

## Seattle High School Memorial Stadium

By Melinda M Lamantia

Civic Field was built in 1927 on the site of the current Memorial Stadium and owned by the City of Seattle. At the time, it was one of only two venues for high school football games. Per William "Wee" Coyle, former Seattle High School quarterback and manager of the Seattle Civic auditorium, "The first game in the old stadium was on September 28, 1928." There were 6,773 attendees, "almost a capacity house. Queen Anne High School beat Broadway, 12 to 0." In 1932, when Dugdale Park in the Rainier Valley was destroyed by fire, the Rainiers baseball team moved to Civic Field. They moved out in 1938.



Figure 1 Seattle Civic Field, 1930s DigitalBallparks.com

In 1944, Superintendent Worth McClure oversaw a study identifying population trends and future building needs for the school district. This study specifically identified the need for expanded athletic facilities. Voters approved a bond in 1946, which included \$300,000 for a football stadium. Twice in 1945, the City of Seattle offered the Civic Field site to the school district for a football stadium. The offer did not include any additional land to accommodate other facilities like a pool and basketball court, also under consideration. The second offer from the city included vacation of 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Harrison and Republican, providing additional land for parking. Fearing additional delays, the district accepted the city's second offer and abandoned plans for a larger facility. The city fulfilled a portion of the agreement by condemning fourteen lots in the area.

On February 1, 1946, by unanimous vote, it was resolved that "[in] grateful acknowledgement of the heroic services in World War II of 17,199 men and women who attended the Seattle High Schools, and in memory of 628 men who made the supreme sacrifice in that conflict, the Board of Directors of Seattle School District No.1...directs that such stadium be named *Seattle High School Memorial Stadium.*"



Figure 2 Memorial Stadium, ca 1947 SPSA 031-8

High School Stadium was designed by Seattle architect George W. Stoddard and structural engineer Peter H. Hostmark in 1946. On June 25, 1946, groundbreaking ceremonies were held on the former Civic Field to mark the start of construction by Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company. Work continued throughout the fall and winter at a rapid pace. By March 1947, construction costs had ballooned from the original estimate of \$300,000 to at least \$750,000. At that time, the Seattle School District decided it preferred to spend any additional available funds on schools rather than the stadium. Thus, during the final phase of

construction, plans for additional seats on the west end for a total of 24,000 seats, were never completed.

The stadium consists of two covered, reinforced concrete grandstands situated on the north and south sides of an open playing field with bench seating for 12,000 spectators. The grandstands are connected on the east by a lower, horseshoe-shaped fieldhouse structure housing locker rooms, offices, storage, and service spaces. Public restrooms and concessions are located along the pedestrian concourses beneath the seating levels of the stands. The stadium opens to a landscaped bowl and steep hill on the west.

The Seattle High School Memorial Stadium was recognized as a noted example of architectural design at the time of its construction. In 1947, the Seattle-based design publication *Pacific Builder and Engineer* called the stadium “the most modern of its kind in the country,” and *Engineering News Record* noted that “maximum visibility for the spectator is provided and excellent architectural effect is achieved.” The unique roof design called for a 28,000 square foot concrete slab with a dramatic 40’ cantilever overhang, with the ribs and girders “hidden” on top, supported by a hidden 6’ by 8’ transverse reinforced concrete box beam. The resulting construction of the roof presented a smooth expanse of concrete, broken only by the four vertical columns providing support.

The new stadium held the Seattle High School Football Jamboree on September 26, 1947, for its first event. The official dedication of the stadium occurred two months later, on November 27, 1947, in a 15-minute program preceding the Bremerton-Ballard High School Invitational Thanksgiving Day football game, known as the Turkey Day Game. A Marine Corps color guard lowered the flag to half-mast to “remind spectators of the sacrifice made by those who gave their lives during the Second World War.” The Turkey Day Game was a tradition held each year on Thanksgiving Day until the early 1970s.



Figure 3 Memorial Stadium, 1950 SPSA 661-39

In 1948, Memorial Stadium became a stage for President Truman to speak to voters about plans to harness the Columbia River. He spoke about his battle against “Private-power Lobbyists” and “Men of little faith” who were not supportive of federal development of power facilities.

KRSC-TV, later known as KING, aired their first program on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1948, from Memorial Stadium, a football game. West Seattle High School tied Wenatchee High School 6-6.

Prior to the construction of the stadium a growing movement desired to honor Seattle’s World War II dead. Athletic stadiums were particularly favored at the time as sports were seen as symbols of structured conflict with a peaceful means of resolution. Seattle Public Schools embraced this sentiment and held a competition among Seattle high school students in its fine arts, industrial arts, and creative writing programs to design a fitting “living memorial” as part of the stadium. The competition,

announced at a school board meeting in December 1948, resulted in 61 entries. Submitted sketches were shown to the board in May 1949. Five submissions by students from Garfield, Lincoln and Franklin High Schools were chosen that June by the Awards Committee for a final review and selection by members of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Garfield student Marianne Hanson was selected as the winner. Final details and cost estimates were prepared by the Schools Maintenance Department following her general design.

The proposed design was described in a school board meeting on September 23, 1949, as “a shrine of cast stone with niches provided at each end with a fountain and colored lights. The main facade on which the inscription and names will be placed in bronze or similar metal is to be lighted from concealed lights below a low hedge at the head of the shrine.” The report explains the shrine was estimated to cost \$29,000. “There is reserved in the Building Fund \$21,411.37 for this purpose and by the end of the year’s football season it is expected there will be ample funds available to construct the shrine.”

The memorial wall was dedicated on May 29, 1951, with presentations by the Franklin High School Band, and the Lincoln High School Chamber Choir; an explanation of the shrine’s history by Franklin High School faculty member James Britain; the laying of wreaths by student representatives from nine high schools; and a Christian prayer reading. Attendees included Samuel E. Fleming, the SPS superintendent, along with the President of the Seattle Board of Education, and student representatives. The shrine was unveiled by Marianne Hanson alongside pupils from all other high schools in the city.



Figure 4 Memorial Stadium, ca1960 Dorpat The Seattle Times

The inscription across the top of the commemorative section reads, “Seattle High School Memorial Stadium” and “Youth Hold High Your Torch of Truth, Justice, and Tolerance Lest Their Sacrifice Be Forgotten.” The names of 762 high school students and alumni lost in World War II are listed below this text in columns on 24 vertical panels. The names include those of students from some King County schools in addition to those who had attended Seattle schools. The decision to include these names resulted from a policy adopted by the School Board in October 1947.

On July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1951, evangelist preacher Billy Graham hosted a series of revival meetings in Memorial Stadium. Sponsored by the Greater Seattle Gospel Crusade and supported by key members of the community, including Seattle Mayor William F. Devin, the series ran for 6 weeks. A large stage was constructed to accommodate the event and benches were installed on the playing field, which created a seating capacity for more than 20,000. Graham would return in 1962 during the World’s Fair to Memorial Stadium for a rally, where he preached to an overflow crowd of 20,000 people.



Figure 5 Memorial Stadium, Seafair Float, 1959 SMA 197804

Starting in 1952 and for many years to come, the Seafair grand parade ended its route in the stadium. This allowed thousands of parade-goers to see the parade from the grandstands. Floats would also line up for view on the field. This event became known as the Fiesta of Floats.

In October 1952, republican presidential candidate, Dwight D. Eisenhower gave a nation-wide address from the Civic Ice Arena, located next door to the stadium. The speech was broadcast over a public-address system to an overflow audience in the stadium. Eisenhower was scheduled to make an

appearance and speak briefly to the overflow crowd, but as he drove through the stadium, his car was virtually mobbed by supporters who wanted to shake his hand.

The largest temporary stage in the region was built in Memorial Stadium to support the United Good Neighbor rally held on September 15, 1954. The stage was designed to fit the 76-piece Seattle Symphony Orchestra, a 40-voice choir, and other acts.

In August 1955, the 37<sup>th</sup> annual state convention of the American Legion came to Seattle. A parade was held in Memorial Stadium with drill teams, music, and teams from across the state. Later in the same year, the Elks Lodge No. 92 petitioned the school district to allow a professional football team to play in the stadium with school board approval. Professional football would not come to the stadium for another 10+ years, but this approval helped pave the way.

In 1957, the area surrounding the Memorial Stadium was selected by Seattle voters for the development of the City of Seattle's Civic Center and site of the Seattle World's Fair. Leon Brigham (1901-1987), the Seattle Public Schools first athletics director, retired in 1961 after 17 years in the role. Brigham coached Garfield football and track teams to championships in the 1920s and 1930s before becoming the athletic director. As the director, he introduced the Football Jamboree in 1947. According to The Seattle Times in a memorial article published in 1987, Brigham "brought Seattle public schools into the State High School Association and for the first time Seattle teams could compete for state championships. He introduced night football and made it possible for Seattle's high school track teams to travel to state meets. He urged, even forced, the building of spacious new gyms - now fixtures at all Seattle high schools. He devised and implemented new ticket procedures to school events, and he created a central accounting system that saved his school system hundreds of thousands of dollars." In 1992, the field at Memorial Stadium was named for Leon H. Brigham.

In 1961, Lawrence Korsmo, a landscape architect and part-time music composer, sculpted a rock garden located at the west end of the stadium. The 500-foot-wide concrete rock sculpture was made from 300 tons of scrap concrete and cement slabs recovered from the Interstate-5 (I-5) construction project. This sculpture was installed as part of the beautification program in preparation for the World's Fair.

In 1962, the school district suspended athletic activities at the stadium to allow for the Century 21 World's Fair opening ceremonies, and for shows and other activities during the exhibition. The Grand Opening Ceremony was opened by President Kennedy from Palm Beach with the touch of a Golden Telegraph Key and remarks delivered by telephone to fair goers "Let the fair begin!". The Golden Telegraph Key Kennedy used was the same key used to begin the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition by President Taft in 1909. Shows performed in Memorial Stadium during the Fair included a Mexican folk dancing exposition with 3000 school-age children, a Roy Rogers western variety show, which included horse parades, square dancing and animal acts, an Alaska Day fair program and Royal Canadian Mounted Police's "Musical Ride" performance. German Aerialists performed a tightwire act between the roof of the north stands of Memorial Stadium and platform on the Space Needle. Rudi Bert rode a motorcycle between the two structures. Sweden week opened with a cannon fired in the stadium.

Particularly noteworthy was a water show, which transformed the field with a 26-foot-wide, four-foot-high "aquadrome". The aquadrome circled the outer rim of the stadium floor. The nearly million-gallon concrete tank or 'moat' was the stage for water-skiers, acrobats and motorboats. The course was rugged, and drivers often grazed the sides of the tank, providing spectators an exciting show. Yogi Bear and Huckleberry Hound closed out each show touring the aquadrome on a boat.



Property of The Seattle Public Library

Figure 6 Memorial Stadium, Waterskiing in the Aquadrome, 1962 SPL C21 JV 012

The stadium also served as the venue for the closing ceremony of the Seattle World's Fair.

In 1963, high school football returned to Memorial Stadium as did an option for more special events. A lease was signed between the district and Century 21 Center for special events outside of the football season. This opened the doors to other events, concerts and festivals.

A bond election for a new Civic Center failed in 1964. In 1965, the board approved plans to build a new office at the stadium. The improvements were estimated to cost \$29,500.

In May 1966, teen idols Dino Martin, Desi Arnaz and Billy Hinsche held a press conference in front of admiring young fans at Memorial Stadium. Later in the same year, the Seattle Spectacular and Municipal Exhibition was held in the stadium. The exhibition featured displays from city departments, including pole rescue, search and rescue dogs and police motorcycle drill teams.



Property of The Seattle Public Library

Figure 7 Memorial Stadium, Worlds Fair Closing Ceremonies, 1962 SPL wl\_exp\_00917

The idea of a 'rubber rug' field was introduced in 1964, but it was three years later when synthetic turf was seriously considered for Memorial Stadium. Installation began in August 1967. According to The Seattle Times on August 17, 1967, "The \$174,468 'rug' will go down in strips 15 feet wide and 185 feet long. It is the world's first installation of synthetic turf for outdoor football and soccer." In October 1967, this new emerald turf faced its first wet-weather test. Though found to be mud-proof, players found the turf slippery. In June 1968, the astroturf was supposed to be put to the test with an exhibition game between Manchester City and Dunfermline Football Club of Scotland, but that game was cancelled. It was not until the following year that the first soccer game was hosted at Memorial Stadium post-astroturf. West Ham United of London and Kilmarnock Football Club of Scotland played an official American Cup match on May 9, 1963. Kilmarnock came out victorious, 2-1. Almost eight thousand fans came out to watch the match, which according to The Seattle Times was the first professional soccer game played on astroturf.

The Seattle Rangers, a Continental Football League team, called Memorial Stadium their home from 1967-1969.

Just days after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968, thousands marched in Seattle to Memorial Stadium to mourn his death.

In 1969, Metro-High School League Soccer was introduced at Memorial Stadium. The inaugural game was played between Rainier Beach High School and Ballard High School. The Rainier Beach Vikings were victorious, 3-1. The first high school soccer championship game in the state was held that same school year in Memorial Stadium, on February 28, 1970.

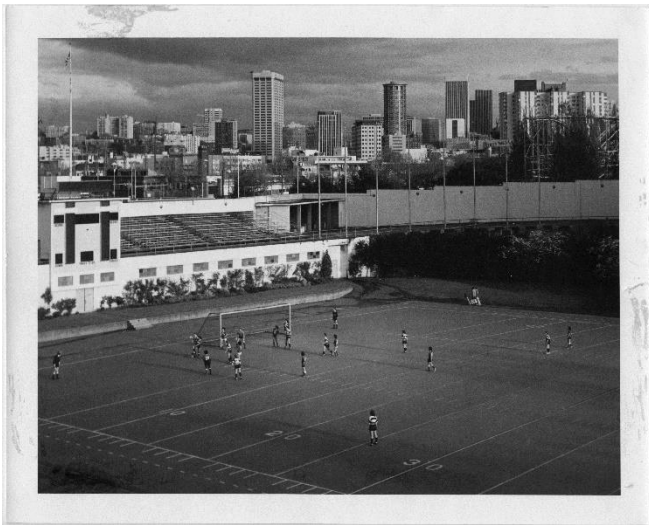


Figure 9 Memorial Stadium, 1978 SPSA 661-139

A national physical education convention took place at the Seattle Center in March 1970, where attendees participated in a mass jog-in at Memorial Stadium. At the end of the same year, Memorial Stadium was the venue for a peaceful anti-war rally. Sponsored by the Peace Action Coalition, the march and rally speakers spoke out against the Vietnam war, racism, sexism and repression.

In June 1971, one of many international exhibition soccer matches was held in Memorial stadium. Before the Germany versus West Ham United match began, four national anthems were played: United States, Canada, England and West Germany.

**1967 METROPOLITAN  
HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE**

*Football Schedule*

Tickets may be purchased in advance of gate sale at the participating schools or at:

**MEMORIAL STADIUM TICKET OFFICE**  
Fifth Avenue North at Harrison

**ADULT ADMISSIONS:**

1. Regularly scheduled games.....	\$1.50
(unreserved)	
2. Opening Jamborees .....	\$2.00
(reserved)	
3. Thanksgiving Day Game .....	\$2.50
(reserved)	

**STUDENT ADMISSION:**

1. Regularly scheduled games .....	\$.75
2. Jamborees (reserved) .....	\$1.00
3. Thanksgiving Day Game .....	\$1.00
(reserved)	

Drink at least 3 glasses of

**Milk** every day

Figure 8 1967 Metropolitan High School League Football Schedule SPSA Athletic Office Football Records 1967-2002

In 1971, Seattle Public Schools Athletic Director Harvey Lanman (1911-1988) retired. Harvey was hired by Franklin to coach football and baseball in 1939. When World War II broke out, he enlisted in the Navy and served as an officer. He was medically discharged in 1945 and returned to Franklin. In 1961, he transitioned to the role of director of athletics, where he expanded the athletic program to include cross country, wrestling, soccer and gymnastics for boys, and volleyball, golf, tennis and track for girls. Harvey was also instrumental in having the artificial turf installed at the stadium.

The Seattle Cavaliers football team, champions of the Northwest International Football League (NIFL) played the NIFL All-Stars team in Memorial Stadium in November 1972. In a game that benefitted junior football organizations, the Cavaliers were victorious over the All-Stars by one point (20-19). It was the first 'home' game for the Cavaliers in many years.

In 1973, Memorial Stadium was the location of a march and rally urging voters to approve the Seattle School District's \$33 million levy. According to *The Seattle Times*, "The event was organized by coaches, activity coordinators and the High School Student Senate." Athletic and after-school activities were suspended across the district in support of the rally and to "dramatize the possible loss of activities if the levy fails." A few weeks later, another rally was held in the stadium by a different group seeking to end special school levies and revise tax codes. Less than 100 people participated in the opposition rally, while approximately 3,000 students and supporters rallied in support of the levy.

The Northwest's largest Christian rock concert was held at the stadium after a day of marching and 'witnessing' by youth in the region in 1973.



*Figure 10 Seattle Sounders first home match, 1974 c. Frank McDonald Collection*

Founded in 1974, the Seattle Sounders played home matches at Memorial Stadium until 1976 when they moved to the newly opened Kingdome. At the club's inaugural match with the Denver Dynamos, over 12,000 fans filled the stands.

The start of the match was delayed unexpectedly due to the large walk-

up crowd. Longtime Seattle sportswriter Royal Brougham introduced the team to great fanfare, but his rendition of "Take Me Out to the Ballgame" was not as well received.

In the early morning of July 5, 1986, vandals caused \$100,000 in damage at Memorial Stadium. Illegal fireworks caused a fire that damaged approximately 30 percent of the artificial turf. Thirty-five firefighters using air masks were needed to contain the fire. It was only one of 108 fires during the fireworks season, but by far the costliest fire in terms of property damage.

In 1988, Walt Disney Imagineering, Inc. proposed a \$355 million plan that would involve demolition of the Seattle Center and Memorial Stadium. Veterans met with city council members, advocating for the stadium's retention. The school board and Seattle City Council turned down Disney's plans, noting that the stadium could be demolished only if an equivalent, centrally located high school sports facility were developed. In 1990 the stadium was one venue for the Goodwill Games were hosted by Seattle.

With the exception of a few years (2011-2013), Memorial stadium was the ‘Main Stage’ for the annual Bumbershoot festival and hosted some of the largest, most popular performers and bands.

- 1977 Heart
- 1979 Beach Boys
- 1980 Black Sabbath
- 1994 Soundgarden, Screaming Trees
- 1993 Bob Dylan
- 1994 Metallica
- 1994 & 1995 The Grateful Dead
- 1996 Presidents of the United States of America
- 1997 Foo Fighters, Sonic Youth
- 1998 Pearl Jam
- 1999 (& 2003) R.E.M.
- 2000 The Experience Music Project opening concerts included Metallica, Red Hot Chili Peppers, Eminem, Snoop Dogg, Beck, Matchbox Twenty, No Doubt, Alanis Morissette, Eurhythmic
- 2005 Elvis Costello
- 2006 Steve Miller Band
- 2007 Wu Tang Clan
- 2009 Modest Mouse
- 2014 John Legend
- 2016 Macklemore

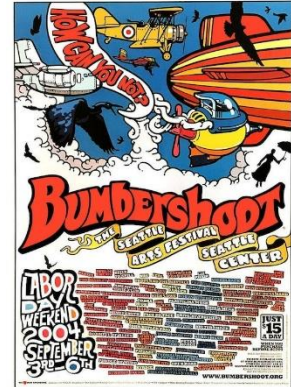


Figure 11 2004 Bumbershoot Festival Poster



Figure 12 Seattle Reign at Memorial Stadium, 2016  
c. Jane Gershovich/OL Reign

From 2014-2019, Seattle’s professional women’s soccer team, the Seattle Reign, used Memorial Stadium as their home stadium. In 2019, they moved to Cheney stadium in Tacoma, because according to Bill Predmore, the Reign’s owner, “[Memorial Stadium is] a 71-year-old building and there were intractable challenges in that space that money alone wasn’t going to solve.” In a letter the Seattle Reign wrote to fans, the team indicated that “it was not economically feasible to make the improvements to Memorial Stadium required by the NWSL. Memorial Stadium was built in the 1940’s before any modern standards existed – safety, accessibility, security and seismic standards have all evolved such that it was

financially impracticable to upgrade the stadium to a standard that would meet the needs of our league, our players and our fans. Even if we could have made the necessary investments to improve the stadium, the inability of the facility to provide our fans with a modern matchday experience would have made it impossible to generate sufficient revenue to allow us to operate the team in a manner that is economically sustainable.”



In the same year the Reign moved into Memorial Stadium, it also became the home stadium to the Seattle Cascades Ultimate Frisbee team. The team formed in 2014 and competes in the American Ultimate Disc League.

Due to the stadium's rich history and architectural place in Seattle, the stadium was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as part of an Environmental Impact Statement for the Seattle Monorail in 2003. In 2021, it was again determined to be eligible by the SHPO as part of another environmental review related to the West Seattle to Ballard Light Rail Extension.

Seattle Memorial High School Stadium was also cited in the 2012 historic survey of the Seattle Center as part of select Washington state properties developed by the Society of Architectural Historians in its online Archipedia. Because it is owned by SPS, the stadium was not included in the 2001 inventory of City-owned historic resources, or in the 2013 historic survey of the Seattle Center.

Today, the stadium property is surrounded on three sides by the Seattle Center. The MoPOP, Artists Play Park, and the Armory (formerly the Center House) are to the south. Marion Oliver McCaw Hall, Mercer Arts Arena, and the KCTS building are to the north. Nearby are the Space Needle and the Monorail Terminal Station to the south. The International Fountain and Climate Pledge Arena are to the west, both on the Seattle Center grounds.

Over the years, there have been many attempts to replace the stadium, repurpose the property, put a roof or dome over the stadium, expand the parking, sell the parking, create a more comprehensive Civic Sports Center, construct a new pavilion, create a rail stop beneath the stadium, build out a swimming pool...the list of attempts to change Memorial Stadium is long. A case was even brought to court over the fate of Memorial Stadium during the planning process for the World's Fair. Superior Court Judge Malcolm Douglas ruled that the state cannot condemn school property for the fair site. Paul Thiry, the World's Fair primary architect, was one of the biggest proponents for the stadium removal. He envisioned a landscaped Memorial Plaza, which would serve as the main entrance to the Seattle Center. Despite all the criticism and attempts to alter the stadium, the stadium has served the district well as a high school stadium since it was built. However, there are concerns and more pressing issues that make change inevitable.

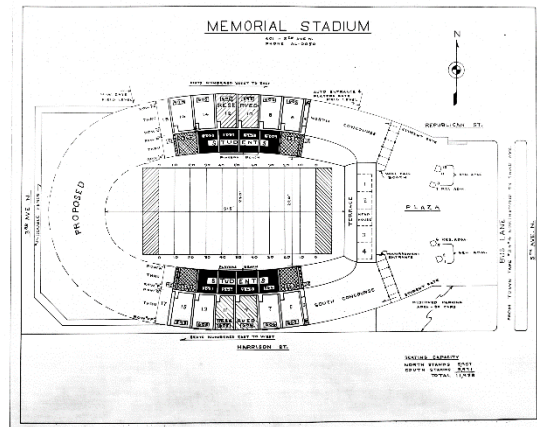


Figure 13 Memorial Stadium, date unknown SPSA 031-2

The 2022 BTA V Capital Levy earmarked \$66.5 million in funds for a project to replace Memorial Stadium. The district hopes to enhance the vision of the stadium with funding from other partners. The scope of the project funded by the levy includes new grandstands, upgraded field lights and new synthetic turf.

On May 16, 2023, the Seattle City Council passed a resolution establishing the city's support for a plan to demolish and rebuild Memorial Stadium through a private-public partnership. According to Bruce Harrell, City of Seattle Mayor, "Our shared vision for this facility means more than an improved athletic field – it represents developing a state-of-the-art facility capable of hosting a wide array of events and

creating countless more Memorial Stadium memories for our communities. This project captures our One Seattle approach to collaboration, innovation, activation, and opportunity, and I look forward to the work of this partnership moving forward.”

The city and school district announced their selection of One Roof Partnership as their preferred bidder on June 15, 2023. The parties will continue to discuss the proposal with the city in hopes of a mutual agreement to be considered by the SPS Board of Directors and Seattle City Council. On October 4, 2023, the Landmark Board voted to designate the Memorial Wall a historical landmark and agreed with the district’s evaluation of the site and the stadium, which were not designated landmarks.



Figure 14 Memorial Stadium, unknown date SPSA 661-51

For 76 years, the stadium has served the district well for high school football and soccer games and commencement programs for our students and their families. As Bill Kossen told KIRO Newsradio in 2017, “Memorial Stadium in Seattle simply was the center of the universe of high school football in the Pacific Northwest...This was the place to go as a player, [the] place to go as a fan...there was nothing like Memorial Stadium.” Even though it is just a high school stadium, its location certainly has allowed it to be used extensively by the community, connecting it to so many other historical events. From musical performances, presidential visits and political rallies, highland games, Seafair parades, Goodwill Games,

drum pageants, model airplane contests, dirt track races, civil defense demonstrations, labor union meetings, sporting events of all levels, and more – if the walls and benches of Memorial Stadium could talk, they would have quite the story to share, but no matter the structure, new or old, that history will live on.

Unfortunately, Memorial Stadium’s significant role in the cultural, civic, political and social heritage of the community and this great city had dwindled. As the district’s Capital Project’s team identified, the stadium was being used less and less for large civic, cultural and sports events and gatherings as the stadium was obsolete, was not ADA compliant, and needed seismic upgrades. The new state-of-the-art sports facility that Seattle Public Schools is proposing is welcoming, accessible, safe and connects to surroundings so that the young athletes can thrive. A stadium that can truly be a vibrant component of the Seattle Center.

#### Details:

Name: High School Memorial Stadium

Location: 401 5th Avenue North

Building: 2 grandstands, athletic office, locker rooms

Architect: George W. Stoddard and Peter H. Hostmark

Site: 8.97 acres

- 1947: Stadium opens
- 1951: Memorial Wall built
- 1967: Original synthetic turf installed
- 1968: Field lighting
- 1987: Repair fire damage to synthetic turf
- 1992: Scoreboard replaced; Playfield named Leon H. Brigham Field
- 1994: Seismic updates; Turf replaced and soccer lines added
- 1995: Netting installed in ceiling to protect fans from flaking concrete.
- 1999: New Roof, spalling concrete repaired
- 2022: Levy Funds approved to replace the stadium
- 2023: Landmark Nomination submitted; Only Memorial Wall designated a historical landmark



*Figure 15 Memorial Stadium, ca1995 SPSA 031-37*



*Figure 16 Space Needle Postcard w/ Memorial Stadium, 1962 SPL scf\_c21-0041*

“An enhanced stadium would allow the district to provide students a modern facility for cultural performances, athletic events, commencement ceremonies and social and educational opportunities. The school district is eager to demonstrate how this public partnership can benefit students and families, while improving the openness and integration of the Seattle Center campus.

Memorial Stadium — and the Memorial Wall dedicated to honor alumni who lost their lives in World War II — has historical, experiential and emotional resonance for Seattle Public Schools.”

– Dr. Brent Jones, Seattle Public Schools Superintendent