



GLEN HUNTINGTON BANDSHELL



MAY 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

GRANTOR

History Colorado, State Historical Fund*

- Jenny Deichman, Historic Preservation Grant Specialist
- Korbin Pugh, Contracts Specialist & Property Protection Coordinator

GRANTEE

City of Boulder Parks and Recreation

- Mark Davison, Senior Planning Manager
- Regina Elsner, Senior Manager
- Tina Briggs, Parks Planner
- Charlotte O'Donnell, City Planner
- David Choate, Historic and Cultural Asset Program Manager

CONSULTANTS

MUNDUS BISHOP

RATIO Architects, Inc.

- David Kroll, AAIA, Director of Preservation
- Leanna De La Torre, AIA, Architect
- Ashley Russell, Historic Preservation Specialist

JVA Consulting Engineers

- Ian Glaser, PE, Principal, Historic Preservation Director
- Christine Britton, PE, Project Engineer
- Riley Marshall, Design Engineer I

IMAGE CREDITS

Current-day (2020, 2021, 2022) photographs provided by Mundus Bishop, RATIO, and JVA. Historic photographs (pre-2020) provided by the City of Boulder or from online archives at the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History and Boulder Historical Society Collection, unless otherwise noted.

STATEMENT

The report documents the history, significance, integrity and existing condition and provides treatment guidance for the resource. It does not evaluate for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If the resource has been previously listed or evaluated it is referenced and footnoted.



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The content and opinions contained herein do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of History Colorado.

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*Figure 1-1. Glen Huntington Bandshell within Central Park in Boulder, Colorado, 1940s
(source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)*

COMMON TERMINOLOGY

State/National Register Terminology^{1 2}

Area of Significance - an aspect of historic development in which a property made contributions for which it meets the National Register criteria, such as architecture, entertainment or recreation.

Character-Defining Features - the elements that account for the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.

Compatible Feature - a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details and materials may be such features.

Contributing Resource - a building, site, structure, object, or feature adding to the significance of a property.

Designation Boundary - the boundary defined by the Landmarks Board and City Council that encompasses a historic property. This boundary represents a physical area in which any future alterations have historic preservation review associated with them.

Eligibility - ability of a property to meet the State/National Register criteria.

Evaluation Criteria - the established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the State Register and National Register of Historic Places and its level of significance—local, state, or national.

Historic Context - information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period and geographical area.

Landscape Characteristics - the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from a historic period; these aspects individually and collectively give a space its historic character and aid in understanding its historical importance.

Local Landmark - a local area or building that has been determined to have a special character and historic, architectural, or aesthetic or value to the city.

Period of Significance - the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the State and/or National Register criteria, and/or Local Landmarks criteria.

Property Type - a grouping of properties defined by common physical and associative attributes.

Integrity³

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. It is assessed to determine if the characteristics that shaped the property during the period of significance are present as they were historically.

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

1 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (Washington DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997); Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado. "How to Nominate a Property to the State Register." (Denver, CO: History Colorado, 2018).

2 Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996).

3 Ibid.

PROPERTY OVERVIEW

Property Name: Glen Huntington Bandshell ⁴
Location: Central Park (northwest corner, north of Boulder Creek)
Property Address: 1212 Canyon Boulevard, Boulder, CO 80203
Latitude/Longitude: 40.0056 / -105.1643
Legal Property Description: Block 13 Boulder OT
Parcel Tag: 146330357003
Acreage / Square Footage: 1.1 Acres / 51,000 SF

Date of Construction: Bandshell (1938); Landscape (1939); Seating (late 1940s)
Designer(s): Glen H. Huntington, Architect (1938)
Saco Rienk DeBoer, Landscape Architect (1939)

DESIGNATION, ELIGIBILITY, & CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

Current Designation Level		Ordinance & Listing Information	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) <input type="checkbox"/> National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)		City of Boulder Local Landmark No: <u>95-4</u> Ordinance No: <u>5751</u> Ordinance Date: <u>October 17, 1995</u> State ID: <u>5BL5680</u> National Historic Landmark No: _____	
State & National Register Eligibility ⁵			
State Register of Historic Places	National Register of Historic Places		
<input type="checkbox"/> Determined Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Delisted	<input type="checkbox"/> Determined Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Delisted	Areas of Significance	
Recommended Period of Significance		<u>Architecture</u> <u>Landscape Architecture</u> <u>Entertainment / Recreation</u>	
Date Range: <u>1938</u> to <u>1968</u>		Property Integrity: Aspects	
Property Types		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	
<input type="checkbox"/> District(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sites(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Object(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feature(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association	
Individual Character-Defining Features of Property Types		NRHP Evaluation Criterion ⁶	
District(s) _____ _____	Structure(s) <u>G. H. Bandshell</u> <u>Amphitheater Seating</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion A: The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history <input type="checkbox"/> Criterion B: The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criterion C: The 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 may lack individual distinction <input type="checkbox"/> Criterion D: The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history	
Site(s) <u>Central Park</u> _____	Object(s) _____ _____		
Building(s) _____ _____	Feature(s) <u>Stone Retaining Walls</u> <u>Mature Groves of Tree</u>		

4 Glen Huntington Bandshell is used in this document as the name of the structure and associated site. It has been known as Boulder Bandshell, Band Shell, and Bandshell.

5 If none are checked, no determination of eligibility has been made.

6 Front Range Research Associates evaluated Glen Huntington Bandshell for NRHP Criterion in *Boulder Bandshell Historical Study* (1995).

DESIGNATION BOUNDARY

Designation Boundary Description: Central Park (Southeast Corner of Broadway and Canyon Boulevard) North 170 feet of Block 13, Original Townsite to the City of Boulder.

The Modern Architecture Preservation League (MAPL) proposed the landmark boundary for designation of Glen Huntington Bandshell in May 1995. In July 1995, the City of Boulder Landmarks Board amended the boundary to the 300'x170' site south of Canyon Boulevard. This boundary included the Bandshell and amphitheater seating along with a portion of the park associated with Saco Rienk DeBoer's design. In October 1995, the amended boundary was approved by City Council and the Bandshell was designated as a Boulder Individual Landmark by Ordinance 5751.⁷

The designation boundary includes the Bandshell, the open space between the stage and the seating, the amphitheater seating, two concrete paved sidewalks leading to the Bandshell, and the berm and retaining wall south of the stage.

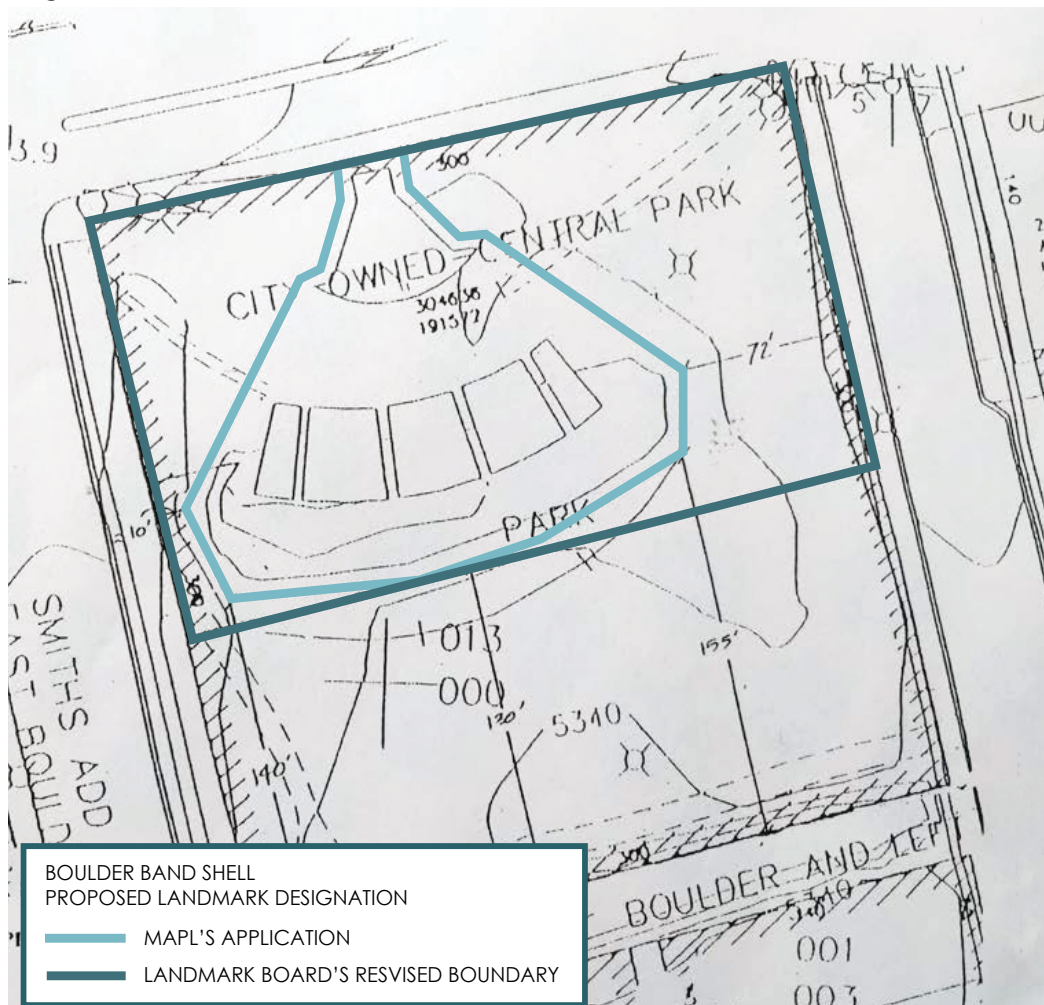


Figure 1-2. Designation boundary for Glen Huntington Bandshell including adjustment by the Landmark's Board, 1995. (source: Landmark Designation Submittal); Edited for clarity by Mundus Bishop, 2021.

⁷ Karl Anuta, "Glen Huntington Band Shell," Endangered Places Nomination Form (Boulder, CO: Friends of the Bandshell, 2015), 3.

HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Context

Statement of Context

Glen Huntington Bandshell is a wood frame Art Deco Style bandshell set prominently in the northwest portion of Central Park in Boulder. The Bandshell and its landscape are associated with the themes of Architecture in the Parks and Landscape Architecture for the works of prominent Colorado architect, Glen H. Huntington and landscape architect, Saco Rienk DeBoer. The recommended period of significance for the site begins with the structure's construction in 1938 and ends with its decline and temporary closure to the public in 1968. The structure and its landscape were designated a local landmark by the City of Boulder Landmarks Board and Boulder City Council in 1995. The designation boundary includes the Bandshell and its amphitheater seating, and associated circulation, vegetation, and landforms. The Bandshell is locally significant as a rare representative of the Art Deco style and park architecture from the 20th century; association with works of Huntington and DeBoer; and its importance as a civic space within Boulder. It is one of only two Art Deco Style bandshells in Colorado. The other is in Pueblo.⁸

Background History

Glen Huntington Bandshell was completed by the Boulder Lions Club on June 26, 1938 and dedicated as a public space to be utilized by all Boulder citizens.⁹ Landscape architect Saco Rienk DeBoer selected the site for the Bandshell, and prepared initial plans and the landscape plan as part of his role as the City of Boulder's consulting planner during the 1930s. DeBoer's 1939 landscape plan included reworked topography, walkways, and vegetation. The Bandshell was a popular entertainment venue in the years following its construction, serving as a venue for musical concerts, cultural programs, educational presentations, and civic gatherings.¹⁰ DeBoer proposed an updated site plan in 1947 that included fixed rows of seating within the amphitheater. The seating and circulation plans were implemented by 1950.¹¹

A influx of transients created unsanitary conditions and caused the park structure to fall into decline in 1968, resulting in the City Manager declaring the park closed. All concerts were canceled. The Bandshell rose to civic prominence again in the early 1980s with musical events held thereafter.¹² This resurgence of community involvement and events lasted until about 1995 when the structural integrity of the performance stage was questioned as a public safety concern.

The Bandshell was under threat of being removed from the park and placed elsewhere from 1970 through 1995. In 1990 a Freedom Festival was held at Central Park to promote local artists and the preservation of the Bandshell. This event kickstarted the formation of a committee to champion the structure's preservation. The committee's work increased awareness within the community. Alliances made with prominent architectural groups led to the successful local landmark designation and in 1995. At this time, the structure was renamed Glen Huntington Bandshell. The Bandshell was rehabilitated and stabilized in 1997.

Definition of the Context

Glen Huntington Bandshell and its setting are associated with the themes of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. The Bandshell represents the work by architect Glen H. Huntington and landscape architect Saco Rienk DeBoer. Huntington's Bandshell design reflects the Art Deco Style in its streamlined composition, compound arch, and simplified design. Few Art Deco Style buildings were built in Boulder. The Bandshell is one of the best-preserved examples of this style, and is significant as representative of this rare type of park architecture. Only one other bandshell, in Pueblo, has been recorded in the state to date. Saco Reink DeBoer, a proponent of the early 20th century City Beautiful Movement, recommended the site and designed an elegant and functional setting for the Bandshell, as the whole site was designed to channel flood waters back into Boulder Creek. The Bandshell's integrity, design and setting makes it an important representative of park outdoor entertainment facilities of the early 20th century.¹³

8 Anuta, "Glen Huntington Band Shell," 3.

9 Front Range Associates, *Boulder Bandshell Historical Study* (Boulder, CO: City of Boulder Department of Community Design, Planning, and Development, 1995), 5.

10 Ibid., 10.

11 "Central Park Aerial, 1949," (Denver, CO: Colorado Aerial Photography Service).

12 Front Range Associates, *Boulder Bandshell*, 12.

13 Anuta, "Glen Huntington Band Shell," 3.

Development of the Theme or Area of Significance

The introduction of the Bandshell to Central Park was part of a national trend of constructing outdoor civic spaces for music and entertainment during the New Deal era. Bandstands and bandshells were built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) across the nation, providing new civic spaces for local communities. During the New Deal era, the WPA installed 228 bandstands and bandshells across the country. In addition to these, local governments and civic groups funded their own bandstands and bandshells, and the number of independently constructed bandstands and bandshells is unknown.¹⁴ Glen Huntington Bandshell is an example of an independently commissioned Bandshell gifted to the City of Boulder by the Boulder Lions Club.

The Lions Club was likely inspired by the national trend of bandshell construction in parks. The character-defining features of the bandshell are reminiscent of other prominent semi-circular concentric arched bandshells built during this time.¹⁵ When the Bandshell was proposed, it was noted that the plans for the bandshell were similar to Grant Park Bandshell in Chicago, completed in 1931, which was modeled after the Hollywood Bowl in Los Angeles (built in 1922). A 1937 newspaper article noted that the bandshell in Sioux City, Iowa (built in 1935) may have also influenced the design.¹⁶

Associated Property Types

Glen Huntington Bandshell's structural design is consistent with several types of bandshells that grew in popularity across the United States in the 1920s and 1930s. As a widely used performance space, the "American Bandshell" construction has ranged in styles from classical such as the Naumburg Bandshell in Central Park, New York, to modern, such as, the contemporary Pritzker Pavilion by Frank Gehry in downtown Chicago. The overall needs of the structure were consistent for each new bandshell construction – provide a structure that will enhance and project sound from the stage to an audience in an open air environment.

At the same time Glen Huntington Bandshell was built, many bandshell structures, such as the 1922 Hollywood Bowl in California and the 1935 Sioux City Band Shell in Iowa, were designed to include similar iconic tapering concentric arches, utilized as a method of projection with large concrete wing walls. The American Bandshell structures provided a truly functional performance space and experience, while being of specific architectural styles of the period in which they were built. The Glen Huntington Bandshell stands as a rare example of art deco architecture in Boulder and is one of only two Colorado Bandshells from the early to mid-1900s..

Physical Characteristics and Integrity

Glen Huntington Bandshell exemplifies the streamlined, simplified form and character-defining features of the Art Deco Style—semi-elliptical opening at the theater stage, six concentric interior arches, thick buttresses, and elevated stage. The landscape and amphitheater seating retain elements of original topography, circulation, and vegetation including the berm, historic grove, and the orientation of some of the sidewalks. Although a later addition, the fixed rows of seating also qualify as a character-defining feature.

The Bandshell possesses a high degree of integrity and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Bandshell remains in its original location within Central Park. The setting has undergone several changes since DeBoer's initial design was implemented, with the largest alteration being the addition of seating in the late 1940s; however, this modification falls within the site's recommended period of significance and is a character-defining feature of the site. DeBoer proposed an updated sketch plan for Central Park in 1947, which also included a sketch of the Bandshell with seating.¹⁷ The Bandshell retains its original Art Deco design with no major modifications, giving it a high degree of integrity of design and workmanship. Many of the original materials of the Bandshell were replaced during the 1997 rehabilitation, but all were replaced in-kind, allowing the structure to retain its integrity of materials. As a structure within a park setting, the Bandshell remains as an open civic space, available for community events, retaining its association as a public space within Boulder. While still retaining its feeling as a civic space, some of this feeling is diminished by vandalism.

¹⁴ Rachel Carey, *Music in Unconventional Spaces: The Changing Music Scene of the Great Depression America, 1929-1938*, (Harrisonburg, VA: James Madison University/ JMU Scholarly Commons, 2018), 26.

¹⁵ Front Range Associates, *Boulder Bandshell*, 8-9.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 8.

¹⁷ S.R. DeBoer, *Sketch of Proposed Civic Center and War Memorial*, 1947.

Relationship to the National Register Criteria

According to *Boulder Bandshell Historical Study*, Glen Huntington Bandshell is significant under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A and C for its association as civic space within Boulder and representation of Art Deco Style architecture within a park setting. The Bandshell is significant for the role it has played in the social and cultural life of Boulder since 1938. It has been the site of numerous concerts, dances, festivals, and other varieties of community entertainment and social gatherings in its long history.

The Bandshell expresses the cultural values of the City of Boulder and the Boulder Lions Club, and their mutual motivation to develop public parks and civic space throughout the City. The Bandshell is significant for its representation of the Art Deco Style in Boulder; band shell construction and park architecture from the 20th century, and as a representation of workmanship of Glen Huntington and Saco Rienk DeBoer.¹⁸

Statement of Significance

The Bandshell is historically significant for its importance to the “social and cultural life” of Boulder as a performance venue, for its role in the development of Central Park, and “for its association with the Boulder Lions Club and its program of improving Boulder Parks.” The structure is environmentally significant for “its planned and natural site characteristics.” The Bandshell acts as an established prominent visual landmark within an urban park. The Bandshell is “architecturally significant as a rare representative of Art Deco Style in Boulder, as reflected in its streamlined composition, compound arch, and simplified design; as Boulder’s only example of park bandshell construction and one of a few such examples in Colorado; and as representative work of Saco Rienk DeBoer and Glen H. Huntington, noted landscape architect and architect, who are associated with site design and design of the structure.”¹⁹

According to *Boulder Bandshell Historical Study*, the Bandshell is significant under NRHP Criterion A for the role it has played in the social and cultural life of Boulder since 1938, as the site of numerous concerts, dances, festivals, and other varieties of community entertainment and social gatherings in its long history.²⁰ The Bandshell expresses the cultural values of the City of Boulder and the Boulder Lions Club, and commitment to public parks and civic space throughout the City.

According to *Boulder Bandshell Historical Study*, the Bandshell is significant under NRHP Criterion C for its representation of the Art Deco Style in Boulder; as an example of bandshell construction and park architecture from the 20th century; and as a representative work of master designers. The Bandshell’s Art Deco Style is reflected in its streamlined composition, compound arch, and simplified design. Few Art Deco style buildings were erected in Boulder and the Bandshell is one of the best preserved structures. It is one of only two bandshells in Colorado.²¹ The Bandshell’s integrity of design and setting highlight it as an important representative of park outdoor entertainment facilities of the early 20th century.

The Bandshell is a representative work of two Colorado designers, architect Glen H. Huntington and landscape architect, Saco Rienk DeBoer. Huntington was a prominent Boulder architect who designed Boulder County Courthouse and Boulder High School. The design of the Bandshell is based on similar bandshells of the era, that were largely based on the design and success of the Hollywood Bowl. The site is representative of the work of DeBoer, first landscape architect for the City of Denver who served as a consultant for the City of Boulder. DeBoer designed the landscape to reflect the urban form of the city and natural site characteristics.²² As a component of a central urban park, the Bandshell and its surrounding landscape became an established, familiar, and prominent visual landmark, drawing people in with its arched design and its location near major thoroughfares.²³

18 Front Range Associates, *Boulder Bandshell*, 16.

19 Chris Dropinski and Ken Ramsey to the City of Boulder Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, “City Council Agenda Item, September 4, 1995” (Boulder, CO: City of Boulder Parks Planning and Construction, 1995), 3.

20 Front Range Associates, *Boulder Bandshell*, 16.

21 Anuta, “Glen Huntington Band Shell,” 2-3.

22 Front Range Associates, *Boulder Bandshell*, 17-18.

23 Dropinski, “City Council Agenda,” 3.

Recommended Period of Significance

The recommended period of significance for Glen Huntington Bandshell is from 1938 to 1968. The period begins with construction of the Bandshell and ends with the year Central Park was closed due to unsafe sanitary conditions.

Summary of Use

Historic and Current Use

Glen Huntington Bandshell was historically used as the site of a variety of musical concerts, cultural programs, educational presentations, and civic gatherings. "At the dedication of the structure, the Bandshell's role in promoting musical events in Boulder was emphasized. The scope of activities held at the Bandshell broadened over the years to include many forms of outdoor entertainment, although musical programs continued to be the primary use for the structure."²⁴ Glen Huntington Bandshell continues to serve as an outdoor stage and venue for concerts and civic gatherings. Central Park is used for seasonal markets and festivals. Glen Huntington Bandshell continues to serve as a venue for city-sponsored programs and events.

²⁴ Front Range Associates, *Boulder Bandshell*, 10.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of Glen Huntington Bandshell has been assessed to determine if the characteristics that shaped the original construction within its period of significance (1938 to 1968) are present as they were historically. Integrity is evaluated according to seven aspects or qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Glen Huntington Bandshell retains integrity in location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location

The Bandshell remains in its original Central Park location, as it has since its 1938 construction.

Setting

The Bandshell's setting remains similar to the end of the recommended period of significance. The original oval shape of the entire setting is not as legible as it was historically. Alterations to the walks, seating, and vegetation over time has somewhat modified the setting.

Design

The Art Deco style bandshell design and associated site remains. No major modifications have occurred since 1938. Rehabilitations in 1997 stabilized the Bandshell but did not alter its original design or historic character.

Materials

Original materials were either maintained or replaced during the most recent rehabilitation of the Bandshell in 1997. Materials replaced in-kind at that time include asphalt roofing, plywood sheathing, interior wallboard cladding, and wood flooring. The Bandshell's color scheme and paint finish has changed since its original construction. All materials (new and original) remain intact.

Workmanship

Workmanship is consistent with the type of bandshell construction built across the United States in the 1920s to 1930s and reflects the work of Glen Huntington and Saco Rienk DeBoer.

Feeling

The structure is open and creates the potential for community interaction and engagement. Glen Huntington Bandshell retains integrity in feeling.

Association

The Bandshell retains its association and importance with Central Park and the greater Boulder Civic Area, and its associations with Boulder Lions Club.

Construction & Alteration History

Date	Event	Source*
1894 to 1909	Floods occurred during these years in Central Park and Boulder leading to structural, sewage, and beautification efforts. The recurrence of floods influenced the placement of the Bandshell.	Boulder's Floods & Flood Management, 12-23
1903	Boulder City Improvement Association (BCIA) established to develop park lands and encourage city improvements.	5-Year Update to Historic Preservation Plan, 2019
1906 to 1933	The City of Boulder purchased parcels of land to build Central Park. The park was originally owned by railroad companies and called Railroad Park.	Greenways Master Plan, 2011
1926 to 1928	Saco Rienk DeBoer drafted the first zoning ordinance for the City of Boulder, recommending that the lands along Boulder Creek "be acquired for park purposes along the full length of the creek throughout the city." The city approved the zoning plan in 1928.	Daily Camera Article, 2012
1937	The Boulder Planning and Park Commission received notice that the Major Activity Committee of the Lions Club sought to fund the construction of a Bandshell for public concerts. Saco Rienk DeBoer, Landscape Architect, consulted on the location of the Bandshell. He recommended the area north of the railroad right-of-way with the location of City Hall at the east end.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 5 Landmarks Board Memo, 12
1938	Glen Huntington developed plans for the Art Deco Style Bandshell. Construction of the Bandshell completed in June of 1938 with trees planted around the Bandshell site.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 9
1939	DeBoer developed a landscape plan for the site that included trees to screen the structure. Paths were designed to the structure to prevent people from taking shortcuts through the site. DeBoer's final plan included deciduous and evergreen trees adjacent to the structure.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 10
1947	DeBoer proposed an updated plan for the Bandshell area that included amphitheater style seating.	Saco Rienk DeBoer sketch, 1947
1949 to 1951	Site redesigned to include amphitheater seating, built of concrete bases, wood tops and reinforced with rebar. Concrete sidewalk installed on the south edge of the amphitheater (Figure 1-5).	Aerial Photography, 1949 to 1953
1956	Rectangular concrete piers/electrical bollards added in front of the stage.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 4
1968	Marks the beginning of decline of the Bandshell and site in relation to decline of Central Park.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 13
1970s	Bandshell proposed for relocation.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 13
1980s	General maintenance efforts included replacement of interior cladding, floor repair and replacement (not in full), and painting. Exact year(s) are unknown.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 4
1981 to 1985	Community events again held in the Bandshell, which helped revive it as a civic center.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 13
1982	Trains relocated to Central Park with the assistance of Boulder Model Railroad Club.	City of Boulder Train History, 1
1987	Boulder County Commissioners considered moving Bandshell to Longmont fairgrounds.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 13
1988	Boulder Train Depot Task Force, local officials, business people, and historians recommended removing the Bandshell and relocating the Train Depot to its spot in Central Park.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 13
1991	"Save the Bandshell" campaign painted the Bandshell rainbow colors to raise community awareness in an effort to preserve the Bandshell.	Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 13

* Refer to resources at the end of this section for sources

Date	Event	Source*
1995	The Boulder Bandshell designated a local landmark. The same year it had officially renamed the Glen Huntington Bandshell.	City of Boulder Landmark. L-95-4
1997	Rehabilitation of the Bandshell completed. Rehabilitation and stabilization efforts included replacement of roofing and plywood sheathing, minor repairs to framing and foundations, paint, waterproofing the stage flooring, and removal of cementitious panels due to asbestos.	Structural Review and Boulder Bandshell Historical Study, 4
2003 to 2008	Trains adjacent to the Bandshell relocated off-site.	Landmarks Board Memo, 9
2013 to 2015	City of Boulder prepared the Civic Area Master Plan with recommendations to improve civic spaces between 6th Street and 14th Street bordered by Arapahoe Street and Canyon Boulevard to the north and south. During this public process community support called for improvements to increase activation around the Bandshell and in Central Park.	City of Boulder correspondence
2014	JVA performed feasibility study of the Bandshell. Research conducted to determine if the Bandshell should be relocated, determining that relocating the structure would jeopardize its physical integrity.	JVA Feasibility Study Memo
	The railroad tracks and fence associated with the trains removed from the Park.	Google Earth Aerial Imagery, 2013 - 2014
2015	Friends of the Bandshell successfully nominated the Bandshell for the Colorado Preservation Inc. (CPI)'s Endangered Places List due to urgencies associated with proposed moving of the Bandshell and/or removal of seating through the Civic Area planning process.	City of Boulder correspondence
2019	Sandstone paving added at the southeast corner of the amphitheater.	Google Aerial Photography, 2019
2021	Friends of the Bandshell's letter to the Boulder Landmarks Board requests they consider initiating an amendment to the existing landmark designation boundary to expand the boundary to include all of Block 13.	City of Boulder correspondence
2022	Boulder Landmarks Board recommended amending the designation boundary to include all of Block 13. City Council denied the boundary expansion, alternately of considering the Bandshell and Central Park as part of a potential larger historic district.	City of Boulder correspondence

* Refer to resources at the end of this section for sources



Figure 1-3. Bandshell aerial, 1949 (source: Colorado Aerial Photography Service)

EXISTING CONDITION

Landscape Condition

Summary of Landscape Characteristics

Glen Huntington Bandshell's original setting, features, and spatial relationships remain largely intact. The Bandshell is set on the north edge of Central Park and oriented to the south. The setting is characterized by sloped amphitheater seating—a concrete terrace with fifteen rows of wood and concrete benches—that faces the Bandshell. A landscaped berm and remnants of a sandstone retaining wall remain south of the Bandshell's seating define the southern edge of the amphitheater seating. Mature trees frame the site on its north east sides and screen its edges from the adjacent streets, similar to DeBoer's original plans for site. Two concrete paved sidewalks extend from the northeast and northwest corners of the park towards the Bandshell. These paths terminate at a large level area between the Bandshell and the amphitheater seating that is paved with loose gravel. Numerous small-scale features serve typical park functions including lighting, wayfinding, and trash/recycling.

Topography

Topography of the site consists of the sloped amphitheater, large level area between the Bandshell and the amphitheater, the berm and sloped south lawn. These contribute to the Bandshell and associated site's historic character. The berm mitigates flooding, as it did historically. The original shape of the Bandshell setting is less defined than it was in 1968.

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the Bandshell and associated site remain similar to the end of the period significance. In the 1940s, the spatial organization of the site was altered by Saco Rienk DeBoer's Central Park's design that added amphitheater seating to the Bandshell setting. This inclusion created a defined space for entertainment and performance separate from the south lawn, which remained open for flexible use.

The Bandshell is prominently sited at the north edge of Central Park with the amphitheater seating oriented towards it. A sloped berm gradually transitions into a south lawn creating a visual connection between the spaces. Concrete paved sidewalks at the northern corners connect the perimeter walks to the Bandshell's amphitheater. The overall appearance of the landscape reflects a functional urban park and the original design by Saco Rienk DeBoer.



Figure 1-4. Central Park, May 1938 (prior to completion of the Bandshell) (source: CU Aerial Photographs of Colorado)



Figure 1-5. Glen Huntington Bandshell, post-construction, 1940s (source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)



Figure 1-6. Bandshell, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-7. Glen Huntington Bandshell, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)

Circulation

Circulation at the Bandshell site has been altered to meet the changing needs of the park and the surrounding urban context. During the period of significance, pathways were aligned to access the Bandshell. The two concrete paved sidewalks that extend from the north corners of the site to the Bandshell, and are in a similar alignment to those in place in the 1940s. It is unclear if the original walkways were paved concrete or composed of other materials. Historic aerial images indicate that there were paths at the southern corners of the amphitheater. These walkways were removed when pathways were realigned across the park in the 1960s.

Sandstone paving was installed at the southwest corner of the amphitheater in 2019. A remnant stone path on the berm south of the amphitheater connects the south lawn to the amphitheater seating. It is unknown if the remnant stone path is original to amphitheater or a later addition.

The amphitheater does not currently have a designated accessible route or accessible seating. Concrete paved sidewalks appear to be ADA-compliant in slope for accessible pedestrian access. The slope of the amphitheater is greater than 5% and is not ADA-compliant for accessible access or seating. The large level terrace between the seating and stage is ADA-compliant in slope. The nearest existing ADA-compliant accessible parking space is approximately 525-feet from the Bandshell on 13th Street.²⁵

Structure

Character-defining features of the Bandshell include its original location and role as a focal point within Central Park. Located on the northwest corner of Central Park, the structure is a prominent landmark on Canyon Boulevard. Its placement and prominence within Central Park draws people in from surrounding thoroughfares to the amphitheater and front of the stage. Character-defining features of the amphitheater seating include its sloped concrete terrace with 15 rows, and its three sections. The amphitheater seating is defined on its south edge by the low berm.

Small-Scale Features

Sandstone wall at the edge of the planting bed is a part of the original construction. Contemporary, non-contributing small-scale features across the site support daily park functions and include regulatory signage, trash and recycling bins, and lampposts.

²⁵ ADA refers to the American's with Disabilities Act.

Vegetation

Groupings of mature deciduous and evergreen trees frame the north, east and west sides of the Bandshell site. At the Bandshell, mature trees define the edges of the sloped concrete terrace. A planting bed of low shrubs along the amphitheater berm defines the southern edge. The south lawn remains mostly open aside from the shade trees that frame the amphitheater. Mature trees include Austrian Pine, Douglas Fir, Northern Red Oak, White Oak, English Oak, Shumard Oak, American Elm, Norway Maple, Silver Maple, Honeylocust, Crabapple, Rocky Mountain Juniper, and American Linden trees. Lawn is the prominent groundcover.

Vegetation remains similar to Saco Rienk DeBoer's landscape design. A backdrop of evergreen and deciduous trees surround the Bandshell amphitheater at the north and east edges of Central Park. Groves of trees frame the amphitheater and screen the park from Canyon Boulevard, Broadway, and 13th Street. Photographs from the 1940s and 1950s indicate that the area in front of the Bandshell's stage was planted with evergreen shrubs. It is unknown when these were removed, but plantings appear in aerial photographs as late as 1984.



Figure 1-8. Amphitheater Seating, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-9. Stone Wall, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-10. Landscaped Berm, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-11. Mature grove of trees along Canyon Boulevard, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)

Views and Viewsheds

Prominent views include those towards the Bandshell from the south lawn and frame areas within Central Park. Views from Glen Huntington Bandshell include those towards the Boulder Flatirons from the stage, amphitheater seating, terrace, and south lawn. Views from Broadway and 13th Street to Glen Huntington Bandshell are significant.



Figure 1-12. View to Boulder Flatirons from the amphitheater, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-13. View from Broadway to Glen Huntington Bandshell, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)

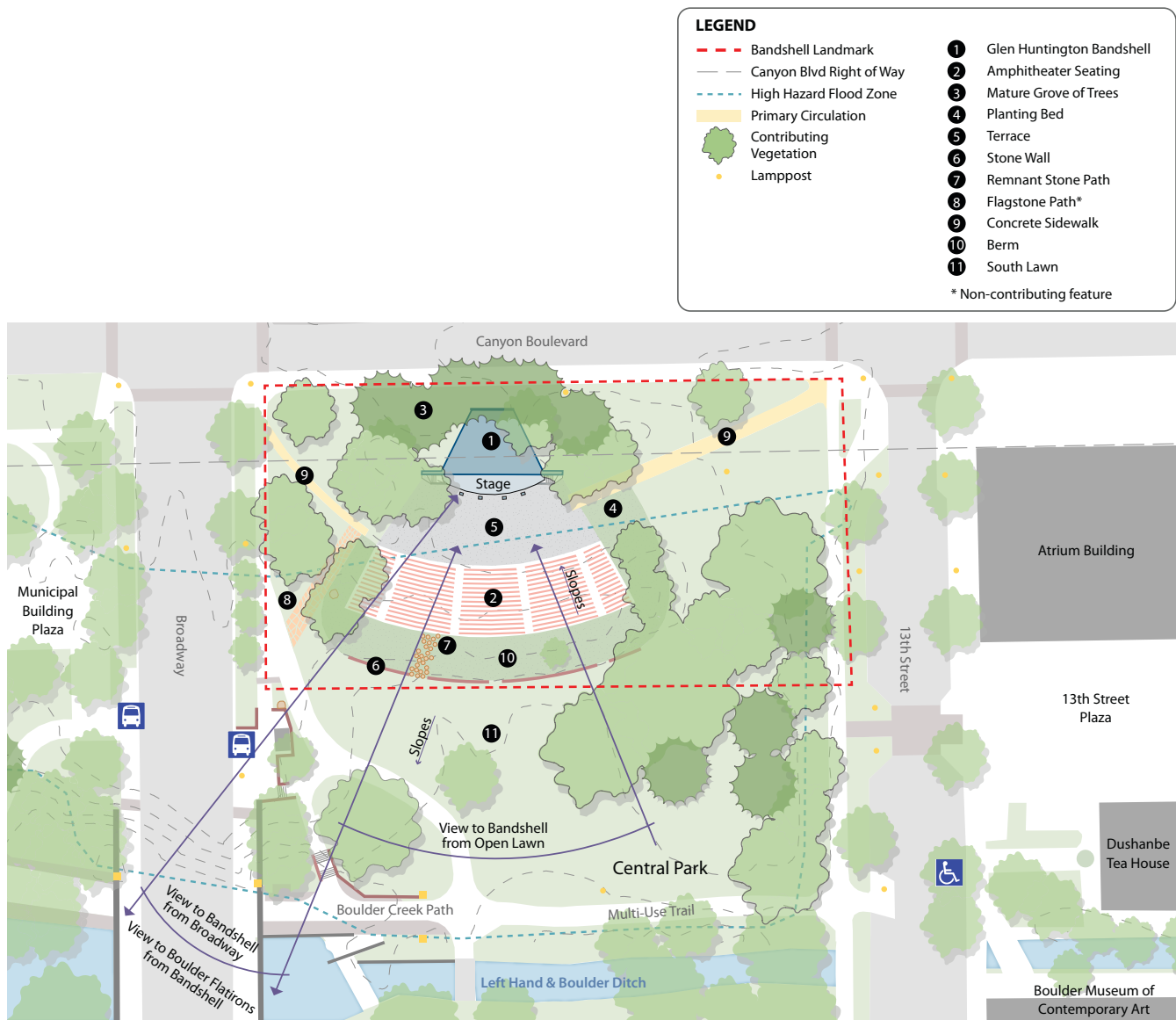


Figure 1-14. Bandshell Existing Condition, 2022 (source: Mundus Bishop)

Architecture Description

The Bandshell's streamlined, simplified form possesses character-defining features of the Art Deco era such as a semi-elliptical opening at the theater stage and six concentric arches that taper towards the rear and allow the roof to slope down towards the ground. The theater is flanked by two thick buttresses that terminate at the bottom of the front facing arch framing the opening. The theater stage is elevated and flanked by steps containing pipe railings and wing walls.

Primary Materials

The Bandshell is set on a raised concrete foundation. The buttresses and stair construction are concrete. A series of four concrete, hollow lighting bollards are positioned in front of the stage. The structure is wood framed with plywood panels and wood siding on the interior. The roofing is rolled asphalt and galvanized metal flashing. The stage flooring is wood (covered with painted plywood sheathing).

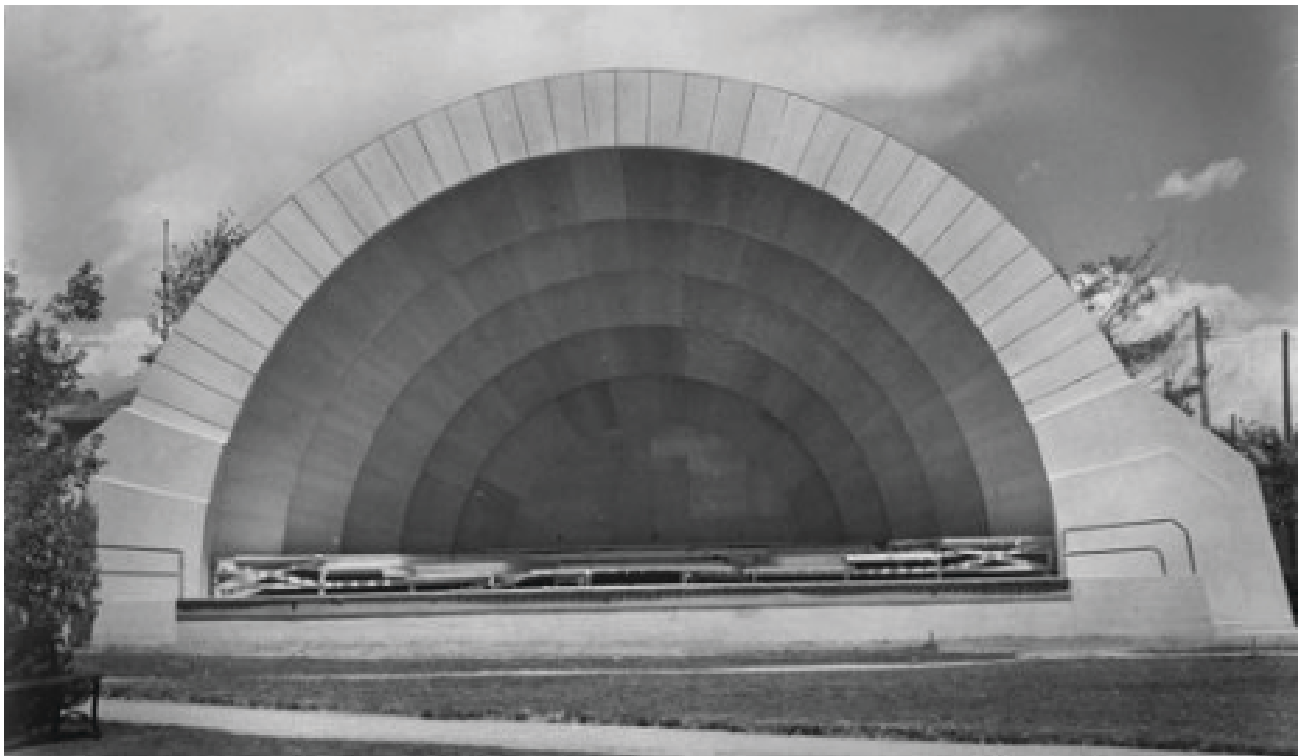


Figure 1-15. Bandshell, post-construction, c. 1938-1946 (source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)

Architectural Condition

Roofing

The lower portions of the asphalt roofing extend to the concrete foundations and appear to have been damaged. The lower portions show signs of blistering and separation from the surface below and are in fair to poor condition. The upper portions of the rolled asphalt roofing appear to be in better condition with minor signs of blistering. On the east end of the roof, one area of the asphalt roofing has been patched with a different material.

Walls and Finishes

Finish Panels: In general the exterior plywood finish panels are in fair condition. The panels have minor weathering and mostly aesthetic damage due to graffiti. At the topmost proscenium arch, the rear-facing plywood appears to have more significant weathering. The exterior rear wall of the Bandshell has plywood panels covered with ivy. Damage to the wood is likely beneath the vines.

Plaster: The plaster is in fair condition. The vertical surfaces contain a variety of cracks across the surface. The angled surfaces along the tops of the plaster coated walls show significant weather damage.

Flooring

The stage flooring appears to be finished with a layer of plywood panels finished in an epoxy paint and is in fair condition.

Stairs

Concrete stairs at both locations appear to be in good condition. The yellow safety nosing paint is in poor condition. The painted steel handrails are in good condition with portions of the painted finish worn off, however, they do not appear to be compliant with current accessibility requirements. There is currently no accessible means to the stage. Both an accessible path and associated features will need to be further studied and considered for future use.

Electrical

The power and lighting bollards do not show any major cracking or damage. The metal cover plates are either missing or in poor condition with rusted and broken hinges. The receptacles do not appear to be functional and include two 2-pronged outlets with no ground wire. The lighting has been removed and the power boxes exposed.

Other

The top of the proscenium arch and the top of the rear wall have galvanized caps covering the top surfaces.



Figure 1-16. Vertical foundation crack on the east facade, 2020 (source: Ratio and JVA)



Figure 1-17. Rolled asphalt roofing. Note the blistering at the lower portion of the roof, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-19. Stage floor, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-21. Wood siding, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-22. Exterior plywood finish panels, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-23. (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-18. Interior view of lighting and power bollards. Note the cracking concrete forms, rusted and broken cover plates, as well as missing components, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-20. Concrete stairs. Note the yellow safety nosing paint condition is poor, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Structural Condition

Foundation

The structure is founded on a perimeter concrete stem wall that encloses a crawlspace and extends above grade by several feet. The exterior face of the concrete stem wall is coated with gray paint. Given the age of the structure it is likely the stem wall bears on a continuous concrete footing (although this is unknown since there are no available original structural drawing and no excavation was included as part of this scope). On the interior of the structure's crawlspace, four tapered concrete pedestals support the floor framing of the stage. At the southern or front end of the structure, two concrete buttresses support the southernmost roof arch.

Overall, the building foundations appear to be in good condition based on the overall system performance. There is one vertical crack in the east foundation wall which is likely a naturally-formed expansion joint. The west foundation wall is covered in ivy, which can be detrimental to the structure over time. Relatively regularly spaced vertical cracks occur in the in foundation wall along the front of the stage that are likely naturally-formed expansion joints. The concrete buttresses on both sides of the largest arch have horizontal cracks at the same height. These are likely cold joints from the original concrete pour during construction. Both the vertical expansion joint cracks and horizontal cracks at the cold joints are not of structural concern. Visible from the crawlspace under the stage, there is a large vertical crack in the 6" thick concrete foundation wall located under the wall at the back of the stage. The crack is located at the center of the stage and is 3/4" wide at the base and 2" wide at the top. Based on photographs taken in 2014 compared to those taken in 2021, the movement does not appear to be active as the crack widths appear to not have changed. This crack is caused by settlement of the east side of the foundation wall. There is no other stark evidence of this movement in the structure above indicating that the redundant wood roof/wall framing is distributing the changes in the load well. Overall, this crack is not of major structural concern. However, it is in the best interest of the resource to monitor the crack and stitch it together to provide continuity at the foundation wall.

Roof Framing

The roof structure contains five equally spaced three-point, glulam wood arches that decrease in size from the front (south) to the back (north) of the Bandshell. The roof framing was not exposed during these site observations; however previous reports describe a hinged connection at the top of each arch and a tie rod within the depth of the stage framing that ties the bottoms of each arch together. Based on photographs from the 1996 renovation of the roof framing, 2x vertical lumber struts support the roof sheathing and 2x horizontal lumber extends between the glulam trusses to brace the structure. The wood arches bear on steel saddles anchored to the concrete foundation wall.



Figure 1-24. Vertical foundation crack on the east side, 2020
(source: Ratio and JVA)



Figure 1-25. Renovation of the Bandshell framing, 1996
(source: City of Boulder)

The framing of the roof structure was not visible during the site observations; however, the roof framing appears in fair structural condition. Although the overall system is performing well structurally with no signs of deflection or failure, the sheathing surrounding the largest southernmost arch showed signs of moisture related deterioration (i.e. peeling and flaking paint, minor warping at the edges of the panels, etc.). This indicates it is likely that moisture has infiltrated the wood roof framing and that the wood framed structure below may have suffered some degree of moisture related deterioration. An investigation performed by JVA in 2014 noted that where the arches are in contact with the steel saddle base plates, they were showing signs of minimal moisture-borne deterioration. It does not appear any action was taken to remedy this, so the condition has likely worsened.

Wall Framing

Visible from the storage area at the north end of the Bandshell, the north wall of the structure is constructed of 2x4 wood studs with a supplemental inset wall constructed of 2x6 wood studs. Outside of the rear/north wall of the Bandshell, the arched roof system acts as both roof and walls (refer to the Roof Framing section above). The stud walls are in good condition. However, there is ivy growing on the wall at the rear of the Bandshell that can harbor moisture against the wood framing elements and encourage decay fungi to flourish.

Floor Framing

The stage floor is sheathed in plywood and covered with a non-slip coating. The floor was reconstructed in 1996 and consists of three bays of (2) 2x12 joists spaced at 16 inches on center that span in the east-west direction. Two north-south dropped steel W8 beam lines supported on the original isolated concrete pedestals divide the framing bays. Along the flared east and west sides of the building, the joists bear on a wood plate atop the foundation wall.

No major issues such as excessive deflection or signs of deterioration were observed on the floor surface or on the framing from a cursory observation from the crawlspace. However, since the Bandshell is an open structure, it is prone to moisture damage. Because of this exposure and areas of failure of the flooring finishes, it is likely that areas of the structural subfloor are deteriorating.

Lateral Force Resisting System (LFRS)

The lateral force resisting system (LFRS) of the Bandshell consists of the roof sheathing and the wood framed roof/walls. The LFRS is in good condition. It has performed well over the lifetime of the structure as evidenced by the lack of displacement or damage from lateral events, and previous analyses of the structure indicate that it has adequate lateral capacity for the lateral loads associated with the site.

Amphitheater Seating

Amphitheater seating faces the Bandshell stage. The amphitheater consists of a concrete slab that slopes toward the stage and rectangular reinforced concrete pedestals that support wood benches. Steel angle clips connect the wood benches to the concrete. Many concrete pedestals have started to spall. In some spall locations, the exposed rebar appears to only have had 1/4-inch cover. Some pedestals have areas of spider-web cracking and areas where the cement binder has weathered, exposing the larger aggregate. The painted wood bench boards show signs of wear including splitting, warping, and crushing at the connection locations.



Figure 1-26. Spalling at pedestal of Amphitheater Seating, 2020 (source: Ratio)

Structural Condition Definitions

This structural condition assessment makes use of terms concerning the condition of building components which are defined as follows:

Good - A structural element, component or system is considered in good condition when it is undamaged, structurally sound or functionally operational, and performing as intended. No specific repairs are required, and only minor or routine maintenance is needed.

Fair - An element, component or system is considered in fair condition when there are signs of wear or deterioration, such as freeze-thaw deterioration, corrosion, or wood decay exceeding expectations based on the age and use of the element, that may be reducing the structural capacity of the member. Replacement or repair of the element may be required.

Poor - An element, component, or system is considered in poor condition when it no longer performs its intended structural purpose. Deterioration or damage reduced the load carrying capacity of the element and simple repairs cannot be justified or are not expected to be effective. The element may show signs of imminent failure. Major repair or replacement will be required.

Note: Condition ratings reported are based upon visual observations only. No material testing or exploratory observations have been made. Further investigation could result in modification to condition ratings.

Table 1-1: Condition Assessment of Architectural Features

Primary Features	Description of Primary Materials	Condition
Foundation	Concrete slab on grade	Good
Roofing	Rolled asphalt	Poor
Walls and Finishes	Plaster, paint, wood panels, and siding	Fair
Flooring	Sheathed plywood with epoxy finish	Good
Stairs	Painted concrete with painted steel handrails	Good
Additional Building Systems		
Mechanical	(HVAC)	n/a
Fire Protection & Suppression		n/a
Irrigation	(Backflow preventer, spray heads, etc.)	Existing (Not Assessed)
Electrical	Lighting (see summary)	Poor
Plumbing		n/a

Table 1-2: Condition Assessment of Structural Features

Primary Features	Description of Primary Materials	Condition
Foundation	Concrete stem walls	Good
Roof Framing	Glulam arches with dimensional lumber rafters	Fair
Wall Framing	Dimensional lumber	Good
Floor Framing	Dimensional lumber	Good
Lateral Force Resisting System	Roof sheathing and wood framed roof/walls	Good
Amphitheater Seating	Concrete pedestals with wood benches	Fair

Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

Table 1-3: Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

Feature	Condition	Contributing/ Non-Contributing
Topography		
Amphitheater	Good	Contributing
Berm	Good	Contributing
Terrace	Good	Contributing
Vegetation		
Mature Tree Grove	Good	Contributing
Understory shrubs (berm)	Good	Non-Contributing
Circulation		
Concrete paved sidewalk (northeast)	Good	Contributing
Concrete paved sidewalk (northwest)	Good	Contributing
Sandstone pavers (southeast)	Good	Non-Contributing
Remnant stone path	Poor	Undetermined
Buildings and Structures		
Glen Huntington Bandshell	Good	Contributing
Amphitheater Seating	Fair	Contributing
Small-Scale Features		
Stone Wall	Poor	Contributing
Views and Viewsheds		
View to Boulder Flatirons from the Stage	Good	Contributing
Views from Broadway to the Bandshell	Good	Contributing
View to the Bandshell from the south lawn and Central Park	Good	Contributing

ADDITIONAL IMAGES



Figure 1-27. Glen Huntington Bandshell Landmark Designation plaque, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-28. Front elevation, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-29. Figure 12: Rear elevation, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-30. Side elevation, 2020 (source: Ratio)



Figure 1-31. Existing benches, 2020 (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-32. Concrete sidewalk at corner of 13th Street and Canyon Boulevard (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-33. Remnant sandstone paving (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-34. View of the Bandshell from southeast corner (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-35. View to Boulder Flatirons from the stage (source: Mundus Bishop)



Figure 1-36. Mature grove of trees adjacent to the Bandshell (source: Mundus Bishop)

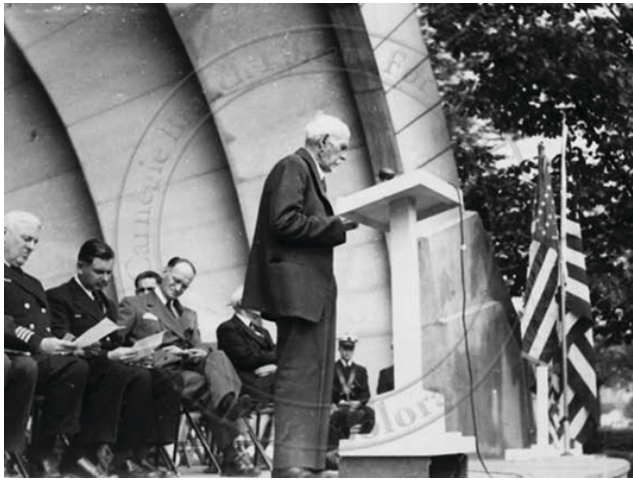


Figure 1-37. Dedication ceremony, 1938
(source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)



Figure 1-38. Installation of seating, Travis Photo Collection:
c. 1950 (source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)



Figure 1-39. Ogallala Sioux Dancers performing, 1956
(source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)



Figure 1-40. Line to visit Santa, 1963
(source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)

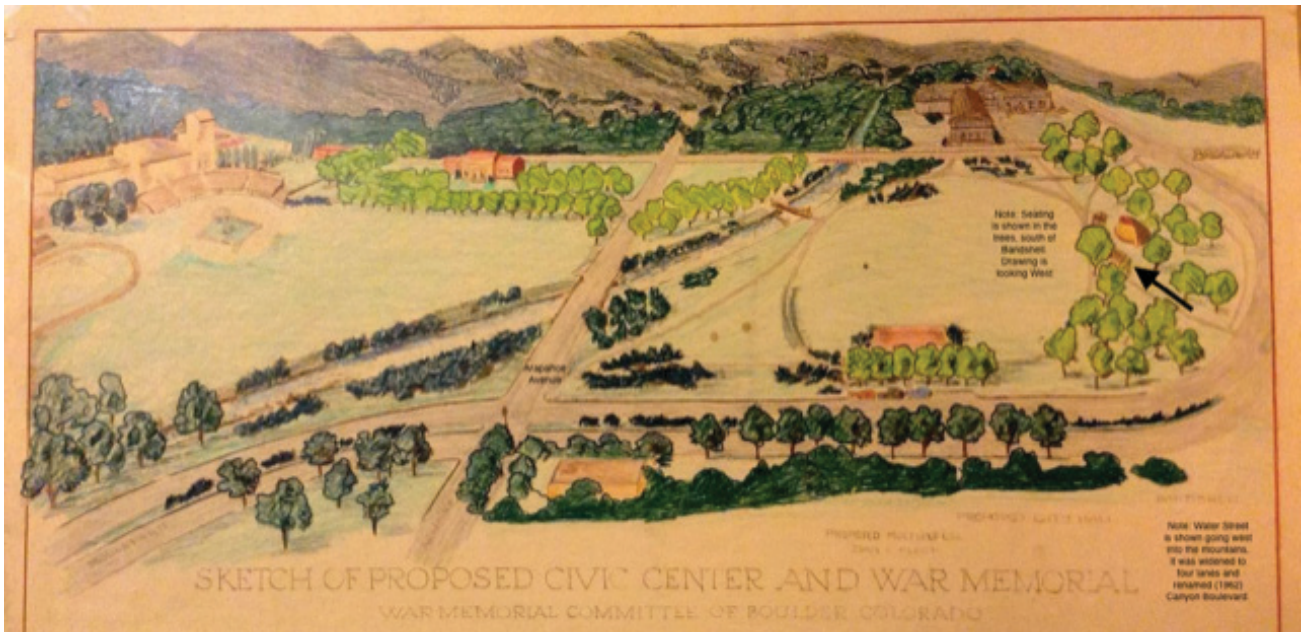


Figure 1-41. Proposed sketch, DeBoer, 1947 (source: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History)

SKETCHES

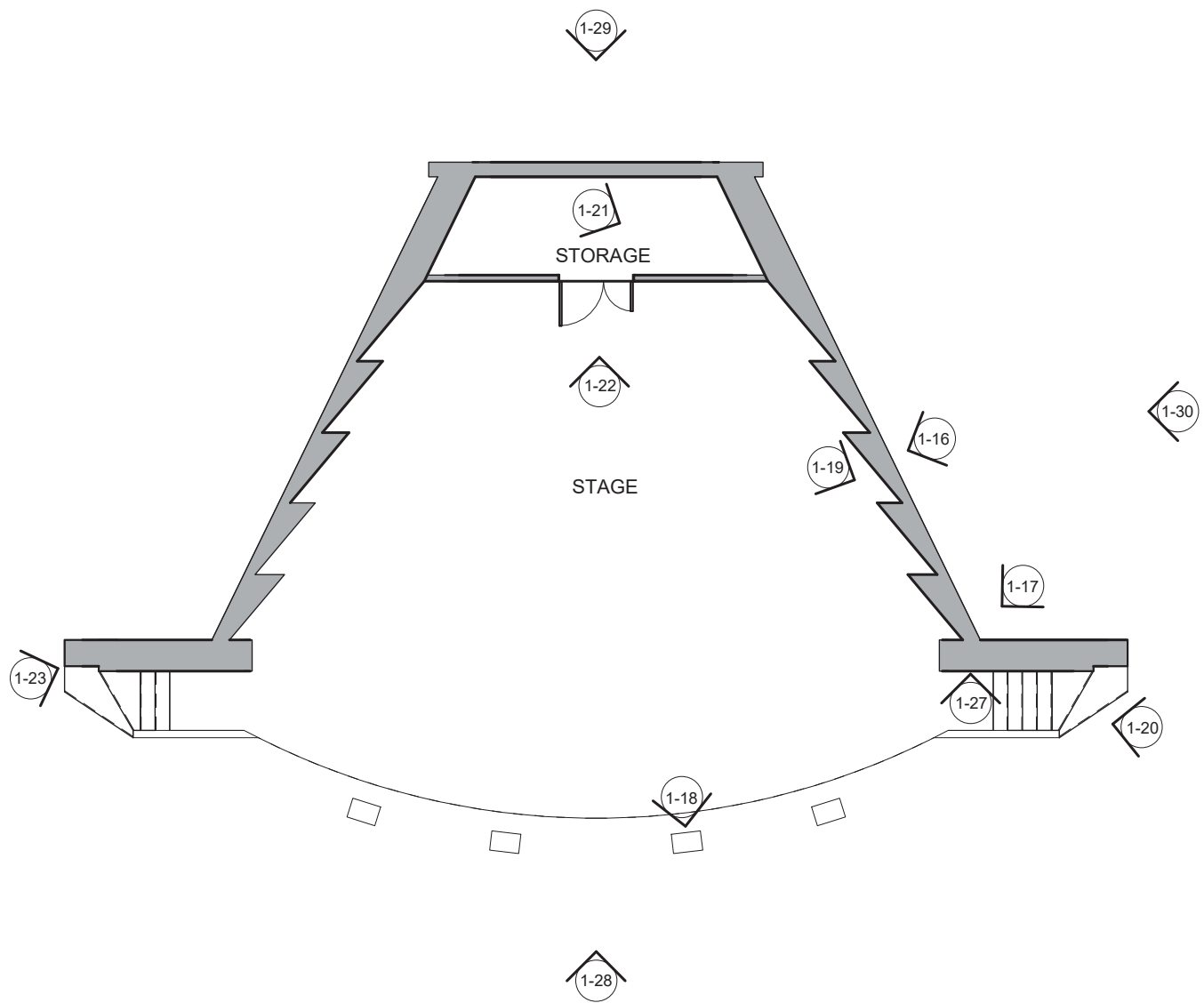
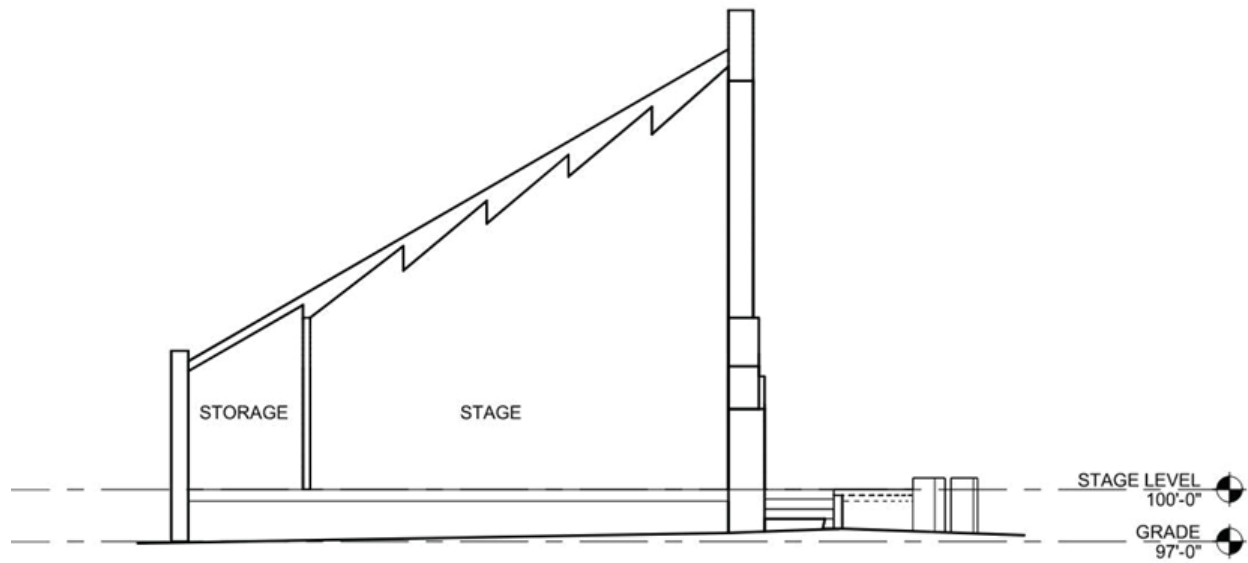
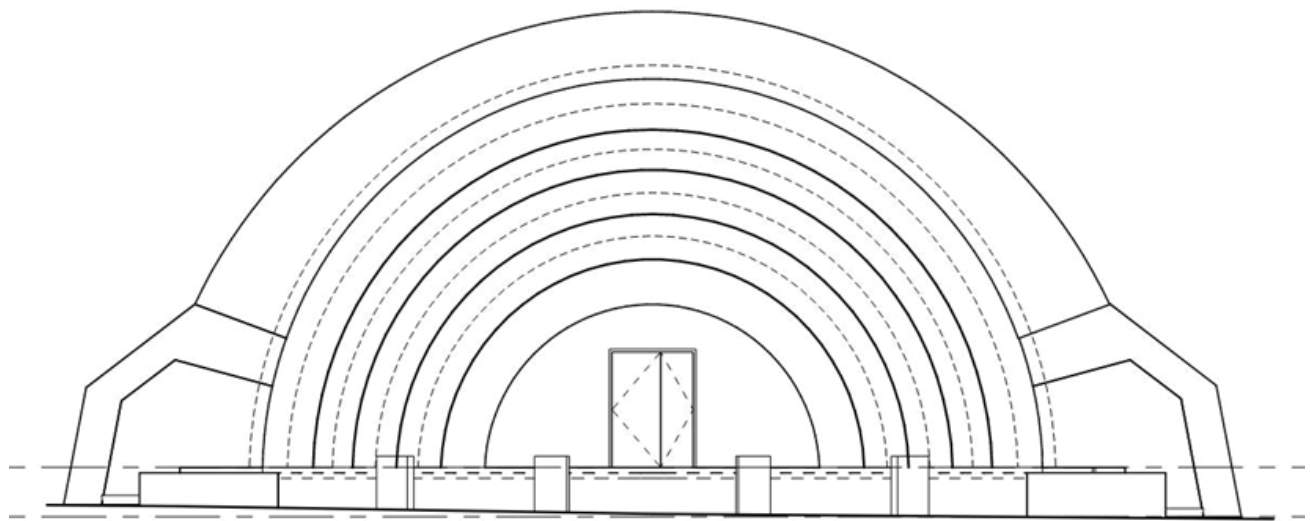


Figure 1-42. Glen Huntington Bandshell Floor Plan, 2020 (source: Ratio)



BUILDING SECTION (NORTH TO SOUTH) NTS

Figure 1-43. Glen Huntington Bandshell Section (North to South), 2020 (source: Ratio)



SOUTH (FRONT) ELEVATION NTS

Figure 1-44. Glen Huntington Bandshell Front Elevation, 2020 (source: Ratio)

TREATMENT

Introduction and Overview

Rehabilitation is the selected treatment approach for Glen Huntington Bandshell and associated site. This approach emphasizes the preservation and repair of Glen Huntington Bandshell and site and allows for the addition of compatible improvements.

This section outlines treatment guidance to inform current and future planning and design for the Glen Huntington Bandshell based upon a rehabilitation approach. This treatment guidance provides actions and recommendations to guide the holistic preservation and rehabilitation of Glen Huntington Bandshell, amphitheater, and cultural landscape to ensure its future as an integrated site.

This treatment guidance is based upon review of historic documentation, assessment of condition and integrity, and in support of current and planned futures uses. This section provides actions to protect significant cultural resources, and repair features, and contributing features and setting. Treatment recommendations identify where repair is needed to reveal historic features, retain character, and maintain integrity. Work planned for Glen Huntington Bandshell shall be guided by The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and accomplished by using accepted preservation methods detailed by the National Park Service and Chapter 9-11 (Historic Preservation) of the Boulder Revised Municipal Code.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, or additions if those portions or features that convey its historic, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. Rehabilitation allows for new additions to be integrated within the study area in a manner that preserves established patterns and features. Additional actions include those that preserve, repair, and retain contributing features and qualities that contribute to the historic character.

Guiding Principles

Glen Huntington Bandshell and site serves as an outdoor venue and gathering space for performances and community use in Boulder's civic center. The architecturally and historically significant bandshell structure is characterized by its sloped amphitheater with a level gravel area in front of the stage and large open lawn to the south. A landscaped berm and remnant stone retaining wall define the south edge of the amphitheater. A mature grove of shade trees frames the site on its north and east edges. Original circulation includes two sidewalks extending from the northwest and northeast corners, providing access to the Bandshell's amphitheater seating. Central Park's concrete sidewalks act as thoroughfares, providing connections to the civic district and downtown.

Guiding Principles

- Preserve Glen Huntington Bandshell and site's historic form and configuration.
- Preserve, protect, and repair Glen Huntington Bandshell and site's contributing features and those characteristics that contribute to its historic character including the Bandshell and amphitheater, seating, spatial organization, topography, pedestrian circulation, small scale features, and views and viewsheds.
- Maintain and enhance the variety of recreational and gathering uses and experiences offered at the Glen Huntington Bandshell and associated site.

Treatment Guidance

Treatment guidance provides recommendations for the preservation and repair of Glen Huntington Bandshell. This guidance should be followed when undertaking design and planning for Glen Huntington Bandshell or when proposing modifications to contributing features and to qualities that contribute to Glen Huntington Bandshell's historic character, including proposals for new development within the landmark boundary. Treatment guidance is presented according to seven landscape characteristics - topography, spatial organization, views, circulation, structures, small scale features and vegetation. Treatment guidance also covers proposals for new development within the landmark boundary.

Topography, Spatial Organization and Views

Topography features include the sloped amphitheater, berm, large level area between the Bandshell and amphitheater, and the sloped south lawn. Bandshell is sited at the north edge of the site with amphitheater seating oriented towards it. The amphitheater's berm gradually transitions into the south lawn creating a visual connection between the spaces. The south lawn gradually extends towards the Boulder Creek Path and the ditch. Prominent views on site include the view towards Bandshell from the south lawn and other areas within Central Park; views towards the Boulder Flatirons from the stage, paved gravel area, and south lawn; views from adjacent streets including Broadway Street and 13th Street.

- Preserve contributing topography including the landscape berm and sloped amphitheater.
 - Repair the existing stone retaining wall and berm to define the southern edge of the amphitheater.
 - Consider extending the retaining wall with compatible materials to further delineate the southern edge.
- Consider removing the non-contributing gravel paving between the Bandshell and amphitheater in favor of lawn or concrete paving.
- Preserve views to the Boulder Flatirons from the site and the Bandshell and preserve views to the Bandshell and amphitheater from within Central Park and from Broadway Street and 13th Street.
- Ensure new additions or modifications to existing features and vegetation respect, and do not interfere or diminish Glen Huntington Bandshell and site's composition or views. Design new vegetation, structures, and other features in respect to established patterns and relationships to ensure Glen Huntington Bandshell's composition is preserved.

Circulation

Circulation includes diagonal sidewalks that extend from the northern corners of the site to the Bandshell's amphitheater, sidewalks along the perimeter of Central Park, a flagstone path, a remnant stone path, and a curvilinear sidewalk. The diagonal sidewalks at the northeast and northwest corners are contributing features.

- Protect Glen Huntington Bandshell and site's original circulation patterns. Repair and replace sidewalks to be ADA accessible in width, slope, and surfacing and historically appropriate.
- Allow removal of non-contributing and non-compliant circulation features such as the flagstone path southwest of the amphitheater.
- Provide ADA access to the Bandshell stage in a way that respects the historic character and preserves contributing vegetation.
- Conduct further research on the Bandshell to determine if the sandstone path along the berm is contributing.

Structures

Contributing structures include the Glen Huntington Bandshell and amphitheater seating.

- Protect and preserve contributing structures - Bandshell and amphitheater seating - in their original locations.
- Preserve and repair extant structural features in-place including the foundations & framing.
 - Foundations and Wall Framing - Remove vegetation on and directly adjacent to the building; Stitch crack in interior foundation with helibars. Fill crack with grout. Rout & seal minor cracks with a compatible epoxy.
 - Roof Framing - Remove and replace deteriorated framing or sheathing in-kind; Create weep holes in the steel saddle base plates at the bases of the roof arches to allow any water to drain. If small areas of deterioration are found in the wood arches, remove the deteriorated material and fill with epoxy. If the deterioration is widespread, remove the deteriorated material and replace in-kind.
 - Floor Framing - Since the flooring will be removed (per architectural recommendations) and it is glued to the subfloor, remove the subfloor and replace with marine-grade plywood sheathing.
 - Seating - At concrete pedestals, remove spalled concrete, remove any rust from reinforcing with wire brush and coat with a low VOC galvanizing paint, and patch with repair mortar; replace deteriorated wood benches in-kind.
- Repair and refinish extant architectural features to match in-kind including the existing plaster, wood plank siding, epoxy stage flooring, and painted surfaces.
 - Consider conducting a paint analysis to inform original color schemes to use when repainting architectural features of the bandshell and amphitheater.
- Replace plywood panels in-kind and finish with paint to match original color scheme. Then apply a marine grade varnish.
- Rewire bollards for power and provide compatible metal cover plates.
- Provide architectural and security lighting at the Bandshell and amphitheater.
 - Design lighting to illuminate specific architectural features, ensuring the lighting compliments and does not detract from the building or site.
 - Design lighting to be unobtrusive and minimize attachment of ancillary lighting equipment to historic materials.
 - Provide appropriate lighting levels for safety and security.
- Any new structures to accommodate programming, use and health and safety within Glen Huntington Bandshell's site would be reviewed by the Boulder Landmarks Board in accordance with Chapter 9-11 (Historic Preservation) of the Boulder Revised Municipal Code, and the General Guidelines for Historic Districts and Individual Landmarks.
- Consider reusing existing sites where non-contributing structures are located, and as improvements, prior to installations in new locations.
 - Such new structures could include, but are not limited to accessible restrooms, a green room, and storage structure.
- Allow new objects such as public art, where appropriate, ensuring that they do not detract from the overall character of the Glen Huntington Bandshell and site.

Vegetation

Vegetation includes groves of mature deciduous and evergreen trees. At the amphitheater, mature trees define the edges of the sloped concrete terrace. A planting bed of low shrubs along the amphitheater berm defines the southern edge. Mown grass surrounds the amphitheater and is at the south lawn.

- Protect contributing tree patterns including the groves and mature vegetation.
- Replace missing or damaged trees and patterns of trees with in-kind plantings similar to the original in species, form, and texture.
- Routinely maintain all vegetation growth within close proximity of the Bandshell.
- Remove ivy on exterior rear wall.

Small Scale Features

Small scale features include the low Stone Wall, Art Deco style lampposts, and engraved boulders. The Art Deco style lampposts and engraved boulders were added after the period of significance.

- Any new small scale features to accommodate programming, use and health and safety within Glen Huntington Bandshell's site would be reviewed by the Boulder Landmarks Board in accordance with Chapter 9-11 (Historic Preservation) of the Boulder Revised Municipal Code, and the General Guidelines for Historic Districts and Individual Landmarks.

Top Priorities

The following actions to improve or repair physical features or landscape characteristics are the top recommended priorities. These actions meet the following criteria: impact for safety / stabilization; threat of loss of integrity; poor condition; potential impact due to enhancement; critical path / adjacency to other planned work; or relevancy to other current plans.

- 1- Conduct repairs for the safety and stabilization of Glen Huntington Bandshell and site.
 - Provide rehabilitation of the roof and floor including the structural framing and finish materials.
 - Improve lighting and security surveillance for safety and program efficiency.
 - Rewire bollards for lighting and power.
- 2 - Conduct repairs to improve the condition of Glen Huntington Bandshell and site.
 - Stitch crack in foundation wall under stage.
 - Repair and replace amphitheater seating using in-kind materials. Repair concrete pedestals and replace the seating boards.
 - Repair the diagonal sidewalks to provide ADA-compliant pedestrian routes using historically appropriate materials.
- 3 - Conduct repairs to maintain the site's historic and architectural integrity.
 - Repair the sandstone retaining wall.

RESOURCES

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