

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

NOV 12 2010

JAN 13 2011

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name

Grandview Park Music Pavilion

other names/site number **Sioux City Bandshell**

2. Location

street & number **No street address-sits to the east of McDonald Street-entrance**
in 2600 block of McDonald Street not for publication **N/A**
city or town **Sioux City** vicinity **N/A**
state **Iowa** code **IA** county **Woodbury** code **193**
zip code **51104**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara A. Mitchell **DSHP**

Signature of certifying official

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

January 11, 2011
Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

for

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_____ private

☒ public-local

_____ public-State

_____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_____ building(s)

_____ district

_____ site

☒ structure

_____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ buildings

 2 sites

 1 structures

 2 objects

 5 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **N/A**

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Recreation and culture**

Sub: **Music Facility**

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Recreation and culture**

Sub: **Music facility**

=====

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Modern movement**

Sub: **Moderne**

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation **Concrete**

roof **Concrete**

walls **Concrete**

other _____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
___ B removed from its original location.
___ C a birthplace or a grave.
___ D a cemetery.
___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
___ F a commemorative property.
___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance **1935**

Significant Dates **1935**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder **Kamphoefner, Henry Leveke**
White, Kingsley B.
Elarth, Herschel

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property is 6.1 acres.

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>712812</u>	<u>4710380</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title **Jim Jung, Chair**

organization **Sioux City Historic Preservation Comm.** Date **January, 2007**

street & number **2222 Jackson Street** telephone **712-255-4150**

city or town **Sioux City** state **IA** zip code **51104**

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **City of Sioux City**
street & number **405 6th Street** telephone **712-279-6364**
city or town **Sioux City** state **IA** zip code **51101**

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 26 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 26 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1640 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20540.

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Narrative Description Site (Contributing)

The Sioux City, Iowa bandshell, constructed in 1935, is an example of the moderne movement of architecture. It is located in the 32-acre Grandview Park which was opened in 1908. The park is situated in the north central section of Sioux City and is bounded by 24th Street on the south, Douglas Street on the east, Stone Park Boulevard on the north and McDonald Street on the west. It is in the heart of the older, but well kept residential portion of the city. The topography is rolling with grades up to 15%. The park is higher than the surrounding area with a centrally-located high ridge that forms the natural amphitheater, and this together with the design of the bandshell creates great projection of sound. The bandshell and its boundary used to be called the Music Pavilion, but that name has been lost to time. The bandshell faces southeast and is located in the southwest corner of the park. The Bandshell sits in a natural depression in the surrounding hills which forms a natural amphitheater. This depression is not visible on the two maps. The boundary of the amphitheater is formed by the inside curbing of roads that border the peak of the hills surrounding the bandshell. McDonald Street forms the northwest border.

Bandshell (Contributing)

The bandshell is a structure that was poured in place as a single unit, according to a May 26, 1935 Sioux City Journal article. When constructed, it was known as one of the most remarkable monolithic concrete structures in the United States. The monumental project required 600 tons of gravel, 4250 bags of cement and 52 tons of reinforcing steel.

The entire structure measures 101 feet across the front, and 66 feet deep, and presents itself as a vertically created semicircle of smooth white concrete. The great arch is 50 feet high from the ground and 40 feet high from the podium (stage) and is concrete cast with three hollow spaces running through it, which reduces the weight by 60%. At the crown, the arch is 11 feet 8 inches wide and at the base 15 feet 8 inches wide. The thickness of the arch is the same from top to bottom. Dropping four feet in front of the dome, the arch gives airiness, but does not lose massiveness. The cove formed by the junction of the arch and cone conceals 87 lights. The bands along the front of the arch represent the sound of music coming from the structure.

The truncated right circular half-cone is partially sunk into the base and is set at a 50° angle to the ground. It can be compared to a stereo speaker in appearance and has been called a tone shell. The cone is 50 feet deep and the pitch is adjusted to the hillside of the park for optimum sound. It sits on an irregularly shaped platform and acts as a covering for performers as well as a collector of sound. The platform on which the back of the cone rests extends to the rear and forms a structure of poured concrete containing dressing rooms, restrooms and storage areas. Entrance to this area is by an arched doorway at the back of the cone and a door at the northeast side of the bandshell which is at grade. At the back of the building are 2 bathroom doors at grade. Windows are of glass block.

The stage is 50 feet wide, 25 feet deep and is flanked by large drums or podiums 12 feet across that provide space for flagpoles and displays. These drums were placed in order to give base to the arch and hold in the thrust. A wavy design (fluted bands) across the front of the drums and stage were placed to give rhythm to the base. The stage can accommodate 100 musicians with instruments and a chorus of 300. The floor of the stage features shallow risers of concrete which create a stepped effect, lowest at the center and ascending at each side to the level from which rises the shell. On either side of the podium are staircases which lead to the ground level and are used for processions to access the stage. Page 12 shows general floor plan.

When the wooden forms were removed from the outside, the entire surface was roughened with small pneumatic hammers and then washed clean to receive a stucco finish that was applied in two coats.

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Two symbolic figures, "The Tragic Muse" and "The Pastoral Muse" on the face of the drums were designed by Herschel Elarth. The figure on the right is a faun symbolizing pastoral music. It depicts a person having the body of a man and the feet of a deer playing a lute. The figure on the left depicts a woman playing a lute and is a reproduction of the tragic muse, symbolizing the tragic music of the Wagnerian type. Each weighs 1200 pounds and is 4 feet 4 inches high and 3 feet 10 inches wide. The figures are in bold relief in order to be seen from a distance. The plaques were a project of the Public Works of Art project.

Herschel Elarth was a young Iowa sculptor whom Henry Kamphoefner chose to design the plaques. They are contributing to the structure. The artist created the clay molds in his Iowa City, Iowa studio and had them cast in cement in Sioux City by the Sioux City Cast Stone Company, which was a concrete art firm. Herschel Gustave Anderson Elarth was born in 1907 in Omaha, Nebraska. He studied at the University of Illinois, in Paris with Madelaine Aublet at Ecole des Beaux-Arts. In 1931 he won the Paris prize for an architectural rendering. He was a Professor of Architecture at the University of Oklahoma and then moved to Los Angeles. Next, he became a Professor of Architecture at Virginia Tech and died in Virginia in 1988. One of his most noted accomplishments was acting as the design architect for the Omaha, Nebraska Joslyn Art Museum. He transformed the design plans from a traditional Beaux Arts classical building to a "modern" style.

At the front center of the stage are three water jets that spray into a reflective pool. In addition there are two bronze plaques on the front of the building. One is on the right side by the stairway and commemorates the dedication of the bandshell. The other is over the water jets and was dedicated in 1979 to Leo Kucinski, Municipal Band Laureate.

Interior

The tapered building to the back of the cone was constructed to contain dressing rooms, a conductor's room, a library, a property room and restrooms. The entire structure of the bandshell is 101 feet across the front and 66 feet deep.

Alterations

In the 1970s and the 1980s there were cosmetic repairs to the bandshell. The benches in front of the bandshell are noncontributing because they are metal and plastic replacements for the original wood and cement ones. At some point, the reflective pool was filled with soil and the fountain jets ceased to function. In 2008, the fountain and reflective pool were restored and now function again.

The bandshell maintains the highest degree of all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Indeed, if the architect were to visit today, he would recognize it in its original state. The park setting remains as it was when the bandshell was constructed. The design, materials and workmanship all relate to a building that resembles the statement the architect was trying to make. The bandshell gives the feeling that it is for, and about, music. Today, it is used for a summer music festival and several band concerts given by the Sioux City Municipal Band which evolved from the Monahan Post Band.

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Rose Garden (Contributing)

The Rose garden faces northwest or behind the cone of the bandshell. The idea for the garden was conceived in 1936 with the formation of the Rose Garden Association. This group no longer exists. They hired local landscape architect Newell F Guernsey to draw the plans, see section 10, page 15. He was a widely known planner and landscape architect from Sioux City. He specialized in comprehensive planning and landscape architecture and was a graduate of Iowa State University.

Planting began in the Spring of 1937 and by 1940, there were over 5,000 roses with over 150 different varieties. In 2001 the city of Sioux City approved a major plan to renovate the garden.

From an aerial view, section 10, page 14, the current design resembles the 1937 plans.

The arbor composed of cement pillars and a wooden upper structure, is located at the northwest corner of the rose garden. The arbor is a modern version of the original all wood structure. It is noncontributing. The fountain is located in front of the arbor, is made of cast cement and is new and is noncontributing.

Benches (Noncontributing)

The original concrete and wood benches have been replaced with metal and plastic ones.

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Significance Summary

The Sioux City bandshell stands as a monument to music, to a local architect who became nationally known and finally, to a great era when the United States was uniting to free itself from the Great Depression.

The Sioux City bandshell is significant locally under Criterion A in the area of social history for its association with two significant New Deal programs (CWA and FERA) which provided the majority of its funding. Many local, state and national events and individuals led to its construction, even though the Great Depression was raging. Without the chain of events that occurred, the current bandshell may not have been constructed.

Futhermore, the bandshell is significant locally under Criterion C because of its close association with architect Henry Kamphoefner who was known nationally in his role as Dean of the School of Design at North Carolina State University for 25 years. In addition, it represents a distinctive style. In his own words, when asked "What is the style of the bandshell?" he replied "I have preferred to feel that it is a thing of philosophical meaning, a breaking away from stifling traditional influence as well as being a style that is modern." The Bandshell is one of the best examples of his early work. A similar structure in the state is located in Fort Dodge, Iowa and was also designed by Kamphoefner. This bandshell was constructed using the same materials and methods, but is smaller than the Sioux City bandshell. The Great Arch is wider at the base than is the one at Sioux City. In addition, the Fort Dodge bandshell was completed in 1938. In addition the bandshell in Sioux Center, Iowa's, Central Park designed by him was dedicated June 9, 1937.

Discussion of Significance

The whole chain of events that contributed to the success of the bandshell project started on July 30, 1908 when Grandview Park was dedicated. At that time, the park consisted of 27 acres. Later, land was added to make the current size of the park 32 acres. The name of the park was derived from the land's grand view of the surrounding area.

Over the years, as the size of audiences at band concerts performed in the park grew, the necessity for better accommodations became apparent. Thousands would gather in the natural amphitheater, standing or sitting on the ground and much of the music was lost to the open air. Originally, a wooden structure was used for performances.

Due to the support of citizens, public officials and the efforts of a local band, the idea of a new venue for music began to take form in 1930. The Monahan Post Band, organized in 1921, under the local American Legion Post, always had an interest in performing music in Grandview Park. At one time, the band toured Europe and America, winning many awards. For six years it held the title of Official Band of the American Legion. The band later became the Sioux City Municipal Band and still plays summer concerts in the park.

Orginal plans for a large music shell called for a square, old-fashioned structure. The City Parks Department was willing to assist but the depression left no public funds available. Friends of the band agreed to guarantee a construction loan and construction began. However, neighbors who thought the plan was unworthy of the park halted construction. The band then went to work to find a suitable design as well as raise more funds.

In July 1933, plans for a large music shell were obtained, a new scheme for financing was developed and the band assumed a loan. Further progress was made when two events occured. In 1933, President Roosevelt created the New Deal Program and within that program was the Civil Works Administration (CWA). The CWA was created to give jobs to millions of unemployed due to the Great Depression. The people employed in these jobs mainly improved and constructed buildings and bridges.

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Next, two more fortunate events occurred. A drawing of a music shell by Henry L. Kamphoefner received mention in the first preliminary trial for the 1933 Paris Prize given by the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. The subject of the competition was a monumental band stand. As noted in an article from *Pencil Points*, 1935 by John E. Lerch, "Seldom if ever have projects entered in the various competitions of the Society of Beaux-Arts architects materialized." The next event was the appointment of Leo Hintgen, former City engineer, to the position of District Engineer for the CWA with offices in Des Moines. The architectural plan in progress was abandoned and Kamphoefner's was chosen. At this time, the architect, the city building contractor and the district engineer prepared an application for a CWA project. In the meantime, the manager of the Monahan Post Band visited Des Moines twice in order to discuss the project with state officials. On February 26, 1934 the project was approved. Support of the project was shown by President Roosevelt when he expressed his deep appreciation of the very fine public spirit and vision manifested by those who were creating this valuable social and recreational asset. The band pavilion became CWA Project 217. Ground was broken March 5, 1934 and work started. Paul Cook, City Engineer and L. Jay Elliot, General Superintendent of Construction for Sioux City CWA Projects were site supervisors. K.B. White, president of K.B. White Construction Company in Sioux City, was Superintendent of Construction.

Interesting to note, Harry Hopkins, who was to play a large role with President Roosevelt at this time, was born in Sioux City, Iowa August 17, 1890. Shortly after he was born, the family moved to Council Bluffs. In 1931 he was named Executive Director of The Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and due to his success, he was appointed Administrator of the agency by Roosevelt. At this same time, he struck up a great friendship with Eleanor Roosevelt. In March 1933, the President summoned him to Washington D.C. to assume the role of Federal Relief Administrator. He supervised the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. He became one of President Roosevelt's closest advisors.

The CWA program had three goals: adequacy of relief measures, provide work for the employable, and diversification of relief programs. The bandshell project was chosen as a CWA project and employed 440 Sioux City men. In one year the CWA project spent over one billion dollars nationally and critics believed it was a vast, unwieldy, expensive system of federal work relief. The whole program was abandoned in one year.

A delay in construction occurred with the cessation of CWA and the reorganization under the Federal Emergency Relief Program. It was designed to last for two years, as nobody knew that the Depression would continue beyond that. The entire project called for \$51,236, \$47,436 from federal relief funds and \$3,800 from city funds. Since the Depression did continue, the FERA program was replaced with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) May 6, 1935. The last cement was poured October 17, 1935. The construction of the pavilion provided 51,391 hours of employment for men on relief rolls and skilled experts. No WPA plans are available.

Many public works projects were funded in Woodbury County during the Great Depression. It appears that the county received a very fair share of funding. The Bandshell was one of the many projects. An October 26, 1934 Sioux City Journal article states "Historical records sealed into new Bandshell here at ceremony in Grandview Friday afternoon". Representatives from the 18 groups who supported the project were present and included the Women's Club, Sioux City Society of Fine Arts, Parent Teacher Council, Little Theater, Daughters of the American Revolution, Association of Retailers, Trades and Labor Assembly, Quota Club, Kiwanis Club, Junior League, Greater Sioux City Committee, City Ministerial Society, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Executive Board, Morningside College, City Planning Commission, Rotary Club, Lions Club, and Boy Scouts of America. Records dealing with the project were placed in a box and sealed within a coping stone in the structure's parapet.

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The bandshell has received many recognitions from around the country:

- September 1935 featured in "*American Architect*" magazine
- August 1935 featured in "*Architectural Concrete*" a magazine published by the Portland Cement Association
- 1935 included in an exhibit of the American Institute of Architects Union that traveled throughout the U.S. and Europe
- Royal Institute of British Architects honored the Bandshell as an outstanding American building, post WW I
- Iowa AIA - 2004 list, "The Fifty Most Significant Buildings of the 20th Century"

Henry Kamphoefner

Born May 5, 1907 in Des Moines, Iowa, Henry was the son of Reverend Charles N. Kamphoefner, a Methodist minister, and Amelia Mary Leveke Kamphoefner. Education was important to the family and Charles held three academic degrees and was a Superintendent of Schools before he entered the ministry. Henry's early childhood was spent in small Iowa towns. When he was in sixth grade, the family moved to Sioux City.

His introduction to architecture came in the seventh grade when he took a course in architectural drafting. This exposure sparked an interest in an architectural career. In addition, a local architect further developed his interest by hiring him to work as an office boy and tracer-draftsman. This architect was a graduate of the University of Illinois and later urged him to apply to the school of architecture. There he graduated from Sioux City Central High School and at his father's urging, he attended Morningside College for one year (1926). He entered the school of architecture at the University of Illinois and graduated in 1930 with a B.S. in architecture. While at the university, his instructors schooled him in the Beaux-Arts style which placed emphasis on classical models and the architectural renderings that were highly used in the past. He felt stifled with these old ways and later he criticized the training, saying that the school was a "medal mill" where the faculty and students were preoccupied with winning competitions.

In 1930, he traveled to Europe and studied many buildings. From 1930-1931 he attended Columbia University and received a Master's Degree in architecture. There he received his introduction to Modernism. He then went on to receive a Certificate of Design from the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design in New York. During this time, he became an advocate of thoroughly modern architecture, but the Depression was at its worst and his progress was slow. From 1932-1936 he practiced architecture in Sioux City. At times he worked with local architect Ralph Arnold, who was a partner with William Beuttler, from 1912 until 1940. It was one of Sioux City's most prominent architectural firms that designed many notable buildings.

Research into the Henry Kamphoefner archives at North Carolina State University, Raleigh has shown that he was involved in three other projects while in Sioux City, Iowa. In August 1932, he was architect for a remodeling and addition for the home of Mrs. Robert B. Pike. It included renovation of the bathroom and dining room. During March, 1935 he carried out plans to remodel the facade and interior of the Crescent Jewelry Store. Finally in November 1935 he developed plans for remodeling and interior construction of the new offices for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company located in the Insurance Exchange Building. A search locally has revealed no other projects in which he was involved. These projects coincide with employment in the Beuttler and Arnold firm.

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It was during these early practice years that he, at the age of 24, developed a specialty in designing outdoor music pavilions. He designed the Sioux City bandshell and entered it into the Beaux-Arts Competition. The theme was "An Opera House To Serve The Nation's Capitol", and the structure was to be situated in a public park. He received second mention and Sioux City leaders became aware of his bandshell plan.

During and after his work on the Sioux City bandshell he finished work on the Fort Dodge, Iowa bandshell and did home, office and store remodels. After he left Sioux City, he went on to have an illustrious career in architecture. From 1936-1937 he was employed by the United States government to do rehabilitation work in Washington, D.C. and Birmingham, Alabama. In addition, in 1937 the Royal Institute of British Architects picked his combination music pavilion and outdoor theater in Sioux City as one of America's outstanding buildings of the post World War I period. This year also saw his marriage to Mable C. Frenchere (1897-1987), a librarian and native of Sioux City. During the summers of 1939 and 1941 he worked as an architect for the U.S. Navy.

In 1942, he became Director of the University of Oklahoma School of Architecture and remained until 1947. Henry Kamphoefner became an assistant professor at the University of Oklahoma in 1947 and later a full professor.

While at Oklahoma University, he felt that the Beaux-Arts influence was too oppressive and he dreamed of a chance to fully revise the teaching of architecture. In 1948, the trustees of North Carolina State University (then named the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering) chose him to be the founding dean of the new school of design. Upon his arrival at the college he replaced old faculty, revamped old curricula, instituted a distinguished visitors program, fostered the creation of a student publication and placed the School of Design on the leading edge of modernism.

Henry Kamphoefner had precise ideas about acoustics of bandshells. In a 1945 two part article in *Pencil Points* he describes and rates several bandshells across the country. The second article addresses shells suitable for larger audiences and includes comments about the Sioux City Bandshell. He comments that the research and study that went into the Hollywood Bowl designed by Lloyd Wright, elder son of Frank Lloyd Wright, were available to him when he designed the Sioux City bandshell. A simple semi-conical shape would direct sound very well for the 6,000 person seating area at Grandview Park and would provide adequate reflection for up to 8,000 people.

Dean Kamphoefner elevated the school's status during his tenure. Five of the school's students won the Paris prize, six students won fellowships to the American Academy in Rome, faculty and students won three Guggenheim Fellowships and nineteen Fulbright Scholarships. By the late 1950's a poll of collegiate deans throughout the nation ranked the School of Design as one of the top ten design programs along with Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

One of his goals was to stop the architectural brain drain from the state and draw the best students from other schools. In 1958 he initiated the Department of Product Design and a Graduate Program in 1968.

In May 1963, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture elected Dean Kamphoefner its President. In 1972 he signed his one thousandth diploma and retired. The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture presented him as "Dean of Deans" with a special award for "Having furnished more faculty members to other schools of design in the nation than any other design dean". Following retirement, he became a visiting professor at Meredith College in Raleigh from 1979-1981. He died February 14, 1990 in Raleigh, North Carolina.

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During his long career he received many awards:

- 1932 Certificate of Design from Beaux-Arts Institute of Design
- 1967 received an Honorary Doctorate from Morningside College
- His School of Design at North Carolina was honored as one of seven schools in the U.S. to exhibit work in Paris
- 1972 received an Honorary L.L.D. from Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana
- 1964 member of Design Panel U.S. Navy
- Received the Topaz Medal Given by AIA/ACSA for contribution to architecture education
- 1977 received the Joint Award for Lasting Achievement in Architectural education from AIA/ACSA

The greatest achievement of Henry Kamphoefner was serving as Dean from 1948 to 1972 at the School of Design at North Carolina State University. He is remembered as a Modernist who advanced the principles of modern design. His principal styles were Modernist, Wrightian, Usonianesque and Organic, while his principal building types were band shells and residences. During his early career his work reflected his emerging design theories. He was evolving from the Beaux-Arts training to the mature work of unadorned, symmetrical and horizontally-oriented buildings.

Today, the Sioux City bandshell stands as a landmark because a man had a dream as a young man. It is as relevant today as when it was constructed to be a monument to music. Planning, chance, timing and being a unique community allow Sioux City to enjoy a bandshell of a quality that is often found in much larger cities. Future use of the bandshell will be to maintain the Summer concerts by the Municipal Band and, Saturday in The Park, which has become a signature musical event for the city.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Section Number 9

Page 10

The Henry Kamphoefner Papers Collections, MC 198, Special Collection Research Center, NCSU, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1924-1990.

MCOO198/18/6, Pike Addition

MCOO198/18/5, Pike Addition

MCOO198/18/7, Metropolitan Life Insurance Office Specifications

MCOO198/20/20, Metropolitan Life Insurance Office Specifications

MCOO198/18/8, Crescent Jewelry Store Remodeling

MCOO198/20/81, Crescent Jewelry Store Pictures

MCOO198/20/18, Student Drawings

MCOO198/20/19, Student Drawings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Section Number Photos

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Photographs

The photographer for photographs 1-7 was Jim Jung and George Lindblade for photographs 8-13. Negatives for photos 1-7 are held by Jim Jung at 2222 Jackson Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51104. Photos 1-7 were taken July, 2007. Photographs 8-13 negatives are held by George Lindblade at 918 Division Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Photographs 8-11 were taken July 30, 2009 and photographs 12-13 September 30, 2009.

- #1 Overall view facing northwest.
- #2 Side view facing southwest.
- #3 Side view facing northeast.
- #4 Rear view facing southeast.
- #5 View of water jets and fountain, facing northwest.
- #6 View of faun and pipes plaque, facing northwest.
- #7 View of nymph and lyre plaque, facing northwest.
- #8 View of McDonald Street entrance, facing northeast.
- #9 View of McDonald Street entrance, facing northeast.
- #10 View of McDonald Street entrance, facing northeast.
- #11 View of McDonald Street entrance, facing northeast.
- #12 View of Rose Garden, facing northwest.
- #13 View of Rose Garden, facing west.

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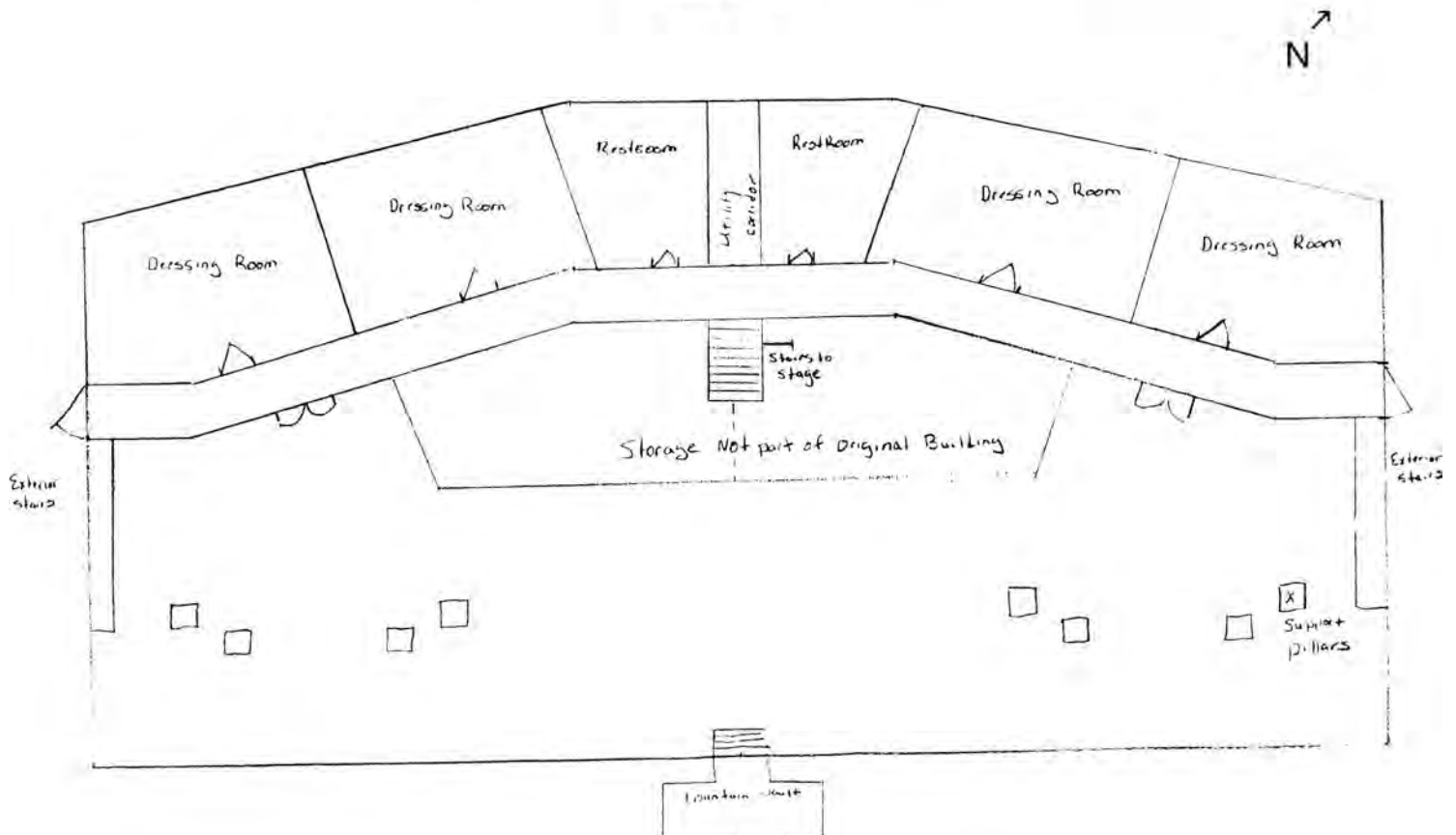
Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Sioux City Bandshell Floor Plan

Source: Sioux City Parks and Recreation Department

*Not to scale

October 2007



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
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Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundaries for the Sioux City bandshell are indicated by the darker line on the map below.

Source: City Hall, Sioux City, Iowa 2009.



Boundary Justification

The Bandshell sits in a natural depression in the surrounding hills which forms a natural amphitheater. This depression is not visible on the two maps. The boundary of the amphitheater is formed by the inside curbing of roads that border the peak of the hills surrounding the bandshell. McDonald Street forms the northwest border. The north boundary is formed by the natural amphitheater rim.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

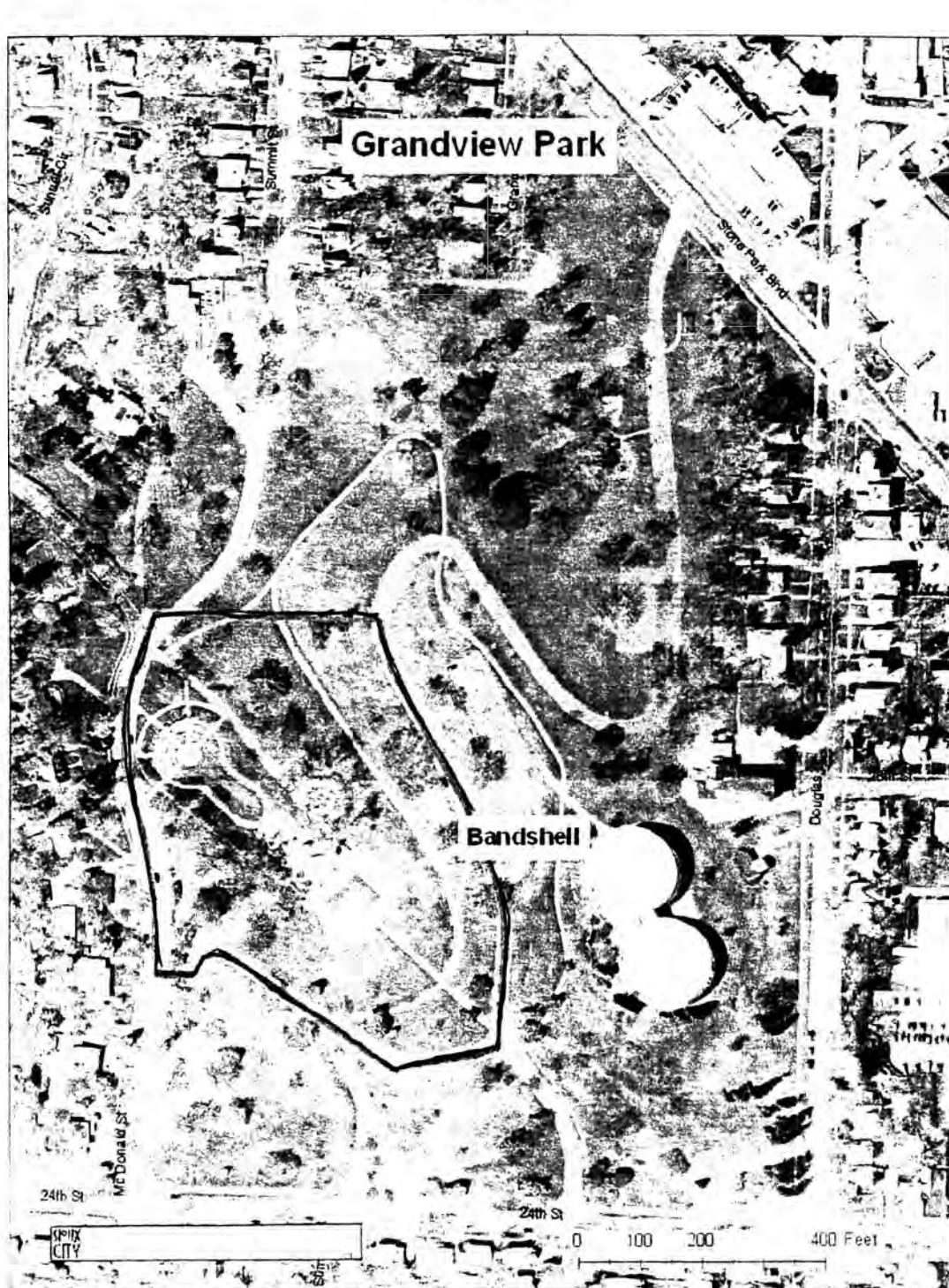
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

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Source: Sioux City Hall 2009
Aerial View

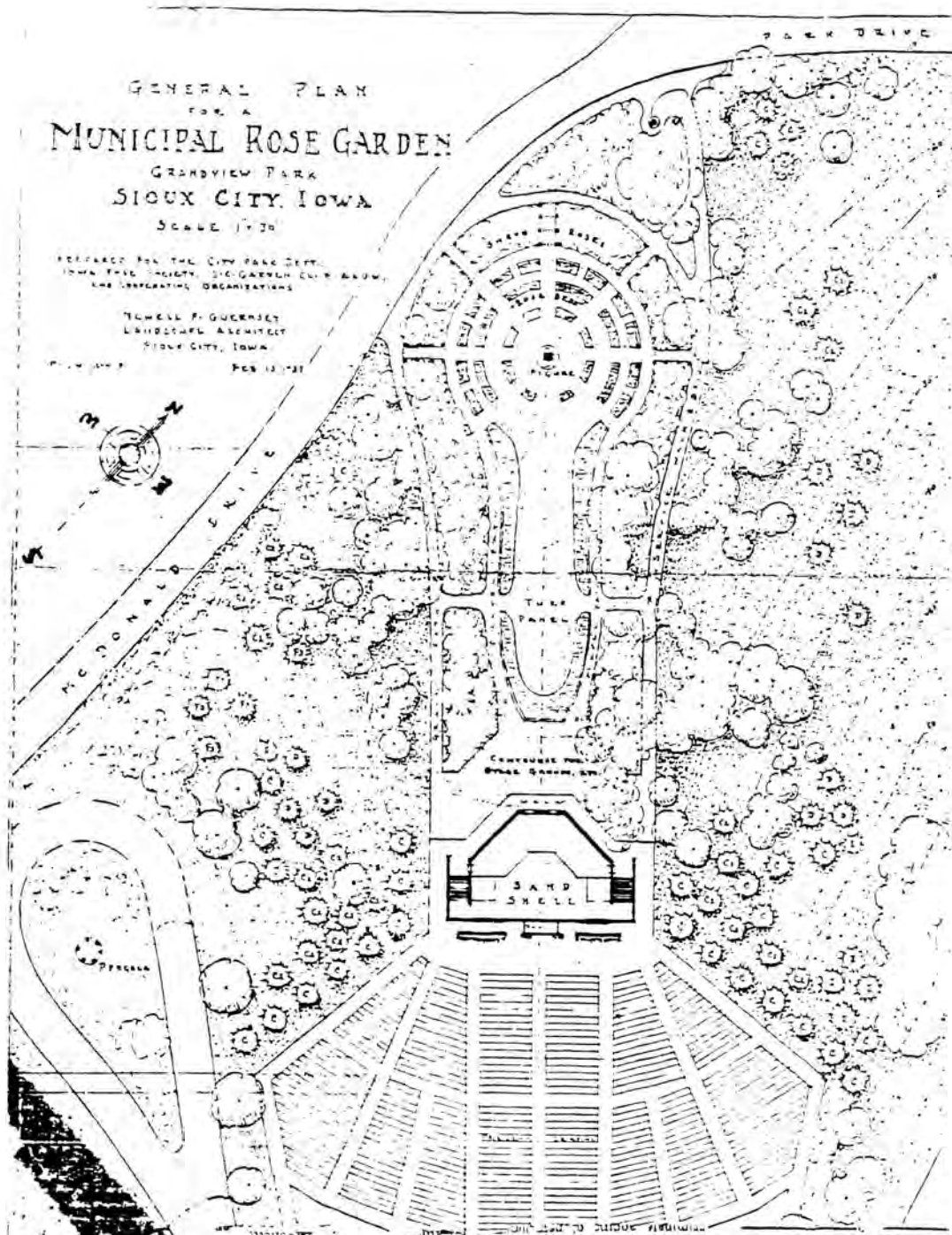


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10Page 15Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Source: Sioux City Museum Archives
Date February 13, 1937



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Source: Sioux City Museum Archives
Date Unknown



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

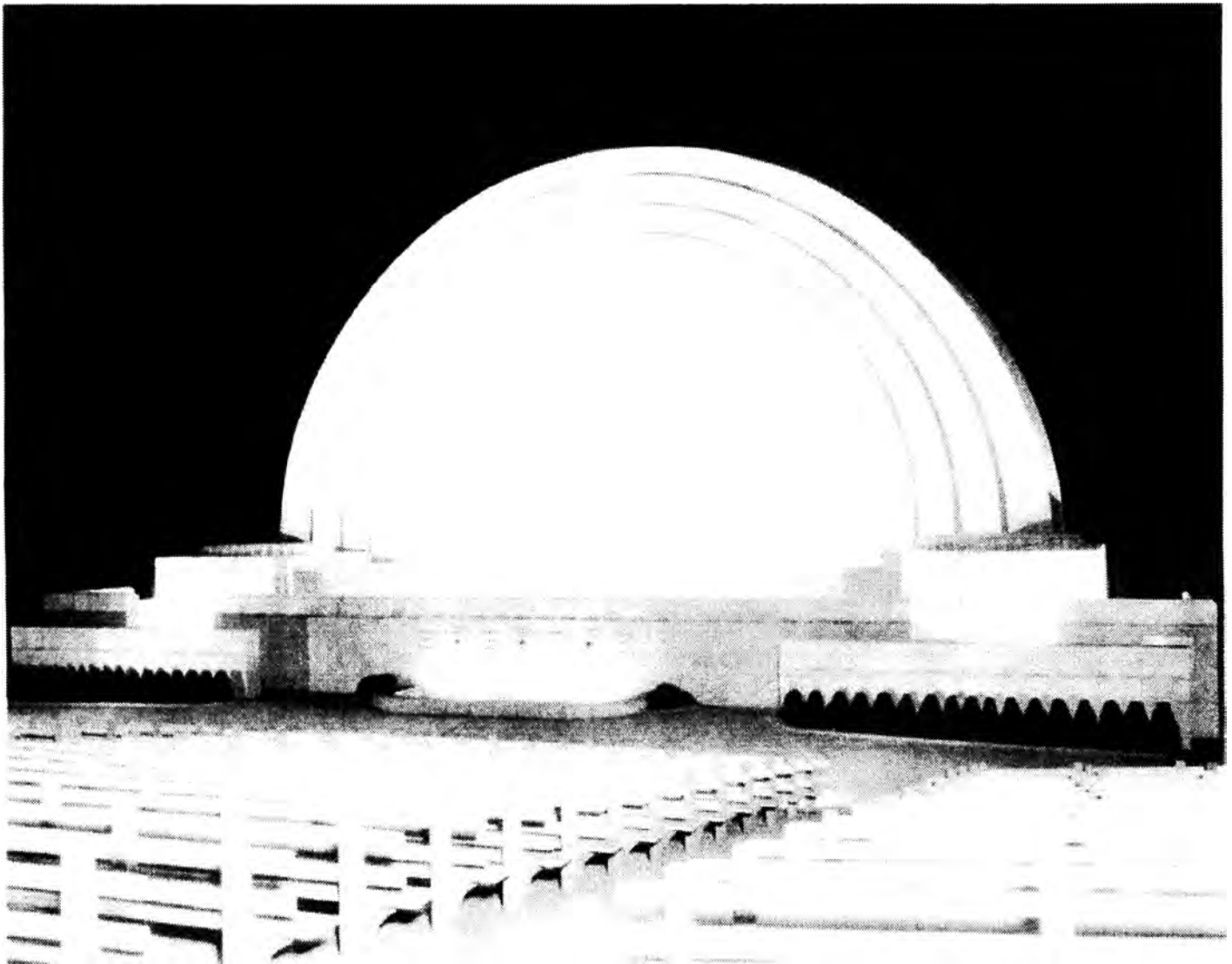
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Page 17

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Source: Sioux City Museum Archives
Date Unknown



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

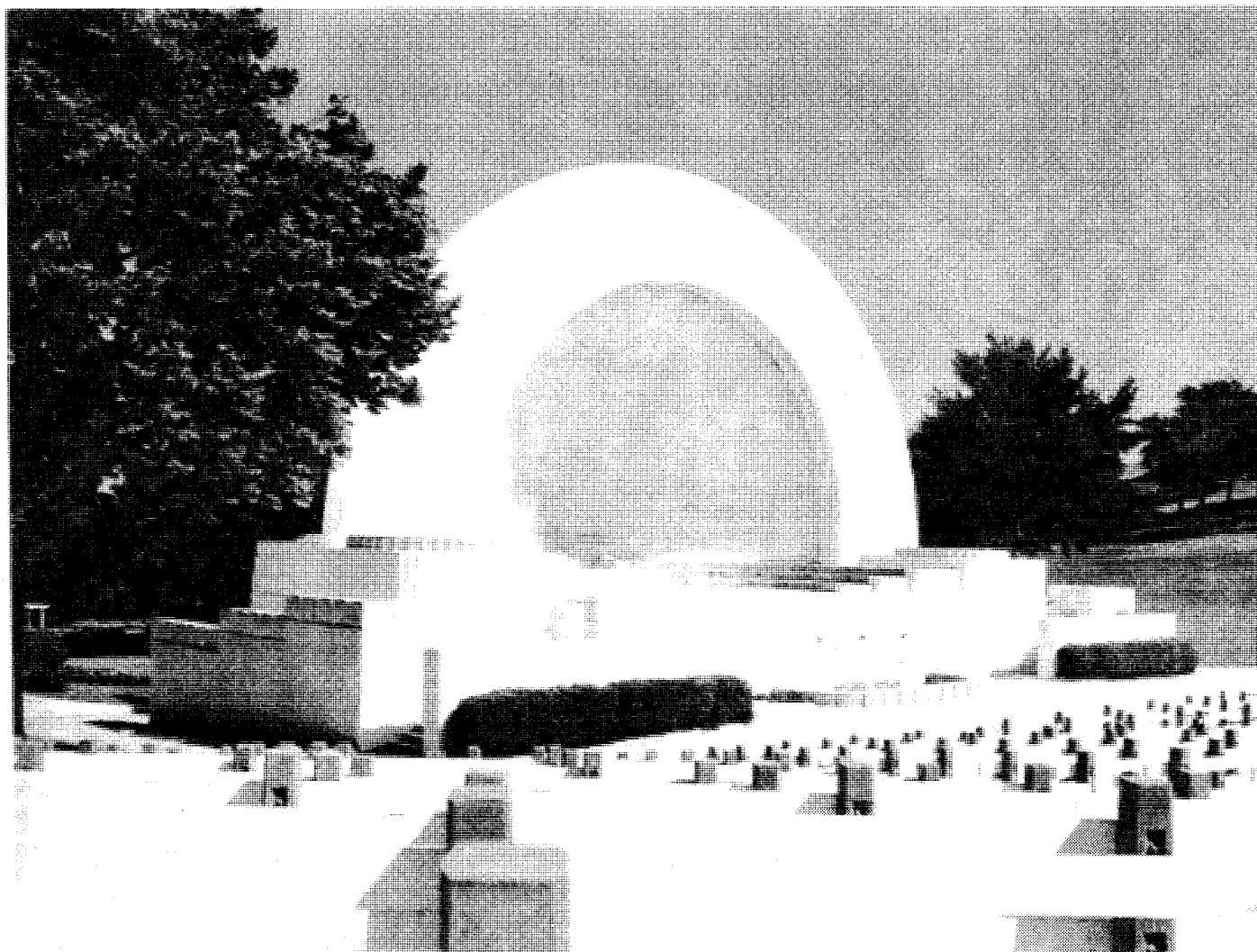
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Page 18

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Source: Sioux City Museum Archives
George Newman Photographer, Late 1940's



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

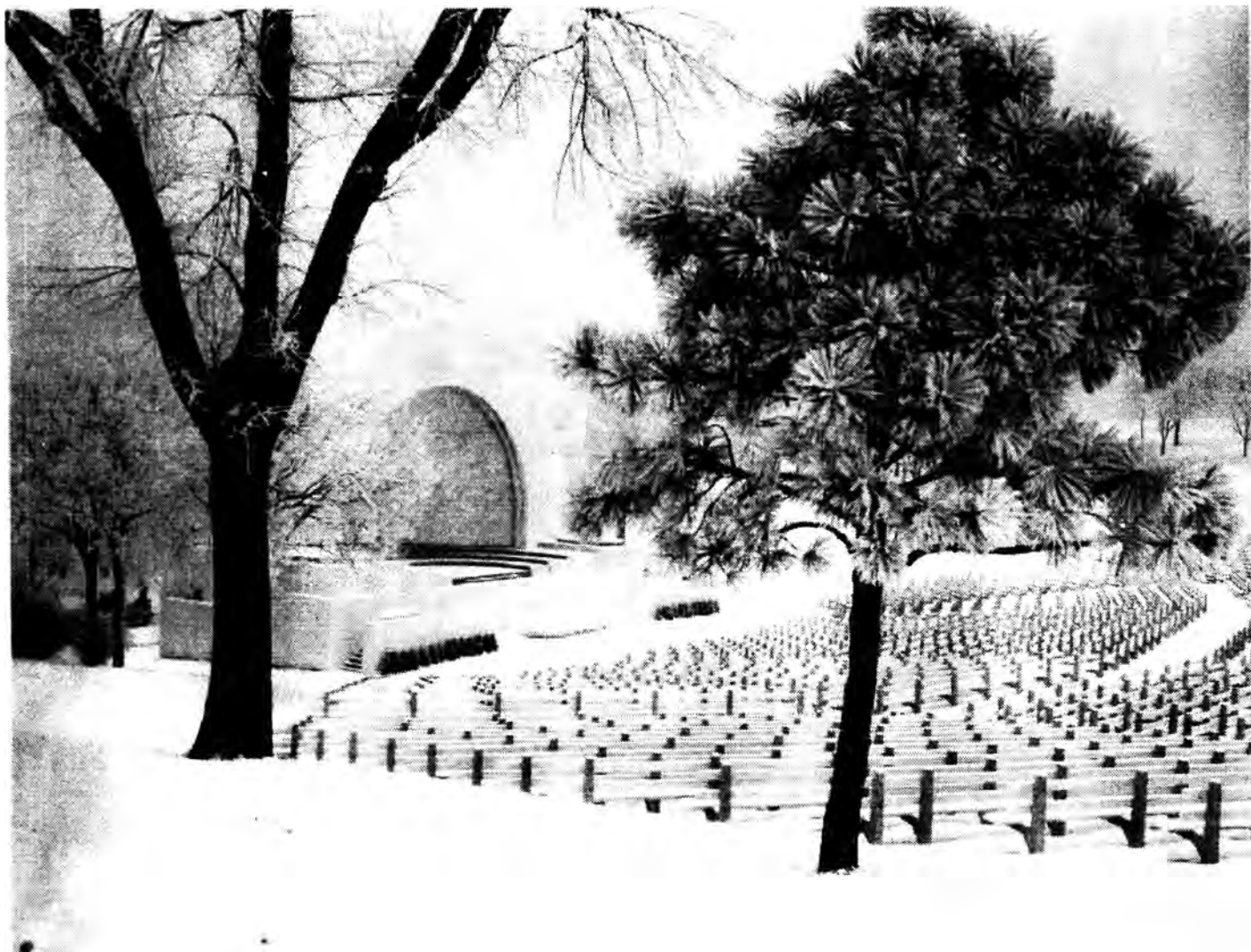
National Register of Historic Places
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Page 19

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Source: Sioux City Museum Archives
George Newman Photographer, Late 1940's



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

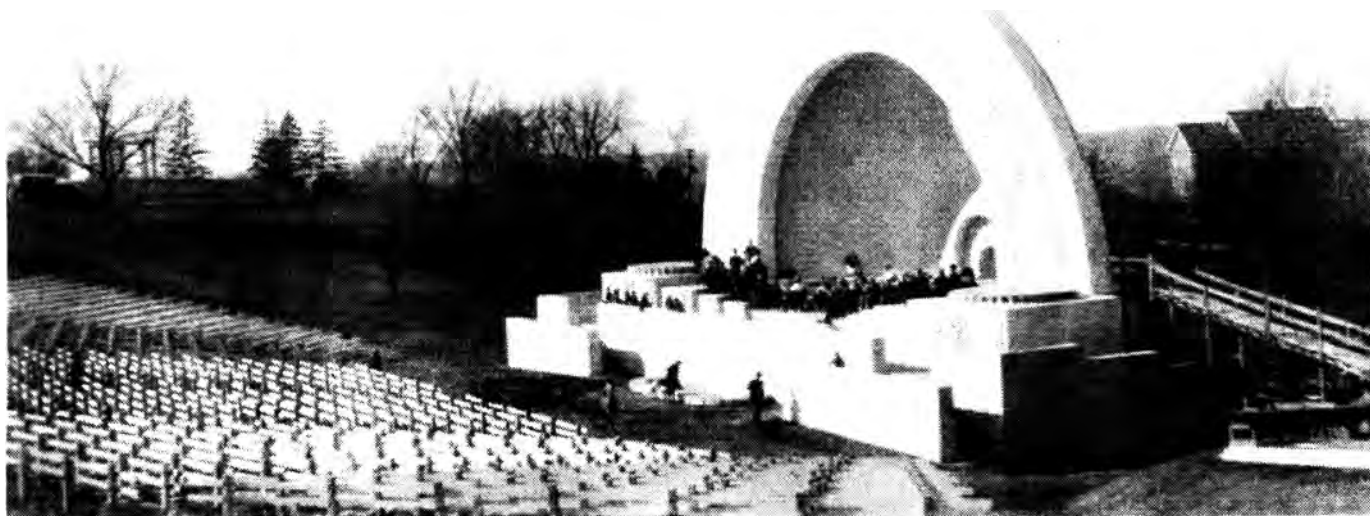
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

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Source: Sioux City Museum Archives
The Monahan Post Band, Late 1930's



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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number Historic Photos

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Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Source: Sioux City Museum Archives
The Monahan Post Band, Late 1930's



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

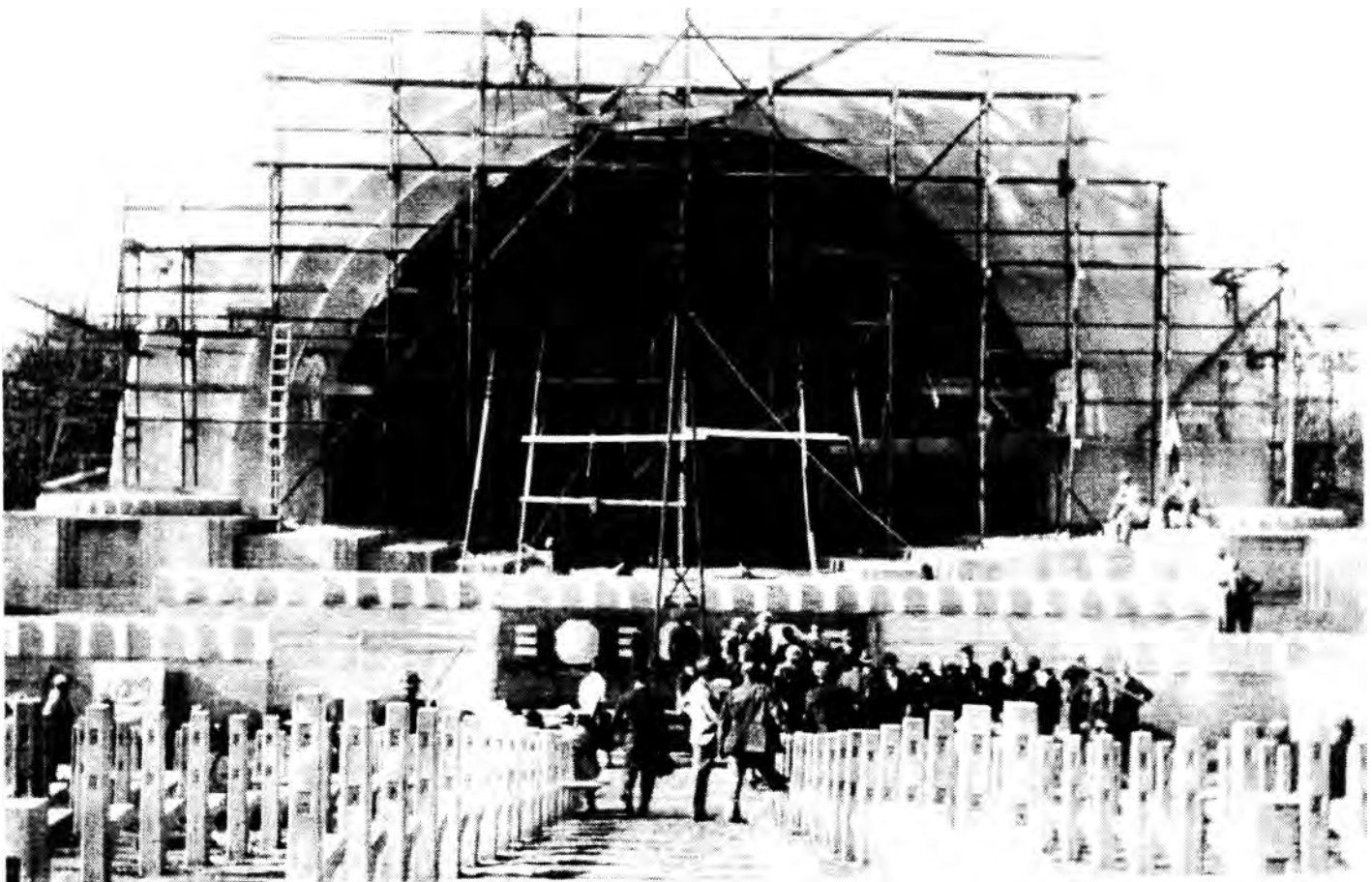
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Source: Sioux City Museum Archives, 1934



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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Grandview Park Music Pavilion
Woodbury County, Iowa

Section Number Historic Photos

Page 23

Source: The Henry Kamphoefner Papers Collection
North Carolina State University
Date Unknown





IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 11000053 Date Listed: 2/28/11

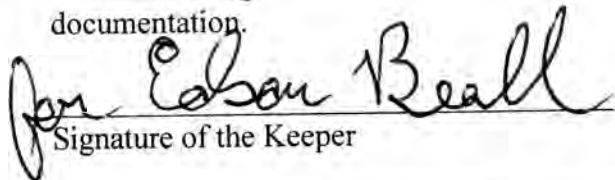
Property Name: Grandview Park Music Pavilion

Multiple Name:

County: Woodbury

State: IOWA

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

2.28.11
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5- Classification is amended as follows:

- The Property Category is changed to District, instead because the property includes multiple, related contributing resources with multiple, related functions.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Grandview Park Music Pavilion
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Woodbury

DATE RECEIVED: 1/13/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/28/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000053

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2/28/11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

SEE ATTACHED SLR

RECOM./CRITERIA A and C

REVIEWER T. Lowe

DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202-354-2266

DATE 2/28/11

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



SIOUX CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

GEORGE LINDBLAD - PHOTOGRAPHER

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
51105

CAMERA FACING NW

PHOTOGRAPH #1



SIOUX CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

GEORGE LINDBLAD - PHOTOGRAPHER

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

S1105

CAMERA FACING SW

PHOTOGRAPH #2



SIoux CITY BANASHELL
WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

GEORGE LINDBLAD - PHOTOGRAPHER
12/10/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.
SIoux CITY, IOWA
51105

CAMERA FACING NE

PHOTOGRAPH #3



SIoux CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

GEORGE LINDBLADE - PHOTOGRAPHER

12/22/2010

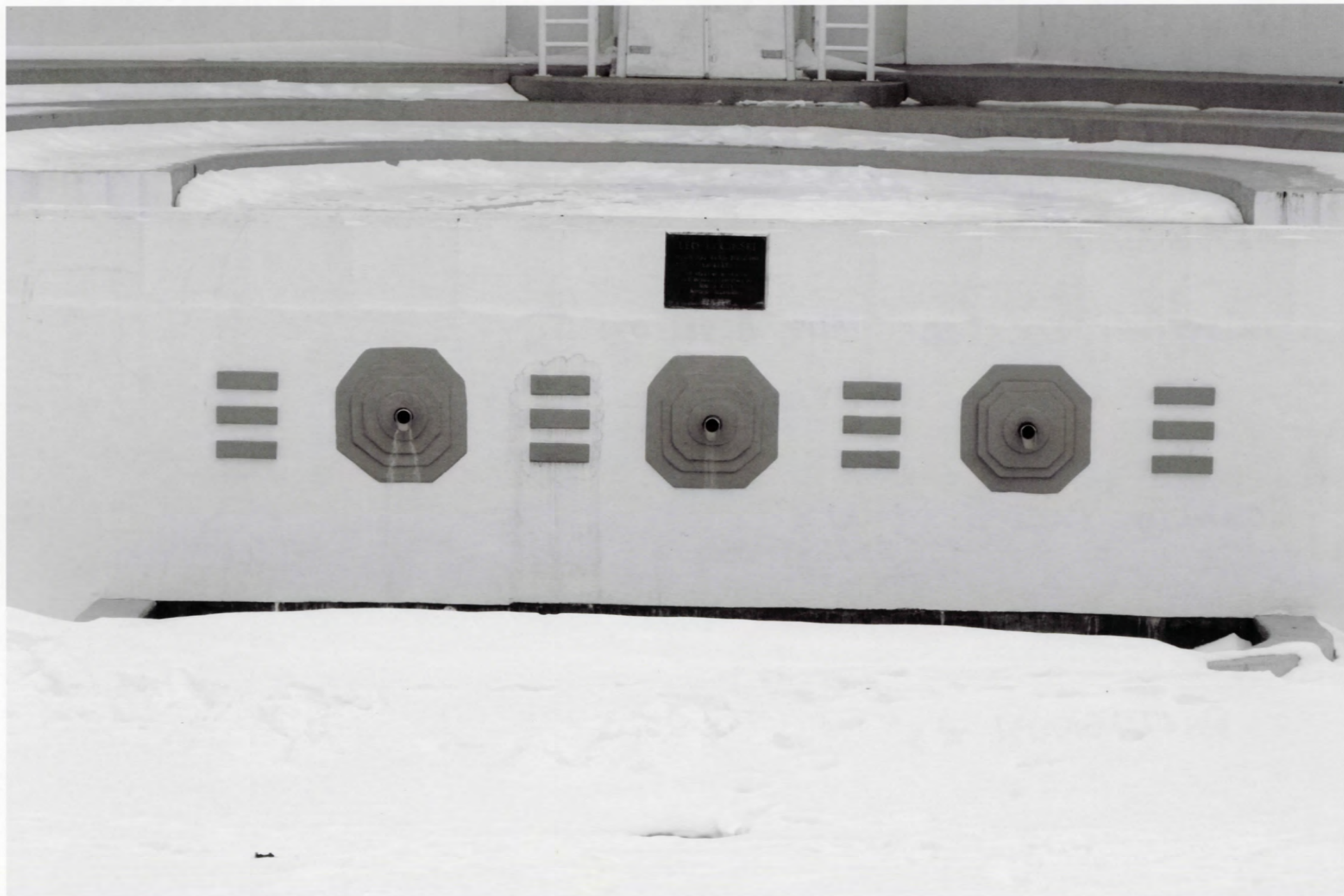
NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

51105

CAMERA FACING SE

PHOTOGRAPH #4



SIoux CITY, BIRDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

GEORGE LINDBLAD - PHOTOGRAPHER

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

51105

CAMERA FACING NW

PHOTOGRAPH #5



SIOUX CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER - GEORGE LINDBLAD

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

57105

CAMERA FACING NW

PHOTOGRAPH #6



SIOUX CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER - GEORGE LINDBLAD

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA
51105

CAMERA FACING NW

PHOTOGRAPH #7



SIoux CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER - GEORGE LINDBLAD

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

51105

CAMERA FACING NE

PHOTOGRAPH #8



SIOUX CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER - GEORGE LINDBLAD

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
37105

CAMERA FACING NE

PHOTOGRAPH #9



SIoux CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER - GEORGE LINDBLAD

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATION 918 DIVISION ST
SIoux CITY, IOWA
51105

CAMERA FACING NE

PHOTOGRAPH #10



SIOUX CITY BANDSHELL
WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER - GEORGE LINDBLADG
12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
37105

CAMERA FACING NE

PHOTOGRAPH # 11



SIOUX CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER - GEORGE LINDBLADG

12/22/2010

NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
51105

CAMERA FACING NW

PHOTOGRAPH #12



SIoux CITY BANDSHELL

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

PHOTOGRAPHER GEORGE LINDBLADG
12/22/2010

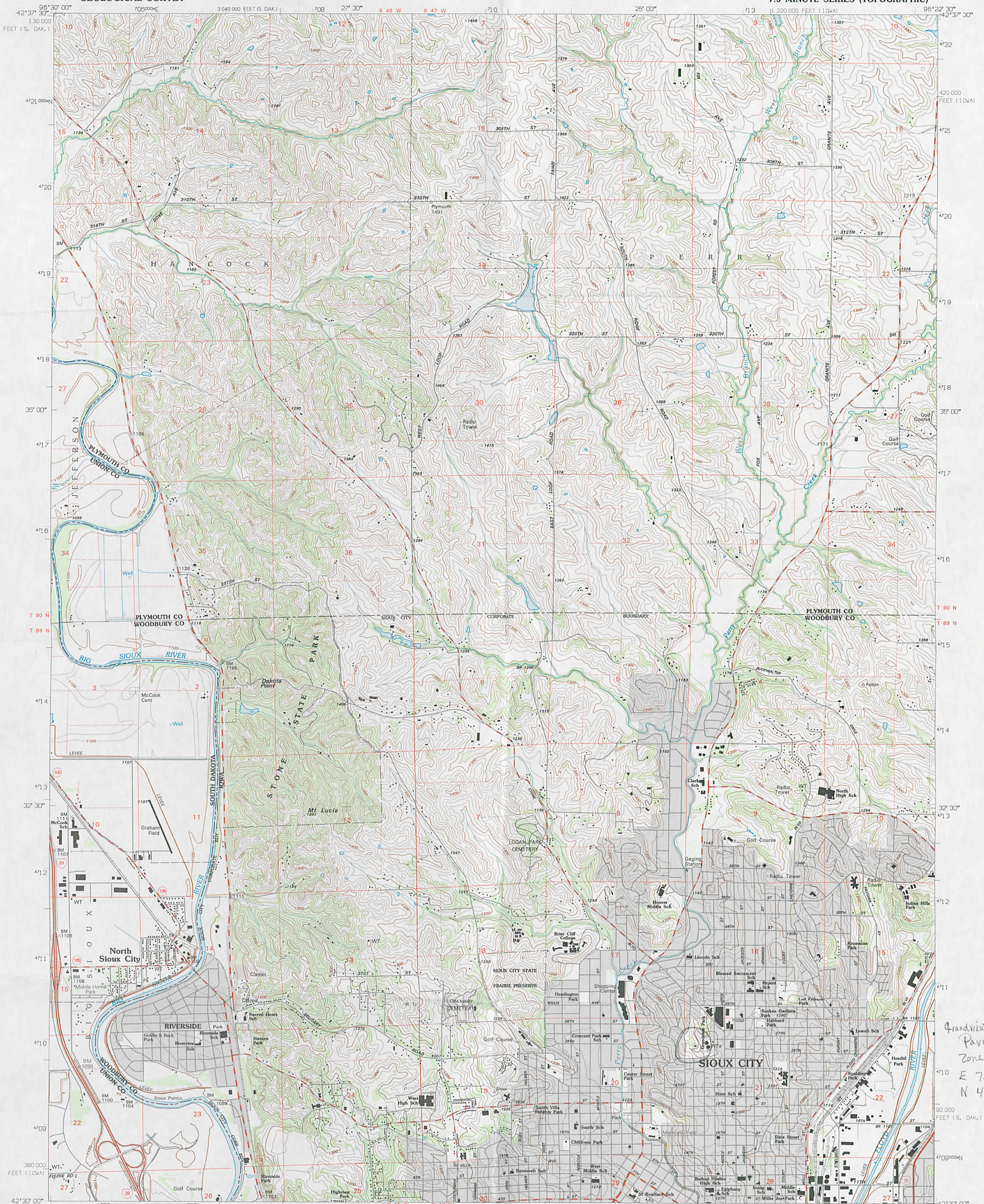
NEGATIVE LOCATED 918 DIVISION ST
SIoux CITY, IOWA
51105

CAMERA FACING WEST

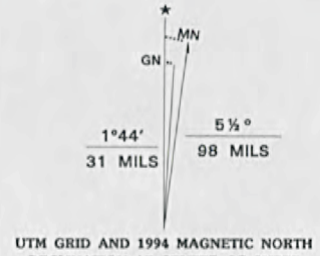
PHOTOGRAPH #13

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SIoux CITY NORTH QUADRANGLE
IOWA-SOUTH DAKOTA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961 and planimetric surveys 1963. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990-91. Field checked 1993. Map edited 1994
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14
10 000-foot ticks: Iowa coordinate system, north zone and South Dakota coordinate system, south zone
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



SCALE 1:24000
KILOMETERS
METERS
MILES
FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



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

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Elk Point NE
2 Millerville
3 Hinton
4 Jefferson
5 James
6 Jackson
7 Sioux City South
8 Sergeant Bluff

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DMA 6769 III SW-SERIES V876

JAN 13 2011

January 11, 2011

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listed if acceptable.

- Grandview Park Music Pavilion, 2600 block of McDonald Street, Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa
- Hotel Greenfield, 110 East Iowa Street, Greenfield, Adair County, Iowa
- Schroeder-Kleine Grocer Company Warehouse; M.M. Walker Company Warehouse, 40-48 Main Street, Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa
- Washington Street and E. 22nd Street Historic District, Washington Street (2162-2255) and E 22nd Street (215-400), Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Foster Hill
Tax Incentive Programs Manager/
National Register Coordinator