The University of California, Berkeley

Edwards Stadium

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Knapp ARCHITECTS
The University of California, Berkeley

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GEORGE CUNNINGHAM EDWARDS
FRESHMAN IN THE FIRST CLASS OF THIS
UNIVERSITY, MEMBER OF ITS FACULTY
CONTINUOUSLY FROM GRADUATION TILL
DEATH IN 1936. PATRON OF SPORT AND
FINE EXAMPLE OF SPORTSMANSHIP.
HE BELIEVED IN YOUTH AND YOUTH
MADE HIM ITS CONFIDANT; MODEST
KINDLY, SELFLESS TO HIM AND HIS
IDEALS. THESE FIELDS ARE DEDICATED.
Introduction
Edwards Stadium, 1932, looking southeast.
Photo courtesy of The Bancroft Library University of California, Berkeley.
George C. Edwards Stadium, completed in 1932, is a prominent historic feature of the University of California campus. Readily visible as a strong edge of the campus on Bancroft Way and Oxford and Fulton Streets, it recalls the southwest expansion of the campus in the 1920s which also included the adjacent Evans Diamond and Harmon Gym and culminated in the construction of the Student Center decades later. An unusually large venue dedicated to track and field, it played an important role in college athletics regionally and nationally. The moderne style illustrates an important movement in pre-World War II design and is notable in the evolution of concrete from a structural material to an architectural finish.

While the property has been reduced in size with the construction of tennis courts at its north end in the 1930s and the later elimination of the north track straight-aways when the Hellman Tennis Center was built, and then reduced in visibility when the Kleeberger Field House and Recreational Sports Facility were added tight to its eastern boundary, it retains its basic footprint and a high degree of visibility. The track, although rebuilt in recent decade, retains its essential form and function, and the East and West Bleachers have been modified very little since their completion.

Edwards Stadium, placed in the National Register of Historic Places twenty years ago, retains a high degree of integrity. While preservation concerns limit the options for any future reductions in size or revolutionizing its form or appearance, the field is in good condition and is amply used. The East and West Bleachers can accommodate significant programmatic improvements without suffering a loss of integrity if they are rehabilitated in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.
PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Knapp Architects prepared this historic structure report (HSR) for the Capital Projects (and for the Office of Physical and Environmental Planning) of the University of California, Berkeley. The purpose of this HSR is to provide a single reference resource for the property, and to inform and assist its future development and use. An HSR is commonly prepared to evaluate the existing conditions and historic status of a potential historic resource prior to the commencement of any major rehabilitation, restoration, or any other work that may affect the resource.

According to the National Park Service’s cultural management guidelines:

A Historic Structure Report (HSR) is prepared whenever there is to be a major intervention into historic structures or where activities are programmed that affect the qualities and characteristics that make the property eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The report consists of the collection, presentation, and evaluation of anthropological/archeological, historical and architectural/engineering research findings on a historic or pre-historic structure, and their setting…It analyzes and records all periods of construction (not just significant periods), modifications, source materials, building techniques, other evidence of use, and setting.1

This HSR includes five chapters, a bibliography, and an appendix. Following the Introduction is the Historical Context, which provides historical background on the founding of the University of California, athletics and track and field, a history of the site, and the design of the stadium complex. This chapter also includes brief biographies of the designers, George Edwards, and two early coaches. The Description & Conditions Assessment contains a concise description of the building and its landscaping. The following chapter, Analysis of Historical Significance, describes the significance of each section of the property as well as its constituent materials, features, and spaces. This chapter also analyzes the eligibility of the property for listing in local, state and national registers. The final chapter, Recommendations, discusses how to retain the most significant aspects of Edwards Stadium, as well as general maintenance information.

SUBJECT OF THIS STUDY

As mentioned above, the subject of this HSR is Edwards Stadium itself. This includes the East and West Bleachers, the field, and the landscaping up to the sidewalks south and west of the stadium. This report does not include the Hellman Tennis Center

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1 “NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline.” UC Berkeley 2020 LRDP EIR Continuing Best Practice CUL-2-a states in part: “If a project could cause a substantial adverse change in features that convey the significance of a primary or secondary resource, an Historic Structures Assessment (HSA) would be prepared.” University of California, Berkeley 2020 LRDP EIR, Volume 1, 4.4.54.
north of Edwards Stadium, except for specific features which were originally part of the stadium, the Evans Diamond baseball field or Kleeberger Field House east of the stadium, or the former Federal Land Bank Building at 2223 Fulton Street designed by James Plachek and renovated by Michael Goodman, slated for demolition.

METHODOLOGY

The information contained in this report was compiled from site observations conducted by the primary preparers, background documents and information provided by the University of California, Office of Physical and Environmental Planning (PEP), and archival research. The study team observed the property, recording conditions in digital images and survey files. The survey did not include physical testing or use sensing instruments. Where recommendations are offered for rehabilitation or further study, they are based on general experience in architecture, and do not replace a conservation report, which may be needed for certain features and conditions.

The study team did not perform research or investigations about the condition and modes of deterioration of the materials. Testing, structural evaluations, and conservation assessments where recommended in this study would provide the information needed to identify specific causes of damage and materials and methods for correcting it. While this report includes information which would be useful in devising a maintenance program, it is not a maintenance plan.

The UC Berkeley Capital Projects division provided drawings of the building from the plan rooms and archives. The study team obtained additional photographs, drawings, and written accounts from the following repositories:

- **Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California:**
  CHRIS Northwest Information Center

- **University of California on-line resources:**
  Roma Pacifica: Phoebe Hearst International Competition

- **University of California:**
  College of Environmental Design Archives and Library
  The Bancroft Library

- **California Historical Society, San Francisco**

- **Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, Berkeley**

The research included primary and secondary documents at the above repositories. The references cited in this report are not exhaustive; future study and design may require the use of specialized information not consulted or not available for this report.
This study generally uses the National Register of Historic Places Criteria. The National Register is the official federal roster of historic properties worthy of preservation; the Keeper of the Register and the National Park Service (NPS) prepare the criteria under which potential resources are evaluated for inclusion in the Register. The NPS, state agencies, and other government and professionals in private practice have relied on the National Register Criteria for decades to determine whether properties are historically significant, and to identify the level of significance, area(s) of significance, and historical context(s) of eligible properties. The criteria provide invaluable guidance and authoritative consistency in determining whether resources retain their historical integrity and what their character-defining features are. The National Register Criteria underlie the hierarchy of significance and the assessment of condition used in this HSR for components and elements.

When evaluating the significance and condition of buildings, architectural historians typically use a rating scale to rank the relative architectural and historic value of components of a building – its rooms or spaces as well as individual features. The typical rating scale employs four categories: “Very Significant,” “Significant,” “Contributing,” and “Non-Contributing.” The use of the terms “Very Significant” or “Significant” here does not necessarily equate to the same meaning for those words as they are used in the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The fact a space or feature is called “Very Significant” or “Significant” in the Historic Structure Report does not of necessity mean that the alteration or removal of that space or the entire structure would meet the CEQA criteria for what is called a “Significant impact on the environment.” For this HSR, the four categories are defined as follows:
Very Significant (VS)
- The element was built during the period of significance.
- It is architecturally significant.
- It contributes significantly to the overall character.
- It remains intact or with only minor alterations.
- It is in good condition.
- VS elements are highly sensitive to change.

Significant (S)
- The element was built during the period of significance, but
- It is of secondary importance,
- It has been altered, and/or
- It is in fair or poor condition, or
- The element was not built during the period of significance, but is architecturally significant.
- S elements are sensitive to change.

Contributing (C)
- The element was built during the period of significance, but is not architecturally significant, or
- The element was not built during the period of significance, but is architecturally compatible with the original.
Non-Contributing (NC)

- C elements are less sensitive to change.
- The element was not built during the period of significance, or
- It has been subjected to major additions or incompatible alterations, or
- It is incompatible in style, material, scale, character or use with the original building, or
- It is in poor condition.
- NC elements are not particularly sensitive to change.

Condition

A visual appraisal of the current condition of building elements:

Excellent (E) ............... The element is in near original condition.

Good (G) ..................... The element is mostly intact.

Fair (F) ...................... The element is showing signs of wear or deterioration.

Poor (P) ..................... The element is badly damaged, missing, or not functioning.

Unknown (U) .............. The element is not accessible for inspection.²

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² University of California, Greek Theatre HSR Request for Proposals, October 24, 2006.
PREPARERS

Knapp Architects of San Francisco researched and prepared this report. Frederic Knapp, AIA, was principal in charge, and Ruchira Nageswaran, AIA prepared architectural graphics. Denise Bradley was consulting landscape historian. Ellen Owens was project manager for Capital Projects. Planning Analyst Steven Finacom acted as researcher and document coordinator for PEP; he researched and wrote the historical account of the development of Edwards Stadium and contributed to other sections. Landscape historian Denise Bradley researched and prepared the landscape sections of this report.
Historical Context
EARLY HISTORY OF BERKELEY: 1820-1859

In 1820, King Ferdinand VII of Spain granted the land that encompasses the land now occupied by Berkeley and Oakland, including the campus of the University of California, to Luis Maria Peralta of San Jose. Peralta named the 48,000-acre parcel Rancho San Antonio for Saint Anthony of Padua. After receiving the grant, Peralta continued living in San Jose and sent his four sons instead to occupy the land grant rancho. In 1842, Peralta transferred ownership of the rancho to his sons, giving most of the land now occupied by Berkeley to Jose Domingo Peralta.

In 1848, by the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, California became part of the United States. Following on the heels of California’s statehood, the discovery of gold at Coloma drew thousands to the new state. Although holders of Spanish and Mexican ranchos like Peralta were guaranteed possessory rights under the California Constitution of 1850, the new settlers regarded Spanish and Mexican titles as illegitimate and brought pressure to bear on the California State Legislature to overturn or weaken the law. Reacting to this pressure, the Legislature passed a subsequent law stating that any settler could gain possession of land “not reasonably known to be claimed under an existing title,” essentially permitting any individual who made at least two hundred dollars worth of improvements on a tract of land to reside on the land. The law broke up the large tracts of land owned by a single individual for acquisition by the new arrivals, thus effectively dismantling the land grant ranchos.3

José Domingo Peralta filed claims to confirm his title to Rancho San Antonio in January 1852. Although the U.S. Supreme Court upheld his claim in 1855 and 1856, the cost of legal counsel to combat the squatters had already forced him to sell off most of Rancho San Antonio during the early 1850s.4

In 1852, Captain Orrin Simmons claimed 160 acres of Rancho San Antonio bounded by Strawberry Creek to the north and the future site of the Clark Kerr Campus to the south. Meanwhile, in the summer of 1852, a consortium consisting of William Hillegass, James Leonard, Francis Kittredge Shattuck, and George Blake, filed claim to a square-mile tract of land encompassing what is now downtown Berkeley, just west of Simmons’ claim. None of these men occupied their land and what is now Berkeley remained effectively uninhabited for at least two decades following American occupation.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA: 1860-1868

Perhaps the two most instrumental events in the foundation of the University of California, Berkeley were the dissolution of the College of California and the donation of the land it had amassed to the State of California, and the 1868 Organic Act of the University of California, which established the University itself and The Regents as its governing body and the requirement that The Regents make immediate permanent improvements to the plan and landscape of the new university.

In 1853, Rev. Henry Durant established a preparatory school in Oakland named Contra Costa Academy. The school quickly reincorporated as a private college under the name the College of California and began searching for a new, rural campus site. Simmons promoted acquisition of his Berkeley property to the Trustees, citing its available fresh water from Strawberry Creek and spectacular views of San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate as inducements. At the time, the Simmons tract was farmland and nascent industrial development on the waterfront. The American...
era of the Bay Area was only about a decade old and establishment of the town of Berkeley was still a decade and a half in the future.

The College of California Trustees decided to acquire Simmons’s land for the new campus and on April 16, 1860, Rev. Samuel Hopkins Wiley, Rev. Henry Durant, and other Trustees of the College of California dedicated the 140-acre campus at Founders’ Rock. Over the next few years, the Trustees of the College of California continued to amass property contiguous to the Simmons property, purchasing additional tracts from F.K. Shattuck, G.M. Blake, William Hillegass, and James Leonard. In August 1864, the College of California purchased a second parcel from Simmons which came with water rights to Strawberry Creek. Two adjacent residential tracts to the south of campus – the College Homestead Tract and the Berkeley Property Tract – were subdivided. Lots created in these two tracts were sold in an effort to encourage residential settlement near the campus grounds and generate revenue. In 1866 the name “Berkeley” was attached to the campus site by the College and later adopted by the surrounding community when it incorporated as a town in 1878.

EARLY PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BERKELEY CAMPUS

The College of California’s first actions planning and developing the site consisted of retaining Frederick Law Olmsted to develop a campus plan and damming Strawberry Creek to provide a reservoir for the future development. Although the College had acquired considerable acreage for the campus during the early 1860s, it lacked the financial reserves to build a new campus on the site.

The Trustees contemplated donating its assets – including the Berkeley campus site – to the State of California to create a public university and exacted a compromise from the State of merging a liberal arts curriculum with the State goal of a conventional, Federal Land Grant, “A and M” (agriculture and mining) school. The donation was finalized in 1868 and the University of California was created as a complete institution of higher education, rather than a technical or specialized college. State Legislation approving the creation of the University and receipt of the gift of the private College assets was signed by the Governor of California March 23, 1868. Appointment of the first Board of Regents quickly followed.5

Development of the Berkeley campus began with the construction of two buildings – South Hall and North Hall, completed in 1873. In that year the University moved its operations from Oakland to Berkeley. William Hammond Hall, planner of San Francisco’s Golden Gate Park, was engaged to produce a new plan for the campus, building on Olmsted’s design concepts.

5 The College of California was asked to stay in operation through the 1868-69 academic year at its Oakland campus.
At the time, the campus land owned by the University was roughly – but not exactly – bordered on the south by the south fork of Strawberry Creek, on the west by the line of today’s Oxford Street, and on the north by the line of today’s Hearst Avenue. The site of Edwards Stadium was outside this original acquisition.

Academic buildings constructed through the remainder of the 19th century were largely concentrated in a V-shaped grouping on a natural terrace of land formed by the two branches of Strawberry Creek. This terrace is the present-day site of the Campanile. By the end of the 20th century, major academic buildings included a mix of brick and wooden structures in a variety of architectural styles ranging from Second Empire to early neo-classical revival buildings. Three main buildings – South Hall, North Hall, and Bacon Hall (which served as the library) – formed a triangle around the campus flagpole, which stood where the Campanile is today. To their north, across a swale, was the brick Mechanics Building and the original Mining Building. An octagonal wooden Harmon Gymnasium, on the site of present-day Dwinelle Hall, provided facilities for physical education, military training, and large meetings. Aside from a scattering of small wooden buildings, the remainder of the campus proper was undeveloped, planted with ornamental landscaping, used for growing and experimental grounds for the College of Agriculture, or used as rudimentary athletic fields.

**EARLY ATHLETIC FACILITIES**

While the young University of California provided academic facilities and instruction, it did not provide directly for student extracurricular activities, including athletics. Many students were interested in both competitive and recreational sports and physical education and began to organize their own clubs and teams, some of which informally practiced on open fields of the campus.

In 1879, a decade after the University opened, Oakland businessman A.K.P. Harmon funded construction of what was, initially, a 21,200 square foot octagonal wooden gymnasium. Harmon reportedly had solicited ideas for a practical gift to the University from his son-in-law, George Cunningham Edwards, one of the first students of the University; Edwards suggested a gymnasium, a persistent desire of many of the male students.6

Harmon Gym, which was enlarged several times over the decades (1886, 1897, 1900), served as a centerpiece indoor athletic facility for the campus during its first half century. It also doubled as the largest indoor gathering space on campus where popular speakers were hosted, University meetings held, and student dances and other social events staged. Located where the south wing of Dwinelle Hall now rises,

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6 (Centennial Record, University of California, Stadtman, page 59)
it helped focus physical facilities for athletics on the western and southern areas of the campus. In 1888, the University established the Department of Physical Culture and the Academic Senate instituted a requirement that male students take five half-hours of exercise weekly. When Hearst Hall for Women opened in 1901, the exercise requirement was extended to all students. That facility burned in 1922.7

The gently sloping fields north of Harmon Gymnasium became the site for outdoor athletic contests including football and track and field. In 1886, what was called the “Cinder Track” because of the running surface was built at the downslope end of the West Field area, east of the confluence of the two branches of Strawberry Creek. A grove of Tasmanian Blue Gum eucalyptus had been planted just to the west of the field in the late 1870s or early 1880s, to provide a windbreak. The Cinder Track, provided with relatively small wooden bleachers, was used for athletic contests, practice, and some outdoor campus events, ceremonies, and meetings. “Facilities… were rather modest. At Berkeley, the first University football team, organized in 1882, played its games on West Field on the campus. The field sloped sharply toward the west, therefore the team facing San Francisco Bay had a distinct advantage. The training ground for the track team in 1878 was the race track at Emeryville, and the first annual track field day was held in 1879 on the Oakland cricket grounds.”8

In the early decades of the campus athletic contests were generally held with local non-college clubs—and sometimes even high school teams, or teams from local military installations—because of the small number of other colleges in the vicinity, and the difficulty and expense of travel to other parts of the West Coast (Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Southern California) where other colleges were also developing with their own intercollegiate programs. The establishment of Stanford University in 1891 finally provided a consistent nearby intercollegiate opponent, as did the earlier development of St. Mary’s College and what is now San Jose State University and, slightly further away, what is now the University of the Pacific.

“Track was the first sport to bring national recognition. A hurdler named Walter Henry developed a new form for running the 120-yard high hurdles and on May 30, 1892, broke the world’s record for the event. His time of 15 ¾ seconds was disallowed by the eastern officials of the American Athletic Union (AAU) as being beyond human possibility. Three years later, a small team representing the University…went east and won two-thirds of their meets against such schools as Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.”9

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8 (Centennial Record, Stadtman, P 32)
9 (Ibid, P 32)
“California had little athletic recognition until the track team of 1895 swept the East with a series of victories ... (The) track team, entirely unknown in Eastern competition, spent May and June of 1895 in defeating some of the foremost track teams of the nation.”

That 1895 expedition was also the first University team to compete outside of California. It carried with it two banners embroidered with gold bears on a blue background, which would come to be the spirit symbol of the campus.

Athletic teams had been loosely organized in the first two decades of the campus, generally running their own activities. As student interest, attendance, gate receipts and team expenses increased, students realized there was a need for a more formal organizational structure. In 1887 a “mass meeting” of students created the Associated Students of the College of Letters and Sciences (later shortened to just the Associated Students, or ASUC). With elected student leaders and a paid full-time director (traditionally a recent alumnus), the ASUC had as one of its major responsibilities control of intercollegiate athletics on the campus. Proposals such as competition schedules and, later, hiring of coaches, were submitted to the student leadership for approval and the ASUC managed team budgets.

The ASUC would remain the direct managing entity for student intercollegiate athletics on the campus until 1960, when responsibility was transferred, by agreement, to a new campus-run University Department of Intercollegiate Athletics (even then, for some years, the new Department shared office space with the ASUC in old Stephens Union, then in the new Eshleman Hall).

THE HEARST PLAN

By the end of the 19th century, many of the University programs were well-established. However, the campus itself was a patchwork landscape of scattered academic and service buildings and experimental growing areas. Many felt a plan was needed, and in the late 1890s a major physical transformation was initiated. Phoebe Apperson Hearst – the first woman to serve on the Board of Regents – approached the University, offering to build a new mining school in memory of her husband, George Hearst. The University was eager to receive the gift, but two individuals – drawing instructor Bernard Maybeck and Regent and alumnus Jacob Reinstein – successfully convinced the University leadership and Hearst of the need for a master plan for the campus. The master plan would establish a rational organization for future campus development, locating building sites for future structures and defining their architectural character, starting with the new Mining Building. Hearst agreed and funded what became known as the Phoebe Hearst

Implementation of a campus plan fell to architect John Galen Howard. Trained in Boston and Paris, Howard relocated from New York to Berkeley in the early 20th century to become both the University’s Supervising Architect and the founder of the School of Architecture. For the next quarter-century, Howard’s design and planning concepts became firmly imprinted on the Berkeley campus. Howard drew from Bénard’s plan to create a new vision for the campus that better accommodated the existing grade and created view corridors aligned with the Golden Gate through the site. Except for the Faculty Club and Senior Women’s Hall, he designed all of the permanent buildings developed between 1903 and 1926, creating a campus core characterized by the architectural compatibility of its components.

Howard’s campus plan—updated in 1908 and again in 1914—emphasized symmetrical arrangements of buildings and groups of buildings on terraces, stepping down the sloped campus site. The buildings flanked landscaped view axes oriented to the Golden Gate. The primary corridor was what is now called the “Central Glade,” extending from the Mining Circle to Oxford Street at the western edge of the campus. Howard arranged similar, or mirror image, buildings and groups of buildings at equal distances from the center line of this space—called the “University Axis.” The most complete realization of this bilaterally balanced design concept stands today in the grouping of Doe Library, Sather Campanile and California, Wheeler and Durant Halls; these buildings form the “Classical Core” of the campus, orthogonally bisected by Sather Road and Campanile Way.

Along a north-south cross axis, the Hearst Memorial Mining Building was located at the top of the glade in Howard’s campus plan to correspond to a similar building to the south that would house the physics department. Next, to the west, Doe Library on the south would face a matching University Museum on Observatory Hill.
California and Haviland Halls—both Howard designs—were the next couplet in the sequence. Finally, a five-building Agriculture Complex on the north was balanced by a five-building Life Sciences Group on the south; the former was centered around a courtyard and the latter was arranged in an X pattern like the dots on the Five face of a die. The southwest portion of today’s Campus Park was privately owned at the time of the Hearst Competition and Howard’s subsequent plan.

From about 1900 until the mid-1920s most of Howard’s permanent campus buildings were executed in a neo-Classical Beaux Arts style, emphasizing a grand, formal, character in white granite exteriors, tile roofs and copper details. Buildings like the Hearst Mining Building, Doe Library and Wheeler, California, Durant and Wellman Halls form the core of this composition, arranged orthogonally in formal order on terraces stepping down the naturally sloped terrain toward the ocean. In the World War I era and afterwards, as funds for more expensive finishes diminished, Howard adapted his designs—but not the overall building character—in less expensive materials, such as stucco and cement plaster, for Hilgard Hall, Haviland Hall, Gilman Hall, Le Conte Hall, and California Memorial Stadium.11

GROWTH OF ATHLETIC FACILITIES

As part of its management responsibilities the ASUC also proposed, planned, and funded some of the intercollegiate athletic facilities. This would be the case with the Edwards Track complex.

In 1915 intercollegiate sports on the West Coast were formalized with the creation of the Pacific Coast Conference (PCC). This also formalized the nature of intercollegiate sports as big business at campuses, including Berkeley, with teams in several sports attracting press attention, large crowds, and revenue. UC President Benjamin Ide Wheeler and others began to worry about the transition in intercollegiate teams from an arrangement where young men came to the campus as students first, and then were recruited and excelled at sports, to a more sports-focused system where prominent high school athletes were recruited to come to college and play regardless of their academic interests or abilities. In 1915 Wheeler wrote an essay entitled “Shall Football Be Mended or Ended?” in which he argued for the idealized vision of student-athletes rather than a more professionalized approach.

Despite such doubts, the University of California, and most other American universities that fielded intercollegiate teams, continued towards a semi-professional path into the 1920s, lured and spurred by the major revenues and public attention

11 Howard did deviate from the Beaux Arts style in two respects. In the early 1920s when he designed one of his last buildings for the campus, Stephens Memorial Union, he chose the then popular “Collegiate Gothic” style which resulted in an asymmetrical structure that was still, nonetheless, carefully integrated into the overall plan of the campus. He also became an accomplished practitioner of what is known as “Bay Region” architecture, utilizing native materials—particularly unpainted redwood shingles or board and batten as exterior wall coverings and did several buildings—mostly regarded by him as temporary—for the Berkeley campus in this style.
that derived from successful sports teams. Athletics also provided a channel for social bonding and “school spirit” amongst non-athletic students, and a convenient way for alumni to maintain connections to the campus. College athletics was also big business in an era without prominent professional sports teams (outside of baseball). College football and track and field teams in particular did not have professional competition.

In 1904, recognizing the large spectator demand for intercollegiate contests and lured by the revenue to be obtained from ticket sales, the ASUC funded the construction of what was known as California Field on an expanded southern edge of the campus, where Hearst Gymnasium now stands. California Field, initially seating 17,000
spectators in wooden bleachers and costing $20,000, was largely funded by the
ASUC, which hoped to earn the money back from ticket sale revenues, and did. It
was the first large spectator sports facility built on the campus, and it set the pattern
for other facilities that would be added over the next two decades.

Including Edwards Stadium, these facilities would generally:

1. be paid for by ASUC revenue, and / or private gifts, rather than
   University funds;
2. be located on what is now the southern edge of the campus;
3. usually be developed through the purchase of “off-campus” sites along
   Bancroft Way, that were then incorporated into the University grounds;
4. be grand in size and design for their era, attracting national attention
   as large, fine, state-of-the-art facilities; and
5. reflect the neo-classical architectural tradition of the campus, with,
   by the late 1920s, a significant overlay of Art Deco character.

The facilities built in the two decades after California Field would include: California
Memorial Stadium (1923); Hearst Gymnasium for Women (1926); Edwards Stadium
(1932); the new Men’s Gymnasium (the second Harmon Gym), and the Evans
Baseball Diamond, added east of the Edwards complex. Although two of these
facilities were built primarily for physical education and student recreation they
also provided large indoor spaces—particularly at the Men’s Gymnasium—for
intercollegiate teams such as basketball and swimming to compete.

For track and field, there was an intermediate stage between the old “Cinder Track”
and the new Edwards Stadium. It was a facility, with wooden bleachers, called
the “Running Oval” built west of California Field in 1916. It would serve until the
Edwards complex was completed.

After the establishment of the PCC in 1915, Cal’s track and field teams, led by Coach
Walter Christie, rose to regional and national prominence. In 1919, 1920, and 1923,
Christie’s teams won PCC championships and in 1922 they won the NCAA national
title. This era of success was paralleled in other sports at California, including
football, basketball, and crew, which variously won conference titles, national
championships, and even Olympic medals in the 1920s.

The success on the field and the playing courts also translated into a desire for larger,
better, playing facilities for the most popular sports, and the revenue they would
bring. Christie noted in 1923 that in football, due to lack of seats in recent years,
“in rough figures we have lost two hundred thousand people since I came here on
account of lack of seats. In the past three and a half years we have had magnificent
(football) teams who would have attracted thousands of additional spectators if we had the actual seating capacity.”12 That inability to serve an additional 200,000 spectators would have translated into a loss of ticket revenue of a quarter million dollars or more.

Christie went on to add, “while our football team has risen to the top, so has our track team. For three successive years our team has won the classic of America—the ICAA AAAA held in the east on the last Friday and Saturday of May.”13 Success of that sort would lay the groundwork for the construction of Edwards Stadium less than a decade later. However, track and field went into a slump after Christie’s comments and had an unremarkable record in the second half of the 1920s.

UNIVERSITY FUNDING AND CAMPUS EXPANSION

One of the indirect causes of the development of Edwards Stadium was the passage of a State bond issue in 1926. “Amendment 10” was not designed to fund athletics but academic facilities. It came at a time that the “Southern Branch” of the University was in need of relocation and expansion and the Berkeley campus had numerous outdated or outgrown academic facilities. To gain votes statewide, the measure was structured so the facilities funded under it would be split between development of the new Westwood (UCLA) campus, and improvements at Berkeley. This ensured strong support in both of the heavily populated regions of the State.14

The Berkeley funds paid for several facilities including some engineering structures, and the Life Sciences Building (today, VLSB). It was the latter that helped trigger planning for Edwards Stadium. The campus decided to site the new life sciences building on the old West Field. While that space had not been needed for intercollegiate sports since the construction of California Field and the Running Oval, it was important to the use of the University Cadet Corps / ROTC programs. Under the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862, the University of California had accepted Federal funding for the institution. One of the provisions of the Morrill Act was that the “land grant institutions” would provide military training to the male students, in order to create a reserve of educated officers who could be called on in case of national need. At the University of California, through the end of the 1950s, the requirement was interpreted to mean that all male students were required to take military science courses. As enrollment grew, this meant large contingents of students had to be accommodated.

The training included a great deal of marching drill, and large fields were required.

13 Ibid.
14 Golden Book of California
for the practice exercises of hundreds, or thousands, of students at a time. West Field was the largest reasonably level outdoor space on the campus and was essential to the drill program. With the decision to locate the new life sciences facilities there, a new field that could also serve for drill purposes was needed. That need also coincided with student and alumni interest in the development of new facilities for track and field competition. The University and the ASUC agreed that a new site would be developed, including a track and field stadium and practice drill space for the military operations.

The site selected was an off-campus area, immediately adjacent to the southwestern corner of the campus. Termed the “Southwestern development”, the area encompassed three city blocks bordered by Allston Way on the north, Dana Street on the east, Bancroft Way on the south, and Oxford / Fulton streets on the west. One block long north-south streets—Chapel, and Atherton—subdivided the district.

The property was part of the original College Homestead Tract, purchased by the private College of California in the 1860s. The College retained the land roughly north of Strawberry Creek / Allston Way as the Berkeley campus site; the land to the south was subdivided and sold off for private development, in an effort both to generate revenue for the financially struggling institution, and to create a new college town adjacent to the campus.

While the former goal was not a success, the latter did come about. A college settlement developed around what is now Downtown Berkeley, and in the area immediately south of the campus, bordering today’s Telegraph Avenue. Both of these neighborhoods had incipient commercial districts and transit lines (originally a horse car on Telegraph Avenue, and a steam train on Shattuck Avenue, later translated into interurban railways).

The physical bridge between the two districts included the area where the Haas Pavilion, and the Edwards / Evans complex now stand. The blocks were subdivided and sold for residential development and, by the end of the 19th century, were densely built up with homes. The area was favorably located; it was slightly separate from the commercial blocks but within a few minutes walk of them and was right across the street from the University campus, but also somewhat removed from the main academic buildings and busiest campus activities.

Some University faculty and staff, as well as prominent community members, had homes in this area; the nationally known artist William Keith, for example, built a home on Atherton Street (now commemorated with a memorial plaque on the outer wall of the track stadium, along Oxford Street). However, by the mid-1920s large new residential subdivisions had opened in north and east Berkeley, and it is likely that the more prosperous residents of the district were relocating, leaving the “old”
19th century houses of the neighborhood to a mix of homeowners, and student and non-student renters. For example, Dr. Benjamin Wall, an early Berkeley resident, had a home on Atherton Street which he converted into offices when he constructed a larger house at the top of Bancroft Way (where the entrance to International House is now located).

The Pacific Theological Seminary occupied much of the east side of Atherton Street between Bancroft Way and Allston Way on the current site of Edwards Stadium. (Atherton Street was parallel to Fulton Street, one block east of it.) It is shown by that name on the 1903 Sanborn fire insurance map; a building with the same footprint is shown on the 1894 Sanborn map as a “private school” with a gymnasium. The building was extensively remodeled in 1907. The neighborhood also contained religious institutions (University Christian Church, First Unitarian Church), some hotels / rooming houses, and Stiles Hall, the imposing red brick University YMCA headquarters that stood at the corner of Allston and Dana, facing the campus. Among the other non-residential properties was “El Reposo,” a private hospital established in 1907 in the converted McDonald house on Chapel Street. Its rooms were “more after the order of a first-class private hotel, eliminating the idea of a hospital as fully as possible.” The facility offered “methods in harmony with the principle that all cures come through the forces of Nature,” including a “electric light baths...hydrotherapy...manual and mechanical Swedish movements, phototherapy, X-Ray treatment, and the application of electricity in all its various forms.”

As the Berkeley campus developed and additions were made to the south—first, in the California Field vicinity—this district was periodically contemplated as an area for campus expansion, presumably because it lay immediately adjacent to the University grounds and was relatively level, although sloping slightly to the west and south.

It was part of one of the sites studied for the location of Memorial Stadium, but rejected in part because of the costs of land acquisition and the costs of constructing a stadium (as later built, California Memorial Stadium was set partially into the hillside of Strawberry Canyon, reducing structural expenses). By 1926, when Amendment 10 passed, it was considered again and selected as a site for the new track / drill facilities.

The University already owned some scattered land parcels on the three blocks, and began acquiring others in earnest in 1927. Between 1924 and 1932 about 70 separate land parcels were purchased from private owners. The University and the ASUC split the land costs, 42/58 percent on some properties, and 92/8 percent on others.

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15 "Pacific Theological Seminary Prosperous." Berkeley Reporter, Berkeley, CA, 26 September 1907.
The purchases ranged from as little as $3,500 to as much as $135,000 per parcel, with most of the prices falling somewhere from 10 to 25 thousand dollars. Most of the purchases were concentrated in 1927-30, after Amendment 10 had passed, and before construction began on the track stadium.

The University’s decision to purchase the three blocks and develop them with one continuous set of facilities triggered negotiations on what would become a perennial issue for town / gown relations—University expansion and what mitigations should be paid, or owed, the community as a result.

The University had made some small land purchases in the southeast quadrant of today’s campus (including some land for the Memorial Stadium site) in the early 1920s, as well as one large block adjacent to the northwest corner of the campus (the “Oxford Tract”) for agricultural uses following the 1923 Berkeley Fire. The Oxford Tract purchase was of vacant land where buildings had been destroyed by the fire; the Stadium site purchase involved only a few buildings on irregular lots. Neither development required the abandonment of City streets.

The Edwards Track development southwest of the existing campus, on the other hand, would require not only the purchase and removal of several dozen existing, privately built, structures, but the acquisition by the University of several blocks of City streets and their consolidation into a new development that would significantly alter the face of the neighborhoods south of the campus.

The University and the City negotiated a transaction. From the City’s standpoint, the major issues appear to have been the relocation of the streetcar lines that ran down Allston Way from Telegraph Avenue to Downtown Berkeley, the retention of a convenient way for vehicles to drive from Downtown to the Telegraph Avenue business district (which then extended to Sather Gate), and the widening of some streets.

An agreement was finally reached on July 8, 1931, almost literally on the eve of the start of construction. Ratified by the City Council, it provided: streetcar lines would be moved from Allston to Bancroft Way; Fulton Street, which then ran in a grid north of Bancroft Way, would be reconfigured to curve around the western edge of the new development and connect directly to Oxford Street, at Allston Way; Chapel Street and Atherton Street would be abandoned by the City, along with Allston Way east of Oxford Street.

The University, at the request of the City, agreed to: widen Bancroft Way by ten feet on the north side of the street from Dana Street west to Fulton Street, and give that

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18 University of California “Green Book”, property records for the Berkeley campus, pages 12-14, maintained by the Office of the Treasurer.
land to the City, possibly in anticipation of a similar widening of Bancroft Way along its entire length; build a new “cross campus road” (now Frank Schlessinger Way) that the public could use, north of the new stadium from Oxford Street to the intersection of Allston Way and Dana Street; give the City land on the western edge of the development to make the reconfigured Fulton Street wider; and give the City a six-foot wide strip of land on Oxford Street north of Hearst Avenue along the “Oxford Tract” edge, so the City could eventually widen Oxford Street in that vicinity.

An outlier in the site was the Federal Land Bank building at 2223 Fulton Street, which would lie west of the west bleachers of the new track stadium. This parcel was left in private ownership, while the University paid to landscape the areas north and south of the building. It was the only structure left standing on the three square blocks of developed site. (It would later be acquired by the University in a separate purchase transaction, and added to in an extensive 1950 remodel). The original drawings show the bleachers of the new stadium were to be centered on 2223 Fulton Street, a building the University now plans to demolish.

One other feature of the blocks was retained. Three cedar trees, still standing east of the Hellman Tennis Center, were growing in a row in front of a private home. They were not cut down, and appear as large, mature, trees in early photos of the completed complex. The trees, the Land Bank building, and the Keith plaque are the...
only visible remnants of the private development that existed on the block prior to the construction of the Stadium complex.

All the buildings on the three blocks, with the exception of the Federal Land Bank, were removed. Some were moved to other lots in Berkeley; the exact number has not been researched. Others were “wrecked” in the parlance of the time, but an effort was made to sell them for dismantling, rather than simply having the parts hauled to landfills. Many components of the buildings thus disassembled—windows, doors, fixtures, plumbing, bricks, etc.—were resold at local salvage yards.

**PLANNING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF EDWARDS STADIUM**

Planning for the new complex was underway as early as 1928. In January, 1929, the Daily Californian featured a front page illustration of the site plan for the new complex. The accompanying caption noted “This is the proposed plan for the development of the tract recently purchased by the University across Allston Way. The grounds will be used for military drill and recreational activities, as well as baseball and track, Luther A. Nichols, comptroller, announces. Work on the project will be delayed until the closure of Allston Way can be effected.”

The plan shown differed significantly from the final design. The track stadium was on the east, not the west, and the baseball stadium occupied most of the current site of the track stadium. The baseball stadium was flanked by an “L” of ten tennis courts, and a row of handball courts on the south. The lots on the west side of Dana Street north of Bancroft Way were not shown as part of the new development.

“In 1929, 1930, and 1931, meetings of the Buildings and Grounds and Finance Committees of the Board of Regents…reflect the development of ideas for the southwest athletic area. By May 18, 1929, two proposals were made for the siting of a new men’s gym, a stadium for track and field, and two open fields for team races and intramural sports in the area. In December, 1929, the Regents adopted proposal No. 2 which included football and baseball practice fields at the corner of Fulton and Bancroft, a 25,000-seat stadium to the east in the middle of the Southwest Area, and a gymnasium and fields for intramural sports and military science drilling further to the east. Then, after a preliminary design for the Stadium had been approved, in February 1931, the Regents changed plans and adopted proposal No. 1, which became the basis for development of the area as it was built. Relocation of the stadium to Fulton and Bancroft necessitated a modification of the original design and shrinking of its size from 25,000 to 22,000 seats.”

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The plans were revised to place the Stadium and baseball fields in their current alignment. A site study for the Stadium and a possible new Men's Gymnasium, dated February, 1931, showed the Track stadium in its present alignment and siting, and two possible sites for the gymnasium—one on the actual site selected, on Dana Street, and the other east of Dana Street, on the approximate site of the Student Union complex today.21

One impetus for quick construction of the track and field stadium was the promise that the national collegiate track championships would come west to Berkeley in June, 1932. This was unprecedented, since previous meets had been held in the East, and was seen as recognition of the prominent place the new facilities would earn for Berkeley on the national track and field scene. The University of California, Stanford, and USC—all three schools having won national championships in track and field—had extended a joint invitation to hold the meet in Berkeley in late 1929 or early 1930, and the plan was accepted in March, 1930. (Although the National Register nomination states that this occurred during construction of the stadium; this document indicates it was recorded prior to the start of construction.) The three universities guaranteed more than $60,000 in expenses for visiting teams, presumably counting on ticket revenue from the meet. Visiting athletes were to be accommodated in Bowles Hall and International House. William (Bill) Monahan, the ASUC’s athletic director, told the press that “the track and field facilities at Berkeley will be comparable in modernity to any in the United States” by the time of the meet.

The June meet also had the advantage of being in California not long before the Summer Olympics would be staged on the West Coast for the first time, in Los Angeles. Olympic trials would also be scheduled at Stanford in July, 1932. Thus, the luster of what would be called today “world class athletics” would extend to northern, as well as southern, California that year, and both regions were eager for the prestige and influx of visitors the high-profile athletic events would bring.

On December 11, 1929, it was reported, “The prospects for track and field champions at the University of California are looking up today, after many years of dark, drab defeat. The immediate cause of the enthusiasm is the announcement that work will start in the spring on California’s new track oval, now that the business of purchasing private property surrounding the campus is complete. By the spring of 1931, the veteran Bear track coach, Walter Christie, will have a new factory for his athletes, complete and modern in every detail. Bleachers, dressing rooms and one of the finest cinder paths in the country will go to make California’s oval and athletic unit to be proud of. In addition, work on a new baseball field, and a field especially for intramural sports, will also be constructed in the near future. The building program, which will leave the university with every necessary athletic facility except a new

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21 Edwards Stadium site study, February 11, 1931, by the Office of Architects and Engineers. University Archives, President's Office files, CU-5, Ser. 2, 487-579
men’s gymnasium, will cost, it is estimated, over $1,000,000. The new track will fill a long-felt want at Berkeley. For years, ever since track meets here have attracted large crowds, the big meet has been held at Stanford, simply because the California oval could not accommodate the throng. Large meets, with ten or more teams competing, are also out of the question at Berkeley under the present conditions.”22

The article was premature in one respect (site acquisition hadn’t been entirely completed) and overly optimistic in another. It would be a year and a half later that construction began and the project would not be completed until 1932.

“Plans at present call for the complete plant to be ready early in 1932 and in June of that year the intercollegiate track and field meet will be held in Berkeley. This will be the first time that the intercollegiates have ever been staged west of the Alleghenies.”23

“Architects have already submitted exterior plans for the grounds and these have met with the approval of the Berkeley authorities. The rest of the plans will be drawn up soon and actual construction work is slated to start as soon as the Eshleman Memorial publications building is completed.”24

During 1931 the plans for the track stadium and adjacent baseball field (the latter to be designed by George Kelham, University Supervising Architect) were augmented by definite funding for a new Gymnasium for Men. Campus officials and students had long complained about the inadequacies and “fire trap,” unsanitary, character of the old wooden Harmon Gymnasium which dated back to the 1870s (alumni and later generations would grow nostalgic, however, for “old” Harmon as a reflection of the University’s early days and one of its more architecturally unusual buildings).

An appropriation by the State Legislature in 1931 finally made it possible to construct a new gymnasium, forecast but not funded in the earlier planning. The State funds were augmented by funds from a gift from alumnus Ernest Cowell, and additional ASUC money. The gymnasium was built as planned, facing on Dana Street, and lying east of the track stadium. Plans were approved by The Regents on September 9, 1931, and the structure was under construction when Edwards Stadium was completed. Designed by George Kelham, the new gymnasium included outdoor swimming and diving pools, “an auditorium suitable for basketball and with a seating capacity of 7,500…offices, lockers, and dressing rooms (and) adequate facilities…for the departments of Military and Naval Science,” a sensible siting because of the planned use of the adjacent field for military drill.25

23 Oakland Tribune. December 14, 1930
24 Ibid.
25 Blue and Gold, 1932, P 261.
The completion of the new Men’s Gymnasium in 1933 would, in combination with other recent developments, including Edwards Stadium, be a high water mark of the first half of the 20th century for athletic facilities at the Berkeley campus. Quite possibly at no time before or since did the Berkeley campus boast such modern and extensive facilities for athletics and recreation, both in comparison to its student population and its peer institutions on the West Coast.

When the gymnasium opened the University would have, completed within the past ten years:

- California Memorial Stadium, one of the largest football stadia on the West Coast (1923)
- Hearst Gymnasium, one of the most ornate and extensive women’s gymnasiums in the country (1926)
- Harmon Gymnasium, a complete, modern, gymnasium for male students which also doubled as a basketball arena, swimming facility, and the largest indoor space on the campus (1933).
- Edwards Stadium, the largest exclusive track and field stadium in the country (1932)
In addition, there were a number of other, smaller, recreational facilities including a men’s swimming pool in Strawberry Canyon, tennis courts, handball courts, and playing fields.

CONSTRUCTION

The University advertised for site work and grading contractors for the Stadium in early 1931. The contract was awarded to J.S. Hannah, a San Francisco firm, which began site work in mid-1931, when the agreement with the City was concluded and the street vacation could begin. The business arrangement proved fraught. The University’s files contain a considerable amount of terse and sometimes confrontational correspondence between the University’s business officials, the contractor, subcontractors, and the City. Hannah initially sought to reassign his contract to a Richmond firm, an arrangement the University rejected. Once work began, there were delays which were variously blamed on the weather (rain), problems with site access, delays in the removal / relocation of the streetcar tracks and City utilities, unsatisfactory work by the subcontractors or the contractor, and/or missed payments from one party to another. Hannah sought, and was granted, at least two 45 day extensions of the contract time and at one point at least one of his key subcontractors walked off the job, with written accusations flying back and forth about the cause. At another time the University threatened to take over some of the construction work itself, and deduct the cost from the contractor’s payments.26

Site work was eventually completed, and construction of the bleachers began. A photograph in the Oakland Tribune, August 2, 1931, showed some low wooden

26 President’s Office files, University Archives. CU-5, Ser. 2, 1931:20-4-8

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Oxford Street (at right) and now-abandoned portion of Allston Way (in foreground), looking south, 1931. Federal Land Bank Building (now 2223 Fulton Street) visible in center, with a portion of the Edwards Stadium construction site at left. Photo courtesy of The Bancroft Library University of California, Berkeley.
structures under construction, perhaps a start on the forms for the east bleachers. Streetcars were rerouted to Fulton Street in October, 1931.

In planning the stadium, the campus had undertaken at least some study of similar facilities at other major universities. An unsigned “Report on Tracks,” dated October 6, 1931, is in University Archive files. It contains analysis of the size, design, surface conditions, and operating conditions, of tracks at the Naval Academy on Annapolis, Yale University, the University of Illinois, and Harvard University. The writer had apparently visited some of the tracks in person, since he refers to the poor condition of the Illinois track “when I saw it.”

The writer listed as “important points:” “proper care of the track – top surface watering, brushing, etc. all year. All cinders for construction. Depth of cinders
approximately 2 feet. Top surface – all cinders if good grade of cinders are available
(a) coal cinders and coke cinders. (b) Coal cinders with a binder—clay only if possible
to get an even mixture. Piping of sprinkling system for entire track. Cement curbs.
Drainage directly to sewer. Runways crowned slightly. Curves well banked for best
results. Roller in construction to be light. Drain away from pole if possible. Supply of
surface material for repairs.”

**COMPLETION AND USE OF THE STADIUM**

On March 8, 1932, the football team began spring practice on the new field east of the
East Bleachers (what is now the site of the Recreational Sports Facility). This seems to
have been the first formal athletic use of the complex.

The Track Stadium itself was first used for practice by the track team on March 29,
1932, after the team returned from an away meet at Washington. A few days later,
on April 2, the inaugural meet was held, following a “brief but colorful” dedication of
the facility. This first event at the new stadium was a “dual meet with the University
of Southern California. The big plant is one of the most modern in the world, and
the only one on the Pacific Coast designed solely for track and field events. It has a
seating capacity of 22,500, and the first meet…is expected to draw at least two thirds
of that capacity.”

The dedication included speeches by Dean Frank Probert (who had been a campus
leader in the fundraising for California Memorial Stadium a decade earlier) and
Barbara Lu White, ASUC Vice President. The Blue and Gold yearbook for the year
reported, “This edifice is unique on the Pacific coast, if not in the nation, in that it
is the only one primarily designed for the observation of track and field spectacles.
The oval is flanked by two 220-yard straightaways, making it possible to divide the
shorter races and hurdle events so that onlookers on both sides of the stadium will
have a closer view of the contests. The mid-field is of turf and the space devoted
to each field event is adequate to prevent any crowding whatsoever. The bleachers
on either side of the track are so constructed as to provide for a seating capacity of
25,000 (sic) people. They are built entirely of concrete, with the exception of the steps
themselves, which are made of the regulation wood. Elaborate quarters are furnished
under the east side for visiting teams and similar rooms on the west to accommodate
California athletes. The body of the track is twenty-one inches deep, being composed
of five inches of coarse gravel, topped by three grades of cinders, which in turn are
covered with a thin layer of clay and cinders.”

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27 President’s Office files, University Archives. CU-5, Ser. 2, 1931:20-4-8
28 Daily Californian. March 8, 1932.
29 Oakland Tribune. March 30, 1932
30 Ibid.
31 Blue and Gold. 1932.
The Stadium was not fully complete for the first meet. While the track and main bleachers were in place, “excavation for the construction of the north walls of the new track stadium and baseball field was started yesterday morning”, the Daily Californian reported on April 5, 1932. “The walls will be of concrete, similar in design to the completed section.” The day before, bids had been due for the construction of the baseball stadium bleachers.32

Perry had designed a concrete northern wall for the stadium complex, similar to the southern wall along Bancroft Way, but without the ornamental pylons. However, the expectation that the Stadium would eventually be extended another 70 feet into the temporary Cross Campus Road resulted, according to architectural historian Harvey Helfand, in a decision to finish the northern end temporarily with a wooden wall, between concrete pillars. The road was never removed and the pillars and the wooden wall (portions of it replaced over time) remain today.33 A contemporary newspaper account states that the University committed to maintaining the road “until all the property fronting on Telegraph avenue, Bancroft way to Allston way; Dana street, Barrows lane and Union street, has been purchased by the University (sic).”34 But as of 1942, the Berkeley Inn still stood on the northwest corner of Bancroft Way and Telegraph Avenue35 and the University had not yet acquired the property on the northeast corner of the intersection in early 1945.36

32 Daily Californian. April 5, 1932.
36 "University Sue for Added Land" and "Property Suit Filed by UC." Unlabeled newspaper clippings dated 8 February 1945. Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association archives for Area 22.
During Hamilton’s tenure, Edwards Stadium became a significant venue for athletics with a national reputation.

“The track and field program produced many successful athletes, teams, and coaches. In 1941, Grover Klenmer of California set a world record in the 440-yard dash in Edwards Stadium. Numerous Olympic medalists had been on the California team prior to going to the Olympics, including Bob Kiesel and Bob Clark in 1932, Archie Williams in 1936, Guinn Smlth in 1948. Learnan King in 1956, and Jack Yeoman in 1960. (See Appendix for complete list). National collegiate championship meets were held in Edwards Stadium in 1932, and on eight later occasions, and numerous other major national meets have been here. Other world records set in Edwards Stadium include the first 15-foot pole vault by Cornelius Warmerdam in 1940 and Jim Ryun’s famous 3:51.3 mile in 1966.”

“Edwards Stadium has had a long and storied tradition as the nation’s largest complex built exclusively for track and field. It has been the site of 18 collegiate records, 16 American records, and 11 world records - including the first 15-foot pole vault by Cornelius Warmerdam in 1940 and Jim Ryun’s famous 3:51.3 mile in 1966.”

“In the 1950s-1960s, led by a strong local organizing committee, Edwards Stadium was one of the centers of track and field in the United States. It was noted for innovations in its facilities, such as the first sawdust jogging lane inside lane one; dual runways for long jumping with landing pits at opposite ends to take advantage of the shelter provided by the stadium structure in varying wind conditions; and a compacted hard clay track on a cinder base. Since the 1960s, track and field throughout the United States has been in decline. The University of California has produced fewer great teams and fewer star athletes (in track and field). Although it is still not used for public meets on very many days (it is used daily for practice), it is used more now than in its early years and perhaps as much as it ever has been, as the kinds of meets have expanded. In recent years it has been used regularly for high school meets, the Kennedy Games, Special Olympics, and masters meets. In 1971 and 1978, it was the site of the U.S. – U.S.S.R. Track Meets, an annual feature of the Cold War for many years.”

In 1991, the USA-USSR World All-stars 10th Anniversary Track and Field meet, sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, was held July 2-3, 1971, Edwards Track Stadium.

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NON-ATHLETIC USES

Edwards Stadium served as the venue for campus-wide Commencement (graduation) ceremonies in 1949-1953. It has been a traditional site of the annual review given by military (ROTC) units. The Stadium has periodically been used for rallies and other student events, most recently for the Big Game Rally in Fall, 2012, when the Hearst Greek Theatre was booked for a concert.

CHANGES TO THE STADIUM

Since construction, major alterations to the Stadium and its vicinity include:

- Addition of tennis courts north of stadium, 1932-1935
- Construction of interior offices inside former storage spaces in the Bleachers, 1957
- Addition of the Walter Christie memorial bench in the 1960s and its later relocation
- Recreational Sports Facility (opened 1982), which demolished the southern wall of the baseball complex along Bancroft Way, and eliminated the football practice field immediately east of the stadium. The RSF also blocked views from the east of much of the stadium east bleachers.
• Construction of the Hellman Tennis Center, including spectator seating structures, on the site of the earlier tennis courts (1982)

• Before 1978 – Installation of barbed wire atop south wall along Bancroft Way.40 This was removed as part of the renovation of the stadium in 1999-2000.

• Construction of the Environmental Health and Safety Facility (1990s) northeast of the Stadium, resulting in the demolition of the main northeastern gates to the stadium complex and portions of the eastern wall, north of the east bleachers.

• Removal of foundation shrub plantings and planting of redwood trees, asymmetrically arranged, along the Bancroft Way frontage of the Stadium (1990s)

• Mural depicting a grizzly bear painted on the inside of the south perimeter wall (1993)

• Haas Pavilion opened, Fall, 1999: an extensive rebuilding of the Men’s Gymnasium, that did not affect Edwards Stadium but altered its environs to the east.

• Redesign and reconstruction of the track and field, 1999-2000, including conversion of the field into a soccer field, and renaming of the soccer field “Goldman Field” in honor of Richard Goldman, ‘41 and Rhoda Goldman ‘46 who donated $1.5 million of the reported $3.5 million cost of the renovation. The project included removal of “rotting wood bleachers”, demolition of the “bottom level” of the Press Box, and extensive landscape renovations.41 To provide heavy truck access, this project involved cutting and temporarily relocating a full section of wall panel along the Bancroft frontage of the Stadium. This was later re-inserted into the wall in its original location; the patched seams remain visible

• Construction of a memorial plaza at the southwest corner of the Stadium, 2000s, involving new paving and inscriptions.

• Addition of a bronze sculpture of two runners adjacent to the northeast corner of the track, 2000s.

The 1999-2000 renovation project was described as follows:

“The renovation converts Edwards Stadium into a sorely-needed, multi-use venue for track and field in the spring and men’s and women’s soccer in the fall. The new field also will help to remedy the shortage of grass playing fields on campus and give Cal the opportunity to host post-season soccer events.

The stadium, which opened in 1932 at a cost of $630,000, will retain its 22,000 seats. But the improvements bring the facility to a new level. Among the new features are:

Conversion of the infield into a regulation-size soccer field with a state-of-the art drainage system, suitable for international competition.

Reconfiguration of the 400-meter oval with 85-meter straight-aways.

Installation of a top polyurethane, all-weather track surface, faster and more suitable for national and international competition.”42

## CONSTRUCTION CHRONOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Henry Durant establishes Contra Costa Academy in Oakland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Founders dedicate a 140-acre site in Berkeley as the new location of Contra Costa Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>University of California founded</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924-1932</td>
<td>University purchases 70 parcels east of Oxford/Fulton Streets and north of Bancroft Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Planning for new athletic facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>City and University agreement for abandonment of City streets in area of southwest campus expansion and University-funded improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Construction begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Stadium completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-1935</td>
<td>Tennis courts added north of stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-1969</td>
<td>Northwest ticket booth moved from south from its original location when Fulton Street widened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Interior offices constructed in space 16Q in East Bleachers, now Recycling/Design &amp; Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Addition of Walter Christie Memorial Bench43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Oval dedicated to Walter Christie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>US-USSR track meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Tartan all-weather surface added to track44 Construction of “first hard surface track” that replaced original cinder track45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>US-USSR track meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>Southeast ticket booth removed from its original location during the construction of the Kleeberger Field House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Construction of Hellman Tennis Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1990s Construction of the Environmental Health and Safety Facility and the removal of the northeast ticket booth

1990s Removal of shrubs and planting of redwoods along Bancroft Way

1993 Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association nominates Edwards Stadium to the National Register of Historic Places. BABA states the nomination is intended to “make it difficult” for the University to proceed with a potential project to demolish Edwards Stadium and build a new basketball arena on the site. Also nominated to the National Register by BABA are Cowell Hospital (later demolished to allow construction of the Haas School of Business), and Cloyne Court.46

1994 Construction of Stow Plaza

1994-1999 Southwest ticket booth moved to its current location at the south end of the East Bleachers

1999-2000 Redesign and reconstruction of track, including soccer field

Addition of planter to south interior wall of stadium

Addition of wall and fence for “Visiting Team Meeting Area” northwest of track

Redesign of plaza area northeast of the track

Memorial Bench moved from near the centerline of the West Bleachers

2001 “Victory” (1999 bronze casting of a sculpture by Finnish-American artist Eino) added alongside the track near north end of East Bleachers47

2000s Construction of plaza at northeast corner

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM EDWARDS

“Freshman in the first class at this university. Member of its faculty continuously from graduation till death in 1930. Patron of sport and fine example of sportsmanship, he believed in youth and youth made him its confidant. Modest, kindly, selfless—to him and his ideals these fields are dedicated.”

–Inscription along the south wall of the stadium at the southwest corner of the Stadium, along Bancroft Way, to its namesake, who died a day before its dedication. The inscription was drafted by University Vice President and Provost Monroe Deutsch (like Edwards, a Cal alumnus and faculty member) and approved by President Robert Gordon Sproul. The design was done by Perry’s office.

George Cunningham Edwards was born at Spencer Academy48, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) on June 18, 1852 to John and Rose Edwards.49 At age 10, Edwards's

48 Chronicle, November 20, 1930, P 1.
family came to San Francisco for his father's teaching position at the old City College. In his youth, Edwards was educated at Visalia and McClure Military Academy in Oakland. He entered the University of California in 1869 as its third student to enroll and graduated with a Bachelor of Philosophy in 1873. As a student, Edwards lettered in college baseball, playing second baseman in 1872 and 1873. He was also involved in the university cadet corps.

On June 18, 1878, Edwards married Marietta Harmon of Oakland. They had four children: Marietta Rose, Harmon, George Cunningham Jr, and Randall. Almost immediately after graduation, Edwards accepted a position as instructor in mathematics and commandant of cadets at his alma mater. This would be the beginning of his long career at the University of California. Following appointments as assistant and associate professor, he was made full professor and held the position until retirement in 1918. His position as commander of the military cadet corps gave him the familiar title, by which he was known for much of his later life, “Colonel Edwards.”

He was one of the first students who entered the university on its opening day and an educator there for almost 40 years. In addition to various outside academic societies related to science and mathematics, he was a member of the University Faculty Club, the University Club of San Francisco, Zeta Psi, Golden Bear, Big C, Scabbard and Blade, and Skull and Keys societies. Edwards published a book, Money, in 1923. In retirement, he continued to participate in the life of the campus by attending gatherings on campus including athletic events and the annual homecoming. Edwards was known to have played a role in raising the funds for various athletic facilities including Harmon Gymnasium, named for his father-in-law. The University Regents decided that the new track and field stadium to be erected on the campus from 1931-1932 would be named after George C. Edwards. Edwards Field, as it was called, was dedicated on November 21, 1930, the day after Edwards died.

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50 Chronicle, November 20, 1930, P 1.
55 Ibid. P 384.
57 Chronicle, November 20, 1930, p. 6.
59 Chronicle Daily Sporting Green, November 21, 1930, p. 43.
WARREN PERRY

Warren Charles Perry was appointed by the Regents prime architect for the track and field stadium at the University of California, to be named Edwards Field.60

Perry was born in Santa Barbara, California on May 12, 1884.61 He studied architecture at the University of California and received his Bachelor of Science in 1907. From 1908 to 1911, he studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

He became an instructor in architecture at the University of California in 1911, assistant professor in 1918, associate professor in 1921, and professor in 1927. He became the dean of the School of Architecture in 1927, succeeding John Galen Howard. He was also department chairman of art from 1935 to 1938.62

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Warren C. Perry. 1932 Blue and Gold.
He began his architectural practice in San Francisco in 1912. He designed residences both in San Francisco and Berkeley, and sorority and fraternity houses in Berkeley. He also worked on various alteration projects, including St. Mary the Virgin Church and the Octagon House in San Francisco. He was also associated with architects John Bakewell and Fred Meyer for a low-cost housing project in the Potrero neighborhood of San Francisco from 1939-1940.63

At the University of California, he is also credited with the design for the School of Law, the Faculty Club remodel, and the Architecture Building library addition. He is best known for Edwards Stadium,64 considered the “largest, most expensive, and most ambitious stadium intended exclusively for track and field in the United States.”65 Perry was architect for the 1953 relocation and restoration of Octagon House in San Francisco, an 1861 house that had recently been acquired by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America for conversion into a museum and meeting facility.66 In addition to institutional buildings, Perry designed many houses in Berkeley, including:

- 30 Roble Road (1926)
- 2915 Avalon Avenue (1924)
- 249 The Uplands (1936)
- 2915 Regent Street (1913)
- 1114 Oxford Street (1930)
- 111 Southampton Avenue (1927)
- 129 Tamalpais Road (1925)
- 1417 Scenic Avenue (1923)
- 7157 Chabot Road, Oakland (c. 1918)67

He married Joy Wilson on July 31, 1918 and had two children: Carolyn Joy and Warren. He retired from practice in 1954 and died, at the age of 95, in 1980.68

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65 Ibid, Section 8, P 9.
Stafford Lelean Jory

Stafford Jory, an experienced architect and renderer and protégé of John Galen Howard,69 was called by the University of California Regents to assist Warren Perry in the design of Edwards Field. Perry credited Jory with the design of ornamentation and obelisks.70

Jory was born in Stockton, California on August 24, 1889 and moved to Berkeley in 1907 to finish high school.71 As an architecture student at the University of California, he studied under John Galen Howard. Jory earned his bachelor’s, master’s, and Graduate of Architecture degrees at the University, in 1912, 1913, and 1914 respectively.72

After graduation, Jory was appointed as professor at the University of California but had to postpone his future position to, instead, teach artillery school in Virginia during World War I.73 After the war, He returned to Berkeley to teach from 1917 to 1956.74

He married a fellow architecture classmate, Grace Weeks.75 They had three children: Margaret, Farnham and Howard.76

Jory was a faculty member of 35 years within the School of Architecture.77 He maintained a private practice and worked on residences, fraternity and sorority houses, and the Oakland Columbarium. He also assisted John Galen Howard on several University buildings including Wheeler Hall, Hilgard Hall, and parts of Doe Library. He later worked with Warren C. Perry on Edwards Track Stadium, and the School of Law built in 1950.78

Jory died in November 1968.79
The completion of the new stadium also brought the end of Walter Christie’s storied coaching career at Cal. Arriving in 1900, he coached the Golden Bears for 32 seasons, with their heyday in the early 1920s. Christie, who had been a track star at Princeton, was "a young virile sprinter who for over a third of a century developed track teams for California, and built a conquering spirit of endeavor that placed California track teams in the upper bracket of leadership throughout America. National Intercollegiate Athletic championships, and America’s entries in the Olympic Games, have been vastly enriched by his entries.”

Christie’s reputation had built California track and field and helped create the conditions in which constructing the new Stadium could be contemplated. When Christie retired, the Stanford Daily editorialized him as “the dean of track coaching gentry.” Christie was immediately followed by Brutus Hamilton, a man who would become another “legendary” track and field coach.

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Brutus Hamilton, born 19 July 1900 in Peculiar, MO, almost lost a foot in a farming accident when he was six and later suffered a severe hip dislocation, but overcame these setbacks and led the Harrisonville high school track team in 1918.\(^{81}\) He led the 1920 Olympic decathlon for the first nine events, but was bested in the final event. In addition to the silver medal in the decathlon, he placed sixth in the pentathlon, and placed seventh in the latter event in the 1924 Olympics.\(^{82}\) After coaching appointments at Westminster College in Fulton, MO and the University of Kansas, he became the head track and field coach at Berkeley in 1932, serving until 1965.\(^{83}\) During his tenure at Berkeley, his team won seven national collegiate team titles and its athletes set two world and seven Olympic records.\(^{84}\)

Executive Manager of the California Alumni Association Robert Sibley described Hamilton in these words: “No coach has ever gained for himself a higher distinction at the University than Brutus.” Hamilton excelled not only as the track and field coach, but as ASUC Athletic Director, making astute hires of coaches for other sports, including Lynn “Pappy” Waldorf who restored California’s football fortunes in the 1940s and 50s.\(^{85}\)

**MODERN TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS**

The history of track and field can be traced to ancient Greece. Whereas the original Olympic Games were related to the religious life of the Greeks with ancient stadia integrated with temple sanctuaries,\(^{86}\) the revival of the games was inspired both by the rediscovery of the ancient stadium at Olympia and amateur athletics at modern English schools.\(^{87}\)

In 1766, the site of the original Olympic Games was rediscovered by an English antiquary.\(^{88}\) The site excavation at Olympia was begun by the French in 1829 and subsequently completed by the Germans from 1875 to 1881.\(^{89}\) Pierre, baron de Coubertin, a French aristocrat, was intrigued by the excavation and visualized a revival of the games.\(^{90}\) As a young man, he read about the ancient Greek ephebes who


\(^{88}\) Ibid, P 2.

\(^{89}\) Ibid, P 3.

\(^{90}\) Ibid, P 2-3.
devoted their lives to athleticism. He felt that the French school system emphasized intellectualism and lacked physical activity and this was a contributing factor in the French military loss at Sedan in 1870. He visited the schools at Eton and Rugby in England, where he noted the virtues of amateur sports: physical fitness, competition, and fair play.

As early as 1812, a military college in Sandhurst, England started an annual sports day. In 1817, the first athletic club was initiated in Norfolk. In 1837, Eton introduced athletic track and field competition into its school program and the first intercollegiate sports were played at Oxford in 1857. The founding of amateur athletic clubs followed both in England and the United States. The first notable international track and field competition was between the New York and London Athletic Clubs on Manhattan Field in September 1895.

In 1894, Coubertin organized an international conference at the Sorbonne in Paris to discuss the principles of amateur athleticism and visited Olympia that same year. With Coubertin as the founder and president of the International Olympic Committee, the first Olympics of the modern era were held in Athens in 1896. Amateur athleticism, derived from English schools and university programs, rose to an international level with the modern Olympic Games.

From there, the United States was noted as a dominant force in track and field sports both in competition, and development of technique and materials related to the sport. By the early twentieth-century, the core of American athletics was solidly established in the high school and university competitive programs.

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91 Ibid, P 1.
92 Ibid, P 1.
93 Ibid, P 2.
95 Ibid, P 10.
97 Ibid, P xvi.
99 Ibid, P 5.
101 Ibid, P xix.
CLASSICAL AND HISTORIC STADIA

The history of stadia can be traced to ancient Greece. The stadium was a venue specifically for foot races as differentiated from the hippodrome and its successor, the circus, used for horse and chariot races. The Greek word stadion, whose original meaning was likely "standing place," dates back to the 6th century BC. Its meaning evolved to encompass a structure for athletic competitions and, more specifically, a foot race run a distance of 600 feet.

For the first Olympic Games in 776 BC, the oldest known stadium was built at Olympia. Early stadia consisted of a dromos, a straight and level, double-wide race course of 600 feet in length, and embankments for seating, usually devoid of stone, where spectators stood or sat. The stadium’s shape was long and narrow. The race course had one straight end where races began and was often curved at the other end with some sort of barrier around which competitors would turn sharply for longer races. Embankments for seating occurred on three sides and followed the shape of the turning end. There was no seating at the starting end of the stadium.

In 1896, the ancient stadium in Athens was rebuilt for the first modern Olympic Games. The revival of grand sports venues inspired the construction of other grand stadia although the word stadium, in the modern age, would come to describe venues for various sports beyond those used for foot races. In the United States, the rise of collegiate athletics induced the construction of college stadia. The stadia at Harvard University, built in 1909 and the University of Chicago appear to reflect the classical stadia in their elongated shape with a semi-circular end, seating on three sides built up to resemble embankments, and a flat field or race course. However, these modern stadia are wider than ancient stadia with a large center field for sports play circumscribed by a running track of a more generous oblong shape, rounded on both ends. In addition, seating is built above the ground rather than formed by earth embankments. Beneath the seating is an internal concourse which accesses multiple vomitories which spill out to the seating stands.

Edwards Stadium, as a venue built exclusively for track and field, would appear to be a direct descendant of the original Greek stadium concept, but it diverges from the

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104 Ibid, P 642.
classical model in a few ways. The stadium, while rectangular in shape, is not long and narrow. It is composed of a wide open field bounded on the two long sides by banked seating (rather than three sides) and a low wall on the third side. The central field is circumscribed by an oval track with straight runs which extend from each side of the track to the north. The seating is similar to other modern stadia with an internal concourse and vomitories. As with the ancient stadia, Edwards Stadium is monumental, the largest built in its time in the United States and remaining among the major stadia of its type today.\textsuperscript{111}

ART DECO AND MODERNE STYLES

While Beaux-Arts Classicism dominated the early twentieth-century planning of the campus, from a new transitional era of industry and technology, emerged a new style with a robust movement toward stylistic geometry with indications of its Classical origins. Moderne describes a range of ornamentation style, geometric in their essence, including Art Deco, Zigzag Modern, and Streamline Moderne. The use of this new style would mark the beginning of the tenure of George Kelham as campus architect (1927-1936)\textsuperscript{112} distinguishing it from his predecessor, John Galen Howard, in the development of the campus. In addition to Edwards Stadium (1932) by Warren Perry,\textsuperscript{113} other notable campus buildings were influenced by the Moderne style including the Valley Life Sciences Building (1929-1930) and Harmon Gymnasium (1931-1933) both designed by George Kelham.\textsuperscript{114} The rise of the Moderne movement preceded the construction of these buildings by just a few years and is described as follows:

“Art Deco is a twentieth-century design movement, but it is not a phenomenon unique to America. What we know as Art Deco resulted from an exposition held in Paris in 1925, entitled L’Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs and Industriels Modernes. This event, held from April to October, was the culmination of a variety of forces: art movements, intellectual ideas, and an expanding technology, not to mention the persistence of the French design community. The organizers, led by the Société des Artistes Décorateurs, intended to showcase the new designs being produced in Europe. Hence the name ‘Moderne’ and the strict entry rules that exhibitors to have buildings and wares that presented only the most currently styled items, and which were not based on any historic period of design or art.”\textsuperscript{115}

\textsuperscript{114} Ibid, PP 147 and 171.
Edwards Stadium exhibits many of the characteristics of Zigzag Moderne, a substyle distinguished from Streamline Moderne for its angularity in contrast to the curved corners and sinuous forms of the latter. Zigzag Moderne was concentrated more in cities than Streamline, and was primarily used for public and institutional buildings, while Streamline was often seen on houses.116 Streamline Moderne evolved after the Depression began, with simpler forms and materials in keeping with the economic limitations of the times.117 Often identified with skyscrapers, Zigzag Moderne employed complex, repetitive geometric forms at setbacks, and from this it may have been influenced by early zoning efforts to reduce the shadows cast by tall buildings with simple, flush faces.118


Site wall, west side of stadium along Oxford Street, showing “Batter A” concrete texture inside panel and “Batter B” texture at base, as well as smooth-finished concrete in zigzag frame and fluted pilasters. Knapp Architects photo, 2012.
Art Deco also appears to be appropriate in describing the stadium’s detailing:

“Art Deco ornament is characterized by zigzags, chevrons, rays, stepped arches, stylized floral and natural forms, and simplified and overlapping forms... The origins for these forms lie in the developments in the art world in Germany and France in the years before World War I. Undoubtedly, Cubism, with its emphasis on geometric elements, was a major influence in the stylization of floral forms and ultimately other ornamental forms derived from classical sources such as columns, fluting, and floral ornament.”119

Although less than a handful of buildings on the Berkeley campus were designed in the Moderne style, they are each monumental and notable in their contribution to the historical continuum of campus architecture. The use of Moderne is especially notable with the technological advances of concrete as a material of design expression and not just structure. Edwards Stadium has been likened in scale to the stadia of Hitler and Mussolini,120 but it was built before Hitler’s rise to power and is far smaller than the never-completed Deutsches Stadion designed by Albert Speer, which was to be 800 m long, 450 m wide, and 100 m high.121

Stafford Jory is credited with the geometric decorative motifs of Edwards Stadium as exampled by the concrete entrances at alternating exterior bays with decorative concrete surrounds and grilles including the spherical, conical, and chevron shapes.122

**REINFORCED CONCRETE**

As early as 1907, architects in the profession wrote about the potential of concrete as plastic material that could both be structural and express aesthetic qualities without relying on other traditional finish materials such as terra cotta, brick, stone, or plaster.123 By 1915, the profession did not see much advance in the use of concrete as a primary finish material, though the science of reinforced concrete had developed design formulae and improved its structural properties. Architects were still reserved in its use as they slowly tested the boundaries of concrete. Resistance to the use of aesthetic concrete may have also been due to its lack of economy at that time.124 Even

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124 Ibid. P 61.
with these reservations, architects were taking up the challenge to make concrete into monumental forms and imbue these forms with artistic expression.125

At the University of California, this development came to the forefront with the monumental construction of California Memorial Stadium in 1923. The reinforced concrete design was an ellipse measuring 760 feet on its major axis and 568 feet on its

125 Ibid. PP 59-61.

its minor axis. One side of the stadium was to be formed against earth, the other side would be self-supporting reinforced concrete with a perimeter wall 10-1/2 inches thick and more than 60 feet in height. The structural aspects of the stadium were substantial themselves, but the aesthetic expression of string courses, details and rustication in concrete brought the design to an architectural level rivaling the monuments of Rome in the eyes of contemporary viewers. As the forms were made for the task, skilled carpenters would mill special shapes to form the detailing at the exterior. The enormous amount of concrete, approximately 7,500 cubic yards with 600 tons of reinforcing steel, was poured within one million board feet of formwork.

The continuing advancement in architectural concrete was clear in the testing and refining of formwork methods by the early 1930s. The installation of reinforced concrete was standard, but the lining of forms to create variation in finish appearance was the mark of architecture on this material. The three types of wall treatments, plain, ornamental and molded surfaces, each required a different type of lining. Plain surfaces required fibrous board or wood panels. Ornamental and molded surfaces required plaster casts and wood patterns. Patterns, such as stone coursing, could be achieved by cutting fiber boards to size, butting them tightly so that “water will cause the edges to rise and leave a depression in the concrete.” By leaving a slight expansion joint between fiber boards, the virtually smooth surface is achieved and small fins could be brushed off the surface. Wood panels, clear, kiln dried, and commonly made of white pine, worked similarly to fiber boards although a slight wood grain pattern may be visible. Forms were retained in place for up to seven days before being stripped.

Although formwork was also critical, concrete composition was identified as primary to the end result by the time Edwards Stadium was built. The mixture was intended to meet the requirements of the code and structural strength, but also needed some workability for the shaping of ornament and string courses. Balancing the proportion of water to cement was essential to maintain concrete strength and workability. In addition, the concrete mix had to be consistent throughout the project to reduce variation with each pour. It was vital that concrete be readily made in close proximity to the formwork and poured in a continuous manner while working the material to eliminate voids or uneven aggregate. Tapping the forms to encourage sand and cement to the outside of the wall provided a smooth finish without exposed

127 Ibid. P 96.
129 Ibid. P 60.
130 Ibid. P 65.
131 Ibid. P 63.
aggregate. Finish concrete was touched up with cement/water mixture brushed to conceal variations in color. Effective patching followed each pour after cleaning the surfaces.  

Methods of dampproofing and waterproofing had also been developed by the early 1930s. Industry associations thought that concrete had inherent properties that prevented water intrusion, especially if the surface was smooth with limited pores. Even so, in practice, architects found that waterproofing was necessary. Waterproofing options included integral, membrane, and interior coating methods. Several methods of dampproofing were also developed. The designers of Edwards Stadium apparently expected that the concrete would leak and showed “corrugated asbestos” to be installed under the Bleachers with metal gutters at cross beams to protect the programmatic spaces under the Bleachers from water leaking through the concrete.

In the context of these technological advances in architectural concrete, the University took on the construction of a second concrete athletic structure, Edwards Stadium. This structure was considered the largest and most expensive of its time for that use, at a cost of over two million dollars.

The concrete would be detailed in the Moderne style. While Warren Perry, the architect of the stadium, carefully controlled the composition of the poured cast-in-place concrete to achieve the appropriate color and texture, Stafford Jory is credited with the design of its ornamentation. The process involved concrete forms lined with paper to create texture, from smooth to rough, expressed with the varying exposure of aggregate. The end result was a structure that illustrates the contemporary outcome of the challenge expressed at the beginning of the century, reinforced concrete as an architectural material.

132 Ibid. P 65.
134 Ibid. PP 100-103.
Description & Conditions Assessment
SITE AND LANDSCAPE

Setting

Edwards Stadium is located at the southwest corner of the campus of the University of California at Berkeley at the intersection of Fulton Street and Bancroft Way adjacent to downtown Berkeley. The site is bounded by Frank Schlessinger Way to the north, other university facilities (including the Environmental Health and Safety Facility, Evans Diamond, and the Kleeberger Field House) to the east, Bancroft Way on the south side, and Fulton Street on the west side.

The setting for Edwards Stadium is similar to when the facility was completed in 1932, and the stadium remains a prominent visual presence at the southwest edge of campus. However, the addition of new athletic facilities immediately to the north and east of the stadium have resulted in some changes to its setting. The forested Grinnell Natural Area extends along the north side of Frank Schlessinger Way, and while the Hellman Tennis Complex (built in 1982) now occupies the north end of the stadium site, the tree canopy for this area is still visible in views to the north from within the stadium. A campus sports complex extends to the east of the stadium; facilities include Evans Diamond (a baseball field and stands), the Kleeberger Field House and Recreational Sports Facility (RSF) which were built in the football field practice area south Evans Diamond in the 1980s, the Spieker Aquatics Complex (1982), and the Haas Pavilion (Harmon Gym [1933] renovated in 1999). The addition of the three buildings (Kleeberger Field House, RSF, and Spieker Aquatics) along Bancroft Way reduced the visibility of Edwards Stadium in views from the east and altered the overall spatial organization of the 1930s athletic complex which originally consisted of Edwards Stadium and the Harmon Gym on either side of the baseball field. The Public Affairs Office and the University Health Services Tang Center are located...
directly across Bancroft Way to the south, and commercial buildings extend to the east of these facilities along the south side of the street. To the west of the stadium are commercial buildings which extend along the west side of Fulton Street.

**Landscape Around the Stadium**

No original plan has been located for the landscaped spaces around the exterior of the stadium during the research undertaken for this HSR, and the understanding of the original landscape and its subsequent development is limited to the general information that can be determined from the locations shown and the resolution of the images in historic photographs.137

**West Side**

The Edwards Stadium site is roughly rectangular on its north, east, and south sides. The west side of the site bows out to the west due to the curved alignment of Fulton Street. This alignment was created in the 1930s when, as part of the construction for the stadium, Oxford Street was extended at an angle to join Fulton Street. The largest portion of Edwards Stadium's exterior landscape is located in this area between the west side of the stadium and Fulton Street.

An olive tree is planted in a small bed at the corner of Frank Schlessinger Way and Oxford Street (which curves slightly west, becoming Fulton Street just south of this intersection). A narrow bed along the base of the stadium wall begins about mid-way between this corner and the portal at the north end of the West Bleachers; vegetation

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137 When he was preparing the 1992 National Register of Historic Place registration form for Edwards Stadium, Michael Corbett located a memo, in the University Archives at the Bancroft Library, from Luther A Nichols to Mr. Hugill (dated 23 February 1932) that stated that he was “attaching blueprints for landscape plan proposed for Edwards Field by Professor [John] Gregg, Landscape Architect”; however he did not find this or any other landscape plan for the stadium (Michael Corbett personal communication with Denise Bradley, 16 January 2013).
in this bed consists of a hedge and two pine trees; vines are growing on the stadium wall. Originally, the area between the stadium wall and the Fulton Street sidewalk was much wider and a planting bed occupied the entire area between the stadium wall and the Fulton Street sidewalk and one of the four original ticket booths was located at the north end of the drive that leads into the portal at the north end of the West Bleachers (see photograph above, “North end of Edwards Stadium, late 1930s”). Most of the bed was removed and the ticket booth was moved to its current location to the south when Fulton Street was widened in the late 1950s or 1960s. A small bed, divided by a brick sidewalk and planted with an evergreen tree and iris and liriope as the groundcover, is located on the west side of the drive that leads into this portal. Although the vegetation in this bed appears to be fairly recent, a historical photograph from the 1930s shows a very similar bed, also divided by a walkway, in this location (see photograph above, “North end of Edwards Stadium, late 1930s”).

A narrow bed (planted with liriope) extends along the east side of the drive that leads into the north portal to the Concourse in the West Bleacher; a small bed, with an incense cedar tree and ivy groundcover, frames the west side of this second portal. Although the vegetation in these two beds on either side of the drive appears to be fairly recent, a historical photograph from the 1930s shows the beds located in this same arrangement (see photograph above, “North end of Edwards Stadium, late 1930s”).

The Extension Building at 2223 Fulton Street divides the remaining landscape along Fulton Street into two areas. The landscape north of the Extension Building is divided into two large beds by two drives (one parallel to the west wall of the West Bleachers and the other parallel to the north wall of the Extension Building). The larger of the two is roughly triangular in shape; vegetation in this bed includes three mature deodar cedars, one large eucalyptus tree; and ivy covering part of the ground plane; a picnic table is located near the middle of the bed. The northwest ticket booth

Landscape to the north of the Extension Building at 2223 Fulton Street; view to southwest from Stadium drive.

Northwest Ticket Booth; view to south from Fulton Street sidewalk.

Concrete retaining wall and pavement north of Extension Building; view east from Fulton Street sidewalk.
is located just north of this bed. The second landscaped area is a narrow bed, bounded by a low concrete retaining wall, which is aligned parallel to the north wall of the Extension Building; concrete pavement extends from the south side of this bed to the Extension Building’s north wall. The vegetation in this second bed consists of a row of trees (a large deodar cedar at the west end, then two large incense cedars, and a large holly near the east end) with ivy covering most of the ground plane. A narrow bed, planted with ivy, runs between the three entrances along the base of the stadium wall. This same general arrangement of the drives and planting beds was shown on a 1930s aerial. A part of the north end of the triangular bed (along Fulton Street) that was originally vegetation has been paved over (i.e., the current location of the ticket booth was originally part of the bed). Also, there have been some changes in the character of the plantings. As
the trees in the two main beds matured they shaded out the lawn that was originally a part of these areas. The narrow bed between the three entrances was originally more extensively planted than simply with the ivy groundcover that exists today.

The landscape to the south of Extension Building at 2223 Fulton Street is also divided by two drives—one parallel to the west wall of the West Bleachers and the other parallel to the south wall of the Extension Building. A large roughly rectangular-shaped bed extends along the Fulton Street frontage, between the drives and the Fulton Street sidewalk. This bed has a grouping of about five large deodar cedar trees at its north end and one deodar cedar and a group of about three incense cedars at its south end; two large eucalyptus trees are growing along the Fulton Street (west) side; and a monkey puzzle tree is located approximately in the middle on the east side. The ground plane in this large bed is unplanted. The narrow bed oriented parallel to the south wall of the Extension Building includes two large deodar cedars and ivy (see Landscape Photo 15). The narrow bed between the three entrances along the base of the West Bleachers wall is planted with ivy. Based on the information in a historical photograph from the 1930s (see photo above, “Aerial photo of Edwards Stadium, C 9133”), the two drives appear to be original landscape features; however both have been widened to accommodate parking along one side. The general location of the large bed along the Fulton Street frontage and the two smaller beds next to the West Bleachers and the Extension Building at 2223 Fulton Street also appear to have been part of the original arrangement of the landscape (see photo above, “Aerial photo of Edwards Stadium, C 9133”). A sidewalk or path that cut diagonally across the main bed (from the northwest corner to the southeast corner), visible in the 1930s photograph, no longer exists. Although the deodar and incense cedars appear to be old enough to have been planted in the 1930s, the original planting scheme is no longer evident from the remaining vegetation, and as these trees matured they shaded out the lawn that was originally a part of the main bed.
The entrance drive (paved with concrete stamped to resemble red bricks with bands of plain concrete) to the Concourse portal at the south end of the West Bleachers is bordered by two beds. A sloped bed along the west side of the drive includes a hedge, a mass planting of ceanothus, an evergreen at its north end, and an ornamental street light at its south end. A narrow bed (with a hedge and dwarf evergreens) runs along the east side of the drive. Based on the information in historical photographs from the 1930s (see photograph above, “Aerial view of Edwards Stadium and Evans Diamond, early 1930s”) and 1941 (see photograph above, “Edwards Stadium, after completion, 1932”), the location of this drive and the two beds appear be original landscape features; however, the drive’s pavement and the current vegetation are recent additions.

**South Side**

A narrow lawn extends along the Bancroft Way frontage between the south stadium wall and the Bancroft Way sidewalk. An olive tree and a redwood are planted in front of an abelia hedge and row of agapanthus at the far west end of this area, and two groups of redwoods are growing in the central portion of the frontage. The southeast
ticket booth is located at the east end of this frontage surrounded by asphalt paving. The pavement extends all the way to the road that leads to the East Bleachers’ south Concourse portal; there are no beds or vegetation along the sides of this drive (as is the case with the entrance drives to the portals for the West Bleachers), and the asphalt extends all the way to the base of the structure.

Based on the information in a historical photograph from the 1930s (see photograph above, “Aerial view of Edwards Stadium and Evans Diamond, early 1930s”), the location of this narrow lawn along the Bancroft Way frontage is an original landscape feature. Most of the vegetation (including the redwood trees) in the Bancroft Way frontage bed is a recent addition from the 1990s or later; the grass has been a constant feature since the 1930s, and the olive tree at the west end, based on its size, appears to be an older specimen.

Originally, the Bancroft Way frontage bed extended farther east and wrapped around the corner of the stadium wall; narrow beds lined each side of the East Bleachers Concourse portal entrance road and continued along the base of the baseball stadium wall. Based on a review of aerial photographs, it appears that the beds were removed and the asphalt paving expanded from the late 1950s on. The southeast ticket booth was removed from its original location, at the corner of the baseball complex wall when this wall was demolished as part of the construction for the Kleeberger Field House in the 1980s. Based on a review of aerial photographs; it was moved to its current location at the south end of the East Bleachers between 1994 and 1999.

**North Side**

The Hellman Tennis Complex occupies the north end of the stadium site. The construction of this tennis complex in 1982 resulted in the removal of the ground-level tennis courts, which were added north of the track between 1932 and 1935, and the portion of the two original straightaways that extended north of the track. The
Concrete pylons for the original scoreboard remain in the narrow band of landscape on the north side of the tennis center; the trees in this area were planted after the construction of the tennis complex.

Other features on the north end of the stadium site including Stow Plaza (completed around 1995) at the northeast corner of the tennis complex, the road that connects Frank Schlessinger Way to the stadium and track, and the arrangement of the vegetation and hardscape features (retaining walls, sidewalks, etc.) have been added or renovated after the construction of the tennis complex and are not associated with the significance of Edwards Stadium. The construction of the Environmental Health and Safety facility northeast of the stadium in the 1990s resulted in the demolition of the northeastern gates to the stadium complex and the removal of the northeast ticket booth. Three large incense cedars growing in the bed along the east side of Stow Plaza pre-date Edwards Stadium.
Stadium and appear in historic photographs from the 1930s to the present.

Along the south side of Frank Schlessinger Way, there is a fence which follows the alignment of the road and sidewalk. It consists of vertical concrete stanchions supporting infill panels of vertically-oriented wood planks. Because the grade in the Hellman Tennis Center on the south side of the wall is nearly flat, while Frank Schlessinger way slopes up from west to east, there is a concealed concrete retaining wall on the south side of the wood wall over much of its length. The fence is markedly different in appearance and materials from the concrete wall shown on the 1931 drawings for Edwards Stadium. There is no documentary evidence of the design of the existing fence, but the earliest photographs show one that is similar in appearance to the existing one.

Other landscape features along Frank Schlessinger Way include an entrance gate to the road that connects to the north portal to East Bleachers and to the track, the entrance gate to Stow Plaza which connects to the Hellman Tennis Complex, and a narrow sidewalk along the south side of the road. All of these are recent additions and are not associated with the significance of Edwards Stadium.

**Landscape Inside the Stadium**

Today, as was the case when Edwards Stadium was completed in 1932, the predominant landscape features inside the stadium are the track and field. However, the size and configuration of both have been altered to accommodate the changing standards for track and field competition. As originally constructed, these consisted of a 440-yard, cinder surface, oval track, with two 220-yard straightaways that extended north of the track, and an oval-shaped grass field inside the track. A major redesign and reconstruction project in 1999-2000 altered the layout of the track and field and resulted in the configuration of the landscape within the stadium that exists today.

Today, the track is a 400-meter oval with 85-meter straightaways on either side. A polyurethane all-weather surface covers not only the track but also the areas that were originally turf including the two strips between the straightaways (on each side of the track) and the bleachers and the two semi-circular ends of the original field area. The pavement of the ends of the field has resulted in a rectangular rather than

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140 In 1977, the first of a series of hard surfaces was added that replaced the original cinder track (Rochmis, John, "It’s the Best: The New Track in Edward's Stadium could be the best in the Nation," Daily Cal, 13 April 1977 in Corbett 1992, FN 3).
an oval-shaped field; this rectangular, turf field is now used by the men’s and women’s soccer teams and is the regulation size (70 yards wide by 115 yards long) required for soccer. Equipment for the Field athletic events, which was previously located on the field, is now located in the paved areas at either end of the field.

The character of the landscape at the south end of the stadium, although altered, remains similar to that of the original. In 1932, there were two triangular-shaped turf areas near the southeast and southwest corners created by the curve of the track, the inside of each straightaway, and the south wall of the stadium. A flagpole with a concrete base (with similar Moderne details as found on the two pylons on the south wall) was located in the center of each turf area. Today, each of these turf areas now extends into the area that was originally the south end of the straightaway, and this extension has altered their original location, size, and shape; additionally, a sand pit has been added to the southeast corner. The two flagpoles remain in their original location and retain their original decorative concrete bases. A single lane of synthetic track pavement and a concrete walk extend along the south end of the stadium next
to the south wall. Planters were added to the original south wall around 1999-2000 and are currently planted with a variety of shrubs.

The character of the landscape at the north end of the stadium has been substantially altered. The addition of the Hellman Tennis Complex across the north end of the stadium site in 1982 removed the level field area north of the track (that included portions of the two straightaways and of the tennis courts between the straightaways). Today, the northwest corner of the track and field area includes the “Visiting Team Meeting Area” which is enclosed by a wall, with a built-in planter, and chain-link fence; and a strip of turf located between this enclosure and the track; these features were added around 1999-2000. A low concrete wall with a built-in planter, also added as part of the 1999-2000 project, extends across the north end of the track, separating it from the Hellman Tennis Complex. The northeast corner of the track and field area is dominated by a paved plaza, which was added as part of the

1999-2000 project. The Walter M. Christie memorial bench (constructed with funds raised by the “Friends of California Track” in the 1960s\textsuperscript{142}) is located in the central portion of this plaza facing south toward the track and field. “Victory,” a 1999 bronze casting of a sculpture by Finnish-American artist Eino, is located in a small turf area just south of the plaza (see Landscape Photo 40); the sculpture was a gift from Brian and Jennifer Maxwell to the university and was installed in May 2001.\textsuperscript{143}

**EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

Edwards Stadium consists of two buildings which are near mirror images of each other, the East Bleachers and the West Bleachers. As their names imply, the two structures are open bleachers with tiers of seating for viewing events on the track, but each one also has underneath the stepped seating a major public space, service spaces, and private spaces; the interior was designed to be the main public circulation path. Aligned on the long (east and west) sides of the track, they are both approximately 517'-6" long, 84 feet wide, and 43 feet high (from the walkway at the bottom row to the top of the parapet wall at the back of the bleachers). The footprint of the bleachers is symmetrical, in the form of a rectangle with re-entrant corners at the top at each end. These notches in the rectangular form of the bleachers measure

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"Victory" statue; view to east.

West Bleachers, shortly before completion in 1932. Note two-level Press Box and that site wall on Oxford Street has not yet been completed. Photo courtesy of The Bancroft Library University of California, Berkeley.
approximately 57 feet along the length of the bleachers and 26 feet along their width. The bleachers step up in a consistent, linear form with continuous risers along their full length (punctuated by vomitories and stairs as described below); the top of the bleachers at the re-entrant corners is 14'-6" lower than the top in the main part of the bleachers at the center. At the top of the West Bleachers, there is a long, narrow, roofed Press Box, occupying roughly half the length of the main (higher) rear wall. Running along the perimeter of the bleachers is a parapet wall; its height varies from about two feet above the walkway at the bottom of the bleachers (separating the public portion of the bleachers from the field) to roughly four feet at the top of the bleachers. At the center of each bleacher, there was originally a narrow platform on top of the wall, labeled “Yell Leaders Platform” on the original drawings; it was removed in the 1999-2000 renovations. At the ends of the bleachers, this wall curves up slightly at the bottom, one of few curvilinear elements of the bleacher design. The track is lower than the walkway at the bottom of the bleachers, so that from the track, the height of the parapet at the bottom appears similar to the height of the parapet at the top. A pair of non-original stairs at each end of each bleachers provides access between the bleachers and the field.

The bleachers consist of 39 tiers, equal in height and width, with 26 tiers at the lower sections at each end. Although some past descriptions have stated the risers are consistent in height from the bottom to the top of the bleachers, they become slightly higher as they rise (and other descriptions have attributed good sight lines to this). At the bottom, the risers are approximately 9-1/2 inches high; at the 26th tier they increase to just under 12 inches high, and by the 39th tier they are just under 13 inches high. There are no longitudinal aisles; the tiers are continuous from the walkway at the bottom of each bleacher to the top row. Each bleacher has a construction joint.
bisecting it laterally; these joints continue through the entire section of each bleacher. The joint on the East Bleachers is slightly south of the centerline and the one on the West Bleachers slightly north of the centerline. At the seating tiers, the joints are filled with a flexible material coated like the adjacent concrete. There are 13 stairs on each bleacher, 11 of them starting at the notch on each end and dividing the higher center section into 10 equal sections, and one stair in each end of the lower segment at the end of the bleacher. The stairs consist of a tread and riser cut into half of a standard bleacher tier, so that the vertical face of each tier continues unbroken across the stair. The stairs do not have handrails. There is a vomitory at each of the 11 stairs that rise to the top of the main (higher) segment of the bleachers. The vomitories lead to the circulation system inside the bleachers. Because of the sloping topography of the site, the vomitories are near the bottom of the West Bleachers, but they are just below the midpoint of the East Bleachers. There are steel pipe railings around the sides and top of each vomitory, with a wall approximately one foot high as the base for the railing on the top. The six center seating sections of the West Bleachers have non-original aluminum benches installed on the concrete tiers; the rest of the bleacher tiers are concrete with no bench or other seating feature. The original drawings show the benches were to consist of two redwood planks each 2-1/4” by 3-5/8” mounted on redwood sleepers.

The Press Box on the West Bleachers occupies half of the high center segment of the bleacher. It is not centered on the bleacher, however: there are three sections (defined by stairs) south of the Press Box, the Press Box stretches above five sections, and there are two sections north of the Press Box. The Press Box consists of a long, narrow platform with a solid rear wall and flat roof. At the center, the roof has a semicircular projection where speakers were originally mounted (see photo above, “West Bleachers, shortly before completion in 1932”). The original drawings show the

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Floor and rear wall of Press Box, with construction joint. Knapp Architects photo, 2013.


Press Box consisted of two tiers, the top one three risers higher than the lower one. The two tiers each had a solid wall facing the field (see photograph above, “Bleachers, shortly before completion in 1932”). The upper level has been extended over the lower one and a continuous narrow table has been added at the face of Press Box enclosed by a solid wood front wall. The top three tiers of seating below the Press Box do not have aluminum benches. There is a low wall at the front and sides of the Press Box, with openings aligned with two of the stairs which divide the bleacher sections and two intermediate openings near the center of the Press Box. The platform is at the top level of the bleachers. The low wall along the front of the Press Box rises about five feet above the adjacent tier of the bleachers. The roof, which slopes gently to the rear of the Press Box, is supported along the front by 10 evenly spaced columns.

Because of their form, each Bleacher has only one elevation that is composed as a conventional facade; these are the east elevation of the East Bleachers and the West Elevation of the West Bleachers. These facades are tripartite, reflecting the offset in the rear wall from the main center section of each Bleacher to the lower sections at each end. The main facade of the West Bleachers rises slightly more than 50 feet above the average grade, while the East Bleachers, which is at the same same elevation as the West Bleachers, is partially below the much higher grade on the east side of the stadium. The main portion of each facade is divided into 19 open bays, flanked at each end by a solid wall segment next to the offset in the facade at the lower section at each end. The bays of the West Bleachers consist of a more solid wall which rises about a third of the height of the facade, above which slender, gently tapered rectangular columns define the open bays, which are capped by a solid wall. (At the East Bleachers, the lower portion of the wall is entirely solid because it is a retaining wall, and the original drawings indicate the openings in the upper portion of the wall were to be filled with wire mesh screens on pipe frames. Similar screens exist today, though they may be replacements.) Above the solid segment of wall at the base, the column shafts are unadorned except for horizontal scoring that divides each into four segments. The columns project slightly from the face of the solid wall at the top, overlapping it and terminating in three round flutes similar to those on the flagpoles inside the stadium. The top of the wall consists of two horizontal zones; the upper one, which is slightly taller than the lower one, is flat and devoid of detail. The lower one consists of two horizontal bands, each with a continuous, fluted band of five chevron-like forms in each bay, with hemispherical ornaments above each band where its zig-zag form falls. The two bands of this decorative scheme are identical, except that they are offset from each other by one-half unit, creating a relatively visually dense effect from repetition of a simple unit.

At the West Bleachers, where the full height of the wall is above grade on the exterior, the bottom of the wall is divided into three segments in each bay by fluted columns. A heavy clathri-like screen of zig-zagging concrete fills space between the columns.
In alternating bays, the middle segment is an entry portal framed in bands of chevron-like panels with a raised lintel with a band of convex forms resembling a classical egg-and-dart motif, culminating in a wavy horizontal band. The original drawings have the silhouette of a statue sketched free-hand over each portal, but there is no evidence statues were ever installed. There are flat roundels in the corners of the door frame and at the top of the low walls which flank the concrete stairs at the foot of each portal. The portals have wood gates composed of vertical staves spaced so that they resemble grilles. The bottom of the main facade is a flat, unadorned wall which varies in height with the grade.

The outer walls of the lower sections at the north and south ends of the Bleachers are solid. At the East Bleachers, each end section has two double-hung windows. At the West Bleachers, the outer walls of the lower sections are divided into three bays at each end by fluted, flush pilasters. Each bay has a rectangular panel with a battered texture; this composition aligns with the site wall on the south end of the
stadium and the more solid base of the wall at the main portion of the West Bleachers facade, forming a continuous band. Above this, the wall is divided into six bands by horizontal scoring but is otherwise flat and plain.

The north and south elevations of the East and West Bleachers are nearly triangular in basic shape, though they consist of two stepped planes because of the offset between the lower and full-height sections of the bleachers. In the taller portion of the north and south elevations, there is a monumental portal providing access to the concourses. This opening is framed by a flat band set within a narrower, recessed frame; the return at the inner face of the jambs and head has a zig-zag pattern of chevron-like forms. The portals on the north and south elevations of the East Bleachers and the south elevation of the West Bleachers have monumental wood gates similar to the ones at the public entries in the main section of the west facade of the West Bleachers. On the north elevations of the lower section of the Bleachers, there is a smaller opening, similar to the monumental ones in the main section of the Bleachers but simpler. These also have wood gates.

The bleachers are connected to each other at the south end of the property by a solid, amply articulated wall which separates the track from Bancroft Way. Inside the stadium, there is a narrow planting strip with shrubs at the base of the wall, next to which lies a paved walkway roughly 10 feet wide; the apex of the track nearly reaches this walkway. On the outside of the stadium site, there is a strip of grass about 10 feet wide between the wall and the sidewalk on Bancroft way. The wall is aligned further south than the south ends of the East and West Bleachers, with a higher portion immediately adjacent to and overlapping the ends of the bleachers, rising nearly half the height of the lower end segment of the bleachers. This portion of the wall turns 90 degrees near the bottom of the bleachers, extending about 12-15 feet further south. Where it turns, there is a squat tower with a rectangular base and a ziggurat-like top, connected to the main portion of the south wall by a short run of plain wall with a
board-form finish. The 1931 drawings indicate that sculptures were to be placed atop these pedestals (but were not part of the original design and construction). In the front elevation of each tower (facing the track) is a wood door with vertically-oriented planks opening into a storage room inside the tower. The ends of the main south wall are articulated by groupings of monumental obelisks. Each consists of a central obelisk rising about 15 feet above four smaller obelisks, each about 6'-9" high, set at the corners of the central one.

Between the obelisks in each group is a section of wall with board-form concrete articulated with a recessed, horizontally-oriented rectangular panel. The wall between the two groups of obelisks is similar, with a series of rectangular panels.

On the north (interior) side of this wall, a mural of a grizzly bear occupies the center panel. Dale Bogaski, an Athletics Department grounds maintenance staff member who studied at the Kendall School of Design in Grand Rapids, MI and earned a Master’s degree in art history at the University of Michigan, obtained approval from Track Coach Irv Hunt to paint the mural in 1993 after seeing the stadium and finding it had too many blank walls. Aligned roughly with the inner obelisk of each pair and located just north of the concrete walkway that runs along the south wall are two flagpoles with round bases fluted to match the bases of the obelisks.

The north border of Edwards Stadium today is a heavy chain link steel fence which separates the track from the tennis center. (As explained above, the tennis center is not included in this report.)

In terms of design, materials, and historical development, it is difficult to make a binary distinction between the exterior boundary of Edwards Stadium and the tennis center along Oxford Street and Frank Schlessinger Way. The 1931 drawings for construction of the Bleachers show a wall starting at the north end of the East and West Bleachers, running north to Frank Schlessinger Way and along it to enclose the stadium site, which originally encompassed the entire tennis center site. Today, a concrete wall, heavily covered by ivy, starts near the northeast corner of the West Bleachers and runs straight north toward Frank Schlessinger Way, where there is a quarter-circle indent in the footprint of the wall around an olive tree. The wall along Oxford/Fulton Street has a flat, unadorned base which acts as a podium for the wide pilasters with shallow fluting that define the bays; each bay has a rectangular panel with a battered concrete finish, surrounded by a flat band edged in a saw-tooth pattern. The wall culminates in a continuous flat band. Near the West Bleachers, the wall has an applied plaque on the


144 MUSTELL, Peter. "Cal welcomes fine new bear." Hills Publications, 19 August 1993
exterior with a relief of a man’s head and the inscription:

William Keith 1838-1911
Old Master of California
From 1885 to the End of His Life
His House Stood about Fifty Yards
East of this Spot
“He Who Is a Blessing for his Time Is
A Blessing for All Time”

In smaller letters at the bottom of the plaque is the note, “Donors/K.R.A. St. Mary’s Coll., Cal./Keith Art Assn. Berkeley, Cal. 1954.

At Frank Schlessinger Way, the wall turns east, changing in design and materials. Here, the wall consists of a series of slightly tapered concrete stanchions, with infill of vertical wood boards. Along its entire length, the wall is both a fence, since it rises eight feet or more above grade, and a retaining wall, because the relatively flat grade inside Edwards Stadium and the tennis center is higher than the grade outside it on the north and west sides. Inside the tennis center at the west end of the wall, a second retaining wall is visible behind the wall along Cross Campus Road. This concealed, interior retaining wall is concrete along part of its run, and wood along the rest. The concrete portion does not appear to resemble the site wall along Oxford Street. The 1931 plot plan shows the wall starting at the inner north corners of the Bleachers, running straight north to Frank Schlessinger Way, and then running orthogonally along Frank Schlessinger Way, with two unequal projections for the track straightaways.

Aside from the East and West Bleachers, the ticket booths are the only other buildings that are part of Edwards Stadium. There are three of these hexagonal structures; like the stadium, they are constructed entirely of concrete. One is located on just north of the Extension Building at 2223 Fulton Street; one is just off the sidewalk close to the corner of Bancroft Way and Fulton Street, and the third is located between the south end of the East Bleachers and the sidewalk.
along Bancroft Way. Composed of six concrete piers supporting a round concrete roof with a broad overhang, the ticket booths have five faces with paired double-hung wood windows to serve as ticket counters, and a sixth face with a door. They measure 14 feet in diameter and only 8'-8” to the bottom of the roof fascia. The windows are covered in a diamond-pattern wire mesh with an opening at the bottom for transactions. The 1931 plot plan for the Bleachers shows the southeast ticket booth roughly where the driveway to the garage under the Recreational Sports Facility is now located, and the ticket booth north of the Extension Building on Fulton Street further north, based on a different scheme for connecting Oxford and Fulton Streets following the University’s expansion to the intersection of Bancroft Way and Fulton Street. The plot plan shows a fourth ticket booth roughly where the entry from Frank Schlessinger Way to the tennis center, baseball field, and Edwards Stadium is now located.

The only other structure at Edwards Stadium is the north scoreboard, only part of which remains. It is located on the north-south centerline of the stadium at the north end of the tennis center, close to the retaining wall and fence at Cross Campus Road. Today, this feature consists of two concrete stanchions just inside the site wall along Cross Campus Road, connected by a narrow raised platform. The stanchions taper at the top, where there are three ribs that follow the chamfered form of the termination. There is a knee block at the interior side of the stanchions under the platform, adorned by a stylized Greek key. The platform has a simple railing along the front.

The 1931 drawings show that a large wood scoreboard originally occupied the space between the stanchions above the platform, which a scorekeeper used to update the results. There is no remnant of the scoreboard itself.

**INTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

The interior of the Bleachers consists of three types of spaces: the longitudinal Concourses which originally provided public access to the bleachers, the transverse vomitories connecting the Concourses to the bleacher seating tiers, and programmatic spaces. The Concourses run along the outer portion of the main section of each Bleacher; in plan, they occupy the portion of the main section of the Bleachers that is deeper than the lower end sections. There are 11 vomitories in each Bleacher, spaced evenly at the exterior of the bleacher seating tiers, although the northernmost and southernmost vomitories are staggered so that they terminate closer to the center of the Concourse. At the East Bleachers, the endmost vomitories have a wide, rectangular space parallel to the Concourse to connect to the passage to the seating tiers that is further away from the center of the building than the opening at the Concourse. The end vomitories in the West Bleachers have a diagonal leg to accommodate the offset configuration.

Patrons would enter the Concourses through the portals at their north and south ends, proceed inside the Concourses to the vomitories, and then pass through the vomitories to reach their seats on the tiers atop the Bleachers. (This is no longer possible at the East Bleachers, where the Concourse and vomitories have been closed to the public.) The programmatic spaces occupy the balance of the volume inside each Bleacher; none of them was highly articulated originally and most are still very simple. In addition to toilet rooms, they include athletic service spaces, specialized spaces (including offices, University service departments, and a firing range), building systems spaces, and storage.
Concourses

The concourses have ample openings in their outer walls and are characterized architecturally largely by the prominent stepped underside of the bleacher tiers which form their ceilings and the transverse ribs supporting them, aligned with the columns of the exterior facades. The bottom of the ribs has a subtly arched form. The interior wall of each Concourse has a series of doors to programmatic spaces in addition to the openings to the vomitories, which are similar in height and width. In each Bleacher, there are six windows from the Concourse to the programmatic spaces, centered over openings. The walls (and, originally, the floors) of the Concourses are concrete; the inner walls of the Concourses have horizontal scoring, but otherwise there is little detailing inside the Bleachers. The concrete surfaces in the Concourses are unpainted. The floors of the Concourses are mostly surfaced in asphalt, though a small portion of the original concrete is visible.

The walls of the concourses have a smooth concrete base or wainscot approximately three feet high. Above this, the exterior wall of the East Concourse is board-form concrete with a rough-texture parge coat, while the exterior wall of the West Concourse consists of concrete clathri-shaped grilles as described above. The exterior columns are expressed as pilasters projecting approximately one foot from the surface of the outer walls in both Concourses. Above the smooth base, the interior wall of the concourses is a rough-texture concrete parge coat over concrete formed with two-foot high “Pressdwood” panels. There are non-original gates inside the East Concourse constructed with chain-link fencing materials.

The vomitories are simple passageways from the Concourses to the bleacher seating tiers. With concrete
floors, walls, and ceilings, they are devoid of articulation other than doors which occur in some cases, a recess in the ceiling of each vomitory with a lamp holder that makes it function as a recessed light fixture, and a series of steps at the exterior end of each vomitory rising to the level of the exterior of the bleachers. The vomitories have flat floors and ceilings.

**Programmatic Spaces**

The programmatic spaces include toilet rooms, “emergency rooms” (possibly for a medical attendant and originally adjoining a telephone room which is still indicated by a painted sign, and in the West Bleachers an abandoned, non-original public telephone console), athletic team facilities, offices, work shops and maintenance facilities, the University Police Department firing range, building systems rooms, and storage rooms. Originally, these spaces had concrete floors, walls with open wood framing or concrete (board-form or “gunite”), and ceilings consisting of “corrugated asbestos” aligned with the slope of the bleacher tiers, draining into transverse metal gutters at cross beams. The locker room and toilet rooms were originally the most elaborate of these spaces, with showers, lavatories, water closets, toilet partitions, and mirrors, as well as urinals in the men’s rooms. The 1931 drawings show two men’s and one women’s rooms in each Bleachers. While one toilet room per sex has been modernized in each Bleacher, many original features remain in them and the unmodified toilet rooms, such as wall-mounted water closets with concealed supply piping that includes a lever which passes through the wall to the flush mechanism. The north men’s room in the each Bleachers has been abandoned.

The East Bleachers were to have “team quarters” at each end, but the only the south space is shown with showers on the original drawings. The original drawings show the “Team Quarters” at the south end of the East Bleachers generally similar to the
existing soccer team locker room. This space has its own sloped passageway to the field at the south end. The space on the north end of the East Bleachers is used for grounds maintenance and has no original features of a locker room. Adjacent to the locker room at the south end of the East Bleachers is a mechanical room, also shown on the 1931 drawings. The boiler in this room (which serves the showers) connects to a flue which rises along the sloped ceiling of the locker room and vents through an original stack that is incorporated into the design of the rear wall of the East Bleachers. Like the Aquatics Training Room in the East Bleachers and the Weight Room at the north end of the West Bleachers, this space has painted gypsum board or finished concrete on the walls and exposed columns. The Weight Room lacks corrugated ceiling material to intercept water leaking from the bleacher tiers above.

and, perhaps because of this, has a plain concrete floor instead of the carpet found in the soccer lockers and Aquatics Training Room.

Several of the other spaces have been extensively modified, including the firing range in the West Bleachers, the Monheit Room, and the Recycling/Design and Construction office in the East Bleachers. The balance of the programmatic spaces typically have concrete floors and walls; some have corrugated ceiling material overhead while the ceilings in others are the underside of the exposed concrete tiers (some such spaces currently have plastic tarps protecting vulnerable contents). A notable feature that is visible in the programmatic spaces is the exposed conventional light wood framing of the outer portion of the vomitory walls. To the public passing
through them, the vomitories appear to share the same structural concrete material found elsewhere in Edwards Stadium, but are in fact framed in wood except where they open onto the bleacher tiers.

(See appendices for more detailed description of rooms.)

MATERIALS AND FEATURES

Exterior Materials

Concrete

The overwhelmingly dominant exterior material of Edwards Stadium is concrete. Although concrete was certainly a well-established building material by 1930, and had been used by formative campus architect John Galen Howard for California Memorial Stadium (completed 1923), Edwards Stadium is still notable for the way it uses concrete. Edwards Stadium was built at a time when the advent of reinforced concrete as exposed material capable of expressing ornamentation was barely past its infancy.\(^\text{145}\)

Concrete comprises the great majority of Edwards Stadium, including the programmatic spaces inside the Bleachers. Although it has a variety of textures and virtually all the ornament in the property, it is uniform in color. The two exceptions are the tiers of the Bleachers, which have been coated in a gray waterproofing material (with the “Cal” logo painted into the East Bleachers), and the Press Box on the West Bleachers, which has been coated in a beige color.

Most of the concrete has a smooth, nearly troweled texture with little or no visible aggregate. Some areas of concrete, particularly the panels on the site walls and lower portion the exterior of the Bleachers, have a much rougher texture. The 1931 drawings call this out as “Batter ‘A’” while they designate the base of the site wall (which varies in height with the grade) as “Batter ‘B’.” While the “Batter ‘A’” texture is conspicuously rough in contrast to the prevailing finish, “Batter ‘B’” is much less differentiated. All the concrete appears to be the same color, which is likely the result of standards gray Portland cement and the other selected materials without added pigment. While the drawings call for various concrete textures and lay out use of them to articulate the elevations of the massive Bleachers and site walls, the execution shows evidence that the contractor had some difficulties executing the ambitious use of concrete as an architectural finish. The parge coat on the east (inner) wall of the West Concourse is uneven in many places, with pronounced variations in texture.

and drips where it was applied too heavily or was too liquid.

Original construction drawings indicate that “Pressdwood” was to be used as formwork for concrete finishes on the interior and exterior. This material was apparently a form of particle board; it is still made and is now used as a component of certain scientific laboratory apparatus. For the concrete at Edwards Stadium, it produced a flat finish without the lines and wood grain pattern formed by light lumber boards. The Pressdwood panels used on Edwards Stadium were approximately two feet high or four feet high. The original drawings show the architects laid out the Pressdwood panels so that the joints were part of the architectural design.

**Metals**

The bleachers have pipe railings at the tops and sides of the vomitory openings, the low wall separating the stands from the field, and similar locations. There are a series of metal plaques and applied letters, most of them apparently bronze; the most prominent is the lettering on the south end of the west facade of the West Bleachers which reads, “Edwards Stadium/Goldman Field.” Six sections of the West Bleachers have non-original aluminum benches on top of the concrete tiers.
The stadium has a variety of metal screens and grilles at windows and other openings. Some are shown on the original drawings and others appear to have been added. All are utilitarian.

**Flagpoles**

In addition to the two large wood flagpoles near the south wall, Edwards Stadium has a series of smaller flagpoles at the tops of the East Bleachers.
Doors

Edwards Stadium has monumental wood gates at three of the four openings to the Concourses, and similar gates at the portals on the west facade of the West Bleachers. The Grounds Service space at the north end of the East Bleachers and the Weight Room at the north end of the West Bleachers have large wood, single-panel gates with smaller, inset “man” doors.

Windows

The Stadium has few windows. There are steel windows in the east elevation of the East Bleachers, wood windows in the Ticket Booths, and wood or aluminum windows in some of the programmatic spaces inside the Bleachers.

Interior Materials

Walls and Ceilings

Original walls are faced in concrete. There are two types of walls: cast-in-place concrete, and gunite on wood framing. The cast-in-place concrete occurs at exterior walls and the walls between the Concourses and the programmatic spaces. The walls within and between the programmatic spaces and the walls of the vomitories are gunite on wood framing. The interior walls are typically smooth-finished without detail. Some concrete walls are painted, though most are not. Some programmatic spaces have simple, rectangular wood base, while some which have been renovated, such as the Monheit Room and the Women’s toilet room in the East Bleachers, have vinyl base.
Some walls in offices, athletic spaces, and some of the shop spaces in the programmatic spaces have painted gypsum board finishes. These appear to be non-original. The Men’s and Women’s toilet rooms in the West Bleachers, which have been renovated long after the period of significance, have square ceramic tile on the walls at the lavatories, urinals, and water closets. The public toilet rooms have screen walls of cement plaster over light framing (probably wood) parallel to the opening at the Concourses.

There are two typical original ceiling materials: the underside of the tiers of the concrete bleacher structure, and corrugated asbestos sheeting (or metal roofing per 1957 alteration drawings) installed parallel to the slope of the bleacher tiers, with metal gutters at transverse beams. These materials are found in all the storage and building service spaces.

The Monheit Room in the East Bleachers has a “T-bar” suspended lay-in tile ceiling, segmented in a manner similar to “cloud” ceilings so that the concrete tiers above it are visible in places. Some of the offices, including certain spaces inside the Design and Construction offices in the East Bleachers, have flat gypsum board ceilings. The vomitories have flat gunite ceilings on wood framing.

**Floors**

The floors were originally concrete. They have a smooth-troweled finish. The original drawings imply that many of the programmatic spaces may not have had floors at all; the only place where there is no floor is the crawl space close to the bottom of the Bleachers. Asphalt has been installed at the Concourses, possibly because of the motor vehicle traffic both concourses now have.
Some programmatic spaces such as the Recycling/Design and Construction offices in the East Bleachers have resilient tile flooring; in the East Bleachers, the Monheit Room has carpet and the soccer locker room has carpet tile. Most of the interior offices constructed inside the original programmatic spaces have carpet.

Some of the storage rooms have lofts where there is high clearance under the bleacher tiers near the Concourses. Some have wood plank decking and others have corrugated steel. There is light steel pipe framing at some lofts, while others rest on the concrete beams of the bleachers or the framing of vomitory passages.

**Doors**

The original doors in the Bleachers are wood, two-panel leafs in wood frames without casings. Original special doors, such as those providing access to the crawl spaces under the lowest bleacher tiers, are typically single-panel wood leafs. The metal-covered door to the Transformer Room in the East Bleachers appears original. Doors installed more recently in renovation projects are typically flush. Some, such as the doors to the interior offices in Room 8A in the West Bleachers, have windows.

**Hardware**

Door hardware varies widely, with relatively few doors having latchsets that appear to date from the period of significance. Those that do have round brass knobs, with the latch and lock in a mortise unit with a single brass face plate. The flush wood sliding “barn” doors at some of the programmatic spaces have iron latches on the interior face of the door, with an actuator lever penetrating the door to a handle on the exterior. These appear to be original.
Cabinets and Casework

Edwards Stadium has little permanently installed casework and cabinets. The ticket booths and the bay which protrudes into the East Concourse from the Recycling/Design and Construction office both have built-in cabinetry at their windows. The programmatic spaces have a great quantity and variety of storage shelving, cabinets, and cases which are not fixed.

Toilet Partitions

The original toilet partitions are wood. These have simple panel construction and are painted. In the toilet rooms which have been renovated, the partitions are metal. There are no toilet partitions in the abandoned men's rooms.

Plumbing Fixtures and Toilet Accessories

The original toilet rooms have wall-hung porcelain water closets and lavatories; the urinals are enameled steel. The original lavatories have rough openings for faucets on the right side only, as the toilet rooms do not have hot water. The toilet room in the Recycling/Design and Construction office in the East Bleachers has a porcelain water closet and porcelain lavatory with a built-in soap dispenser in the left-hand rough-in opening and a hot and cold water mixing faucet in the right hand opening which likely dates from the period of significance.

The Men’s toilet room in the West Bleachers has urinals that may date from the period of significance. Both the Men’s and Women’s toilet rooms in the West Bleachers have lavatories set in plastic laminate countertops and porcelain water closets that date from a relatively recent renovation.

Building Systems

Edwards Stadium has electrical and plumbing systems, but does not have central heating, ventilation, or air-conditioning. Adjacent to the soccer locker room at the south end of the East Bleachers, there is a mechanical room with an abandoned boiler and tank for domestic hot water supply to the adjacent shower room, all of which is shown on the 1931 drawings. This mechanical room has a much more recent gas-fired water heater that now supplies hot water to the showers. The firing range in the West Bleachers has a ventilation system.

Some spaces have individual gas space heaters or radiant heaters.
CONDITION

Exterior

Concrete

Concrete varies from Good to Poor condition. There are many serious forms of deterioration, especially spalled concrete at locations where rust stains indicate that reinforcing steel has corroded (“rust jacking”). The concrete also has cracks and spalls in locations where there is no visible corrosion of rebar. The parge coat on the east (inner) elevation of the West Bleacher has delaminated fairly extensively, exposing the smooth surface of the Pressedwood finish of the structural concrete.

The coating on the bleacher tiers appears to be wearing; numerous areas where plastic sheeting has been installed or water is visible on the floors indicate that there are active leaks affecting interior spaces.
Metals
The bleachers’ pipe railings generally appear to be in fair condition. The metal plaques and applied letters appear to be in Fair condition. The stadium metal screens and grilles are in Good to Fair condition, with a few in Poor condition.

Flagpoles
The flagpoles appear to be in Fair condition.

Doors
The monumental wood gates at the openings to the Concourses, and similar gates at the portals on the west facade of the West Bleachers, are in Fair to Poor condition, as are the wood doors to the Grounds Service space at the north end of the East Bleachers and the Weight Room at the north end of the West Bleachers. These features are generally in need of repainting, with evidence of wood decay or physical damage.

Windows
The steel windows in the east elevation of the East Bleachers are in Poor condition, with visible rust. The wood windows in the Ticket Booths are in fair condition, needing paint and general rehabilitation. The wood and aluminum windows in the programmatic spaces inside the Bleachers are in Fair condition.

Interior
Walls and Ceilings
The interior concrete walls are in Good to Poor condition. The most serious problem observed was where water leaks appear to be causing decay of wood framing at the gunite walls. The walls with gypsum board finishes appear to be in Good to Fair condition.
The condition of the corrugated asbestos and metal ceiling panels and metal gutters and their effectiveness in shielding interior spaces from water was not assessed for this report. Visually, there was little evidence of deterioration in these assemblies. The “T-bar” suspended lay-in tile and gypsum board ceilings are in Good condition. The vomitory ceilings are in Good to Poor condition, with cracks and efflorescence caused by water in some areas.

**Floors**

The concrete floors are generally in Good to Fair condition, as are the resilient tile and carpet flooring. The conditions of floors at storage room lofts could not be assessed because of the extent of storage items covering them.

**Doors**

The doors are generally in Fair condition, as is the hardware, which was not assessed in detail for this report.

**Cabinets and Casework**

The built-in shelves at the ticket booths and the bay which protrudes into the East Concourse are in Fair condition.

**Toilet Partitions**

The original partitions are in Good to Fair condition.

**Plumbing Fixtures and Toilet Accessories**

The plumbing fixtures are in Good condition visually; their function was not assessed for this report.

**Building Systems**

The condition of electrical, plumbing, and the limited heating and ventilation systems was not assessed for this report. The abandoned boiler in the East Bleachers is assumed to be in Poor condition.
Analysis of Historical Significance
EXISTING HISTORICAL STATUS

National Register of Historic Places
The National Register of Historic Places is the nation’s foremost official compendium of sites, landscapes, buildings and structures important to our history. Edwards Stadium was entered in the National Register in 1993, under National Register Criteria A (events) and C (design).

State Listings
The State of California has three primary listings for historical resources: State Historic Landmarks, Points of Interest, and the California Register of Historic Resources. Edwards Stadium is not listed in the first two of these categories. All properties listed in the National Register are automatically included in the California Register, so that Edwards Stadium is included on that listing although it has not been specifically nominated.

Berkeley City Landmarks
The Berkeley Landmarks Commission “Designates structures and sites having special historical and architectural interest and value. (and) Encourages preservation, maintains list of landmarks or historic sites, and reviews construction, alteration and demolition permit applications.”146 The City of Berkeley designated Edwards Stadium a city landmark in 1992.

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance
Edwards Stadium is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. It is significant at the state level under Criterion A (event) for its association with the track and field program at the University of California including distinguished athletes, teams and records established. It is significant at the state level under Criterion C (design/construction) because it is the work of a master and possesses high artistic value. It is significant in the Areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Architecture.

Edwards Stadium was highly unusual at its construction as a purpose-built venue for college-level Track and Field, and this distinction has remained since. It was one of three original athletic facilities in the southwest expansion of the Berkeley campus, establishing a new corner on two enlarged edges of the campus. It is significant as such both for its association with the extension of the campus and for its association with the development of athletic facilities.

The stadium is significant as an example of the Moderne Style, and particularly the Zigzag substyle. It illustrates the emerging architectural use of reinforced concrete, previously a structural material. The stadium is the most prominent work of two important architects, Warren Perry and Stafford Jory. Perry is important to the history of the architecture school at UC Berkeley and Jory’s importance as a renderer and master of imagery is visible in the distinctive ornamentation of Edwards Stadium. With its monumental scale, rational and regular layout, and conspicuous mixing of classically-derived forms such as fluting and clathri and 20th century innovations like zigzag ornament, the stadium illustrates the combination of classical precedents (including Greek stadia) and contemporary iconography that characterizes the Art Deco and Moderne era.

**Period of Significance**

The period of significance of Edwards Stadium is 1932-1943.

**INTEGRITY**

National Register Bulletin No. 15 defines integrity as “the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it must have integrity.”\(^1\) The National Register criteria has codified seven qualities a property must retain, in various combinations, to possess integrity. These qualities or aspects of integrity are:

**Location:** Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Location is important to an understanding of why the property was created or why a historic event occurred, critical to imparting a sense of a historic property’s time and place.

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

**Setting:** Setting refers to the physical environment of a historic property, in contrast to location which refers to the specific place a property was built or an event occurred. Setting refers to the character of the place during the property’s period(s) of significance. Setting often takes into account the physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. The relationship of the historic resource to its surroundings, whether natural or manmade, constitute its setting and include such elements as topographic features, vegetation, manmade site features and relationships between buildings, site features and open space.

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\(^1\) National Register of Historic Places Bulletin No. 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 44.
Materials: Materials are the physical elements used to create a historic resource and reveal the information about design intent and period materials and technologies.

Workmanship: Workmanship refers to evidence of craftsmanship indicative of period technological practices and aesthetic principles.

Feeling: Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period in time. Feeling is a critical concentration of physical features that collectively convey the property’s historic character.

Association: Association is the intellectual link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains integrity of association if it is the place where a historically significant event or activity occurred and it remains sufficiently intact to convey that relationship.

Integrity Assessment
A property’s integrity must be evaluated within the context of the criteria under which a resource is considered eligible for listing in the National Register. While each aspect of integrity is assessed individually in a nuanced approach, the overall integrity of a property which is determined holistically from the synthesis of the seven aspects is ultimately a binary determination: either the property retains integrity or it does not.

This evaluation applies to Edwards Stadium as defined in this report. (The Hellman Tennis Center, which is excluded from the scope of this report, was originally part of Edwards Stadium but no longer shares the function of the stadium or conveys its former role in the stadium. Although the west site wall, north wall on Frank Schlessinger Way, and the north scoreboard are features of the stadium, they are not sufficient to convey the significant physical characteristics of the zone now occupied by the tennis center.)

Location: Edwards Stadium is in its original location and retains full integrity of location.

Design: The basic layout of the property, the form of the East and West Bleachers, and the articulation and architectural language of the two Bleachers retain an extremely high degree of their original characteristics. The property has a high degree of integrity of design.
**Setting:** While subsequent developments (particularly the Tennis Center and the Recreational Sports Facility) have encroached on it physically from the north and east, the south and west sides have always been its more public faces. And very importantly, Edwards Stadium continues to be one of the major buildings establishing the edge of the Campus, in this case a corner. For these reasons, integrity of setting is high.

**Materials:** The original track and field have been replaced, but the Bleachers are very much intact from the period of significance and even the plant materials of the landscape have evolved rather than being replaced. The property has an unusually high degree of integrity of materials, except for the replacement of the track and field.

**Workmanship:** Edwards Stadium is most significant in materials for its use of concrete and for the track itself. Because the track has been replaced, there has been some loss of integrity of materials, but the concrete of the Bleachers is almost entirely original and is still in place, even where deterioration has occurred.

**Feeling:** The Bleachers retain a very high degree of integrity of feeling, which is paradoxically due in part to the survival of painted signage for the disused Emergency Room and public telephones, the extant but barricaded vomitories, and similar features which are physically extant but functionally disused. The stadium retains a high degree of integrity of feeling.

**Association:** Although a soccer field has been added in the center where field events originally occurred and the north straightaways shortened, Edwards Stadium is still very obviously a track and field stadium and the Bleachers still convey their original dual function as spectator seating and interior service spaces. For this reason, there has been little diminution of integrity of association.

Overall, Edwards Stadium has a very high degree of historical integrity.
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

Edwards Stadium is a noteworthy combination of the property types used in the taxonomy of the National Register Criteria. The field is a landscape, as are the zones south and west of the stadium proper. The bleachers are both structures (designed for the public to sit on irrespective of whether it occupies their interior) and buildings (with interior circulation and programmatic spaces). With interdependent buildings/structures and landscapes characterized by important views, circulation paths, and cultural activities, the property also could be described as a cultural landscape.

These categories are telling because they point up the importance of the relationship among the field, the Bleachers, and the landscapes between the Bleachers and the city streets to the south and west. The symmetry of the field and the massing of the two Bleachers tie them together and reinforce the character of each. The following traits are Very Significant because they define the property overall:

- Symmetry of the field and the Bleachers
- Geometric character of the field (in plan) and the Bleachers (both in plan and in form)
- Views inside the stadium, both from the field and the Bleachers, which offer from a single vantage point an understanding of the distinctive design principles of the property.
- The scale of the track, the field, and the Bleachers
- The rational and regular design at all levels of scale, from the basic layout of field and Bleachers to the composition of the main facades of the Bleachers, to individual features such as the wood gates at the Bleacher portals.

A substantive change to any of these characteristics could detract importantly from the basic character of the property. Needless to say, different interventions would have different results, making it worthwhile to rank these traits in case they cannot all be maintained. The following are general observations, not all of equal emphasis. It should be stressed that any alteration scheme should be assessed both at a granular scale and holistically, with alternatives evaluated in a nuanced manner, both with respect to programmatic requirements and preservation considerations. With this in mind, the following nuances can be taken into account:

- Edwards Stadium is more strongly symmetrical about its north-south axis than its east-west axis, in that the east and west bleachers strongly mirror each other but the north and south ends of the property are quite different. Symmetry is an important characteristic of the property, with the symmetry of the east and west sides being more significant than the symmetry of the north and south ends.
• The north end of the property appears never to have been completed in accordance with the original designers’ intent, and is known to have been altered over a long period, but the south end has changed little from Perry and Jory’s original project. The north end was never an important face of the property, while the south end continues to be one of the most iconic edges of the Campus Park. For these reasons, an intervention at the south end of the property has far greater potential to detract from its historical value than a similar intervention at the north end.

• The landscape zone west of the West Bleachers has always been dominated by 2223 Fulton Street, on which the Bleachers are centered. But that building was heavily altered after the completion of Edwards Stadium—and is slated for demolition. This zone is destined to change, therefore. The New Century Plan, Campus Landscape Master Plan, and 2020 LRDP all show a new glade to be developed after 2223 Fulton Street is demolished. Nevertheless, if new construction must be sited within the environs, it may be useful to remember that a new building could be sited where 2223 Fulton Street is located with minimal historical ramifications for Edwards Stadium.

• While the interior and exterior of both Bleachers contribute to the significance of the property, the exteriors play a far greater role than the interiors. A project which retains the entire exterior but guts the interiors of both Bleachers could vitiate the historic property less than a project which retains most of the interior but demolishes a notable portion of the exterior (though no hard-and-fast rule can be made in the absence of actual designs).

• The one exterior facade which is of markedly less import historically is the east facade of the East Bleachers. It is visible only from inside Evans Diamond, where the rest of Edwards Stadium is difficult to perceive. While there may not be an opportunity to achieve any programmatic goal by building there, new construction on the east side of the East Bleachers (including alterations to the east facade) could pose a lesser threat to Edwards Stadium historically than new construction on the other sides (except for building on the site of 2223 Fulton Street).

• If either of the Bleachers were demolished and replaced by another building or landscape, the property would no longer convey its original, symmetrical design. Partial demolition and replacement could have a variety of consequences. A very limited intervention might allow the property to convey its original design concept—though it would probably have substantial programmatic limitations. Tearing down one end, or all but one end, of one of the Bleachers would disrupt the symmetry of the property on both axes, and could result in an incongruous facility with a substantial
seating capacity at one end of the field. This would greatly hinder the ability of the property to convey the classical and rational character of its original design.

• If one of the Bleachers is demolished and replaced with another building or facility, there will probably be some inquiry in the design of the replacement project about how it should relate to Edwards Stadium. Consideration should be given to the original design of Edwards Stadium and whether the replacement design is consonant with the remaining portion of Edwards Stadium. There would be very limited potential for the design of a replacement project to be so sympathetic to Edwards Stadium that the original design of Edwards Stadium would still be understandable. But there would be a great deal of room to design the replacement facility to reduce its visual interference with the order and language of the remaining portion of Edwards Stadium. Such “cooperation” would not likely be possible if the design of the new facility were driven by an imperative for it to establish its own strong identity and to allow its design team unfettered expression of favored design principles, imagery, and materials. If part of Edwards Stadium is demolished and the replacement project has an ambitious architectural program and a robust design identity, the decision to leave part of Edwards Stadium intact would not by itself ensure that the nature of the historic Edwards Stadium, or the importance of its design, would continue to be discernible. There would be a real risk that partial demolition could result in a new project site hemmed in by the disjointed remains of a historic design no one could understand, effectively splitting the baby by making an unsuccessful preservation effort while constraining the opportunity to provide new facilities and designs.

The areas of significance are as follows:

**Landscape**

**Significant**

The locations of the two entrance drives into the north Concourse portals of the West Bleachers and the locations of the beds that frame both sides of the drives are Significant landscape areas.

The location of the entrance drive into the south Concourse portal of the West Bleachers and the locations of the beds that frame both sides of the drive are Significant landscape areas.

The location of the entrance drives into the north and south Concourse portals of the East Bleachers are Significant landscape areas.
The general location and character of the landscaped areas to the north and south of the Extension Building at 2223 Fulton Street that provide a landscape setting for the stadium along Fulton Street are Significant landscape areas.

The location of the strip of lawn between the south wall of the stadium and Bancroft Way that provides a landscape setting for the stadium along Bancroft Way is a Significant landscape area.

**Contributing**

The presence of the track and field, both of which were renovated and rebuilt in 1999-2000, is compatible with the original design and use for the landscape and so the track and field are Contributing landscape areas.

**Non-Contributing**

The portion of the Fulton Street frontage north of the portal at the north end of the West Bleachers is a Non-Contributing landscape area because of the removal of a large part of the original bed.

The landscape along Frank Schlessinger Way is a Non-Contributing landscape area.

Because of the extensive changes to the landscape within the stadium, including the addition of the Hellman Tennis Complex in 1982 and the reconfiguration of the track and field in 1999-2000, the landscape area within the stadium is Non-Contributing.

The outer perimeter portions of the landscape around the track due to the changes in design and materials are Non-Contributing landscape areas.

All of the area associated with the Hellman Tennis Complex is a Non-Contributing landscape area. The site wall on Frank Schlessinger Way is Non-Contributing. Although it appears to have been built during the Period of Significance, the wall differs markedly in materials and design from the one shown for this location in the original drawings and does not appear to have been designed by Perry. The wall does not share the design concepts or construction techniques associated with the significance of Edwards Stadium. The wall originally marked the north edge of the stadium site, but that edge changed with the construction of two successive groupings of tennis courts culminating in the addition of the Hellman Tennis Center. The zone adjacent to the wall no longer contributes to the significance of the property. Although it could easily be repaired, the wall is in Poor condition.
Exterior

Very Significant

The exterior of the East and West Bleachers is Very Significant. This includes the east and west facades, the north and south elevations, and the bleacher tiers that form the top of the Bleachers.

Of paramount significance are the south facades of both Bleachers, the stepped seating tiers facing the field, and the west facade of the West Bleachers. The north facades of the two Bleachers are also Very Significant, but they do not play the same pivotal role in the identity of the property.

The south wall which connects the East and West Bleachers and the west wall which extends from the north end of the East Bleachers to Cross Campus Road are Very Significant.

The south wall on Bancroft Way that connects the East and West Bleachers is of paramount significance. The west wall on Oxford Street provides a more limited image of the property.

Significant

The ticket booths are Significant. There were originally four booths; one has been demolished and the other two have been moved. Repetitive features are sometimes reduced in number, but in the case of the ticket booths, further demolition would seriously detract from the booths’ visual role as sentinels at the corners of the property. Because the southwest booth has not been moved, it retains the highest degree of integrity.

Interior

Very Significant

The Concourses are Very Significant. While other interior spaces do contribute to the significance of the property as explained below, the greatest preservation imperative on the interior of the Bleachers is the Concourses; if one were altered and the Concourse in the other Bleachers were restored, the property would continue to convey its significance.

Significant

The vomitories are Significant.
Contributing
The programmatic spaces which have not been altered are Contributing because they convey the original design of the Bleachers. Despite their significance, these spaces could be modified under the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties because the original drawings indicate they were probably intended to be altered as needed in the future.

Non-Contributing
The altered programmatic spaces, including the firing range, the Monheit Room, the renovated toilet rooms, and the interior offices constructed within the original programmatic spaces are Non-Contributing.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FEATURES AND MATERIALS

The following materials and elements are Very Significant:

**Site and Landscape**

**Landscape Inside the Stadium**
Two flagpoles and their concrete bases at the south end of the track and field.

**Exterior**
Concrete: walls and columns of Bleachers, bleacher tiers, site walls, flagpole bases.

**Metals**
The metal plaques installed during the Period of Significance.

**Flagpoles**
In addition to the two flagpoles near the south site wall, the flagpoles atop the East Bleachers.

**Doors**
The monumental wood gates at the openings to the Concourses, and similar gates at the portals on the west facade of the West Bleachers.
Interior

Walls and Ceilings
The interior concrete walls and ceilings in the Concourses and vomitories.

Floors
The concrete floors in the Concourses and vomitories.

Doors
Original, two-panel wood doors and special doors including one-panel wood access doors and metal covered door at Transformer Room in East Bleachers.

The following materials and elements are Significant:

Site and Landscape

Landscape Around or Outside of the Stadium:
The large trees in the landscaped areas to the north and south of the Extension Building at 2223 Fulton Street that provide a landscape setting for the stadium along Fulton Street.
The strip of lawn along the Bancroft Way frontage.
The three incense cedars located on the east side of Stow Plaza.
Pylons for the original scoreboard located north of the Hellman Tennis Complex.

Exterior

Doors
Wood doors to the Grounds Service space at the north end of the East Bleachers and the Weight Room at the north end of the West Bleachers.

Windows
The wood windows in the Ticket Booths.
**Interior**

**Windows**
The windows high on the walls on the inner side of the Concourses.

**Ceilings**
The exposed underside of the bleacher tiers.

The corrugated asbestos ceiling panels and metal gutters. (Where corrugated metal was installed in the 1957 interior office construction or other alteration projects after the period of significance, it is Non-Contributing.)

**Cabinets and Casework**
The built-in shelves at the ticket booths and the bay which protrudes into the East Concourse.

**The following materials and elements are Contributing:**

**Site and Landscape**

**Landscape Inside the Stadium:**
The Walter Christie memorial bench.
The grass soccer field.

**Exterior**

** Metals**
The bleacher tier pipe railings. The metal screens and grilles.

**Windows**
The steel windows in the east elevation of the East Bleachers.

**Interior**
The wood windows in the programmatic spaces.

**Toilet Partitions**
The original wood toilet partitions.

**Plumbing Fixtures**
Original lavatories, urinals, and water closets, except rusted urinals.
The following materials and elements are Non-Contributing:

**Site and Landscape**

**Landscape Around the Stadium**
All vegetation in the beds and paving associated with the entrances to the portals into the West Bleachers.

The street light located at the south end of the bed at the south portal of the West Bleachers.

All vegetation—except the lawn—along the Bancroft Way frontage.

**Landscape Inside the Stadium**
The paving material for the track.

The paving, trees, and other materials associated with the 1999-2000 plaza in the northeast corner of the stadium.

“Victory” statue located south of the plaza in the northeast corner of the stadium.

The wall, fence, vegetation, and other materials associated with the “Visiting Team Meeting Area” in the northwest corner of the stadium.

Concrete and vegetation associated with the wall along the north end of track (between track and Hellman Tennis Complex)

The paving and other materials associated with the southeast and southwest corners of the stadium.

Vegetation in the planters in the south stadium wall.

All materials associated with the Hellman Tennis Complex, Stow Plaza, and drive from Frank Schlessinger Way to the East Bleachers’ north portal and track.
Exterior
Waterproof coating on the bleacher tiers
Plaques and lettering installed after the period of significance

Interior
The aluminum windows in the programmatic spaces.
The walls and ceilings with gypsum board finishes.
The “T-bar” suspended lay-in tile ceilings
The resilient tile and carpet flooring.
Flush doors and other doors installed after the period of significance
Non-original metal toilet partitions
Non-original plumbing fixtures
Recommendations
RECOMMENDATIONS

As a property listed in the National Register, Edwards Stadium should be maintained and non-contributing elements should be removed where they interfere with the ability of users to experience the significance of the property. If it is altered, work should be designed and executed so that it conforms with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. While the north end of the field has been encroached upon by the tennis center so that it no longer contributes to the significance of Edwards Stadium, the original track and field have been replaced by somewhat different versions, and the Kleeberger Field House and Recreational Sports Facility have obscured part of the east elevation of the East Bleachers, the layout, basic athletic features and function, monumental forms, views, symmetry and rational design, and spatial relationships which convey the significance of Edwards Stadium remain almost unchanged. These traits are central to the historical integrity of Edwards Stadium and should be carefully considered when any alteration is proposed.

Landscape

For the landscape around the stadium, the frontages along Fulton Street and Bancroft Way that provide a landscape setting for the west and south sides of the stadium should be preserved and protected.

For the landscape within the stadium, the two flagpoles and their concrete bases located at the south end of the track should be preserved and protected.

Exterior

The exterior of the Bleachers should be rehabilitated in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. To the degree possible, the original circulation pattern in which spectators gained access to the bleacher tiers through the concourses should be restored. New openings in the exterior should be made with great care, as the Bleachers are characterized by their careful articulation as structures which are primarily seating platforms for viewing athletic contests rather than conventional buildings.
Elevations

The west elevation of the West Bleachers should be rehabilitated, with considerable effort to avoid alterations or additions which could interfere with the appearance of its composition, ornament, and materials. This will be particularly important if the building at 2223 Fulton Street is demolished. Also of great importance are the north elevation of the East Bleachers and the south elevations of both Bleachers. The east elevation of the East Bleachers is partially obscured, and the portion that is visible from inside the Evans Diamond is not as important to the identity of Edwards Stadium as the other elevations.

The tiers atop the Bleachers are of paramount significance, including their stairs, vomitories, and perimeter walls and railings. While it may be necessary to make changes for code upgrades (such as the guardrails at the vomitories), accessibility (distributed accessible seating), and programmatic requirements (such as lighting, public address, communications, and broadcast systems), these interventions should not be visual design statements in themselves. The simple, regular appearance of the seating tiers should be maintained. If desired, new benches that match the design of the original ones should be installed instead of the single-plank aluminum benches now found on part of the West Bleachers.

Exterior Features and Materials

Concrete

The concrete should be evaluated by laboratory testing to obtain a definitive understanding of its composition, condition, and modes of deterioration. Based on the laboratory analysis, a comprehensive program of repair and restoration should be completed in order to correct visible damage and prevent undue future deterioration.

The coating on the bleacher tiers appears to have outlived its service life. In conjunction with long-term planning for use of the interior, a waterproofing strategy should be devised that protects the concrete from deterioration, allows the bleacher tiers to convey their original design role and significance, and meets programmatic requirements for interior use. Laboratory tests should allow selection of a waterproofing system and confirmation of the original appearance of the bleacher tiers. The existing coating should be removed if necessary without damaging the original concrete substrate. Any new coating should match the original concrete surface of the bleacher tiers in color and texture.
Metals
The bleachers pipe railings should be retained if possible. If they do not meet applicable code requirements, careful consideration should be given to modifying them instead of replacing them with a guard that does not convey the original design character.

Flagpoles
The flagpoles should be repaired as needed and repainted.

Doors
The monumental wood gates at the openings to the Concourses, the similar gates at the portals on the west facade of the West Bleachers, and the wood doors to the Grounds Service space at the north end of the East Bleachers and the Weight Room at the north end of the West Bleachers should be rehabilitated. Programmatic and code requirements such as weathertightness and accessibility should be achieved with minimal visual impact.

Windows
The original wood and steel windows should be repaired as needed and repainted. The aluminum windows in the programmatic spaces can be retained, but if they are to be replaced it should be with units that are compatible with the original design of the property.

Interior
The Concourses—and vomitories—should be used as they were originally designed: as the public circulation backbone of Edwards Stadium. The Concourses are monumental spaces commensurate with the scale of the entire property, the exterior of the Bleachers, and the field. They offer attendees an important experience and an understanding of the design of the stadium. Storage racks, non-original gates, and building systems that have accumulated in the Concourses should be removed if possible. The vomitories are simple spaces and are numerous and wide enough to handle crowds in most cases; the barriers in them should be removed so they can once again perform their original function.

The programmatic spaces under the Bleachers offer considerable flexibility for new uses and functionality. Consideration should be given to retaining at least one public toilet room, and the partitions between the programmatic spaces should be retained where possible. New openings to the Concourses should be made only where necessary and compatible with the original design.
Interior Features and Materials

Walls and Ceilings
The interior concrete walls in the Concourses, vomitories, and at least some of the programmatic spaces should be repaired as needed and left unpainted. Where water leaks have caused decay of wood framing at the gunite walls, the leaks should be addressed and the framing restored. The walls with gypsum board finishes can be retained, but additional installation of gypsum board walls should be limited as it could result in loss of the original interior character of the Bleachers if applied too widely.

The original corrugated asbestos and metal ceiling panels and metal gutters should be retained in at least a few spaces, even if they are no longer needed for waterproofing. The panels should be tested by a laboratory to determine for sure whether they contain hazardous materials; if codes and regulations or campus policy require that they be removed completely, there should be an effort to use a similar material on some ceilings if possible to convey the original visual effect of the existing panels.

The “T-bar” suspended lay-in tile and gypsum board ceilings can be retained, but similar assemblies should not be installed in most of the programmatic spaces. The vomitories ceilings should be repaired as needed.

Floors
The concrete floors should be restored in the Concourses. In the programmatic spaces, especially those used by the public, there should be limited installation of other new finishes. Areas with existing resilient tile and carpet flooring can be retained or renewed.

Doors
The original wood doors should be retained. Where new doors are installed, they should be compatible with the original design. New openings should be added in the Concourses with restraint; new doors can generally be added to the programmatic spaces where needed.

Cabinets and Casework
The limited original built-in shelves at the ticket booths (and if feasible, at the bay which protrudes into the East Concourse) should be retained.
Toilet Partitions
Some of the original wood partitions should be retained if possible. The non-original ones can be retained or replaced with similar units.

Plumbing Fixtures and Toilet Accessories
The original water closets and urinals may not meet current code and water conservation requirements. If possible, one or more examples should be retained. Where original lavatories can be retained while meeting accessibility requirements, the faucets should be modified if needed to meet water conservation requirements.

Building Systems
If the programmatic spaces need new building systems, these should be installed so that they do not detract from the historical integrity of the Bleachers. Conspicuous intake and exhaust louvers and new openings should be strongly avoided on the exterior of the Bleachers and in the Concourses. Exposed ducts are appropriate in the programmatic spaces. Careful evaluation should be given to the overall energy consumption of the Bleachers, balanced with historical considerations, before any decision is made about making energy upgrades that affect the appearance of the exterior or the Concourses and vomitories. Insulation could be installed at the ceilings of the programmatic spaces as part of an overall rehabilitation of the building envelope, with existing or new corrugated panels used to conceal the insulation.
Conclusion
CONCLUSION

Edwards Stadium is historically significant for its design and its role in the development of college athletics and track and field. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, it retains a high degree of integrity. Although its site has been eroded on the north with the development of the Hellman Tennis Center and the loss of its original north straight-aways, and crowded on the east over time with development of other athletic facilities on its east side, it remains highly visible and continues to convey its original design character as well its historical role in athletics.

Future development of Edwards Stadium and related athletic facilities can accommodate programmatic requirements without significant loss of historical integrity if expectations are formed with an eye toward the overall goals of the University and some flexibility is possible both in terms of historic preservation and ongoing functional needs and design initiatives. Radical changes in the footprint and symmetrical and rational design of the complex, building form, or landscapes west and south of the site could irrevocably change the character of Edwards Stadium and jeopardize its historical value.
Appendix I

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Appendix II
Original Drawings
Appendix III

Drawings for Alterations
Appendix IV
Significance Diagrams
Appendix V
Additional Photographs


Tennis Center in foreground, with original scoreboard pylons in background. Knapp Architects photo, 2012.

Original scoreboard pylon and access platform, looking east. Knapp Architects photo, 2012.


Appendix VI

Survey of Selected Rooms
See Interior Description for rooms not described here and for description of materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>Grounds Maintenance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Bleachers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Painted corrugated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Painted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Non-original steel roll-up door at north elevation with inset swinging passage door/ non-original flush wood door with single light at interior office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Non-original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Steel, eight-over-eight with fixed lower sash and hopper upper sash with chain-pulley-shaft operating system, apparently original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Storage loft and stair, apparently non-original</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>Transformer Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Bleachers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Corrugated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Flush wood barn door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Original pull and closer with pulley and counterweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
<td>Electrical panels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Monheit Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>East Bleachers</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
<th>Painted concrete bleacher tiers/suspended lay-in acoustic panel “clouds”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td>Painted concrete at Concourse side and west end of vomitories, painted gypsum board at north and south ends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vinyl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carpet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td></td>
<td>Solid-core metal in metal frames</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aluminum with simple wood trim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas-fired space heater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinets on west side with stainless steel sink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emergency Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>East Bleachers</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
<th>Painted corrugated panels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td>Painted plaster/painted concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td></td>
<td>Original two-panel wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td></td>
<td>Original entry hardware with knob</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>This space consists of a vestibule with doors to two rooms behind it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Carpentry Shop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>East Bleachers</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
<th>Painted corrugated panels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td></td>
<td>Painted gypsum board/painted concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td></td>
<td>Original two-panel wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-historic knob with cylinder lock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flush wood barn door</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hardware
- Original latch assembly

### Window
- Aluminum (at room on north end)

### Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems
- Gas space heater

### Other
- Has additional room on north end (inaccessible because of stored items)
- Metal louver low on wall between doors

#### Room Name
**Aquatics Training**

- **East Bleachers**
  - Ceiling: Painted corrugated panels
  - Walls: Painted gypsum board/painted concrete
  - Base: Vinyl
  - Floor: Carpet
  - Door: Original two-panel wood
  - Hardware: Non-historic lever with cylinder lock
  - Window: Aluminum
  - Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems: Exhaust fan
  - Other: Metal louver low on wall between doors

#### Room Name
**Recycling/Design & Construction Office**

- **East Bleachers**
  - Ceiling: Painted corrugated panel/gypsum board
  - Walls: Painted concrete/painted gypsum board
  - Base: Wood/none
  - Floor: Resilient composition tile
  - Door: Original two-panel wood with separate steel mesh security leaf (appears non-original)
  - Hardware: Non-original knob
  - Window: Bay projecting into east concourse with three double-hung wood windows added in 1957
Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems

Toilet room with flush-valve porcelain watercloset and three-hole porcelain lavatory with built-in soap dispenser in left hole, plug chain anchor in center hole, and two-lever mixing faucet in right hole

Other

1957 Drawings show construction of the interior office, toilet rooms, and bay which projects into the East Concourse

Room Name

Soccer Locker Room

East Bleachers

Ceiling  Painted corrugated panels
Walls    Painted concrete/painted gypsum board
Base    Cement plaster
Floor    Painted concrete/carpet tile
Door     At field: Flush steel
Hardware At field: non-original crash bar
Window  Steel, eight-over-eight with fixed lower sash and hopper upper sash with chain-pulley-shaft operating system, apparently original

Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems

Gas radiant heaters; non-original gas-fired water heater and original boiler and hot water tank for showers in adjacent mechanical room

Other

Non-original steel lockers and plastic laminate toilet partitions
### Weight Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>West Bleachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Painted concrete bleacher tiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Painted concrete/painted and unpainted open wood framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Flush wood barn door at Aisle 2 vomitory; barn-style gate with vertical wood planks at north elevation with non-original inset swinging passage door/non-original flush wood door at interior office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Original and non-original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Non-original storefront-style system at interior office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Room 3 and 2B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>West Bleachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Corrugated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Concrete, open wood framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Concrete; wood plank deck at storage loft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
<td>Main electrical panel for West Bleachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>These spaces connected by storage loft over vomitory at Aisle 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Room 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>West Bleachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete bleacher tiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete/open wood framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Flush wood barn door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Original latch assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room Name</td>
<td>Room 5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bleachers</td>
<td>Unpainted corrugated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Concrete, open wood framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Room Name          | Room 6A                        |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Bleachers</td>
<td>Painted corrugated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Painted gypsum board/painted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Cement plaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td>Painted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Painted concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Non-original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Janitor's sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Other              | Interior closet with wood toilet stall with watercloset | Storage loft over vestibule

Hardware           | Original entry hardware with non-original knob |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>Room 8A</th>
<th>Room 11A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Bleachers</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete bleacher tiers/</td>
<td>Painted corrugated panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Suspended acoustic lay-in tile at two interior offices</td>
<td>Painted concrete/painted gypsum board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Painted concrete/painted gypsum board</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete</td>
<td>Concrete/carpet at interior offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Steel roll-up door at Concourse/Flush solid-core wood/Flush wood with single light at two interior offices</td>
<td>Roll-up door at Concourse/Solid core wood/Flush wood with single light at interior offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Non-original</td>
<td>Non-original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Aluminum windows at two interior offices</td>
<td>Aluminum windows at interior offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
<td>Gas radiant heater</td>
<td>Gas radiant heater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Two interior offices constructed</td>
<td>Interior offices added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood-frame storage loft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room Name</td>
<td>West Bleachers</td>
<td>Room Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Unpainted corrugated panels</td>
<td>Ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete/unpainted wood</td>
<td>Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Unpainted concrete</td>
<td>Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Original two-panel wood</td>
<td>Door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>Steel bar with non-original deadbolt</td>
<td>Hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
<td>Sheet metal duct-work</td>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Firing range booths for multiple shooters; target pulley system at ceiling</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room Name</td>
<td>Men's and Women's Toilet (Original)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East and West Bleachers</td>
<td>Painted corrugated panels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>Painted plaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
<td>Painted plaster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Porcelain lavatories and water closets with concealed tanks, enamel urinals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical/Electrical/Building Systems</td>
<td>Steel toilet partitions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix VII

National Register Nomination Form
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Edwards, George C., Stadium

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: Bancroft & Fulton, UC Berkeley Campus

not for publication: _

city/town: Berkeley
county: Alameda
code: 001
zip code: 94720

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public - State

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>3</em> buildings</td>
<td><em>1</em> sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>1</em> structures</td>
<td><em>2</em> objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>3</em> objects</td>
<td><em>3</em> Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: _0_

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official ___________________________ Date 5/20/93

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official ___________________________ Date ___________________________ 

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

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):

Signature of Keeper ___________________________ Date of Action ___________________________

6. Function or Use

Historic: Recreation & Culture Sub: Sports Facility

Current: Recreation & Culture Sub: Sports Facility
7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Moderne

Other Description:

Materials: foundation concrete, roof concrete, other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. _X_ See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local, statewide___.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C_

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): ______

Areas of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1932-1943

Significant Dates: 1932

Significant Person(s): ____________________________

Cultural Affiliation: ____________________________

Architect/Builder: Perry, Warren Charles___________

Jory, Stafford____________

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. _X_ See continuation sheet.
9. Major Bibliographical References

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: ___________________________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: _8 acres_

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A __ 564760 4191360 B __ ________ ________

C __ ________ ________ D __ ________ ________

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: Please see attached scale map. Boundaries include all crosshatched areas.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries encompass all of the contributing resources associated with the stadium.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Michael R. Corbett

Organization: Berkeley Arch. Heritage Assn. Date: June 30, 1992

Street & Number: 2054 University Avenue, #505 Telephone: (510) 548-4123

City or Town: Berkeley State: CA ZIP: 94704
Resource Count Explanation

Buildings: 3 contributing (ticket booths); 1 non-contributing (tennis building -- Hellman Center)
Sites: 1 contributing (central field & landscaped areas)
Structures: 4 contributing (east bleachers, west bleachers walls & fence, scoreboard frame); 2 non-contributing (track, tennis center)
Objects: 3 contributing (2 flagpoles, memorial bench)
7. Description

Summary Paragraph:

Edwards Stadium is a reinforced-concrete track and field stadium with cast concrete ornament in the Moderne Style at the southwest corner of the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. It occupies an irregular site that includes an area enclosed by a fence, walls, and large bleachers facing each other across a central field encircled by an oval track. Contributing features are the east and west bleachers and the walls and fence that enclose the track; two flagpoles, the scoreboard frame, and the Walter Christie Bench on the field; three concrete ticket booths outside the stadium; and the landscaped areas on the south and west sides. The stadium retains a high degree of integrity. The most significant non-contributing features are the track itself, which is a recent replacement of the original, and the tennis center at the north end of the stadium area.

Additional Description:

Edwards Stadium is located on a sloping site (east to west) at the southwest corner of the campus of the University of California at Berkeley at the intersection of Fulton Street and Bancroft Way, near downtown Berkeley. On the campus sides, it is near a forested area along Strawberry Creek (across Cross Campus Way) on the north, and is part of a complex of athletic facilities extending to the east. Two of these facilities, Clint Evans Diamond (originally Edwards Field) and Harmon Gym were developed in the same period as Edwards Stadium. The third, the Recreational Sports Facility (RSP), completed in 1984 between Edwards Stadium and Harmon Gym on Bancroft Way, was built on a part of what was formerly the baseball field and replaced a section of concrete wall that was a continuation of the south wall of Edwards Stadium.

On the street sides, the stadium faces large parking areas to the south and west, as well as a scattering of one- to three-story commercial buildings. The new Cowell Hospital of the University of California is under construction across Bancroft Way. Because of the topography, there is a broad view from the west side of the stadium to the southeast. This view is little changed today from the time the stadium was completed, including the towers of St. Marks Episcopal and Trinity United Methodist Churches, and the Berkeley City Women's Club, with the East Bay hills in the background.

In addition, three of four original ticket booths remain, near the southwest, northwest, and northeast corners of the stadium. These are six-sided structures with rough, flat roofs supported by battered columns. Between the columns are ticket windows above bulkhead walls canted in the opposite direction from the battered columns.
While Edwards Stadium itself is roughly rectangular, it occupies an irregular site. The west side of the site was created by the extension of Oxford Street at an angle to join Fulton Street at the time the stadium was built, and subsequently by a widening of Oxford-Fulton Street in 1964. This irregular area is a landscaped, park-like strip of land that was landscaped as part of the Stadium development, except for a parcel of land in the center occupied by a building now housing the University Extension. Its landscaping consists of paths for access to the stadium, and trees around lawn areas. The original configuration of paths, the lawn areas, and some of the trees remains visible, although the western edge has been moved slightly to the east, especially at the south end where the widened street curves into Bancroft. A planting scheme for shrubs along the base of the west side of the stadium is no longer in evidence.

Edwards Stadium itself is an enclosed track and field stadium with a central lawn for field events surrounded by an oval running track. The track, oriented north-south, is flanked by large, reinforced-concrete bleachers on its long, east and west sides; these are known as the east bleachers and the west bleachers. The track is enclosed at the south end by a concrete wall that links the ends of the east and west bleachers and that borders Bancroft Way. The field is extended to the north from the ends of the bleachers by concrete walls, and is closed at the north end by a curvilinear fence of concrete piers and wood, board-and-batten walls along Cross Campus Drive.

Today, the track is a 400-meter hard-surface oval with a 100-meter straightaway on the west side. When it was built, it was a 440-yard cinder-surface oval with 220-yard straightaways on both sides, extending back to the fence along Cross Campus Drive. Because of changing standards in track and field, the track was converted to the metric distance (very close to the old distance for the oval), and the long straightaways were eliminated. By 1956, tennis courts were built between the ends of the straightaways at the north end of the field. In the 1980s, six new tennis courts and a small tennis building were built across the north end where the long straightaways and old courts had been. This has a minor impact on the character of the space inside the stadium.

The principal structures of the stadium are the east and west bleachers. Similar in plan, each consists of a stepped seating area above an inner area of enclosed spaces and an outer open-air pedestrian concourse carried on concrete columns. The seating areas are more steeply raked than in a football stadium, providing views of all lanes of the track. The central ten bays of seating have 39 rows of seats, 13 more than the one and a half bays at either end. It is these extra 13 rows of the central bays that are above the pedestrian concourse while the 26 lower rows of seats are above the enclosed areas. The four principal entrances to the stadium, closed by original wood gates, are at either end of each concourse. From each concourse the reinforced-concrete structure of the bleachers is clearly visible with the underside of the stepped seating carried on arched beams between the columns of the concourse and the wall of the enclosed area. From the concourses, passages lead generally at right angles through eleven vomitories on each side into the stands. The stands seat over 22,000 spectators on wood seats (the original wood seats have been replaced with metal in the central sections of the west bleachers). There is a "yell leaders platform" at the base of the stands in the center of each side and there is a Press Box above the center of the west
bleachers. The Press Box consists of two tiers of wood seats and a continuous writing bench sheltered by a concrete canopy cantilevered on a single row of concrete columns. All of the west bleacher and sections of the east bleacher seating areas have been painted with a waterproofing coating.

The seats above the open-air concourses on each side are carried on 18 concrete columns. On the west side, facing the public street, the bases of the columns are enclosed in alternate bays by concrete screens and by entranceways with wood gates. There are 10 entranceways, roughly corresponding to the number of vomitories into the stands. The three entranceways at either end are approached by a flight of steps between concrete walls. The four central entranceways, located behind the University Extension, have never had stairways and can never have been used. On the east side, facing the campus baseball field, the base of the columns is enclosed by a solid wall which also functions as a retaining wall on the sloping site. There are no entrances on this wall.

The enclosed spaces underneath the stands include men's and women's toilets, storage spaces, telephone areas, electric equipment rooms (for telephones, radio broadcasting, and a public address system), and an emergency room on each side. At the north end of the west side, there is a garage. On the east side, there are team quarters for home and visiting teams. These are linked directly to the field by an underground passage near the south end. The higher placement of the vomitories on the east side is due to the higher ground.

The bleachers, the walls at either end, and a few infield objects are unified visually by a common ornamental scheme in the Moderne style. (As is often the case with the Moderne style, the organizational principles and some of the imagery is derived from Beaux-Arts classicism.) The scheme is both sophisticated and playful. It is sophisticated in that it is consistently and rationally applied to emphasize characteristics of the structure and plan. And it is playful in that some of the details exaggerate rationality, perhaps in the way that the performances of athletes can appear super-human. The overall character of the ornament is festive, as is appropriate in a facility for sports.

The ornamental details are almost entirely on the exterior of the stadium, where they are visible to the general public, advertising attractions inside. The entire composition is unified by a horizontal band that wraps around the stadium, staying at the same height as the ground-level changes, changing character as it crosses different parts, and giving a sense of scale to the whole. At its simplest, this band consists of rough, exposed aggregate, rectangular panels flanked by fluted pilasters on a smooth base on the wall along Oxford Street. As it runs into the end of the west bleachers, before reaching the concourse, the same design appears truncated because there is a high wall above it. When it crosses the concourse, the fluted pilasters form the lower part of the columns and between them there are alternating screens of concrete clathery, and embellished entranceways. Above every other entranceway is a base for which statues were designed but never made. As the band wraps around to the south end of the stadium on Bancroft Way, it is the same as on the Oxford Street wall except that with the rising ground its base is receding. In addition, to give scale to a low wall on a busy street, there are two pairs of pylons consisting of clusters of obelisks and oversized details (and two more bases for statues that were never made). One panel on this wall contains an
inscription to George Cunningham Edwards ("Freshman in the first class at this university. Member of its faculty continuously from graduation till death in 1930. Patron of sport and fine example of sportsmanship, he believed in youth and youth made him its confident. Modest, kindly, selfless—to him and his ideals these fields are dedicated"), for whom the stadium is named. Finally, as the band wraps around to the east bleachers, which sit on the highest ground, only stubs of the pilasters remain.

Other decorative systems, integrated with this band, are the concourse columns and their expression of verticality, the square grid of faint verticals and strong horizontals on upper wall surfaces (this creates a thin horizontal texture that contrasts with the three-dimensional verticality of the concourse columns and other major elements of the design), and the articulation of the upper edges of the sloping sides of the bleachers with moldings that turn in a concentric pattern at the top of the top of the wall in a manner that suggests the linking of horizontal and vertical aspects of the design.

Inside the stadium, where the main show is on the track and in the field, the ornamental details are used sparingly and in each case are as much for the athletes as for the spectators. The two pairs of pylons on the south wall of the stadium frame the east and west straightaways on the track and stand near the end point of races as they were originally run here. This is obscured today by the plants that have grown around them. The flagpoles frame the field used by the throwers of the javelin, shot put, discus, and the hammer. At the opposite end of the field, the scoreboard is visible to both athletes and spectators. The ornamental concrete frame of the scoreboard is intact, but the scoreboard itself has been replaced. On the west side of the track is the "Walter Christie Memorial Bench" dedicated to a famous coach: "Walter M. Christie, Track and Field Coach, University of California, 1901-1932, My Heart and Soul for the Good of California."

Although there was originally a complete landscaping plan, it only survives in a few places, as indicated above. On the inside and outside of the south wall, plants obscure important features of the design.

The concrete used in the stadium is of a high quality. The color is due to the intentional use of a mix of tan and gray cements, and the smooth texture, where it is not intentionally rough, due to paper-lined, "Prestwood" form work, and much hand care in the construction process. All the ornamental features of the design were cast in place, integrally with the structure. In other words, no ornament or color has been applied separately to the structure.

Commendatory plaques have been placed in two areas around the outside of the stadium. A cast aluminum plaque on a wall near the northwest main entrance calls attention to the location of the house of the painter William Keith in the area now occupied by the stadium. Recent bronze plaques near the southwest entrance list contributors to recent fund-raising efforts.

8. Significance

Summary:

Edwards Stadium, designed by Warren C. Perry with the assistance of Stafford L. Jory and completed in 1932, appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Recreation and
Architecture. It is significant in different areas at the local and state levels for the period of significance 1932-1943. Under Criterion C, this "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type," it "represents the work of a master," and it possesses "high artistic values." This was the largest, most expensive, and most ambitious stadium built exclusively for track and field in America in its day, it is a contributing element in an important campus plan, it is the best-known work of two distinguished architects long associated with the Department of Architecture at the University of California, and it is a sophisticated example of planning and the Modern Style. Under Criterion A, it is associated with the track and field program of the University of California and its many distinguished athletes and teams including many Olympic medal winners, and as the site of numerous world records.

History of Edwards Stadium:

The decision in 1930 by the Board of Regents of the University of California to build a stadium for track and field implemented a long-held intention on the part of John Galen Howard, Supervising Architect of the university, and other university planners to build such a facility. In the context of American university planning, this was a highly unusual decision. While the first large stadiums built for American universities were for football only, later stadiums were usually for both football and track and field, and if separate track and field facilities were required, they were generally temporary or inexpensive. When Edwards Stadium was built, it was the largest, most expensive, and most ambitious stadium intended exclusively for track and field in the United States (and it remains one of the largest and most impressive today).

The decision to build the stadium was accompanied by a financing scheme for the estimated $2,168,000 cost. The Board of Regents would assume roughly half the cost, or $1,005,124.50, and the Associated Students of the University of California (ASUC) would assume the rest, or $1,162,875.50. This amount would cover land acquisition, street, streetcar, and utility realignments and upgrades for the whole expansion of the campus to the southwest and about $250,000 for construction of the stadium. The ASUC share would come from the sale of "scrip" to the Stanford-California football game, the most important game of the year. In a similar scheme, the ASUC had already paid off a substantial share of the cost of California Memorial Stadium built in 1923. The Board of Regents share apparently came from general operating revenues. The minutes of the Finance and the Buildings and Grounds committees of the Board of Regents never refer to any other source. However, it was a period of substantial fund raising for building projects and unspecific references in various sources to the role in assuring financing for various athletic facilities by George C. Edwards, for whom this stadium was named, indicate that private funds may also have been involved. In addition, it seems possible that some bond money was available.

Grading of the site had already begun when the Regents selected Warren C. Perry, chairman of the university's Department of Architecture, as architect for the stadium. With respect to its design,
Perry's contract only stated that the design was "to harmonize with the general plan of the campus." Stafford L. Jory, a professor of architecture and a frequent associate of John Galen Howard assisted Perry and was credited by Perry for developing the obelisks and other ornamental features of the design. In addition, the Board of Regents hired Thomas F. Chace as engineer on the project. Chace had been the engineer for the football stadium completed in 1923. C. Dudley DeVelbiss of San Francisco was the contractor. Near the end of the project, Landscape Architecture Professor John William Gregg prepared a landscape plan. Construction began in July 1931 and was completed in March 1932.

In subsequent years, the track and field program produced many successful athletes, teams, and coaches. In 1941, Grover Klemmer of California set a world record in the 440-yard dash in Edwards Stadium. Numerous Olympic medalists had been on the California team prior to going to the Olympics, including Bob Kiesel and Bob Clark in 1932, Archie Williams in 1936, Guinn Smith in 1948, Leaman King in 1956, and Jack Yeoman in 1960. (See Appendix for complete list). National collegiate championship meets were held in Edwards Stadium in 1932, and on eight later occasions, and numerous other major national meets have been here. Other world records set in Edwards Stadium include the first 15-foot pole vault by Cornelius Warmerdam in 1940 and Jim Ryun's famous 3:51.3 mile in 1966. (A complete list of World Records set in Edwards Stadium appears in the appendix). The year the stadium opened was the last year of the track and field team under coach Walter M. Christie (1901-1932). Christie was succeeded by another famous coach, Brutus Hamilton (1933-1943 and 1946-1965).

When the stadium opened, publicity from the university suggested that it might be useful for purposes other than track and field. However, it was designed only for track and field, and except for commencement exercises in 1949-1953, and tennis courts tucked in at the north end, it appears not to have been used for any other purpose.4

In the 1950s-1960s, led by a strong local organizing committee, Edwards Stadium was one of the centers of track and field in the United States. It was noted for innovations in its facilities, such as the first sawdust jogging lane inside lane one; dual runways for long jumping with landing pits at opposite ends to take advantage of the shelter provided by the stadium structure in varying wind conditions; and a compacted hard clay track on a cinder base.5

Since the 1960s, track and field throughout the United States has been in decline. The University of California has produced fewer great teams and fewer star athletes. Although it is still not used for public meets on very many days (it is used daily for practice), it is used more now than in its early years and perhaps as much as it ever has been, as the kinds of meets have expanded. In recent years it has been used regularly for high school meets, the Kennedy Games, Special Olympics, and masters meets. In 1971 and 1978, it was the site of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Track Meets, an annual feature of the Cold War for many years.

Issues in the design of the stadium are reflected in correspondence between the architect and Luther N. Nicos of the comptroller's office, William W. Monahan, Director of Athletics and of the ASUC, and to a lesser extent President W. W. Campbell, under whom the project began,
and President Robert G. Sproul, under whom it was completed. Speed of completion and cost became factors in the architect's insistence on a particular mix of cements to achieve the right color, and on the use of particular kinds of form work in pouring the concrete for the right texture, matters in which the architect prevailed. On another matter, sculptures designed by Robert Boardman Howard for four of the west side entrances and two large pedestals on the south wall were eliminated because of cost, despite the architect's persistence and the preparation of plaster mock-ups by the sculptor.

After construction was underway, the Regents named the stadium for George Cunningham Edwards. Edwards was a near legendary figure on campus who had been a member of the first four-year class at the university, graduating in 1873, was appointed instructor in Mathematics and Commandant of the Corps of Cadets on his graduation, served his entire career as a mathematics professor, and was a conspicuous supporter of university athletics and track and field in particular. He had been involved in raising funds for the first Harmon Gym (his wife was Harmon's daughter) and other athletic facilities, and may have played a role in raising funds for this stadium. Edwards died two days before the stadium was to be dedicated to him as part of the Homecoming Weekend festivities, so the dedication served both as a dedication and memorial service. An inscription to Edwards is on the Bancroft Way wall of the stadium, near the main entrance.

Also during the course of construction, the university sought and was granted the national collegiate track and field championships for 1932, under the auspices of the Intercollegiate American Amateur Athletic Association (ICAAA). This placed an added urgency to completion of the project.

The stadium was completed in March 1932. The first event was the USC-California track meet on April 2. Subsequent meets in that first year, the last under long-time coach, Walter M. Christie, were against Stanford on April 16, the California Intercollegiate Meet on May 21, and the ICAA meet on July 1 and 2. These appear to have been the only uses of the stadium in its first season.

The year 1932 was an important year for track and field in the state of California. In addition to the ICAA meet, the Olympic team trials were held at Stanford in July, and the Olympics were held in Los Angeles in August.

Historic Contexts:

University of California

The new Berkeley campus of the University of California and the adjacent College Homestead neighborhood were laid out in a plan by Fredrick Law Olmsted in 1865. The sale of residential lots in College Homestead were to help finance the building of the University, and by the turn of the century it was largely built up with single-family houses. In 1897, an international competition sponsored by Phoebe Apperson Hearst was held for a new campus plan. This was to create a monumental City of Learning which would accommodate a much larger and more ambitious university than previously existed. The competition was
won by a French architect, Emile Bénard. The fourth place finisher, John Galen Howard, was appointed Supervising Architect for the campus and made revisions to the Bénard plan. The revised plan became known as the Hearst plan and formed the basis for the enormous expansion of the university during Howard's tenure (1900-1924) and afterwards. The result was one of the great examples of Beaux-Arts planning and architecture in America.

Among the ideas in Bénard's plan which survived was the creation of thematic groups of buildings in a hierarchical arrangement. For example, the library was located at the center of the campus with the humanities buildings, science and engineering buildings were in another group, and a gymnasium was on a lower site on the south side of the campus. Howard's several revised plans retained the gym and other athletic facilities on the south side of the campus. Over the years, several such facilities have come and gone, including the original Hearst Gym designed by Bernard Maybeck; California Field for football from 1904 to 1923 on the site of the present Hearst Gym for Women; a cinder track on the site of the present Life Sciences Building from 1886 to 1916; and a second cinder track, called the California Oval, west of California Field from 1915 to 1932.

Among the most prominent features in John Galen Howard's 1914 revised plan were two stadiums located in the area between College Avenue and Telegraph Avenue, north of Bancroft Way (the Hearst Gym for Women was built in this area in 1925). The larger of the two stadiums, for football, was shown on the east side of this area, on higher ground. The smaller stadium, for track and field, was shown on the west side, below the football stadium. In January 1922, when proposals were being made for a new football stadium, Howard prepared a "Study for a Theater, Administration Building, Men's Gymnasium, Armory and Stadium" in the vicinity of the present Life Sciences Building. Through all these plans, Howard proposed two separate stadiums, for football and for track and field, on generally flat land on the south side of the campus. Later in 1922, the Board of Regents chose a different site, on much higher ground southeast of the campus, for the new California Memorial Stadium. Although Howard's site was overruled, the long-held ideas that athletic facilities would be on the south side of the campus and that separate stadiums would be built for football and for track and field were maintained.

In all of the planning for the university's expansion for athletic facilities, the sites proposed were actually south of the existing campus and required the purchase and clearance of large amounts of land. Much of this land had been part of the College Homestead Association that the University had once sold.

In the 1920s, the booming population and economy of California generated a big growth in university students and big fund-raising campaigns to build new campus facilities. More academic buildings were needed, and the preferred locations of these buildings, close to the library and to buildings for related purposes, displaced existing athletic facilities. By 1929, the combined building programs at UCLA and Berkeley were said to be as large as for any university in the world.6

Planning for new athletic facilities in what was being referred to
as the Southwest Athletic Area began by 1927; in November the first estimates were made for land acquisition costs. By 1928, without any concrete plans for the area, the university began buying property it had once sold in the College Homestead area southwest of the existing campus for expansion purposes. This purchase of property was accompanied by resistance in the neighborhood. Demolition began in February 1930, and by early 1931, a large area north of Bancroft and south of Ellsworth Street had been cleared and was in use as a temporary athletic and drill field.

In 1929, 1930, and 1931, meetings of the Buildings and Grounds and Finance Committees of the Board of Regents (the Board of Regents has the authority to approve building plans and to raise and spend money for buildings at the University) reflect the development of ideas for the southwest athletic area. By May 18, 1929, two proposals were made for the siting of a new men's gym, a stadium for track and field, and two open fields for team races and intramural sports in the area. In December 1929, the Regents adopted proposal No. 2 which included football and baseball practice fields at the corner of Fulton and Bancroft, a 25,000-seat stadium to the east in the middle of the Southwest Area, and a gymnasium and fields for intramural sports and military science drilling further to the east. Then, after a preliminary design for the stadium had been approved, in February 1931, the Regents changed plans and adopted proposal No. 1, which became the basis for development of the area as it was built. Relocation of the stadium to Fulton and Bancroft necessitated a modification of the original design and shrinking of its size from 25,000 to 22,000 seats.

The adopted proposal placed the track stadium and the men's gym in the approximate locations on which were subsequently built Edwards Stadium and Harmon Gym, with a large field between the two, and a smaller field east of Harmon Gym.

Apart from this site plan, there was no comprehensive design plan for the Southwest Area as a group. The track stadium was the first to be taken up. The track stadium and the field to the east, which was designated as a baseball field, were originally named Edwards Fields, but before Warren Perry, the architect of the stadium, took on the baseball field, it was allocated to George Kelham, the Supervising Architect of the University and the architect for the new Gym. Financing for the two was arranged separately and they were built under separate contracts. The baseball field, with its small stands was designed with a stronger functional and visual relationship to the gym than to the track stadium. The design of the enclosing concrete walls is similar to that for Edwards Stadium. The three facilities are related by virtue of their functions and their Moderne styling.

As a group, the relationship of the three facilities was altered with the construction of the Recreational Sports Facility (RSF) at the south edge of the baseball field and between Edwards Stadium and Harmon Gym in 1984. Part of an extension of the Edwards Stadium wall east of the stadium on Bancroft was removed for the RSF.
Architecture:

Stadiums

Large stadiums for mass sporting events are primarily a product of the 20th century, although there are many models for such structures from the ancient Olympics in Greece; from the circuses, amphitheaters, and coliseums of ancient Rome; from the bullrings of Spain since the 18th century; and from grandstands built in England and America in the 19th century for horseracing. The modern era for mass sporting events and stadium building began with the revival of the Olympics in 1896 in Athens.

One of the most important areas for the development of modern stadiums was American intercollegiate competition. Intercollegiate competition began in England between Oxford and Cambridge in the late 19th century and came quickly to the United States. The first college stadiums were built for Notre Dame in 1899 and Harvard and the University of California in 1903-1904. By 1915 there were only five stadiums and most of them were single-purpose stadiums for football only. Other sports were generally accommodated in temporary or makeshift facilities. After World War I, several of these early stadiums were converted so that they could be used for track and field and sometimes other sports as well as football, and throughout the United States there was a boom in stadium building. Track and field was generally accommodated either in a large multi-purpose stadium whose major use was football, or a separate track with unornamented metal bleachers along the sidelines.

Even stadiums well known for track and field were not built as primarily track and field stadiums. Franklin Field in Philadelphia, for example, was converted from a football stadium to a multi-purpose stadium, and the Los Angeles Coliseum was always intended as a multi-purpose stadium.

Through the 1930s, most stadiums were classical in style, like a Roman Coliseum, or Gothic or classical like the adjacent buildings on a campus. Although Gothic or classical, many were designed with a festive character, with exuberant ornament, flagpoles, triumphal arches, and other gestures to their purpose. In the 1920s and 1930s, stadiums were common problems given to architectural students in Beaux-Arts courses of design, and many of these were executed in the Moderne style.

In California, early notable stadiums were the Rose Bowl, the Los Angeles Coliseum, Stanford Stadium, and California Memorial Stadium. Among smaller stadiums, a multi-purpose stadium for Sacramento Junior College built in 1930 bears comparison with Edwards Stadium. It was of reinforced concrete construction, U-shaped in plan with 22,000 seats, and much lower in cost (under $175,000).

Designers

WARREN CHARLES PERRY (1884-1980) was on the architecture faculty of the University of California from 1911 to 1954 and was dean from 1927-1954. Perry considered the teaching of architecture to be a largely separate career from the practice of architecture, with its own full-time demands. His architectural practice is relatively little known for
someone of his training, influence, and stature. His most prominent and best known work is probably Edwards Stadium. In addition, he designed the School of Law Building, an addition and remodeling of the Faculty Club, and a library addition to the Architecture Building on the University of California campus. He designed several fraternity and sorority houses in Berkeley, numerous residences in San Francisco and Berkeley, and made extensive alterations to St. Mary the Virgin Church and the Octagon House in San Francisco. With Frederick H. Meyer and John Bakewell, Jr., he designed the Potrero Terrace Housing Project in San Francisco. Perry had received a B.S. in Architecture from the University of California in 1907, and spent 1908-1911 at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Stafford L. Jory (1889-1968), like Warren Perry, is best known as a teacher of architecture, having served on the faculty of the University of California from 1917 to 1956. And like Perry, his own work is relatively unknown. He designed fraternity and sorority houses in Berkeley, the Oakland Columbarium, and numerous houses. He assisted John Galen Howard in the designs of Wheeler Hall, Hilgard Hall, California Memorial Stadium, and the East Reading Room in Doe Library, and assisted Warren Perry in the designs of Edwards Stadium and the School of Law. Among students and other architects, he was known as an unusually skilled draftsman and persuasive renderer of design ideas. His initials (SLJ) appear on many drawings in the John Galen Howard papers at the College of Environmental Design Documents Collection at the University of California. Jory had received B.S. (1912), M.A. (1913), and Graduate in Architecture (1914) degrees from the University of California.

Athletics

Athletics at the University of California had long been conceived of as an important part of a student's education. In addition, the University realized early on that intercollegiate athletics could be an important source of revenue. By the 1920s, football was far and away the biggest revenue producer, but the university was alert to the potential contributions of other sports, including track and field.

Track and field had been given a boost throughout the country by the revival of the Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. Its place in college athletics in the early decades of the twentieth century was far greater than it is today, perhaps second in popularity to football. This status is indicated at the University of California by the long-standing presence on campus plans of two large stadiums, one for football, and one for track and field.

The early success of the University of California track team, especially against eastern opponents in a tour in 1895 (paid for with money raised by George C. Edwards), was attributed by some as increasing the stature of the University of California in general. The team, coached from 1901 to 1932 by Walter M. Christie, won several national championships including 1920 and 1921, and produced many famous athletes.

University of California Olympic Medal winners and World Records set in Edwards Stadium are listed in an appendix.
Evaluation:

Edwards Stadium appears to be eligible for the National Register following the guidelines in National Register Bulletins 15 and 16A in the areas of recreation and architecture under Criteria A and C, as follows:

**Criterion C:** Under Criterion C, Edwards Stadium is significant in the area of architecture for its qualities as a collegiate sports stadium, as an element in an important campus plan, as an example of the Moderne Style, and as the work of distinguished architects. In all of these areas, under the guidelines in Bulletin 16A, its period of significance is the period in which it was designed and built, 1930-1932.

As a stadium, it embodies "the distinctive characteristics of a type" and is significant at the state level. It was the largest, most expensive, most ambitious stadium built exclusively for track and field in the United States when it was built. Like the best stadiums from an important period of stadium building, it serves its basic function of providing a place for spectators to watch sports events in a facility that is sophisticated in its planning and generous in the subsidiary spaces provided for. Related to its quality as a stadium, it possesses "high artistic values" in the expression of the relationship between its appearance and its use, and as an example of the Moderne Style. For example, the massing of the parts of its most important structures, the east and west bleachers, reflects the organization of circulation patterns and the orientation of the bleachers to the events, and the different parts are at the same time expressed and unified into a single composition by ornamental devices in the Moderne Style. In this area it is significant at the local level.

As an element in an important campus plan for a State university, both as a sports facility in an athletic area and a stylistically compatible structure with other campus buildings, it contributes in a significant way to a distinguished larger group. In this area it is significant at the State level.

As the largest and possibly best known work of two architects important both as architects and architectural educators at the University of California it is significant at the State level. Warren C. Perry was the Chairman of the Department of Architecture, and Stafford Jory, a professor in the Department of Architecture, was a particularly skilled designer and renderer who had worked with John Galen Howard in a similar capacity.

**Criterion A:** Under Criterion A, Edwards Stadium is significant in the area of Recreation for its association with the track and field program and its many distinguished athletes and teams, and for the many outstanding performances in the stadium, including many world records. In this area it is significant at the state level for the period 1932 to 1943. Under the guidelines in Bulletin 16A, the period of significance ends 50 years prior to the writing of this nomination, although the patterns and events which establish its significance continue forward of that time.
**Integrity:** Edwards Stadium possesses a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The most substantial losses of integrity are in the modifications to the track, primarily in its resurfacing and in the elimination of the extensions of the two long straightaways running north of the oval to the north end of the enclosed stadium area, and the subsequent construction of six tennis courts and a small building in that area. Because of the size, character, and location of the tennis center, although non-contributing features, these have little affect on the integrity of the whole.

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**Notes**

1. The exact date of the street widening is not known. However, the new sidewalk which was built along the widened street (in the same design as the original 1931 sidewalk by the Oakland Paving Company) is marked by graffiti dated 1964.

2. At the time Edwards Stadium was built, this was a two-story structure for the Federal Land Bank. In 1950 it was enlarged to its present size. From the design of the stadium, which was done as if there were no building there, it seems likely that the University anticipated the demolition of the building, rather than its enlargement.


4. Because it is the largest open space on the campus away from the Hayward fault and because it is across the street from the new University Health Service building, it has been designated by Alameda County as an emergency staging area and has been proposed for similar status in the Campus Emergency Response Plan. Conversation with Nadesan Permaul, Emergency Management Office of the University of California, October 1, 1992.


7. See for example letter from Robert G. Sproul to M. G. Nutting, September 24, 1931 at the Berkeley Historical Society.
Appendix

A. University of California Olympic Medal Winners who competed in Edwards Stadium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Athlete</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Medal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Bob Kiesel</td>
<td>400-meter relay</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Bob Clark</td>
<td>decathlon</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Archie Williams</td>
<td>400 meters</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Guinn Smith</td>
<td>pole vault</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Leamon King</td>
<td>400-meter relay</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Jack Yerman</td>
<td>1600-meter relay</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. World Records set in Edwards Stadium (from California Track and Field Media Guide)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Athlete (affiliation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>15-0</td>
<td>Cornelius Warmerdam (San Francisco Olympic Club)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>440y</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>Grover Klemmer (California)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>15-6 7/8</td>
<td>Cornelius Warmerdam (San Francisco Olympic Club)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>440y</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>Herb McKenley (Jamaica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>440y</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>Herb McKenley (Jamaica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>880y</td>
<td>1:47.5</td>
<td>Lon Spurrier (San Francisco Olympic Club)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>440y</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>Glenn Davis (Ohio State)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>220y</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>Ray Norton (Santa Clara YVY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Mile</td>
<td>3:51.3</td>
<td>Jim Ryun (Kansas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>HJ</td>
<td>7-6 1/4</td>
<td>Pat Matzdorf (Wisconsin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>13:06.4</td>
<td>Henry Rono (Washington State)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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