

MEMORANDUM

October 7, 2015

TO: Landmarks Board

FROM: Lesli Ellis, Comprehensive Planning Manager
James Hewat, Senior Historic Preservation Planner
Debra Kalish, Senior Assistant City Attorney
Marcy Cameron, Historic Preservation Planner
Angela Smelker, Historic Preservation Intern

SUBJECT: Public hearing and consideration of an application for the removal of outdoor seating at the landmark Glen Huntington Bandshell in Central Park per Section 9-11-18 of the Boulder Revised Code, 1981 (HIS2015-00237).

STATISTICS:

1. Site: 1236 Canyon Blvd.
2. Designation: Individual Landmark
3. Historic Name: Glen Huntington Bandshell
4. Date of Construction: 1938
5. Zoning: P (Public)
6. Lot size: 88,695 sq. ft.
7. Applicant/Owner: Parks and Recreation Department, City of Boulder

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

If the applicant complies with the conditions listed below, staff considers the proposed removal of outdoor seating at the Glen Huntington Bandshell to be generally consistent with the conditions specified in Section 9-11-18, B.R.C. 1981, and the *General Design Guidelines*. Staff recommends that the Landmarks Board adopt the following motion:

I move that the Landmarks Board adopt the staff memorandum dated Oct. 7, 2015, as the findings of the board and approve a Landmark Alteration Certificate for the proposed removal of outdoor seating shown on plans dated September 2, 2015, finding that they generally meet the standards for issuance of a Landmark Alteration Certificate in Section 9-11-18, B.R.C. 1981, subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. The applicant shall be responsible for the removal of outdoor seating, relocation of the bermed area and construction of a new path, all in compliance with the approved plans dated September 2, 2015, except as modified by these conditions of approval.
2. Prior to submitting a building permit application and final issuance of the Landmark Alteration Certificate, the applicant shall submit the following:
 - Revised plans showing the proposed new path to more closely match the course and permeable materiality of the path shown in the c.1940 photograph or the 1947 Saco DeBoer rendering.
 - Detailed photographs and dimensions of the seating prior to removal in the event that it is to be reinstalled in the future.

These design details shall be reviewed and approved by the Landmarks design review committee, prior to the issuance of a building permit. The applicant shall demonstrate that the design details are in compliance with the intent of this approval and the *General Design Guidelines*.

SUMMARY

- The application was referred to the full Landmarks Board by the Landmarks design review committee.
- Based upon review of the designating ordinance and subsequent historic research, staff does not consider the bench seating to be part of DeBoer and Huntington's plan and is not an important, character-defining feature of the landmark site.
- Provided the listed conditions are met, staff recommends the Landmarks Board approve the proposal to remove the seating, move the bermed area and construct a new pathway to provide access to the bandshell.

PROPERTY HISTORY:

The Boulder Bandshell was erected in Central Park by the Boulder Lions Club in 1938 as an outdoor amphitheater for musical concerts and other forms of community entertainment. Architect Glen Huntington designed the structure and landscape architect and city planner Saco R. DeBoer selected the site and prepared the landscape plan. Huntington is credited with designing some of the most prominent buildings in Boulder, including the County Courthouse and Boulder High School, as well as many fraternities, sororities, and residential

buildings. DeBoer worked primarily in Denver, but consulted with the City of Boulder on a number of projects during the 1920s and 1930s.

In 1910, DeBoer was appointed as landscape architect for the City of Denver and during his tenure in this role completed several large projects there including the Sunken Gardens and Speer Boulevard. Aside from writing zoning recommendations for the City of Boulder, DeBoer's other Boulder works include his design for Beech Park in University, the Boulder High School grounds with Glen Huntington, the Flagstaff Amphitheater, and North Boulder Park. Having lived and worked in Denver for over sixty years, DeBoer is best remembered for his efforts at integrating the American City Beautiful movement into his city planning and park development work.



Figure 1. Glen Huntington Bandshell, 2015.

Central Park has occupied the block bounded by Broadway, Canyon Blvd., and 13th St. since the late 1800s, although it was initially called "Cigarette Park." When the Bandshell was constructed in 1939, railroad tracks ran along Water Street (Canyon Blvd.) and Broadway was a two-lane road with parking on either side. Train service to central Boulder was discontinued in 1957 and Canyon Boulevard was constructed in the 1960s. Today it functions as a major east-west thoroughfare through the city and is designated as a state highway.

Over the course of the last 77 years, the Glen Huntington Bandshell (named after its designer) has been the site of a variety of musical concerts, cultural programs, educational presentations, and civic gatherings in the heart of Boulder. In

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response to a proposal to remove the structure from its current location in 1995, the Modern Architecture Preservation League submitted a landmark designation application. Later that year, the City Council designated the Bandshell as a local landmark, recognizing its historic, architectural and environmental significance to the city.

In designating the Bandshell in 1995, the Landmarks Board (then the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board) and the City Council found the structure and its site to have historic significance for the role it has played in the social and cultural life of the city; its importance in the history of park development in Boulder; and for its association with the Boulder Lions Club and that organization's program of improving Boulder Parks.

Likewise, the 1995 designation documentation of the Bandshell found it to be architecturally significant as a rare representative of the Art Deco in Boulder and as the only example of park bandshell construction in the city and one of the few such examples in the state; and as a representative work of Saco R. DeBoer and Glen W. Huntington, noted landscape architect and architect, who are associated with the site design and the design of the structure.

The Bandshell is also environmentally significant for its planned and natural site characteristics; as a component of the central urban park; and as an established, familiar, and prominent visual landmark with its arched design and its location near major thoroughfares.

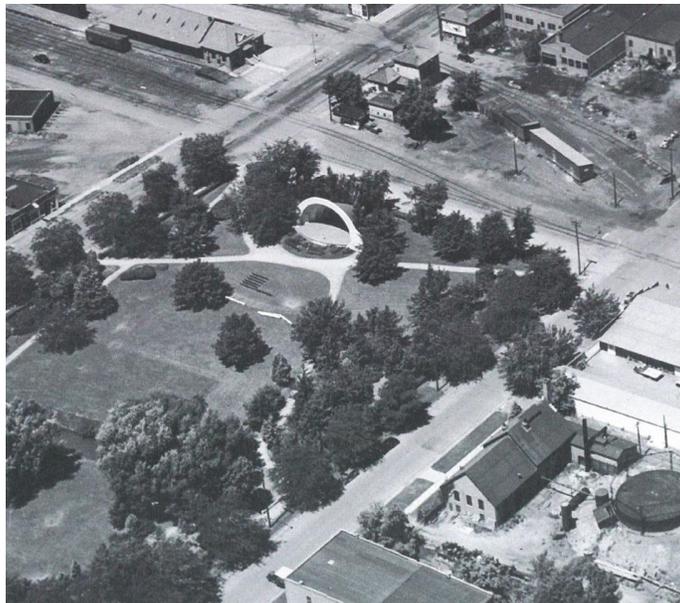
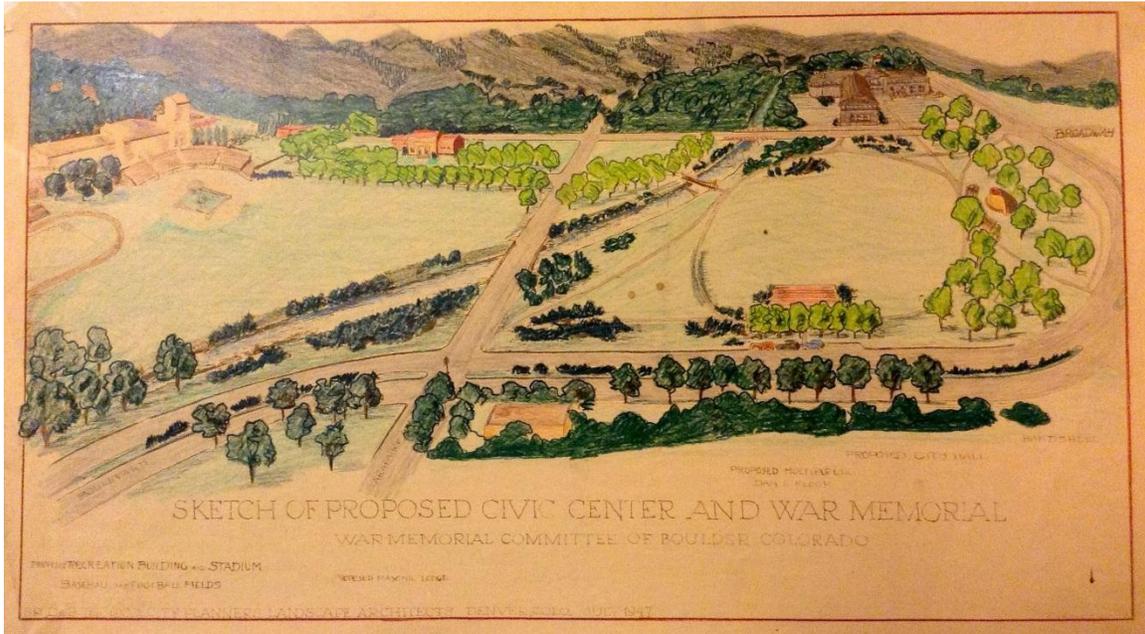


Figure 2. Aerial looking northwest over Central Park, c. 1940.



*Figure 3. "Sketch of proposed civic center and war memorial by DeBoer, 1947.
Note Bandshell with no seating seen at right.*

Figure 2 shows the landscaping around the Bandshell in 1940, with two paths crossing in front of the stage. Figure 3 shows a rendering prepared by Saco DeBoer in 1947 as part of the plan for a boulevard through Central Park and along Boulder Creek and for a new city building. Benches or other seating is not depicted in the rendering.

DESCRIPTION



Figure 4. Location map and Landmark Boundary of Bandshell.

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The semi-elliptical Glen Huntington Bandshell is located on the south side of Canyon Boulevard between Broadway and 13th Street and faces southward towards a bermed area with amphitheater seating. Six concentric arches comprise the clamshell form of the Bandshell reflecting a simplified streamline Art Deco design, characteristic of many such structures constructed around the country during the 1930s and 1940s.



Figure 5. View of Bandshell seating, facing northwest, 2015.

The 1995 Landmark boundary is described as, “the northern 170 feet of Block 13, Original Townsite to the City of Boulder, County of Boulder, State of Colorado, also known as the Boulder Bandshell”.

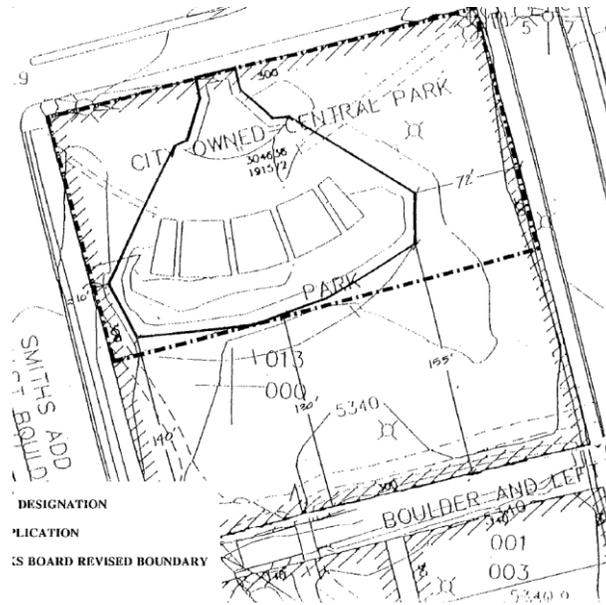


Figure 6. 1996 Landmark Designation Boundary (Hatched Line)

The seating directly facing the Bandshell consists of 15 rows of benches divided by aisles into five groups. There is a low stone retaining wall behind the seating. Photographs indicate that the seating was constructed in 1950, about 12 years after the Bandshell's construction. As shown on the landmark boundary map (*see Figure 5*), the extent of the landmark includes the bermed embankment and seating.



Figure 7. The installation of the seating and floodlights at the Bandshell, 1950.



Figure 8. View of Bandshell seating, 2015.

Today, much of the landscaping around the Bandshell amphitheater reflects the original plan including trees along the edges and to the rear and bushes behind

the seating area to the south. Photographs indicate that evergreen shrubs were located in front of the stage until the early 1980s.



Figure 9. View of low retaining wall and vegetation behind Bandshell seating, 2015.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF OUTDOOR SEATING

The application proposes to remove the 1950 outdoor seating in front of the Bandshell to provide a more functional and multi-use lawn area to promote use of the Bandshell, coinciding with efforts to better integrate that area into the Central Park and the Civic Area as a whole. As proposed, this scheme seeks to improve the Bandshell as a performing arts facility integral to the functioning of the east end of the Civic Area. In an effort to achieve this goal, Parks and Recreation proposes to move the bermed area closer to the stage, reducing some of the flat gravelled area to bring spectators and performers closer together. The bermed area is shown to be a lawn seating area intended to improve spectator and performer experience. It is anticipated that this configuration will somewhat improve the acoustic experience for attendees, as they will be closer to the stage.

Parks and Recreation indicates that the removal of the seating and change in grading will coincide with other improvements within the landmark boundary area including improved lighting and increased programming for the Bandshell. A curved multi-use lane is proposed to curve across the southeast half of the landmarked area and a “tree grove” is to be planted at the southwest corner.

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Figure 10. Proposed site plan with Bandshell seating removed. Blue dashed line shows the landmark boundary.



Figure 11. Proposed view looking northeast after removal of seating, 2015.



Figure 12. View of Central Park if the Bandshell seating were to remain.
Notice change in orientation of bike lane to the right, 2015

CRITERIA FOR THE BOARD'S DECISION

Sections 9-11-18, B.R.C. 1981, sets forth the standards the Landmarks Board must apply when reviewing a request for a Landmark Alteration Certificate.

- (a) The landmarks board and the city council shall not approve an application for a landmark alteration certificate unless each such agency finds that the proposed work is consistent with the purposes of this chapter.
- (b) Neither the Landmarks Board nor the City Council shall approve a Landmark Alteration Certificate unless it meets the following conditions:
 - (1) The proposed work preserves, enhances, or restores and does not damage or destroy the exterior architectural features of the landmark or the subject property within an historic district;
 - (2) The proposed work does not adversely affect the special character or special historic, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value of the landmark and its site or the district;
 - (3) The architectural style, arrangement, texture, color, arrangement of color, and materials used on existing and proposed constructions are compatible with the character of the existing landmark and its site or the historic district;
 - (4) With respect to a proposal to demolish a building in an historic district, the proposed new construction to replace the building

- meets the requirements of paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) above.
- (c) In determining whether to approve a Landmark Alteration Certificate, the Landmarks Board shall consider the economic feasibility of alternatives, incorporation of energy-efficient design, and enhanced access for the disabled.

ANALYSIS

1. Does the proposed application preserve, enhance, or restore, and not damage or destroy the exterior architectural features of the landmark or the subject property within an historic district?

Staff considers that the existing seating is not character-defining as it does not appear in DeBoer and Huntington's plan for the Bandshell (*see Figure 3*). Its removal will not damage important features of the property provided the listed conditions are met and the bermed lawn area will enhance the Bandshell by making it a more viable performance space integral to the Central Park area of the Civic area. Likewise, constructing a new pathway will not damage the landmark provided the listed conditions are met. Staff recommends that the proposed path more closely follow the path show in the 1938 aerial photograph and DeBoer's c.1947 rendering.

2. Does the proposed application adversely affect the special character or special historic, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value of the district?

The proposal will not adversely affect the historic, architectural or aesthetic value of the landmark as outlined in (1), above.

3. Is the architectural style, arrangement, texture, color, arrangement of color, and materials used on existing and proposed structures compatible with the character of the historic district?

Provided the listed conditions are met, the proposal will be compatible with the character of the Glen Huntington Bandshell Landmark.

4. Does the proposal to demolish the building within the Mapleton Hill Historic District and the proposed new construction to replace the proposed demolished building meet the requirements of paragraphs 9-11-18(b)(2), 9-11-18(b)(3) and 9-11-18(b)(4) of this section?

Staff does not consider the bench seating to be an important character-defining feature of the landmark and its removal will meet the above requirements.

DESIGN GUIDELINES ANALYSIS:

The Historic Preservation Ordinance sets forth the standards the Landmarks Board must apply when reviewing a request for a Landmark Alteration Certificate. The Board has adopted the *General Design Guidelines* and the Mapleton Hill Historic District Design Guidelines to help interpret the historic preservation ordinance. The following is an analysis of the proposed new construction with respect to relevant guidelines. Design guidelines are intended to be used as an aid to appropriate design and not as a checklist of items for compliance.

The following is an analysis of the proposal’s compliance with the appropriate sections of the *General Design Guidelines*.

GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

2.5 Sidewalks			
	Guideline	Analysis	Meets Guideline?
.1	<i>New walkways should be designed to be compatible in location, pattern, spacing, dimensions, materials and color with existing walkways that contribute to the overall historic character of the landmark.</i>	The 1940 aerial photograph (<i>Figure 2</i>) show pathways crossing in front of the Bandshell. These pathways appear to have been eliminated sometime after 1950 when the concrete and wood plank benches were installed. The paths are visible in De Boer’s c.1947 rendering, and appear to have been consciously designed to provide access across the park as well as to the Bandshell. Staff considers that while the geometry of the proposed path differs from that on the 1940 photograph, it does recall the east curving path in that photograph. Steps might be taken to more closely a new path to more closely match the configuration of the 1940 path.	Maybe

3.0 Alterations			
	Guideline	Analysis	Meets Guideline?
	<i>. . . an alteration should preserve the historic (resource) . . .</i>	The proposal calls for the removal of seating installed in 1950. The concrete and plank benches do not appear to have been part of DeBoer and Huntington’s plan for the Bandshell. The 1995 designating ordinance for the landmark does not specifically call out the benches, but refers generally to the importance of the “planned and natural site characteristics.” While the seating has been in place for 65 years, staff does not consider this element a significant character-defining feature of the landmark.	Yes

4.4 Compatibility with Historic Site and Setting			
<i>Additions should be designed and located so that significant site features, including mature trees, are not lost or obscured. The size of the addition should not overpower the site or dramatically alter its historic character.</i>			
	Guideline	Analysis	Meets Guideline?
.1	<i>Design new additions so that the overall character of the site, site topography, character-defining site features and trees are retained.</i>	The addition of the proposed new pathway will retain the general character of the landmark provided steps are taken to ensure that its course and configuration match the historic (c. 1940 condition) as closely as possible. Likewise, staff does not consider the proposed concrete and plank bench seating or the relocation of the bermed area north on the site will significantly alter the character of the landmark. Consider using permeable paving material for path and provide for slightly more level area in front of	Maybe

		the stage. Review revisions at Ldrc.	
.3	<i>Respect the established orientation of the original building and typical alignments in the area.</i>	The addition of the proposed new pathway will retain and relocation of bermed area will maintain the alignment and orientation of features to the Bandshell in the landmark area. Review details at Ldrc.	Yes

8.7 Public Improvements			
<i>Public Improvement features such as street lighting, street and alley paving, tree planting, parks, and sidewalks all contribute to the historic character of a historic district or site.</i>			
	Guideline	Analysis	Meets Guideline?
.1	<i>Any public improvement should maintain and reinforce the character of the landmark.</i>	Staff considers that the proposed removal of the benches, the relocation of the bermed area and the construction of a pathway will maintain and strengthen the character of the landmark. In addition, the proposed reconfiguration will enhance and improve the function of the Bandshell, its long-term viability as a vital component of the Civic area. Review details at the Ldrc.	Yes

Staff considers that proposed conditions are met, the removal of seating, relocation of the bermed area and creation of a new pathway in the landmark boundary are all generally consistent with the *General Design Guidelines*. Keeping the Bandshell an active and vibrant part of Central Park has been a challenge since at least the mid-1970s and staff considers the proposed changes will open this historic asset for use and appreciation that will help ensure its long term viability. While not within the purview of the historic preservation program, the success of the Bandshell as a performing will also depend on consistent and accessible programming in coordination with Parks and Recreation to change negative perceptions of the place as underutilized and isolated.

Provided the outlined conditions are met, staff considers issuance of a Landmark Alteration Certificate for the proposed removal of the seating, relocation of the bermed area and location of a new pathway across the landmark will be generally consistent with the Historic Preservation Ordinance, the *General Design Guidelines*. As such, staff finds the application meets the standards in Section 9-11-18, B.R.C. 1981.

FINDINGS:

Provided the conditions outlined in the staff recommendation are met, staff recommends that the Landmarks Board approve the application and adopt the following findings:

1. The proposed new construction will meet the standards in Section 9-11-18 of the Boulder Revised Code 1981.
2. The proposed removal of the bench seating, relocation of the bermed area and construction of a new pathway will not have an adverse effect on the value of the landmark property, as it will be generally compatible in terms of mass, scale, or orientation with other buildings in the district.
3. In terms of mass, scale, and orientation, the proposal will be generally consistent with Section 9-11-18, B.R.C.1981, and the *General Design Guidelines*.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A: Current Photographs
- B: Historic Photographs & Maps
- C: Individual Landmark Designation Ordinance
- D: Proposed Plans

Attachment A: Current Photographs



Bandshell seating looking northwest, 2015.



Bandshell seating looking north, 2015.

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Re: Landmark Alteration Certificate for Glen Huntington Bandshell.



Bandshell seating looking northeast, 2015.



Bandshell seating looking southwest, 2015.

Memo to the Landmarks Board
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Bandshell seating looking east toward 13th Street. 2015.



Close up view of benches, 2015.

Memo to the Landmarks Board
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Alternate close up view of Bandshell seating, 2015.



Landscaping behind Bandshell seating, 2015.

Memo to the Landmarks Board

Re: Landmark Alteration Certificate for Glen Huntington Bandshell.

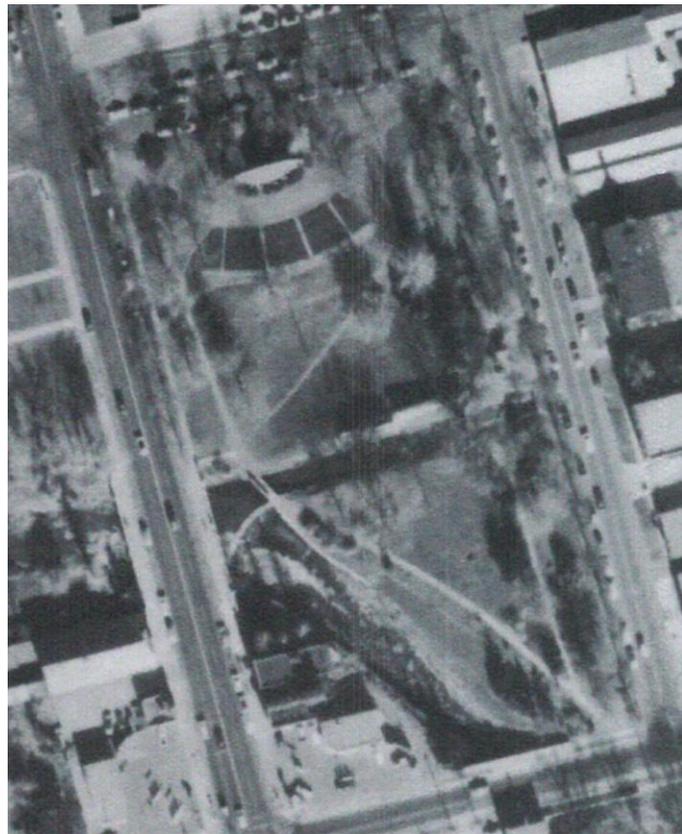


Bandshell looking north, 2015.

Attachment B: Historic Photographs & Maps



Aerial view of Central Park showing Bandshell (top center) with no seating, 1938.

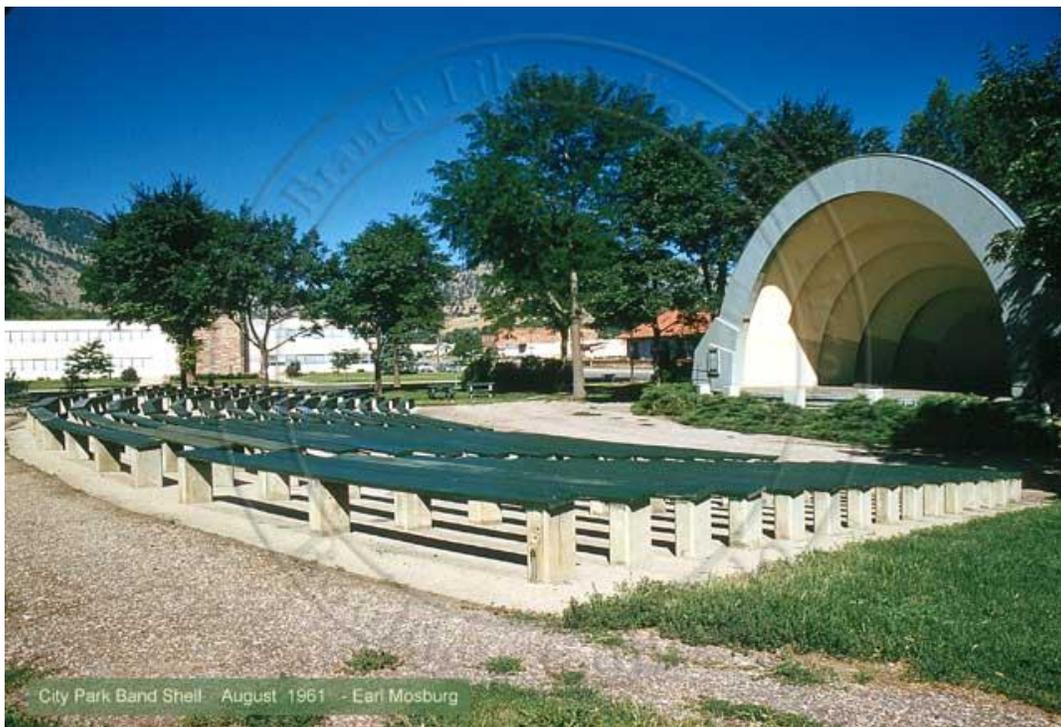


Aerial view of Central Park after installation of seating, 1958.

Memo to the Landmarks Board
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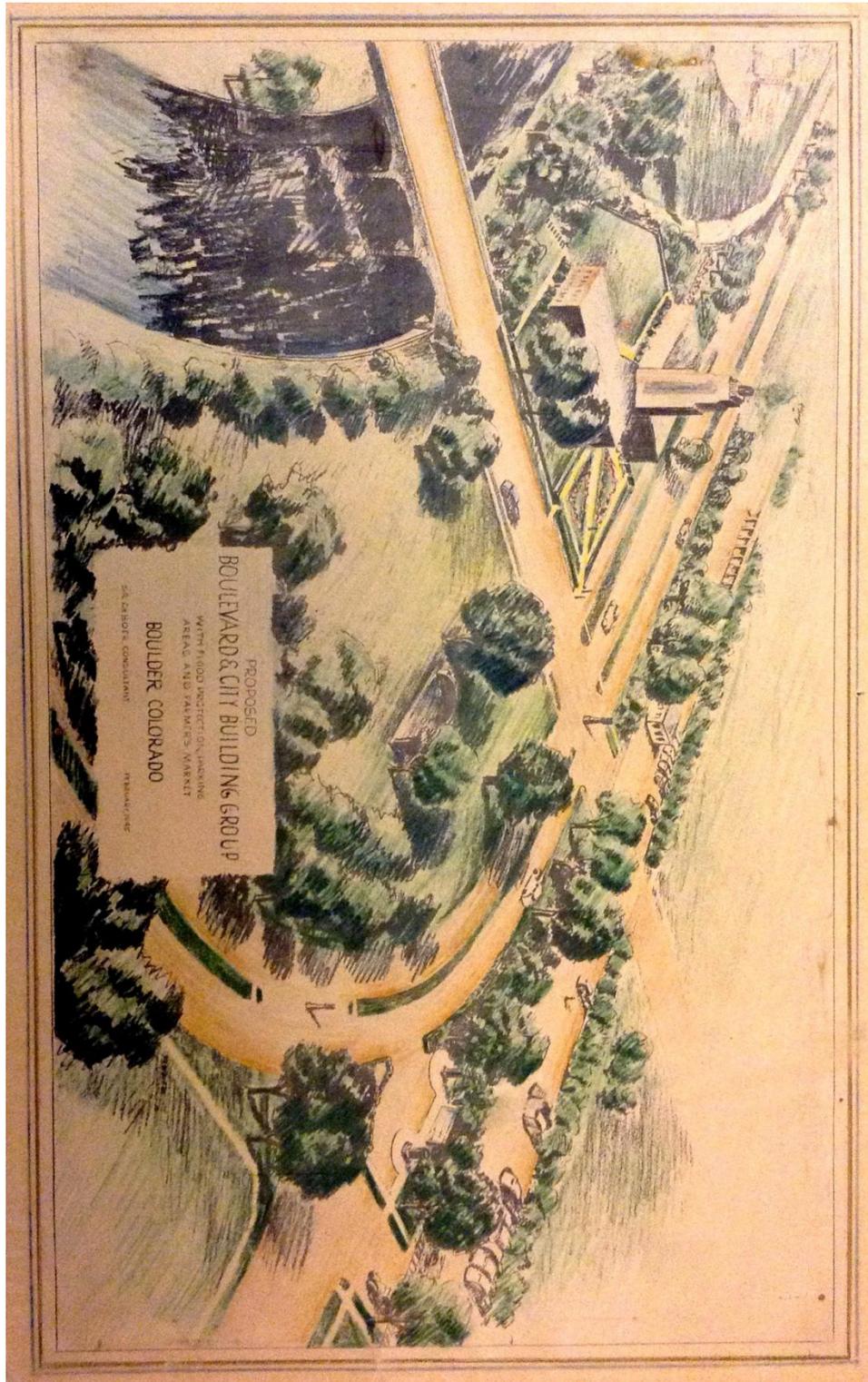


View of seating looking west towards Broadway shortly after installation (Municipal Building has not yet been constructed), 1950.



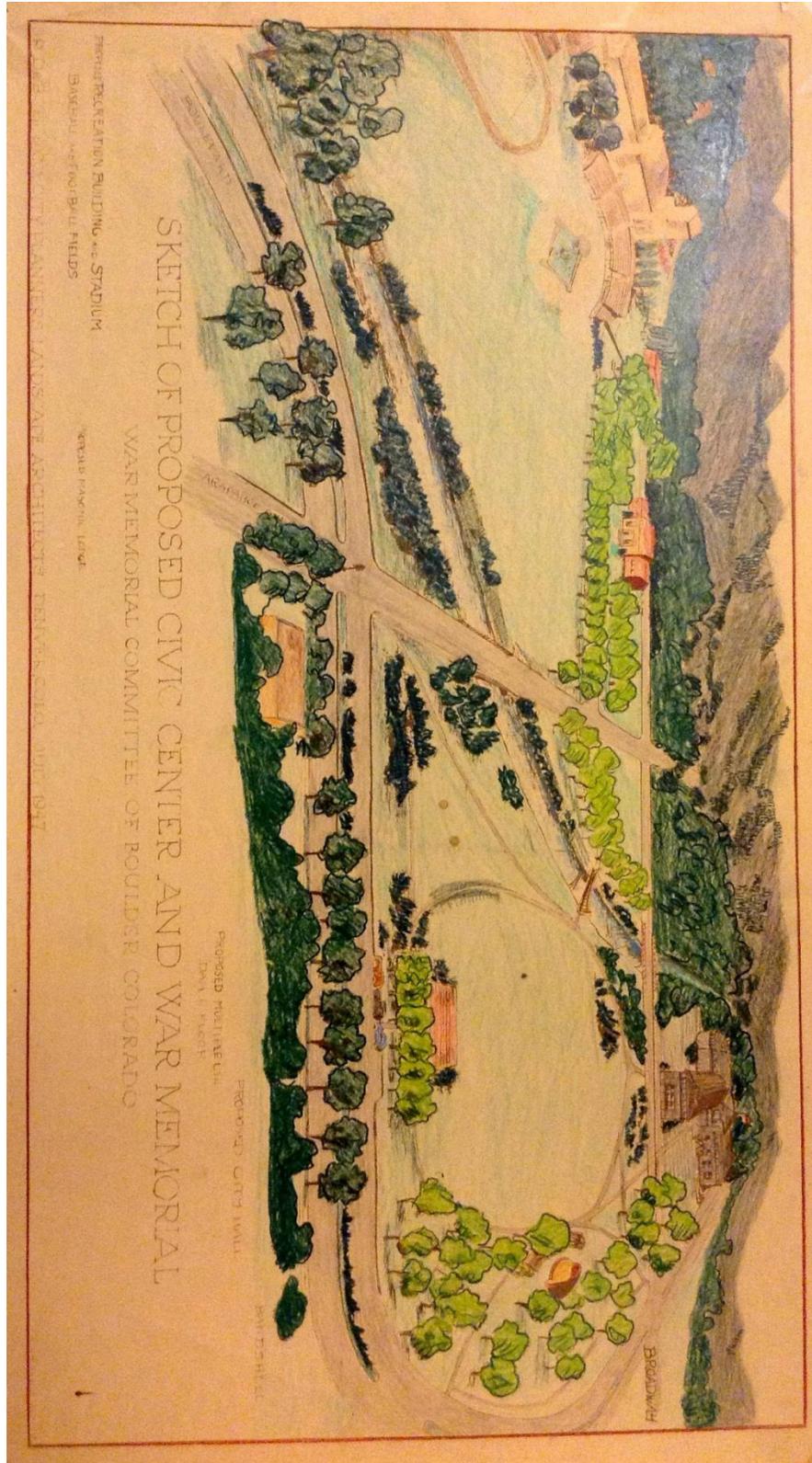
View of Bandshell looking northwest, 1961.

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"Proposed Boulevard & City Building Group," by Saco DeBoer & Co., 1945. Bandshell seen in center.

Memo to the Landmarks Board
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“Sketch of Proposed Civic Center and War Memorial,” by Saco DeBoer & Co., 1947. Bandshell seen at far right.

Memo to the Landmarks Board
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Close up view of Bandshell (red structure in center along crease) taken from "Boulder Creek Boulevard" by S.R. DeBoer & Co., undated.

Attachment C: Individual Landmark Designation Ordinance

ATTACHMENT A

ORDINANCE NO. 5751

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE STRUCTURE AND ITS SITE, LOCATED ON THE NORTHERN 170 FEET OF BLOCK 13, ORIGINAL TOWNSITE TO THE CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO, ALSO KNOWN AS THE BOULDER BAND SHELL, A LANDMARK UNDER CHAPTER 10-13 OF THE REVISED CODE OF THE CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO 1981 AND SETTING FORTH DETAILS IN RELATION THERETO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO, THAT:

Section 1. The council enacts this ordinance pursuant to its authority under Chapter 10-13 of the Revised Code of the City of Boulder, Colorado, 1981 to designate as a landmark a structure having a special character or special historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value.

Section 2. The council finds that: 1) on or about May 3, 1995 the applicant, Modern Architecture Preservation League, applied to the City of Boulder Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board to designate said property as a landmark; 2) the board held a public hearing on the proposed designation on July 25, 1995; and 3) on July 25, 1995 the board recommended that the council approve the proposed designation.

Section 3. The council also finds that upon public notice required by law, the council held a public hearing on the proposed designation on September 19, 1995 and upon the basis of the presentations at that hearing finds that the structure and its site, located on the northern 170 feet of Block 13, Original Townsite to the City of Boulder, does possess a special character and special historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value warranting its designation as a landmark.

Section 4. There is hereby created as a landmark the structure and its site, located on the northern 170 feet of Block 13, Original Townsite to the City of Boulder,

County of Boulder, State of Colorado, also known as the Boulder Band Shell, whose legal description is shown on Attachment B.

Section 5. The characteristics of the subject property that justify its designation as a landmark are: 1) its historical significance for the role it has played in the social and cultural life of the city; for its importance in the history of park development; and for its association with the Boulder Lions Club; 2) its architectural significance as a rare representative of Art Deco style as reflected in its streamlined composition, compound arch, and simplified design; as Boulder's only example of park band shell construction and one of few such examples in the state; and as representative of the work of Saco DeBoer and Glen Huntington, noted landscape architect and architect; and, (3) its environmental significance for its planned and natural site characteristics; as a component of the central urban park; and as an established, familiar and prominent visual landmark.

Section 6. The council further finds that the foregoing landmark designation is necessary to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the city.

Section 7. The council directs that the planning department give prompt notice of this designation to the property owner and cause a copy of this ordinance to be recorded as required by Section 10-13-6 (d) of the Revised Code of the City of Boulder, Colorado 1981.

Attachment D: Proposed Plans



Updated Site Plan Scope, 2015. Bandshell area is circled in red.



Proposed Plan for Farmers' Market Loop, 2015.



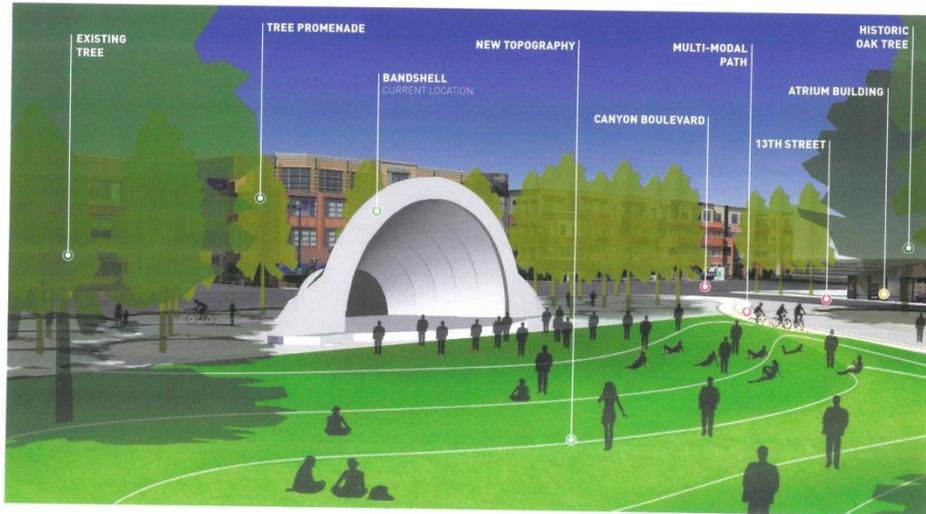
Alternate proposed plan for Farmers' Market Loop if seating were to remain, 2015.

Memo to the Landmarks Board
Re: Landmark Alteration Certificate for Glen Huntington Bandshell.

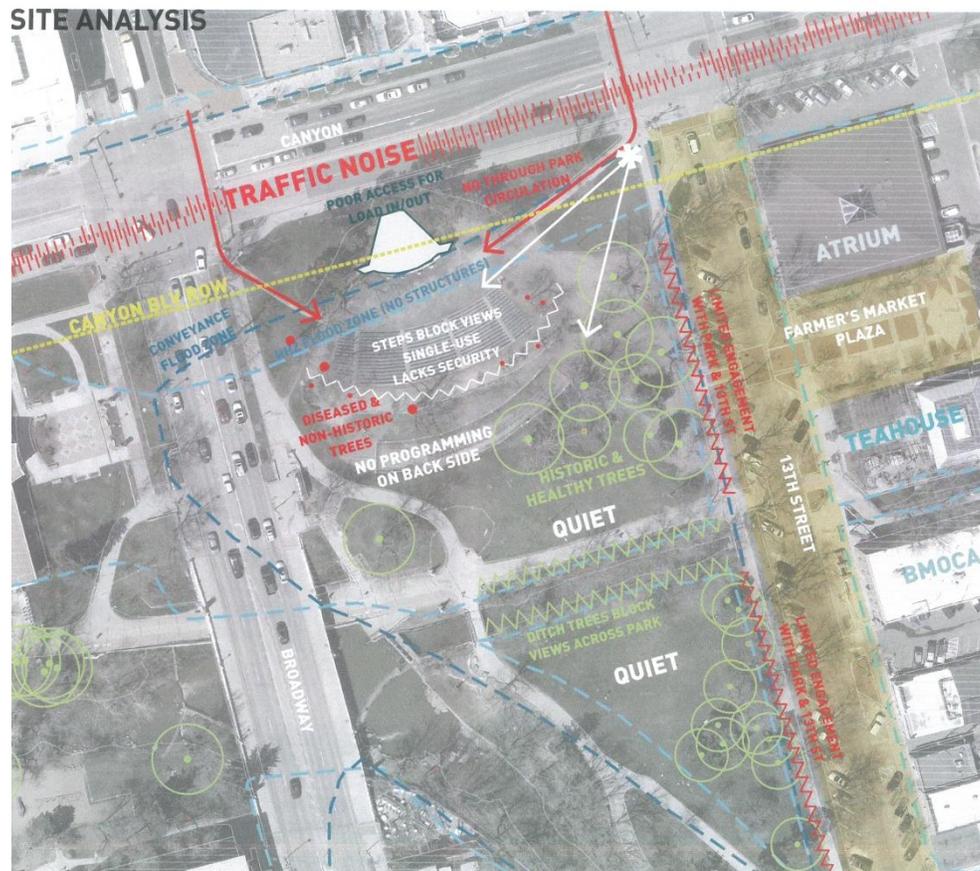


Enlargement Plan: Central Park, 2015.

“ALLEY” - EXISTING LOCATION



“Alley” – Existing Plan, 2015.



Site Analysis, 2015.

BOULDER CIVIC AREA PARK SITE PLAN BANDSHELL LOCATION OPTION 1

BANDSHELL IN ORIGINAL LOCATION

CRITERIA:

SITE CONTEXT

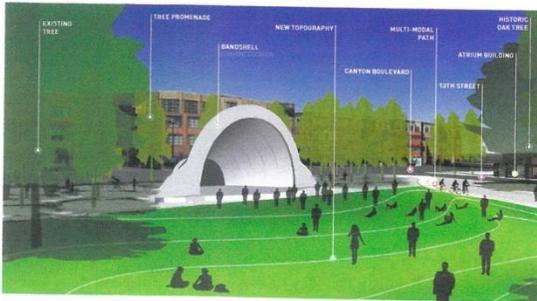
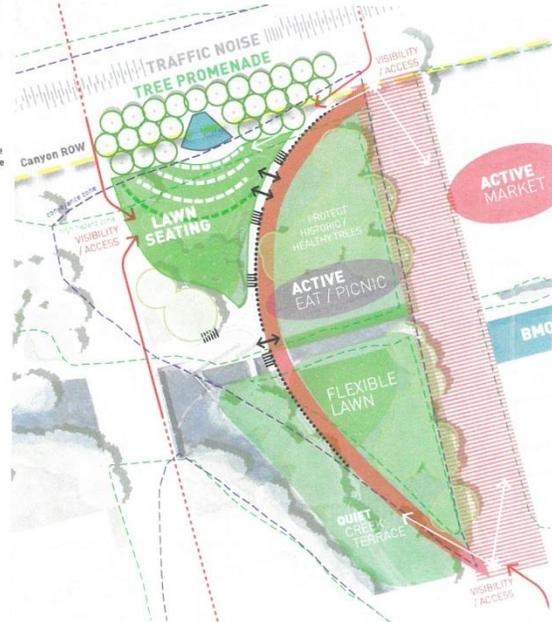
- Removes formal seating area and incorporates informal lawn seating.
- Added multi-modal park circulation through the park gives more "eyes on the park".
- Landscape along Canyon features Tree promenade with DG paving for open circulation and new high branching trees. Multi-Modal path runs along the back of the bandshell (assumes curb line stays the same).
- Back of bandshell and access issues remain.
- Canyon Boulevard ROW will likely result in potential conflicts with multi-modal circulation.
- Landscape or sound walls won't help mitigate traffic noise to significant level for comfort and performances.

PROGRAMMING

- Lawn seating area could fit around 700 people for an event (small to medium scale).
- Direct access to Farmer's Market for similar programming events.
- Informal lawn good for everyday park use and flexible programming that does or doesn't use the bandshell.
- Could re-purpose the bandshell for more art-based programming with performances limited by ambient noise.
- Site context and noise level limits the kind of performances. For example, acoustic performances will be severely limited by noise level.
- All performances will need to be amplified.

STRUCTURE

- Existing Bandshell location remains, saving cost and potential logistical complications from moving the structure.
- Minor additions to the structure can include lighting and painting.
- Structure located within the flood HHZ and Conveyance Zone and restricts opportunities to enhance the structure or move it slightly within the flood zone.
- No structure expansion or building additions because of location in HHZ flood zone.



DALLAS, TX FAIR PARK

This bandshell is used for outdoor concerts as it has for many years, it also has a successful lighting display when the bandshell is in use for a performance.

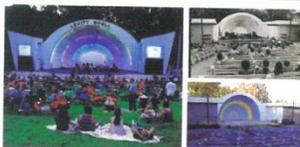
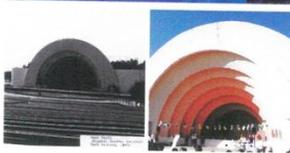


MEMPHIS, TN LEVITT SHELL AT OVERTON PARK

The Overton Park Shell was built in 1938 by the City of Memphis and designed by architect Max Furlong, who modeled it after similar band shells in Chicago, New York and St. Louis. Over the years, there have been numerous efforts, some to rehabilitate the Shell and some to destroy it. Over the past 20 years, the City of Memphis has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on the Overton Park Shell before having to end its program.

In 2006, the Shell partnered with the City of Memphis and the Memphis 50th Anniversary Foundation to renovate the Shell and present 50 live concerts every year. It was renamed Levitt Shell at Overton Park and renovation was begun in 2007. It is open again with live music for all on September 4, 2008.

The Shell previously had formal seating that it removed for an open lawn, in addition to adding modern lighting and acoustical features to the structure.



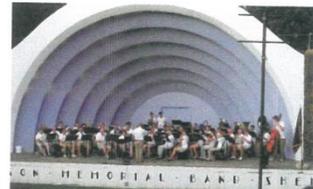
LINDSBORG, KS SWENSSON PARK

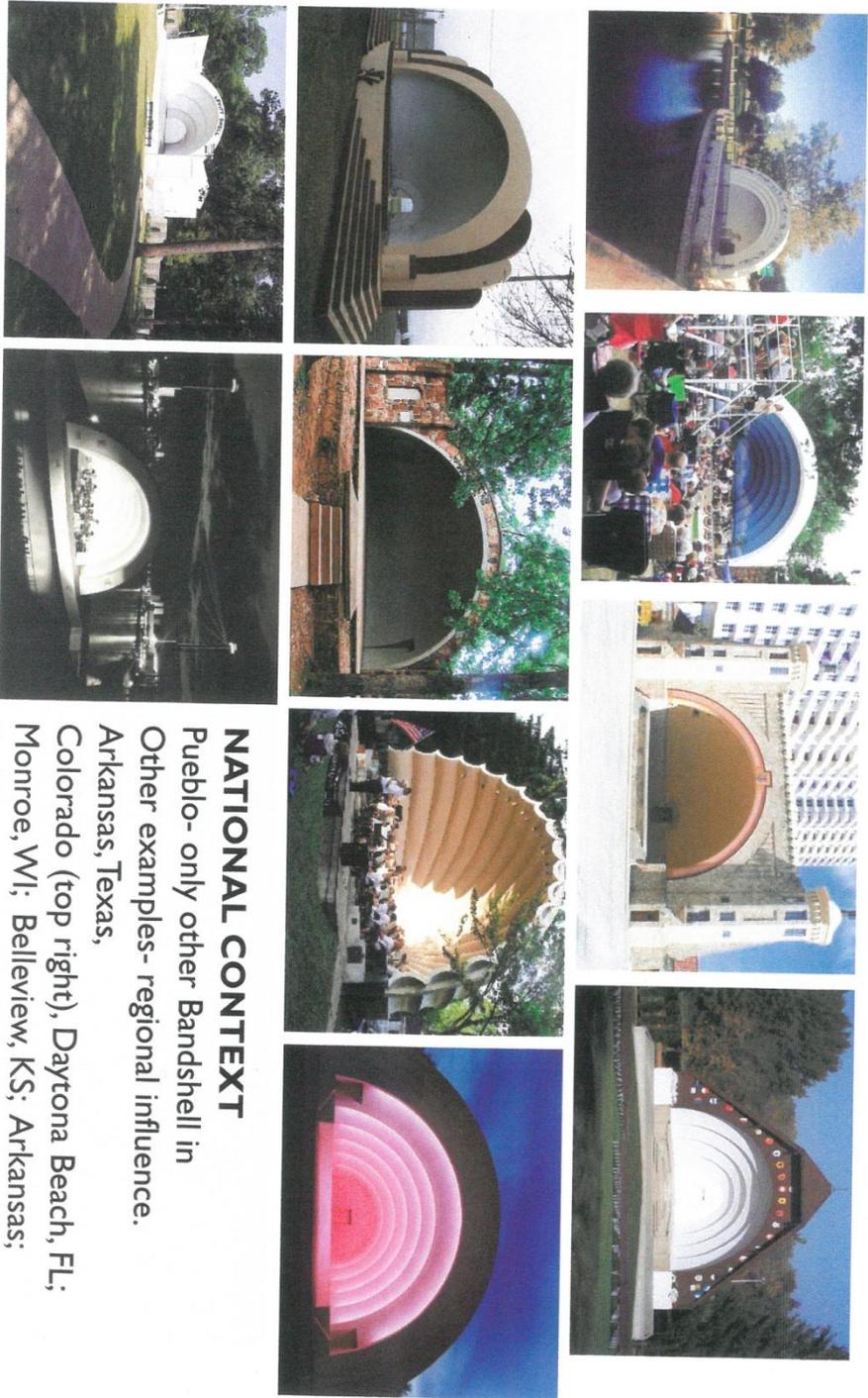
"A band shell built as a VFW project in 1930 was as a centerpiece on the east side of the park. Many times during the year, you can see open-air musical performances, and local Broadway RFD outdoor theatre productions. Considering the heavy use of the Bandshell today, outdoor theatres in Lindsburg, its physical state is a reflection of its importance to the community and its history."



HARLEM, NYC JACKIE ROBINSON PARK

Jackie Robinson Park is still used for musical programs and films in the summer. Its site in Harlem attracts numerous people. The bandshell is smaller so it can only accommodate smaller acts. The site and structure itself has been well maintained over the years.





NATIONAL CONTEXT
Pueblo - only other Bandshell in
Other examples - regional influence.
Arkansas, Texas,
Colorado (top right), Daytona Beach, FL;
Monroe, WI; Belleview, KS; Arkansas;
Ft. Atkinson, Fair Park, TX; Memphis,
TN; Chicago – Century of Progress,
1933.