

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Harvard Stadium

and or common

2. Location

street & number 60 N. Harvard Street not for publication

city, town Boston vicinity of

state Massachusetts code county Suffolk code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Football Stadium</u>

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. Derek Bok, President

street & number Harvard University

city, town Cambridge vicinity of state Massachusetts 02138

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds

street & number Pemberton Square

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Boston Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Boston Landmarks Commission, City Hall

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary¹

The Harvard Stadium, erected in 1903, is a U-shaped structure of concrete and steel construction, resembling Classical Greek and Roman models that had a curved end and straight sides. Its total exterior length is 573'; its overall width, 420'. The structure's long axis runs northeast-southwest with the U opening at the northeast end. The playing area includes a standard football gridiron, and a 1/4-mile running track, which extends out the open end. The interior measurements are 481' by 230'. The Stadium was designed to seat about 24,000 spectators.

Detailed Description

The inner wall is 9' high above the field, while the outer wall, 53' in height, consists of two tiers of Roman arches and piers, separated by a molded belt course and surmounted above the second level by a parapet with a massive cornice that features simple square openings over alternate arches below. The parapet and its concrete roof, supported by a row of pillars on the interior, was added in 1910, as were the two square pavilions at the ends of the U. All exterior wall surfaces were "rough-picked" to remove the wooden form prints and stains from the concrete.

The arches in the lower tier serve as the entrances to the stadium. They admit people into an inside corridor running the interior perimeter of the structure. The corridor not only permits free internal circulation but can be used as a running track in bad weather. On the inner edge of the corridor, concrete walks lead to 36 stairways that open into the lower seat aisles. Eight larger stairways rise to a second-level corridor from which passages and short flights of stairs lead to the upper levels of seats.

The innovative structural system using Ransome's cold twisted steel bars combines concrete encased steel beams and trusses, with 4500 "L"-shaped slab seats and a poured, curved exterior wall 1390' long and 72' high to the parapet.²

Alterations

In terms of its general silhouette and major features, Harvard Stadium is well-preserved. However, in common with almost all active stadiums, it has had a press box grafted onto it. In Harvard's case, the box is a long horizontal steel and glass structure with an extended roof area; erected atop the north-western side of the Stadium in 1981, it replaced an earlier facility.

In 1929-52, Harvard Stadium's open end was closed by a steel grandstand that increased seating capacity. It is now left open, as originally designed, although temporary stands can be erected as the occasion arises, as occurred before 1929. A chain-link fence, just behind the metal scoreboard beyond the end of the running track, now secures the playing area.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600-1699	architecture	education	military	social
1700-1799	art	X engineering	music	humanitarian
1800-1899	commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater
X 1900-	communications	industry	politics government	transportation
		invention		X other (specify) Recreation
Specific dates	1903	Builder Architect	Charles F. McKim, architect (football stadium) Lewis J. Johnson, Ira N. Hollis, and Joseph R. Worcester, engineers	
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)				

Summary

Harvard Stadium is highly significant in the history of stadium design, for the technology of its construction, and for its associations with Harvard football coaches and teams, who played a major role in the early development of inter-collegiate football in the United States.

The Stadium's design, derived from Classical models in architecture and influenced by the revival of the Olympic Games (1896), may even have influenced the rules of football, for some suggest that the 1905 commission reforming the sport chose to legalize the forward pass rather than widen the playing field for lateral action, because Harvard Stadium, the newly completed "jewel" of the sport, was too narrow to accommodate wider plays.¹

Harvard Stadium, the first college stadium in the United States, is also the earliest still extant. Its design and its multipurpose use became a prototype for the design of college stadiums that were built by other universities in the United States in the 20th century. The structure is also of significance as a pioneering example of the use of reinforced concrete in the construction of large structures. At the time of its completion it was the largest structure of that material in the world.²

History

Harvard's participation in rudimentary forms of college football played a significant role in the evolution of the sport long before Harvard Stadium was erected. Early forms of the game had been banned at the university in 1860. The faculty lifted its ban in 1871 and the game began to reappear on the campus. Harvard played a carrying game, much like Rugby, called the "Boston game," which differed from that played by other colleges, whose teams emphasized kicking.³

Lacking games with U.S. colleges because of the rules differences, Harvard scheduled games with McGill University of Montreal, in the spring of 1874. The games with McGill committed Harvard to the running Rugby game, and influenced the pattern of the U.S. game that was to evolve.

Harvard adopted the Rugby rules and Harvard and Yale met for the first time in 1875, in New Haven, in a game that was largely Rugby. The desire for a contest between the two universities had led to a conference between them. Yale had

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 11

Quadrangle name Newton

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	9	3	2	4	9	6	0	4	6	9	2	4	7	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

B

1	9	3	2	4	8	3	0	4	6	9	2	2	8	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

C

1	9	3	2	4	7	0	0	4	6	9	2	4	0	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

D

1	9	3	2	4	8	2	0	4	6	9	2	5	7	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

E

Zone	Easting						Northing							

F

Zone	Easting						Northing							

G

Zone	Easting						Northing							

H

Zone	Easting						Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James H. Charleton, Historian

organization History Division, National Park Service date January 1986

street & number 1100 L Street, NW telephone (202) 343-8165

city or town Washington state DC 20013-7127

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

2

Condition

By the 1970s, chunks of masonry were missing from the structure in places and the steel reinforcing rods were consequently exposed. Recent patching, while correcting the problem, has, with work done over the years, given the structure a mottled appearance.

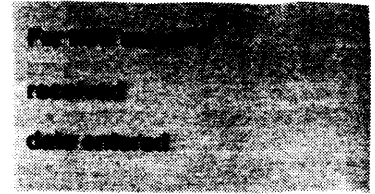
Footnotes

¹The statistics and general descriptive data are extracted from Henry H. Fox, "Methods of Construction of the Harvard Stadium," Harvard Engineering Journal, 3, 2 (June 1904), 91-108 passim; and Lewis J. Johnson, "Materials and Design of the Harvard Stadium," Harvard Engineering Journal, 3, 2 (June 1904), 109-130 passim.

²Margaret Floyd, "Colossus by the Charles: The Harvard Stadium."

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2

conceded to the Rugby principles of running with the ball and tackling. Yale formally adopted the Rugby rules in 1876. That same year, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton met and organized the Intercollegiate Football Association, adopting Rugby-influenced rules.

Harvard's records in its early years of play, especially 1886-91, reflect something of this pioneering dominance in the sport. In those 6 seasons, the "Crimson won 67 games and lost only 7.⁴ Their scoring record in the 1886 season, though played under rules subsequently modified (and with several "prep" school games included), is generally regarded as the all-time high for any team. The cumulative season pointage was 765 to opponents' 41. The scores included such lopsided ratios as 82-0 against Tufts, 62-0 with MIT, 70-0 against Dartmouth, and an unparalleled 158-0 against Exeter. Only Princeton and Yale defeated Harvard that year.

The erection of Harvard Stadium grew out of certain basic factors.⁵ The University came under increasing pressure and embarrassment from the unsightly condition of its wooden football stands, on the present Stadium site in Soldier's Field. They were also regarded as a fire hazard, and were expensive to maintain. The site's strategic location, athwart a key spot in Frederick Law Olmsted's "emerald necklace" of Boston metropolitan parks, commended itself to respectful treatment as a "public duty." Harvard's solution to these problems was to recommend itself to other universities, which faced similar dilemmas.

Olmsted prepared a plan that became the basis for the siting of the stadium and other athletic structures nearby. With the determination made that the structure would be a permanent one, arrived at not without objections from those who opposed giving sports such a prominent role at the university, work began on materials and design that would be both attractive and able to withstand the rigors of New England winters. Lewis F. Johnson, of the University's civil engineering department, proposed a novel treatment, the use of great concrete slabs reinforced with steel. Cost was a factor, concrete being less expensive than brick or stone. Construction was quick, being essentially completed in a few months in 1903.

After engineering details and materials testing were completed, the matter had been turned over to Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead, and White, who had put the innovative engineering into Classical dress, combining elements of Greek stadia and Roman "circuses." The Classical symbolism of the Stadium "converged precisely with the Classically based curricular theory of the Harvard physical education constituency."⁶ This Classical emphasis was reiterated when in 1906 the ascendant Classics department performed Agamemnon by Aeschylus with live horses, chariots, and a temple erected in the colossal stadium.⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

3

In the new Stadium, from 1908 through 1916, Percy Duncan Haughton coached Harvard teams to outstanding victories. Even a Yale partisan has noted that he was "the man destined to humble Yale's pretensions to invincibility."⁸ Harvard was undefeated and untied in 1912 and 1913, undefeated in 1908, 1910, and 1914 and defeated only once each year in 1909 and 1915. Haughton won at Harvard where others had failed because he was one of the first major coaches to realize that speed and power were, in themselves, relatively valueless unless properly masked by deception.

Harvard played football only informally in 1917 and 1918, but returned to the field in 1919. The master coach had retired, but enough of his teaching and his impetus remained to carry Harvard through to the 1919 championship and a Rose Bowl victory over Oregon by 7-6 on New Year's Day, 1920.

An exciting series was staged in 1920-22 with the "Praying Colonels" of Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky. Harvard won the first and third and lost the second of the three matches.⁹

Overall, Harvard's teams have secured the championship in Ivy League (Eastern Intercollegiate) conference play relatively infrequently, less often than the team's illustrious early history would suggest: 1901, 1908, 1912, 1913 (shared), 1946 (shared), 1961 (shared), 1966 (shared), 1968 (shared), 1974 (shared), 1975, 1982 (shared), and 1983 (shared).¹⁰

Harvard's members of the College Football Hall of Fame include coaches Haughton and Richard C. Harlow (1935-42, 1945-47) and the following players:

David C. Campbell (1899-1901)	Edward L. Casey (1916, 1919)
Charles D. Daly (1898-1900)	Hamilton Fish (1907-09)
H. R. ("Tack") Hardwick (1912-14)	Edward W. Mahan (1913-15)
Marshall Newell (1890-93)	Stanley B. Pennock (1912-14)
Benjamin H. Ticknor (1928-30) ¹¹	

Harvard's All-Americans include William Henry Lewis (1892-93), the first black to be so honored; Endicott ("Chub") Peabody (1941), who later served as Massachusetts' Governor; and Hamilton Fish (1907-09), longtime Congressman from New York (also noted above).¹²

Although Harvard is far behind (38 wins, as opposed to 55 losses, with 8 ties) in its renowned rivalry with football nemesis Yale, in what the alumni of both universities term "The Game," the "Crimson" have known some proud times in the series, such as 4 straight victories under Haughton in 1912-15 and 18 instances where they have left Yale scoreless.¹³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

4

Footnotes

1 Nancy Salzman, "Harvard Stadium, Boston Landmarks Commission Study Report," December 1979, p. 3.0.

2 Margaret Floyd, "Colossus by the Charles: The Harvard Stadium."

3 These remarks on Harvard's early football history are extracted from the article "Football," Encyclopedia Britannica IX, 480-482.

4 These statistics are from Keith W. Jennison, ed., The Concise Encyclopedia of Sports (New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1970), p. 462.

5 The background of the Stadium's conception, design, and construction are discussed at length in three articles in the Harvard Engineering Journal (June 1904), namely I. N. Hollis, "Origin of the Harvard Stadium," pp. 91-108; Lewis J. Johnson, "Materials and Design of the Harvard Stadium," pp. 109-130; and Henry H. Fox, "Methods of Construction of the Harvard Stadium," pp. 131-144.

6 Margaret Floyd, op. cit.

7 Ibid.

8 John Allan Krout, "Annals of American Sport," The Pageant of America (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1929), p. 250.

9 "Football," Encyclopedia Britannica, op. cit., IX, 484.

10 Keith W. Jennison, ed. "Football," The Concise Encyclopedia of Sports (New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1970), p. 450; and World Almanac, 1985, p. 829.

11 Herbert Kamm, The Junior Illustrated Encyclopedia of Sports (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1970), pp. 301-309.

12 John D. McCallum and Charles H. Pearson, College Football U.S.A., 1869-1973 (New York: Hall of Fame Publishing Co., Inc., 1973), pp. 115, 231.

13 These are the more conservative, i. e., Yale, statistics. Some discrepancies in records kept by the two universities occur. The source is Yale University Sports Information Office, THE GAME, Football Program, November 19, 1983 (New Haven, 1983), pp. 8-9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page

1

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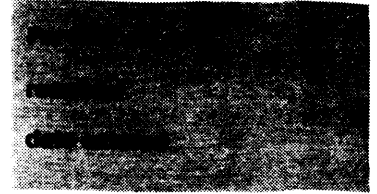
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

9, 10

Page

2

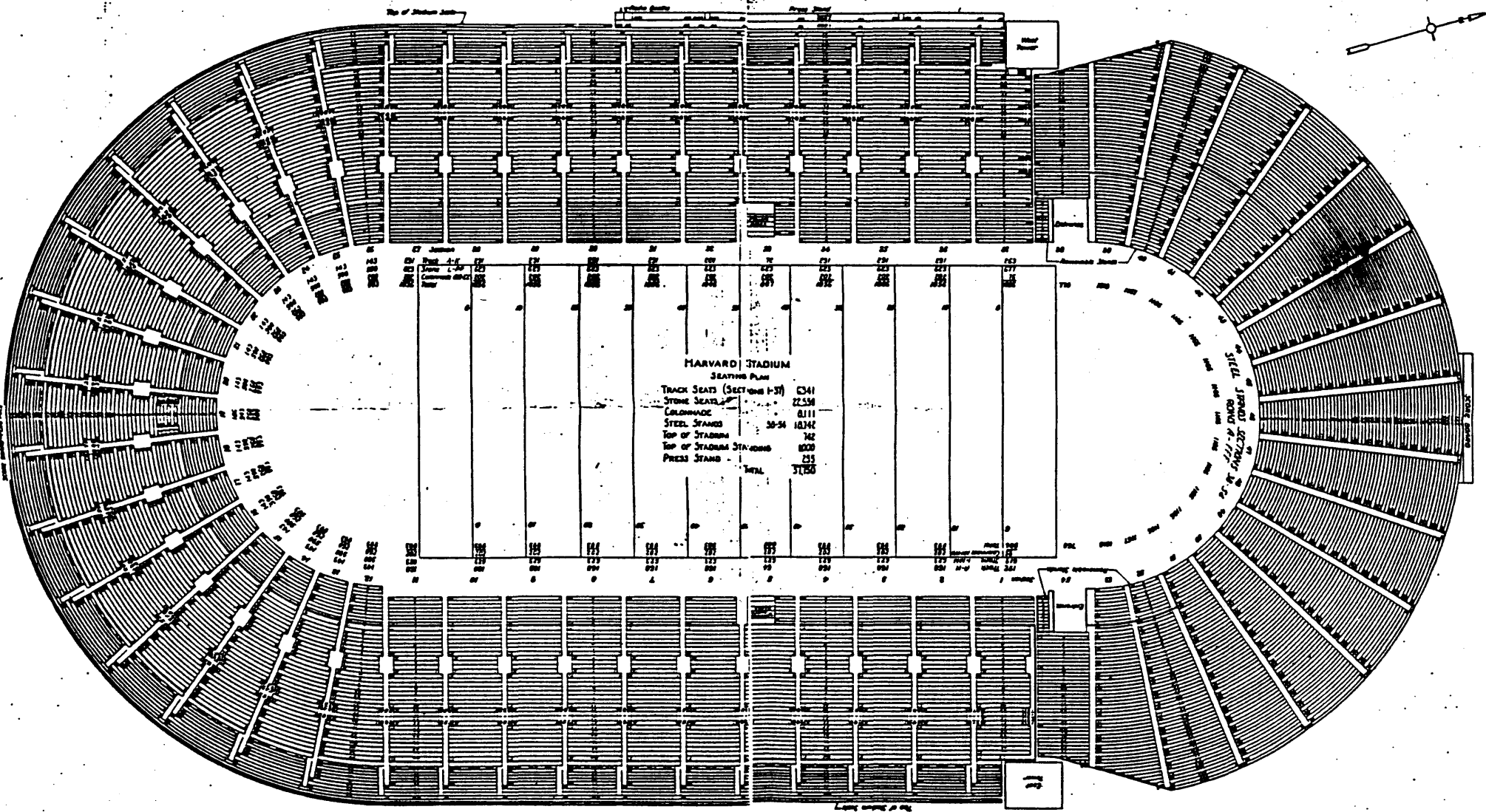
Taylor, W. W., and S. E. Thompson. Concrete, Plain and Reinforced. New York: Wiley, 1911.

Warren, H. Langford. "Ancient Stadia and Circuses," Harvard Engineering Journal 3, 2 (June 1904), 145-152.

Verbal Boundary

The Stadium structure only and its immediate lot, as bounded by N. Harvard Street on the southeast, a line projected northwest from N. Harvard Street along the axis formed by the southwesternmost point of the Stadium and Harvard Street, northeast along the Stadium wall, and southeast along the line of the chain-link fence enclosing the open end of the Stadium and its scoreboard.

A horizontal schematic (1937) showing the steel grandstands in place, closing the Harvard Stadium's distinctive "U."
 (Harvard University Department of Planning).

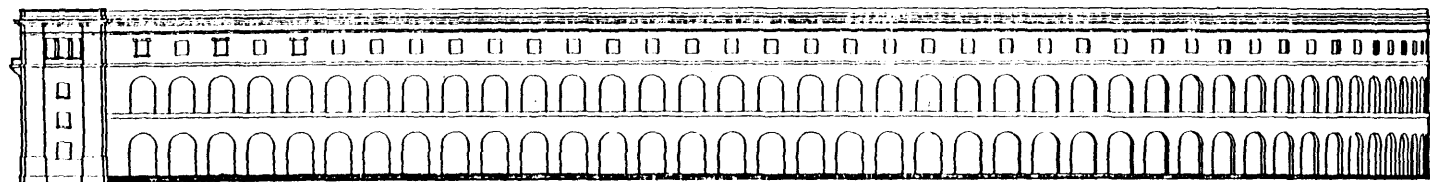


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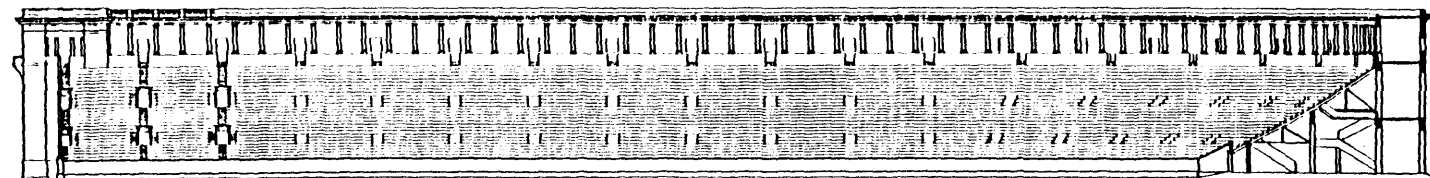
No. Harvard Street

1/19/37

Renderings of Harvard Stadium that appeared
in the Harvard Engineering Journal, 3, 2,
(June 1904), 92, shortly after completion of
the structure. (Harvard University Department
of Planning)

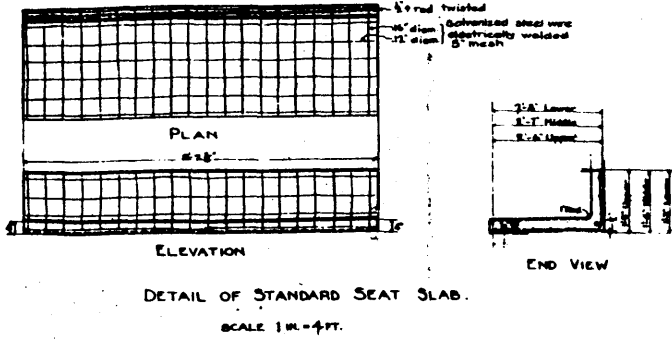


SIDE ELEVATION

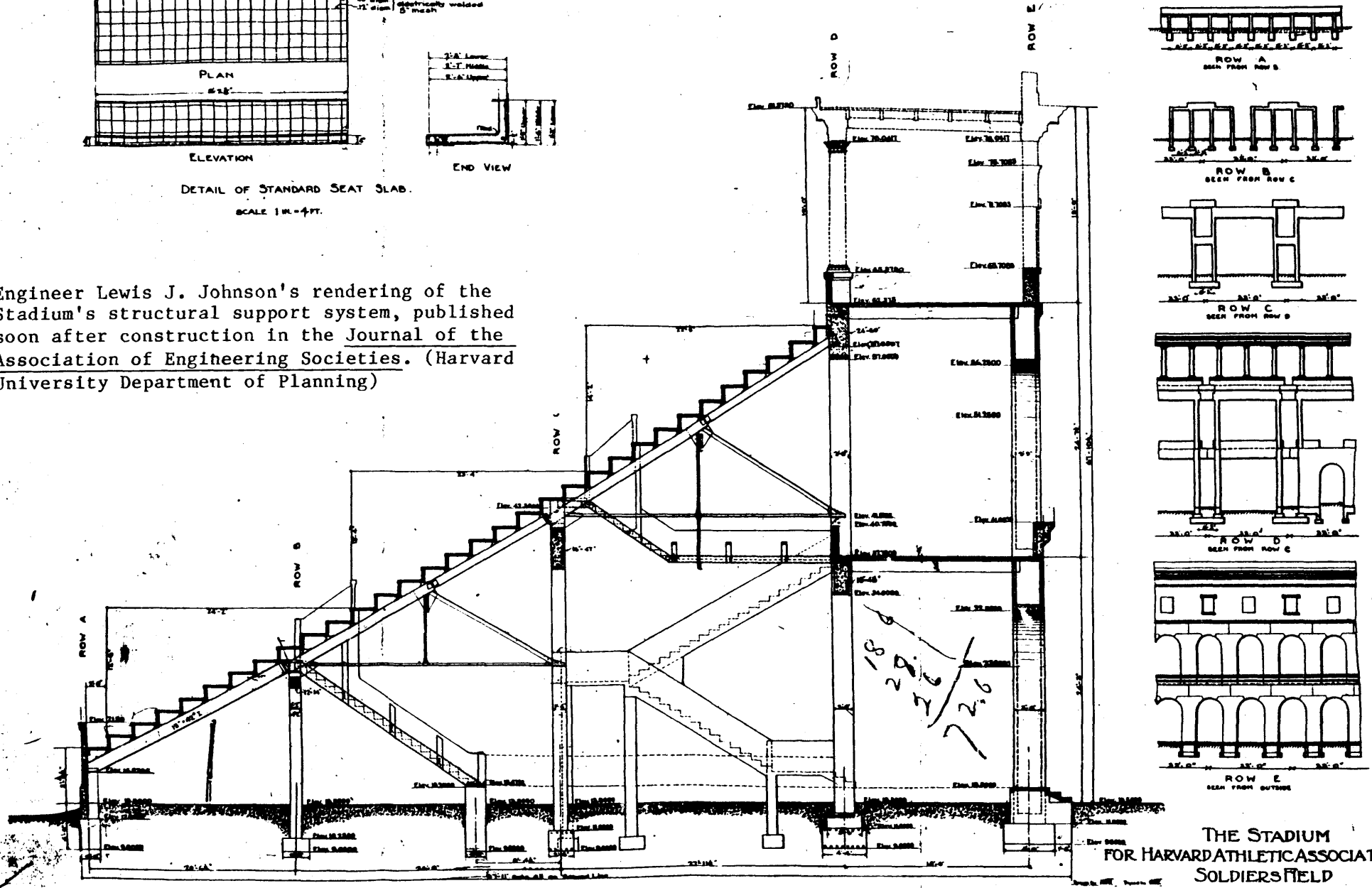


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

SIDE ELEVATION AND LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE STADIUM AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED.



Engineer Lewis J. Johnson's rendering of the Stadium's structural support system, published soon after construction in the Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies. (Harvard University Department of Planning)



THE STADIUM
FOR HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
SOLDIERS FIELD