelOrganization Wyoming State Historic Preservation OfficeDate 16 October 2008Street & number 2301 Central AvenueTelephone 307-777-3418City or town CheyenneState WY Zip code 82002

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

Name	<u>Hyart Redevelopment Group</u>				
Organization	<u></u>	Telephone	<u>307-548-2213</u>		
Street & number	<u>201 East Main Street</u>				
City or town	<u>Lovell</u>	State	<u>WY</u>	Zip code	<u>82431</u>

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation

Section 7 Page 1

Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY

Description

The two story Hyart Theatre is built on a concrete foundation with walls constructed of structural tile and sided with brick. The flat roof is covered with vinyl. The building is approximately two hundred and twenty-four feet long and seventy feet wide. The building faces south on Main Street and is in the heart of Lovell's downtown. The bottom twelve feet of the façade is sided with irregularly shaped rhyolite "bricks." Rhyolite is actually a volcanic stone that was cut from a quarry in Idaho Falls, Idaho. The remainder of the building is sided with brick. Embedded in the rhyolite brick on the west side is a concrete plaque that reads "THEATRE BLDG. H. D. Bischoff 1950." Above the façade's rhyolite brick is the marquee, which forms a canopy above the angled entrance. The top half of the façade is covered with pink sheet metal panels and has eight casement windows that allow light and ventilation into the apartment and office that occupy the second floor of the building. A striking feature of the façade is the large, turquoise-colored sheet metal lattice that stretches in front of the pink sheet metal panels. The most prominent feature of the façade is the sheet metal pylon that towers above the west side of the façade with a neon-lit artist's palette topped with the name HYART, also lit with neon.

The first floor of the building contains the theatre on the west side and a storefront office on the east side that originally contained Andresen Jewelry and now houses Bischoff Enterprises. This section of the building has a single, wood-framed glass door and a large plate glass window. To the west of the window is a glass display frame for movie posters. The angled entrance to the theatre has three sets of wood-framed glass double doors with six transom windows above. A large, rectangular opaque window above a rhyolite planter completes this wall. The angled wall to the west of the entryway has two display frames and a single door flush with the sidewalk leads to the second floor of the building. A tiled entryway, which Hy had originally planned to heat, sets the theatre off from the concrete sidewalk.

Attached to the building on the north side is a small brick structure that houses a garage. The east wall of the office side of the building contains an entrance to the Bischoff Enterprises office and six windows on the second story. Above the first floor rear entrance are wooden steps leading to a second floor entry. Attached to the north side, or back side, of the theatre is a small, one-story brick structure that is used as a shop and storage area. There is one new fire door on the east side and one on the west side.

The primary entrance to the theater on the south side leads directly into a 35 foot by 35 foot lobby with the original wood and glass concession stand and popcorn machine stand to the right. To the left is the original ticket booth. The floor is tiled at the entry and the original patterned carpeting covers the rest of the concrete floor. The walls on the east and west sides are partially sided with the rhyolite brick. A notable feature of the lobby is the sunken lounge on the north side that is accessed by a ramp and separated from the lobby by a partial rhyolite wall that contains a planter. The lounge walls are rhyolite brick except the back wall. The back wall is mirrored on the top half, covered with cedar paneling on the lower half, and has separate entrances to the men and women's restrooms. The paneling was cut from cedar trees that were hauled from the Big Horn Mountains to Cody where the cedar was cut, planed, and tongue-and-grooved. Two cedar plaques affixed to the mirrored wall display the Bischoff brands that have been burned into the cedar. All furniture in the lounge area is original and was purchased in Denver.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation

Section 7 Page 2

Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY

The auditorium is accessed by two carpeted ramps, one on either side of the lobby. All carpeting in the auditorium is original to the building. The lower portions of the walls are paneled with a painted scrollwork design above the paneling. The painting is original and was executed by a Denver artist. The auditorium is 103 feet long and 60 feet wide and contains the original red upholstered seats supplied by the American Seating Company. The theatre originally had 1,001 seats but now has 940. The two hundred-plus seat balcony is accessed by ramps on either side. A soundproof crying room and the projection room are just off the rear of the balcony.

The twenty-foot by forty-foot screen on the north side of the auditorium is circa 1979 and is located on a stage that is accessed by two carpeted sets of stairs. Shortly after the theatre opened, Hy replaced the original flat screen with a curved one to accommodate the new technology of Cinemascope movies and he also added stereophonic sound. At the urging of the community, Hy expanded the stage and added live performances to the Hyart's roster. Over the years, the Hyart hosted four or five community concerts a year performed by the Community Concert Association of Lovell; other concerts featuring classical or folk music; the Vienna Boys Choir; as well as school plays and concerts, the Mustang Follies during Mustang Days and Arts Council programs. Live performances are still held in the theatre today and the Salt Lake Symphonic Choir recently played there as a fundraiser for the theatre.

Hy incorporated many of the elements that were proscribed in the trade publication, Theatre Catalog, into his new theatre. "Gone was the rococo ornamentation designed to awe the patron; in its place were construction and equipment features centered about comfort, safety, and the perfect presentation of the screen program." The Hyart Theatre certainly featured comfort for the patron. The seating in the theatre is staggered so that every seat has a view of the screen and there are forty inches between the back of a seat and the front of the seat behind it. This is four to six inches more than the standard thirty-four or thirty-six inches separation and allows for relaxed seating. Additionally, there are three sizes of seats that can accommodate different sizes of people. The building was originally air conditioned and had the latest technology in terms of the projection equipment, which translated into a "perfect presentation of the screen program."

The catalog advised using new types of construction materials not only for a modern look but also due to a shortage of traditional building materials. Hy chose a new type of brick - rhyolite - to face part of the outside and inside walls. Rolf Stron and Bill Nordenstam from nearby Cowley laid the rhyolite brick, which Hy purchased in Idaho Falls. The windowed entry doors provided "an inviting view of the lobby from the street". The patterned red carpet of the lobby and theatre presented an atmosphere of "warmth and cordiality" which the catalog advised.

The Theatre Catalog devoted an entire chapter to the increasing importance of the concession stand, which one source also called "the second box office" since a sizeable profit could be generated here. By 1953, over one-fourth of the candy bar sales in the United States took place in movie theatres. Popcorn sales produced the most revenue at the concession stand and an industry publication advised that "it is extremely good business to have the popcorn machine where it is readily visible to all parts of the lobby to serve as a beacon to attract attention to the rest of the stand." The Hyart's concession stand consists of four glass display cases with the large original popcorn machine, manufactured by Manley, Inc. of Kansas City, standing among them. The formica wall behind the concession stand is a brightly colored yellow with an orange diamond shaped pattern running through it. A poster display case is also located behind the counter.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation**

Section 7 Page 3

*Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY*

The Hyart Theatre received a merit award from the Theatre Catalog and was featured in the 1952 edition along with twenty-two other new and remodeled theaters across the country. The catalog stated that the theatres "are representative of the progress made in theatre construction and design made in the past year. Each was selected on the basis of functional plan, structural beauty, and facilities for serving particular types of patronage." The publication described the Hyart as "a unique blend of Western styling with smart, urbane modernity."

Loretta Bischoff has maintained the Hyart Theatre in excellent condition over many years and the Hyart Redevelopment Committee continues that tradition. The Hyart Theatre retains an exceptional degree of integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, location, setting and materials and is eligible for listing under Criterion C as a state-of-the-art motion picture theatre that incorporated many of the best design practices of the period which were put into practice by owner and builder Hy Bischoff. The Hyart Theatre embodies those ideas from its smaller features like the concession stand to the very largest element, the neon sign that adorns the side of the building. Fifty-seven years after its construction the Hyart remains the centerpiece of Lovell's downtown, a tribute to the ingenuity and business acumen of Hy Bischoff.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation

Section 8 Page 4

Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY

Statement of Significance

The Hyart Theatre is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a rare example of an early 1950s movie theatre in Wyoming. Although many Wyoming towns have a movie theatre in the downtown area, few have a theatre like the Hyart. Constructed as a state-of-the-art theatre by Hyrum "Hy" Bischoff, the Hyart Theatre provided entertainment for people all over the Big Horn Basin during the 1950s through the 1980s.

The theater is also eligible under Criterion C as a state-of-the-art motion picture theatre that incorporated many of the best design practices of the period. The Hyart Theatre embodies those ideas from its smaller features like the popcorn machine to the very largest element, the neon sign that towers above the theatre. In spite of the building's fifty-seven years, both the interior and exterior still display remarkable integrity in terms of design, location, workmanship, feeling, association, materials, and setting.

The history of the Hyart Theatre is the also the story of the Bischoff family of Lovell. Big Horn Basin theatre entrepreneur Hy Bischoff constructed the theatre in 1950. Bischoff arrived in Lovell as a two-year old child in 1901. The Bischoff family had left Fountain Green, Utah as part of a group of Mormon families sent to colonize Wyoming's Big Horn Basin. Hy's father, Dan Bischoff (1870-1936), was a blacksmith in Lovell and eventually owned a small farm, but he also became a pioneer in the motion picture business when he bought a Lovell theatre, the Armada, in 1913. The Armada was constructed in 1908 and entertainment had consisted of nightly live shows that had attracted little business. Bischoff bought the theater with the intention of converting it to a movie theater. The floor was flat and, in addition to moving pictures, the building hosted roller-skating, dancing, traveling plays, magicians, acrobats, and Chautauquas.

The first movies were shown from carbide lights that were not strong enough to project a clear, bright picture so Bischoff installed a twenty horsepower gas-powered generator in a lean-to shack next to the theatre. The generator sometimes took a while to start and once it did people knew the show would begin shortly. The engine might break down during the show but Bischoff could usually restart it so he would not need to refund money to his customers. For many years, he turned the handle of the projector himself in order to show the movies.

The enterprising Bischoff also took his shows on the road along with a portable Alamo generator set to run the projector. His circuit included Garland, Deaver, Kane, Meeteetse, Byron, Burlington, Hyattville, Ten Sleep, and Elk Basin and he showed the movies in churches and halls. In 1936, Bischoff opened a second Armada theater in Cowley, which remained in operation until 1952.

Dan Bischoff's children helped him in the business. At least one child usually accompanied him on his circuit of the Big Horn Basin. Before Bischoff began purchasing posters and photographs to promote the shows, son Hy hand painted large signs that advertised the movie around town. One sign might take an entire day to paint. Hy also worked in the Bischoff owned confectionary located next to the Armada, which connected to the theatre. Hy remembered eating all the ice cream he wanted, a child's dream.

When Dan Bischoff died in 1931, Hy took over his father's theatre and ranching businesses and continued to operate the two Armada theatres. In 1949, Hy decided to build a new state-of-the art theatre. But first, accompanied by his wife Virga and daughter Loretta, he traveled throughout the region surveying movie theatres in Wyoming, Montana,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation

Section 8 Page 5

*Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY*

Colorado and Utah. He particularly liked Salt Lake City's Villa Theatre, constructed in 1949 (and still standing), and modeled the Hyart's lobby after the Villa Theatre.

Movie theatre architecture had evolved since the first days of cinema. Early motion pictures were often viewed in a theatre that had been originally constructed for live performances as the first Armada theatre had been, or for vaudeville. Theatres designed specifically for vaudeville became increasingly ornate in the 1890s in order to attract a more refined crowd than the working class with which the popular form of entertainment had originally been associated. During the 1910s, motion pictures began to eclipse vaudeville as mass entertainment and many of those theatres were converted to accommodate the moving pictures. The elaborate vaudeville theatres set the precedent for the next generation of theatre, the exotic and lavish venues built specifically for motion pictures, often known as movie palaces.

Architecture began to play a prominent role in the motion picture business. As movies became increasingly sophisticated during the teens and twenties, theatres designed specifically for the new art form began to be an important part of the entire moving-going experience. New considerations came into play for the first time: safety, sight lines, maximum capacity, heating, lighting and ventilation. Movie palace architects worked in the revival styles so popular at the time and produced large-scale, opulent, and fanciful versions of Egyptian, Spanish Colonial, and Mediterranean styled buildings. The movie theatre took on its own identity as a special place.

The Streamline Moderne style dominated the design of 1930s theatres. Gone were the lavish styles and excessive ornamentation of the earlier decades, replaced by the sleek architectural style borrowed from industrial design. Movie houses became smaller but theatre signs grew larger as they were meant to be seen by automobiles and not just pedestrians. The Depression had an impact as many theatres underwent remodeling which was cheaper than new construction.

New theatre construction virtually halted during World War II. Building materials were diverted to the war effort, as was available labor. But the war proved profitable for theatre owners as attendance averaged eighty-five million per week during the four war years. A decade earlier, during the Depression years, an estimated sixty-nine million paid admission to theatres weekly. Movie going in the postwar years of 1946-1948 reached an all-time high when an average of ninety million people attended weekly. Those numbers have never been matched in the sixty years since that time. (In fact, attendance dropped dramatically in the following decade and has continued on a downward spiral ever since.)

Television, introduced commercially in the late 1940s, posed a huge threat to the movie business, which was noted in such trade publications as the annual Theatre Catalog. In reviewing the past few years and noting the loss of revenue to the new medium, the 1952 catalog optimistically proclaimed that the recent years "represent the period of greatest progress in theatre design, qualitatively speaking. As business continues to improve, this progress will be the most vital factor in solidly consolidating the motion picture theatre's position as the dominant medium of entertainment."

This was the state of affairs in the movie business when Hy Bischoff decided to build his new theatre in 1950. Clearly a man of many talents, Hy designed and oversaw the construction of the Hyart Theatre. Publications such as the Theatre Catalog would have been a great resource guide for Hy, as it covered all aspects of new theatre construction, from design and building to the suppliers of the latest models of projection equipment. He also took on details of the construction himself such as mixing, pouring, and finishing the concrete for the auditorium. Because the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation

Section 8 Page 6

*Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY*

Korean War had begun, no metal trusses were available so the trusses were made of steel rails salvaged from old mines at Bearcreek, Montana. Hy initially employed young men but they were sent to Korea with the National Guard.

In a town with a population of less than two thousand, Hy built a theatre with one thousand and one seats! He obviously understood the power of movies and assumed, in spite of the threat from television, that the theatre would draw patrons from all over the Big Horn Basin, which it did for many years. Located on Lovell's main downtown street, the \$250,000 building became a showpiece of the town. To avoid competition from the new drive-in between Byron and Lovell, Hy bought it and continued to operate it.

The Hyart Theatre opened in June, 1951 with a cartoon, a newsreel and the feature film "Royal Wedding" starring Fred Astaire and Jane Powell. The Lovell Chamber of Commerce bought all the tickets of opening night and gave them to friends in town and the surrounding towns. The Hyart showed three different movies a week, with two night shows. Loretta Bischoff, daughter of Hy, who worked in the theatre from a young age, recalls that during the week there might be one hundred or so patrons but on the weekends there would be three or four hundred customers. Matinee tickets in 1951 cost twenty cents for a child and forty-five cents for an adult. Children paid a quarter at night while adults paid sixty cents.

Hy Bischoff ran the Hyart until 1960 when his daughter, Loretta, took over. Loretta had been involved in the theatre since she was ten years old and had worked as an usher and behind the candy counter. The 1950s, 1960s and 1970s were good years for the Hyart, but business began to decline in the 1980s. Hy died in 1988 and Loretta closed the Hyart in 1992. It sat silent for thirteen years much to the dismay of the local community and the surrounding area.

In late 2004, a group of Lovell residents decided they would like to see the Hyart Theatre re-open in order to provide entertainment for the town. They formed a non-profit organization, the Hyart Redevelopment Committee, and began to raise the money needed to make the theatre operable again. The community responded favorably to the idea and the group eventually raised over fifty thousand dollars, which funded updates to the projection equipment, the sound system (which came from the actor Bruce Willis's Idaho house), and fire exits. Volunteers have worked thousands of hours in the theatre to keep it operating. Loretta Bischoff paid for the neon sign repair and gifted the Hyart Theatre to the Redevelopment Committee for a cost of ten dollars.

The Hyart Theatre officially re-opened on November 13, 2004 with the feature film "Spider Man 2." People from all over the Big Horn Basin area as well as southern Montana attended the opening. Dennis Lynn, a writer and producer who was born and raised in Lovell, helped with the opening ceremonies. Actor Jose Solano (of "Baywatch") and singer Jessica DiMond attended the opening. The theater hosted over nine hundred people at each show on opening night.

Except for a paid manager and projectionist, the Hyart Theatre is run completely by volunteers who clean the theatre, operate the ticket booth and concession stand, and perform all the other jobs required to keep a theatre running. Various committees under the Redevelopment group include advertising, financial, fund raising, technical and facility construction committees. The theatre is open Friday and Saturday nights with a Saturday matinee. The weekend usually averages 350 people. No R-rated movies are shown, as the group wants to keep the Hyart family oriented. All tickets are four dollars. In addition to movies, the Hyart is home to a local talent show known as The Follies and school productions.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation**

Section 8 Page 7

*Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY*

Much as it did in Hy's day, the Hyart is again functioning as a theatre and a de facto community center. The community as well as Loretta Bischoff is thrilled to have the theatre open once more and it is a tribute to the people of Lovell that they came together as a community to make it happen. Perhaps a community member expressed the feeling of the community best when she said: "The Hyart is in the heart of anyone who has ever lived in this area. It is a jewel that must not be hidden; shine it up and let everyone view it!!"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet-Additional Documentation

Section 9 & 10 Page 8

*Hyart Theater
Big Horn County, WY*

Major Bibliographic References

Katzenbach, Della B. and Jon R. Nephi Daniel Bischoff: Father, Pioneer Leader, Visionary; unpublished, undated biographical sketch.

The Lovell Chronicle, June 22, 1978; January 27, 2005.

The Lovell Chronicle and Lovell Area Chamber of Commerce: Welcome to Mustang Country and Lovell, Wyoming! The Rose City of Wyoming. 2007

Theatre Catalog, 1952. Tenth Annual Edition. Jay Emanuel Publications, Inc., Philadelphia.

Valentine, Maggie. The Show Starts on the Sidewalk: An Architectural History of the Movie Theatre, Starring S. Charles Lee. Yale University Press, 1994.

www.hyarttheater.com/history.html

Interview with Loretta Bischoff and Ed Croft, February 6, 2008.

Geographical Data

Boundary Description

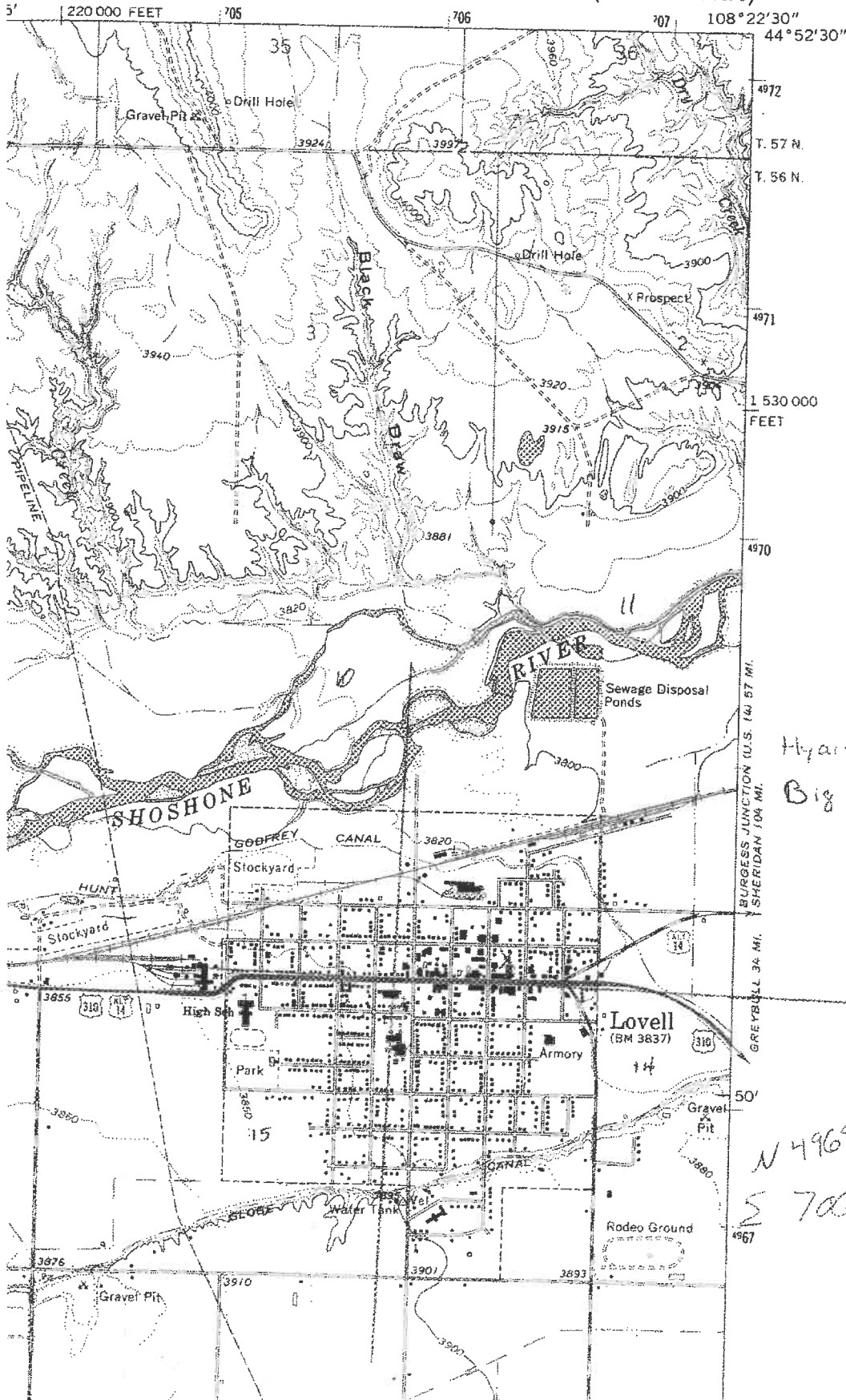
Lot Four, Block Thirteen, Original Town of Lovell

Boundary Justification

This is the boundary historically associated with the theatre.

LOVELL QUADRANGLE
 WYOMING-BIG HORN CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4773 IV NE
 (SYKES SPRING)



Hyatt Theater
 Big Horn County, Wyoming

N 4968060
 S 706500