



CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS FROM NEAR AND FAR . . .



Just as the world responded from near and far to assist Oklahoma City in the aftermath of the bombing, the Oklahoma City National Memorial searched near and far for the finest materials possible with which to build.

From the street, the Memorial's most striking features are the **Gates of Time**. The gates are clad with a "naval" and "yellow" **bronze**. The panels were milled in Japan, due to the large, single-panel sizes required. The panels were then shipped to New Jersey where they were finished, and eventually to Oklahoma City for installation, which occurred in August 1999.

The **black granite** within both Gates of Time and on the Reflecting Pool surface was quarried in Quebec, Canada. The granite was installed between October 1999 and March 2000.

The pathway **flagstones** are from West Central Arkansas and were set in place from September 1999 to April 2000.

The large natural **sandstone benches** positioned around the Memorial grounds are from LeFlore County in Eastern Oklahoma.

The oversized in-ground **chalkboards** in the Children's Area were quarried and shipped from Vermont.

Netlon, a **reinforced lawn** product, was shipped from its manufacturer in London, England.

The **Loblolly Pine** trees were selected from a tree plantation in nearby McCloud, Oklahoma.

The **Oklahoma Redbud, Amur Maple, Chinese Pistache** and **Bosque Elm** trees were grown in Oklahoma, Texas and Georgia.

The **Memorial Chairs**, conceptualized by Hans & Torrey Butzer in honor of the 168 people who were killed, were fabricated by components in different parts of the country. The glass bases were cast at John Lewis Glass Studio in Oakland, California. The **bronze backs** were cast at A.R.K. Ramos in Oklahoma City. Both components were brought together (and the chairs' **mechanical and structural elements** were designed and coordinated) by Vespex, LLC of Kingston, New Hampshire. Vespex also coordinated installation of the chairs during March/April 2000.

The **hand-painted tiles** were sent by children from all over the country. The designers were able to include a sampling of those tiles on the wall in the Children's Area.

The Memorial's **permanent lawn**, installed in May 2000, is a zoysia sod.

The **granite panels** on which the survivors' names are etched were salvaged from the Murrah Building. The granite stones that make up the granite path around the Field of Empty Chairs are from the plaza.





SYMBOLS OF HOPE

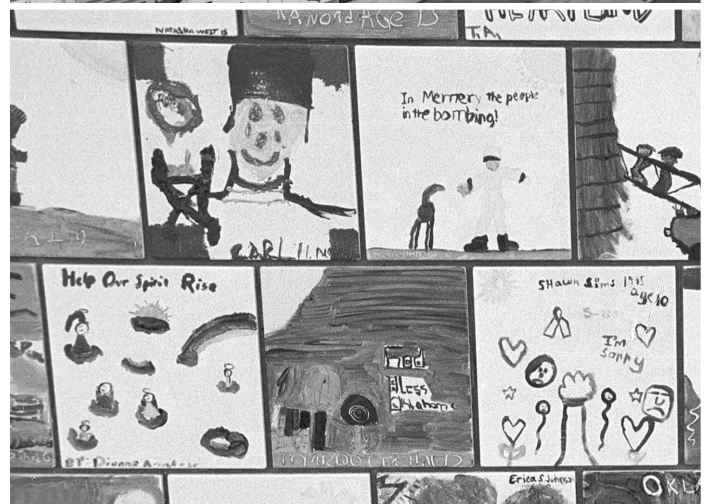
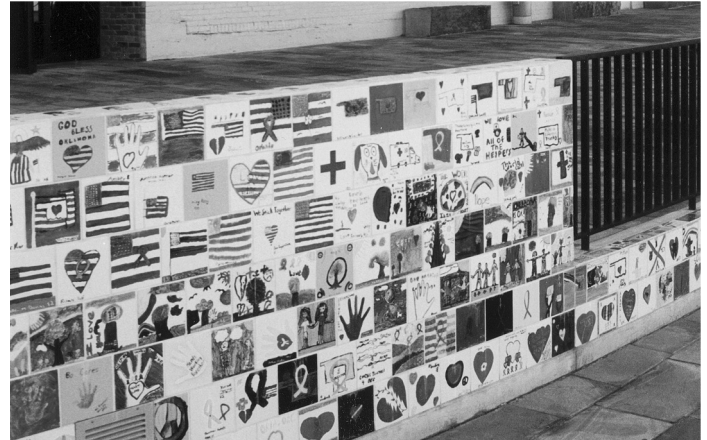
CHILDREN'S TILES

Shortly after the bombing, Janet Langsam, Director of the Westchester County (New York) Arts Council, and a personal friend of Jackie Jones, former Director of the Arts Council of Oklahoma City, was seeking a way for the children in New York to reach out to the children in Oklahoma City. Her medium became hand painted ceramic tiles painted by "children sending messages of hope and caring to other children."

Janet Langsam encouraged other cities to join with her in the tile project by contacting the Arts Councils in the nation's fifty largest cities. She also formed a partnership with the World Organization of China Painters to fire the tiles, making these beautiful messages permanent.

The project spread beyond the original cities encouraged to join, until over 5,000 tiles were produced in cities all over the United States and Canada, with many of them coming from schools in Oklahoma City. The project became more than messages from other children to Oklahoma City; it also became a means of comfort and release for our own children. Representatives from the China Painters and the Arts Council visited dozens of schools in the OKC system assisting the children in expressing their own feelings on the tiles.

The tiles were originally stored and protected by the Arts Council of Oklahoma City. Later, they were transferred to the Oklahoma City National Memorial Archives for use in the Outdoor Symbolic Memorial and future exhibits and projects designed to fulfill the Memorial's Mission Statement.



COLORS IN THE RIBBONS

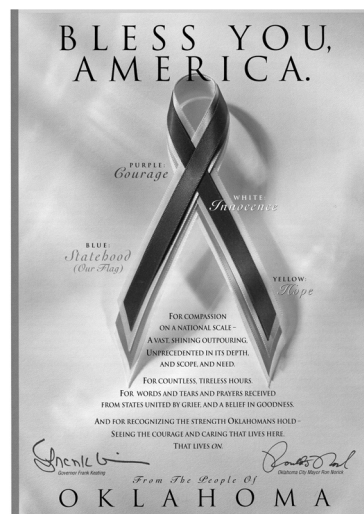
As a way of showing respect, Oklahomans and Americans made ribbons to wear following the bombing. Thousands were sent as gifts to Oklahoma. There was no known official organization spearheading this effort. It was simply a response by people who felt moved to show support.

Blue – statehood

Purple – courage

Yellow – hope

White – innocence





MURRAH BUILDING BOMBING – A LOOK AT NUMBERS

- ☛ 168 People Killed
- ☛ 19 Children Killed
- ☛ 1 Rescuer Killed (Rebecca Anderson)
- ☛ 850 People Injured
- ☛ 85 Rescuers Suffered Minor Injuries
- ☛ 30 Children Orphaned
- ☛ 219 Children Lost at Least One Parent
- ☛ 462 People Left Homeless
- ☛ 7,000 People Left Without a Workplace
- ☛ 12,384 Volunteers and Rescue Workers Participated in Rescue, Recovery and Support.
- ☛ 387,000 Estimated number of people in Oklahoma City who knew someone killed or injured in the bombing (more than a third of the population).
- ☛ 190,000 Estimated people in Oklahoma City who attended funerals for bombing victims (19% of the population).
- ☛ 168 children eligible for scholarship money from bombing funds raised by Governor Frank Keating, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and Federal Employees . . . \$8.9 million.
- ☛ 123 Children have already received scholarship money.
- ☛ Over 300 Buildings Were Damaged or Destroyed
- ☛ More Than 1000 People Survived

Source: Governor Frank Keating's Office, 1995

LOCATIONS OF DEATHS AND INJURIES

Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building

(361 total occupants on April 19, 1995)

- ☛ 163 deaths
 - 118 workers
 - 15 children in Day Care
 - 4 children visitors
 - 26 adult visitors
- ☛ 166 injured

Journal Record Building

(303 total occupants on April 19, 1995)

- ☛ 0 deaths
- ☛ 126 injured

YMCA Building *(164 total occupants on April 19, 1995)*

- ☛ 0 deaths
- ☛ 77 injured

Water Resources Board Building

(65 total occupants on April 19, 1995)

- ☛ 2 deaths
- ☛ 39 injured

Athenian Building *(5 total occupants on April 19, 1995)*

- ☛ 1 death
- ☛ 4 injured

Outside near the blast

- ☛ 1 death
- ☛ 167 injuries occurred in other buildings near the blast
- ☛ 60 injuries occurred outdoors

Search & Rescue Operation

- ☛ 1 death

Government Employees

- ☛ 98 of those killed and 140 injured were federal government employees
- ☛ 3 of those killed and 126 injured were state government employees

*Source of information was City of Oklahoma City Final Report

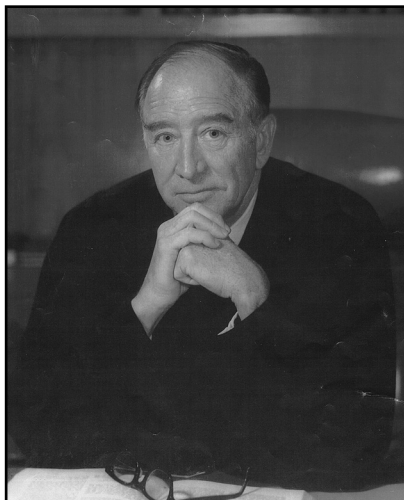


FROM RAIL TO ROBE ALFRED P. MURRAH

Once asked what advice he gives young people, Judge Murrah replied, *"Get a good education. Decide what you want to do. Whatever you like to do best is exactly the thing you are fitted for . . . be diligent and decent . . . don't begrudge the fact that you have to work for what you get. The greatest rewards in living come from living outside and beyond one's self. . . the greatest qualities a man can have are simplicity and humility."*

In 1977, the new federal building in Oklahoma City was named in honor of the late Judge Alfred P. Murrah. He rose to prominence despite humble beginnings. Murrah was orphaned as a young boy, and by age 13 was stowing away on trains traveling across the country. A railroad policeman discovered young Murrah and booted him from the train in Oklahoma.

Murrah found work milking cows and doing chores on a farm near Tuttle, Oklahoma. In exchange, he received room and board. For



spending money, he took a second job at the town drugstore, and then convinced the school principal to let him join classes with the other 13-year-old students – despite his having attended only through fourth grade at the time.

Working two jobs and studying in between, Murrah graduated with honors from Tuttle High School. He enrolled at the University of Oklahoma and graduated with honors, and a law degree, in 1927. Murrah hung his shingle in Seminole, then an oil boomtown, prospered and moved his practice to Oklahoma City.

In 1936, at age 32, Murrah became the youngest man in history to be appointed U.S. District Judge. In 1940, he was elevated to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. He became that court's Chief Judge in 1959 and served in that capacity until 1970.

Judge Murrah died in 1975, at age 71.



North Façade, Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building



South Façade & Plaza, Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building