



Narrative for Seattle Center Walking Tour

Have you ever been to Seattle Center and wondered about the history of the 74-acre campus. How did it get started? What is its history? What are all the buildings? What ever happened to the Bubbleator?

Seattle Center has been a part of our community for hundreds of years. The site chosen for the 1962 World's Fair is rich in history for Native Americans and later residents. The Duwamish wore a path across what pioneers such as David Denny called "The Prairie," crossing from one Native American village at the south end of the Lake Union to another village on Elliot Bay, near what is now Pier 96. Adjacent to The Prairie were swampy lands where Memorial Stadium, Mercer Arena and KCTS-TV now stand.

Later residents, saloon owner James Osborne and David and Louisa Denny, played a significant role in creating Seattle Center. In 1881, James Osborne bequeathed his estate to the City of Seattle to build a "civic hall" near The Prairie. Eight years later in 1889, David and Louisa Denny donated acreage (portions of Seattle Center) to the City to be held for "public use forever." David and Louisa Denny's cabin was located on what is today the Seattle Center grounds.

Since those early pioneer days, there have been three significant phases of redevelopment, which have transformed The Prairie into Seattle Center.

The first phase, was the construction of Seattle's million-dollar Civic Complex in 1927. This included the Civic Auditorium (now Marion Oliver McCaw Hall) Civic Arena (now Mercer Arts Arena) and Civic Field (now Memorial Stadium). Remember the saloon owner, James Osborne? The Civic Complex was built with his gift, a \$900,000 city bond that was approved by the voters in 1927, and a portion of the landed deeded by the Denny family. The Auditorium was sometimes referred to as "The House that Suds Built." Today, two of these facilities are still on campus, the Arena and Stadium, while the Auditorium remains as part of the foundation of the transformed Marion Oliver McCaw Hall. (*See Marion Oliver McCaw Hall for more fun facts.*)

The second phase of Seattle Center's development, and most significant, was the consolidation and acquisition of property to create the 1962 World's Fair site. This effort created the 74-acre campus and changed our City's skyline forever, with the addition of the Space Needle, Pacific Science Center, Coliseum (now KeyArena) and more.

The third and latest phase, was the adoption of the Seattle Center Master Plan in 1991, which has become the community roadmap for renewal and redevelopment both for capital projects and community programming.

Seattle Center Walking Tour:

We will start our tour at the North entrance to the Center House.

Center House/Food Circus– The first stop on this walking tour is the old Armory Building. It was built in 1939 for the 146th Field Artillery and its half-ton tanks. The basement of the Center House still has markings from the old firing range and an unfinished swimming pool. In 1941, Duke Ellington played on stage for the University of Washington's Junior Prom.

For the 1962 Worlds Fair, the Armory was reconfigured into the first vertical shopping mall, called the Food Circus. It just pre-dated Northgate Mall, which was the first indoor mall in the United States. In the early 1970's, the Food Circus was renamed Center House after some minor renovations. In 1985, the Children's Museum moved into the first floor of the building and expanded their space in 1995, building a giant toy mountain for the newly created Kenneth and Maureen Alhadeff Exhibit Center. At the same time, Center House was renovated and reconfigured to emphasize public programming, such as signature events, free family entertainment and cultural festivals. One of the major attractions in the Center House over the years was the 150-person “Bubbleator,” a glass-enclosed elevator – shaped like a giant bubble – which originally was located in the Washington State Pavilion (what is now KeyArena) during the World's Fair. After the Fair, the Bubbleator was installed in Center House and then sold to a private party when Center House was remodeled to welcome the Seattle Children's Museum in 1985. The Bubbleator is rumored to be a green house in South Seattle.

In December 2000, the Kennedy Center designated the Center House Stage as an Imagination Celebration National Site, only the fifth location in the nation to be designated. Today, over 3,000 free public performances occur in Center House each year.

Seattle Center Monorail – Built for the World's Fair by Alweg Transit of Germany, the Monorail carried 7.3 million guests during the six months of the Fair. Following the Fair, the monorail system was sold to the City of Seattle in 1965 for \$600,000. Today, the monorail carries 2.5 million riders a year. In 2002, the Blue Train passed the one million miles mark. The Red Train will pass that mark sometime in 2006.

The Space Needle – Built for the World's Fair, the futuristic design of Seattle's 605-foot Space Needle began on the back of a napkin in Stuttgart, Germany. Eddie Carlson, president of the World's Fair Commission doodled an image of spire, topped by a flying saucer-shaped restaurant, and the rest is history. Construction took only 400 days and was completed in December 1961 for \$4.5 million dollars. The Space Needle officially opened four months later on the first day of the World's Fair, April 21, 1962. During the World's Fair, the Space Needle was extremely colorful; “Astronaut White” for the legs, “Orbital Olive” for the core, “Re-entry Red” for the halo and “Galaxy Gold” for the sunburst and pagoda roof—names in keeping with the Century 21 theme of the Fair itself. After the Fair, the Needle was re-painted white. **Fun Facts:** The underground foundation of the Needle is 30 feet deep and 120

feet across. Pouring the foundation took 467 cement trucks an entire day to fill the hole—the largest continuous concrete pour ever attempted in the Pacific Northwest, at the time. In 1962, the Space Needle was the tallest building west of the Mississippi River. The original name of the Space Needle was “The Space Cage.” The original name of the restaurant was “Eye of the Needle.” The last elevator arrived the day before the fair opened. The Space Needle hosted over 2.3 million visitors during the World’s Fair.

Broad Street Green – This is the former site of the World’s Fair Interiors, Fashion and Commerce Pavilion as well as the Ford Motor Company Pavilion, which put on the popular “An Adventure in Outer Space” show. By the late 1980’s the facility was mainly used for storage. In 1991, the building was torn down to open the campus to Denny Regrade and create a public sculpture park and **Peace Garden**.

- Tony Smith’s **Moses**, a black painted steel sculpture locates just northeast of the Space Needle.
- Ronald Blade’s **Black Lighting**, a black painted steel sculpture currently sits south of the Space Needle.
- Doris Chase’s **Moon Gates**, a bronze sculpture of three parts, locates just South of the Space Needle.
- Alexander Liberman’s **Olympic Iliad**, orange-red-painted steel sculpture, locates Southwest of the Space Needle.

Peace Garden – Originally created in 1996, the **Peace Garden** is intended as a quiet place of contemplation. Included in the site, just west of the Space Needle Turnaround, is a **Peace Pole** (one of hundreds located around the world by the Goi Peace Foundation of Tokyo, Japan; **The Conflict Resolution Table**, designed by the teenagers of the Seattle Center Peace Academy; the Aki Kurose rock (honoring a Japanese American educator and peace activist in 2002) and the **Middle East Peace sculpture** installed in 2003. The garden was created by Seattle Center gardening staff with a varied combination of materials including the cobblestones from the original International Fountain.

Mural Amphitheatre – Built for the World’s Fair, the artistic mural was created by renowned artist Paul Horiuchi. Originally the mural was placed over a pool of water (now the stage) and surrounded by temporary structures, including the IBM building. Today, the Mural Amphitheatre is used for public programming and festivals, such as Northwest Folklife Festival, Bumbershoot, and many of the multiple Festal cultural festivals.

Pacific Science Center/U.S. Science Pavilion– Built for the World’s Fair and designed by Minoru Yamasaki, the U.S. Science Pavilion was a complex of interconnected buildings surrounding a courtyard of five distinctive arches rising 110 feet above a series of reflecting pools. Millions of visitors came to explore the wonders of science at the United States Science Pavilion. Some of the Pavilion’s exhibits included a giant DNA model, a spinning wheel/Gyroscope (still at the Science Center), and a giant model of a cell. One of the most popular exhibits at the Fair was the Boeing Spacarium, which provided a realistic trip through space, shown on what was then the largest screen in the world (this screen was the beginning of IMAX). Following the Fair, the U.S. Science Pavilion was given new life as the Pacific Science Center, dedicated to increasing the public’s appreciation and understanding

of science and technology. The Science Center was one of the first exhibitors to house moon rocks from the U.S. space program. The largest exhibits at the center include China: 7,000 Years of Discovery in 1984 and Titanic: The Artifact Exhibit in 2001. In 1998, to meet the Pacific Science Center's demands for more space, French architect and "futurists" Denis Laming designed a dramatic addition with the Boeing IMAX Theatre, housing a glowing orb and adjacent glass-enclosed Ackerley Family Exhibit Gallery.

Neotoems Children's Garden & Whale's Tail Fountain – Installed in 2002, this Gloria Bornstein fountain is linked with Bornstein's Neototems sculpture of Whale backs on the southwest side of the International Fountain lawn. The Whale's Tail is a bronze sculpture, four feet high and 13 feet wide. Water sprays out of the tail to cascade down on children underneath, mimicking the splash made by whales after they surface. The surrounding garden also includes interactive sea creature elements for children.

Seattle Children's Theatre – One of the nation's most artistically respected theatres for young audiences, the Children's Theatre is regularly honored for innovative programming and has produced more original work than any other major company in the State of Washington. Built in 1993, the Theatre sits on a memorable spot from the World's Fair: "Club 21," the whimsically designed information booth and the "House of Tomorrow" exhibit, which featured the home of tomorrow -- year 2000. Produced by General Electric (and therefore called "General Electric Living"), it included such innovative ideas as a projected color TV, pushbutton electric sink, electronic bakery drawer, clothes-conditioning closet, and the home computer. Today, the "home of tomorrow" is home to one of the nation's largest professional theaters for children and youth.

Seattle Center Totem – Located on the northwest corner of the Mural Amphitheatre, the Seattle Center Totem was dedicated in 1970. It was carved in the Food Circus Building (now Center House) as a month long project.

Fisher Pavilion/Flag Pavilion– Built to last only six-months as an exhibition space for the 1962 Worlds Fair, the Flag Pavilion became home to over fifteen cultural festivals. During the World's Fair, the facility served as a gathering place for many famous US politicians such as former president Lyndon Johnson, then- Governor Albert Rosellini, Senator John Glenn, and Senator Warren Magnuson.

In 2001, the 39-year old temporary facility was torn down to make way for a new permanent festivals pavilion, the Fisher Pavilion. Fisher Pavilion is Seattle Center's inviting gathering place for all to enjoy cultural festivals, community celebrations and commercial events. Located in the heart of the campus, the 21,000 square foot Fisher Pavilion features nearly 14,000 square feet of exhibition space, a series of floor-to-ceiling glass doors and windows that open onto two-acres of green space, a 19,000 square foot rooftop plaza with vistas of the International Fountain and Seattle Center campus. In front of the Pavilion is nearly two acres of open green space featuring a woodland garden, 40,000 square feet of lawn, a circular path with engraved paver tiles, and the Memorial Garden, recognizing the victims of September 11th, 2001.

Seattle Center Pavilion – Built for the World's Fair, this building housed the display on Great Britain and was surrounded by the "International Plaza." In 1965 the Seattle Art Museum located at Volunteer Park, used the space for large, traveling exhibits. The most famous of these exhibits was the King Tut exhibit in 1978, which has been credited as replenishing the treasury of the Seattle Art Museum. The Seattle Art Museum has since moved into a new beautiful museum located in downtown Seattle. The Seattle Center Pavilion is now used primarily for community festivals, trade shows and private rentals.

KeyArena (formerly Washington State Pavilion) – Built for the World's Fair, the building was an architectural wonder in 1962 due to its shape (a hyperbolic paraboloid) and lack of interior roof supports. The Coliseum housed displays on life in the 21st Century, including the "city of tomorrow" exhibit – a projected model of Seattle in the year 2000. The interior of the building was comprised of approximately 3,500 four-foot cubes arranged in cluster chambers. A multimedia display was projected on these cubes displaying an idea of what life would be like in the 21st Century. According to a World's Fair brochure: "The crystal forms of the cubes were chosen to suggest the organic interdependence of the various branches of science and technology in creating the environment of the next century." One of the major attractions in the Coliseum during the Fair was the 150-person "Bubbleator," a glass-enclosed elevator – shaped like a giant bubble – which carried passengers up a story to the "World of Tomorrow" exhibit. After the Fair, the building was remodeled as a sports arena and re-opened in 1964. The Bubbleator was installed in Center House and then sold to a private party; it is rumored to be a green house in South Seattle. In 1964, the Beatles played their first Seattle concert in the Coliseum, when \$5 dollar tickets were scalped for \$30 dollars.

In 1995, a \$74 million reconstruction gutted the interior and turned the Coliseum into the modern KeyArena. The KeyArena is home to sports teams including the Seattle Sonics of the NBA, the Storm of the WNBA and the Thunderbirds go WHL. It hosts major concert from the Garth Brooks to Red Hot Chili Peppers to Pavarotti and annual family shows. Today, the KeyArena is number one concert venue on the West Coast with 1.2 million visitors annually.

Northwest Rooms – Built for the World's Fair, these rooms were constructed as exhibition space for the display of foreign commerce and industry, which included exhibits by the European Economic Community, Brazil, United Arab Republic, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Denmark, and Sweden. In 1992, the Northwest Rooms were renovated into commercial conference, classroom and meeting spaces. They are also used during the major festivals, such as International Children's Festival, Folklife, Bite of Seattle and Bumbershoot.

In 2006, the Snoqualmie Room will be renovated to house the VERA Project headquarters.

Dupen Fountain – Located in the lower courtyard of the Northwest Rooms, this fountain was installed for the 1962 World's Fair by artist Everett Dupen.

Seattle Repertory Theatre /Bagley Wright Theatre/ Leo K. Theatre – Built for the World's Fair, the old space was the Foreign Commerce and Industry center of the Fair, surrounding the "International Mall" and featuring displays by the United Nations, African

Information Center, Thailand, Philippines, India, Korea, San Marino, the City of Berlin, and Peru.

The Seattle Repertory Theatre opened its first season directly after the Fair in October of 1963, performing in what is now the Intiman Playhouse, another structure built for the Fair. The Bagley Wright Theatre was built on its current location in 1983 marking the first major new construction at Seattle Center since the World's Fair. Inside are two state-of-the-art theatres: the 856-seat main auditorium and an intimate 286-seat Leo Kreilsheimer Theatre. The second and more intimate theatre was added in 1996. . The Seattle Repertory Theatre is Seattle's only Tony-Award winning theatre and is recognized as one of America's largest and best-known professional resident theaters.

Fountain of Seseeragi – Located south of the Intiman Theatre, this fountain was designed and created by Gerard Tsutakawa, and installed in October 2000. *Seseeragi* means 'murmuring waters,' which is represented by the two streams coming down and circulating together like the merging of two spirits. Made of welded fabricated bronze, the fountain is 12 feet long by five-feet-six inches tall. Tsutakawa's father, George, previously built a small fountain for the World's Fair that was moved to the University of Washington, and he also created the commemorative medal for World's Fair.

Kobe Bell – The city of Kobe, Japan gave the City of Seattle this gift in 1962 in honor of the World's Fair. In 1961, the City of Seattle gave Kobe a Native American Totem Pole, which stands next to Kobe City Hall and serves as the symbol of the sister city relationship, which began in 1957 -- Seattle's first sister city. In January 2002, the Bell was rededicated with a Shinto re-purification ceremony after renovation work was completed on the frame and base of the structure.

Vortex Fountain – Installed in Founder's Court in 1995, this circular water fountain was created by Ned Kahn.

Intiman Theatre – Built in just 34 days for the World's Fair and called The Playhouse, this was the site for the repertory theatre company that performed as part of the World's Fair. Some amazing performances happened in this space during the Fair including the Pacific Ballet Company (no relation to PNB), and the Julliard String Quartet. This is also the former theatre for the Seattle Repertory Theatre, until they moved to their new theatre in 1983. Intiman took over the space. The company then remodeled the much-used playhouse as well as the courtyard around it (previously called the "presidential court due" to its proximity to the old north entrance called the Presidential Gate, it is now called "Founders Court" and includes the Ewan Dingwall memorial courtyard). Inside the courtyard is James FitzGerald's **Fountain of the Northwest**, a cast bronze sculpture 20'6" high, 11' wide and 10'6" deep, with a pool 10'6" square. It was installed in 1962.

International Fountain – This was a mainstay from the World's Fair, lined by the "Boulevards of the World." It was conceived of as "an imaginative breakthrough in the artistic and decorative use of water." During the fair, the fountains' show included water shows controlled in patterns of differing shapes and colored lights. In 1995, this landmark was completely replaced and expanded in a \$6.5 million project. As the centerpiece of the

broad open space and lawn, it has been transformed from its early days of hard iron nozzles (supposedly a “sea urchin” style) and surrounding sharp-edged, white rock. In addition to the structural change, the fountain was equipped with a computerized water control, lighting and sound program center to enhance the fountain’s spectacular water shows. The 27 foot wide dome is 10 feet high. The Fountain contains 283 water shooters, including 4 Super Shooters that send 66 gallons of water 120 feet in the air. Overall, the capacity for this recirculating fountain is 9,000 gallons.

Exhibition Hall/PNB’s Phelps Center – The “Seattle Center Exhibition Hall” was originally built for the World’s Fair and housed the “world of art” exhibit. This exhibit included art from sixty-one museums around the world by such artists as Michelangelo, Titian, Renoir, Rembrandt, and Homer. Art of the Ancient East and Northwest Coast Indian Art were also on display. The Exhibition Hall is still used for festivals and conferences. The Pacific Northwest Ballet's Phelps Center was built in unused airspace of the Seattle Center's Exhibition Hall in 1993 to house education and rehearsal facilities as well as offices for PNB.

Marion Oliver McCaw/ Seattle Center Opera House Hall/Civic Auditorium - Marion Oliver McCaw Hall at Seattle Center is the region’s newest premier performance hall, the third transformation of this civic location. The 295,000 square-foot hall includes a state-of-the-art 2,900-seat auditorium, a 400-seat Lecture Hall, a café, a luminous five-story serpentine glass Grand Lobby, and a 17,800-square-foot public plaza that serves as an entry into McCaw Hall and the Seattle Center Campus. McCaw Hall is the home to Pacific Northwest Ballet, Seattle Opera, community festivals and guest performers from around the world, plus weddings, conventions, receptions, meetings and more!

Originally referred to as the "The House that Suds Built" this performance hall has been the cornerstone of Seattle Center since 1927. The man to whom Seattle owes this debt of gratitude was New York born James Osborne. A described seafarer, lumberman and religious freethinker whom in 1881 bequeathed \$20,000 to the City of Seattle. The money was to go toward a civic hall to be built near The Prairie, if and when the city came up with matching funds. The only obstacle was that the city's annual budget was \$20,000. So, the \$20,000 went into a bank where it earned interest for more than 40-years.

During those 40-years, the City had also been given land, which included portions of The Prairie by David and Louisa Denny. In 1927, with the Osborne legacy gift, the donation land from the Denny family and a \$900,000 bond approved by the voters, Seattle began construction on the Civic Auditorium. A plaque honoring Osborne -- "Seattle citizen and philanthropist" -- hung over the door until renovation was completed in 1962 for the Worlds Fair.

From 1928 to 1962, the Civic Auditorium became the cultural and political hub of the city, as well as home to the Seattle Symphony. Combined with the Civic Arena -- it was music, sports, politics, tradition and history all rolled into one. For those charged with making the 1962 Worlds Fair a reality, the combination of the Civic Auditorium, Civic Arena (Mercer Arts Arena), Recreation Field (Memorial Stadium), Armory (Center House), remaining donated land from the Denny family and ability to acquire adjacent property -- made the site unique and worth pursuing.

In preparation for the 1962 World's Fair, the Civic Auditorium was given a \$3 million dollar renovation of all the public spaces and a new exterior brick finish that wrapped around the old building. It was renamed the Seattle Center Opera House in the hopes of attracting a resident Opera Company. During the 1962 Worlds Fair, the hall was host to the Grand Opening event, which featured Van Cliburn performing Rachmaninoff's *Piano Concerto No. 3* and Igor Stravinsky conducting the Seattle Symphony, in addition to a live telecast of the Ed Sullivan show, the San Francisco Ballet, a science fiction panel with Ray Bradbury, the Ukrainian Dance Company, the Bayanihan Dancers of the Philippines, New York City Ballet Company, Folklorico Ballet of Mexico, and the Uday Shankar Dancers (India) among others.

Since 1962, the Seattle Center Opera House has given birth the Seattle Opera and the Pacific Northwest Ballet, as well as been a main stage for Northwest Folklife, Bumbershoot, Seattle International Children's Festival and hundreds of international entertainers.

Through a \$20 million dollar naming gift from the four McCaw brothers – Bruce, Craig, John and Keith – the hall is named in honor of their mother, Marion Oliver McCaw Garrison. For more than 30 years, the performing arts in Northwest have thrived thanks to the leadership, generosity and contributions of Mrs. Garrison.

Mercer Arts Arena/Civic Arena– Originally constructed as part of the 1928 Civic Auditorium, the Arena housed an ice hockey rink and hosted flat floor shows such as the Shipstads and Johnson Ice Follies, the Benny Goodman orchestra, the Count Basie Orchestra, Lawrence Welk, Nat King Cole, Ella Fitzgerald, and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. It was also used as the home for Seattle University sports before it was renovated into a sports/concert arena after the Fair. It has been home to the hockey Thunderbirds and the Seattle Reign women's professional basketball team as well as graduations and concerts. In the summer of 2001 it was renovated again to be the temporary home for the ballet and opera during the construction of Marion Oliver McCaw Hall next door. Mercer Arts Arena is currently closed.

KCTS Channel 9 Building – This building is on the site of the "Show Street" area of the World's Fair. Such notable places as the Gracie Hanson Paradise International (the building was later moved to Ravensdale County Park to be used as a gym) were constructed in this area. After the removal of Show Street, the corner of 5th and Mercer was nothing but grass mounds for years until KCTS built their facility in 1986.

East Entrance – Marking the east and south gates to the fair were 36 white, green and blue poles. These poles can still be seen at Ye Old Curiosity shop on the waterfront at pier 71.

Memorial Stadium – A major portion of the opening ceremonies of the World's Fair were held at this site. The stadium housed such events as the Roy Rogers and Dale Evens Western show, Billy Graham, and a water-skiing spectacular during the Fair. The Stadium is owned by the Seattle School District and is not officially part of Seattle Center, although it is used by major festivals such as Bumbershoot for concerts.

5th Avenue Parking Lot/Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Headquarters --

Experience Music Project – To design the building, Frank O. Gehry went straight to the source of rock ‘n roll: the guitar. He bought a couple of electric guitars, cut them up and used the pieces for an early design model. The final design still carries the bright reds and blues of those guitar pieces. The exterior consists of stainless steel shingles individually cut and shaped with three finishes: mirrored purple, lightly brushed silver and bead-blasted gold. Inside the building is a fusion of textures and colors, structures to symbolize the energy and fluidity of music. The EMP’s Grand Opening Weekend in June 2000 featured three days of over 40 musical acts on campus including The Kingsmen, Dr. Dre, Metallica, No Doubt, Matchbox Twenty, Alanis Morissette, the Red Hot Chili Peppers, Beck, James Brown and Bo Diddley.

Fun Forest – During the Century 21 Exhibition, this area was used as the “Gayway 21” or amusement ride area. The City sold the area to the Aubin family shortly after the Fair and remains operated and managed for the City by the family today. Re-named the “Fun Forest,” it has gone through several changes including facility upgrades, improvements in the rides, and the Fun Forest Pavilion opened in 1997 offering a covered area for video games, bumper cars and more.

Sculpture Garden – Extending the length of Seattle Center’s border with Broad Street, the Sculpture Garden includes the arches of the Pacific Science Center, the Space Needle, EMP and four sculptures within the grass and landscaped area. Originally, this spot contained Building 50, which extended nearly the entire length of Broad Street and for the World’s Fair contained the Commerce & Fashion Exhibits. After the Fair, the building became a storage facility for many City departments and home to various exhibits including a Railroad exhibit. In 1991, the building was finally torn down to reflect the wishes of citizens who asked for the Center’s entrances to be “softened,” creating a more welcoming entrance to campus. Over the next few years, some sculptures already on campus were moved here and others have been added.

Sculpture Garden Installations

Ronald Bladen's Black Lightning, a black-painted steel sculpture, was originally located near the Flag Plaza, and now is currently sited in the Sculpture Garden southeast of the Space Needle.

Alexander Liberman's Olympic Iliad, orange-red-painted steel sculpture, installed in 1984 on the lawn southwest from the Space Needle in Seattle Center’s sculpture garden.

Doris Chase's Moon Gates, a bronze sculpture of three parts, located in the Sculpture Garden just south of the Space Needle. Installed in 1999.

Tony Smith's Moses, a black-painted steel sculpture located just northeast of the base of the Space Needle. It has been on the Center's grounds since 1975.

Children's Middle East Peace Sculpture – Children of Seattle's Arab and Jewish communities, under the supervision of a Iraqi artist Sabah Al-Dhaher, created a graceful twist of Italian marble atop a column of black basalt inscribed with the word peace in

Arab and Hebrew. The work of art represents their hopes for peace and harmony in the world. Dedicated October 23, 2003.

Other Seattle Center Art Installations

James FitzGerald's Fountain of the Northwest, a cast bronze sculpture installed in the Intiman Theatre's courtyard in 1962.

Stephen Antonakos's Neon for the Bagley Wright Theatre, an installation located on the east-facing side of the Seattle Repertory's Bagley Wright Theatre. Installed in 1983.

Paul Horiuchi's The Seattle Mural, colored-glass mural installed in 1962 which serves as a backdrop for the amphitheater stage located west of the Space Needle.

Randy Haye's Pool, an oil-on-plywood painting of five sections, each 8 feet by 9 feet located in the lower, exterior east-facing wall of the Alki Room. Installed in 1985.

Space Needle Turnaround - Installed in 2000 during the updating of the Space Needle Pavilion. A non-commissioned work.

September 11 Memorial Garden – Located on the western side of the South Fountain Lawn. This garden was created, in part, with tulip bulbs donated by the region's bulb growers to honor those who lost their lives in the September 11, 2001 tragedies in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania. The compost forming the garden came from over one million flowers deposited at the International Fountain Flower Vigil immediately following the tragedies. Dedicated September 11, 2002.

Riverbed Walkway – installed in 2004 along the east side of the covered walkway next to the International Fountain. This installation gives an artistic vision of a dry riverbed with imbedded river rocks interspersed with colored rocks. The installation also doubles as a low-maintenance staging surface for vendors during campus festivals.