

SHPO ACTIVITY BOOK FOR KIDS

(AND KIDS AT HEART)



Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Welcome, preservationists!

Oklahoma is neither north nor south, east nor west. It is neither all humid nor all arid. Oklahoma is a conglomeration of all things making it an exciting and historic place to call home.

The first citizens in the region, the American Indians, were as varied in their culture and economies as the later settlers. Wichitas lived as sedentary farmers and hunter-gatherers in grass houses along the watercourses of the central and southern areas. Comanches and Plains Apaches roamed the west, following the bison herds of the Great Plains. The Quapaws inhabited the northeast as farmers and hunter-gatherers. The Osage farmed but their hunting parties made annual bison hunts on the plains to the west.

The Euroamerican settlement of what would become Oklahoma was comparable to earlier westward movement patterns in several ways but was also a unique variation of that movement. Living in rude shelters, pioneer farmers and their families braved the varying nature of Oklahoma and created farms from prairie sod. Towns sprang up along railroad lines, giving rise to small businesses and small-town society. Grassroots local governments and school boards emerged from primitive election processes.

On September 17, 1907, the people of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories voted favorably on statehood. The vote was certified and delivered to the President of the United States Theodore Roosevelt, and on November 16, 1907, Roosevelt issued Presidential Proclamation 780 admitting Oklahoma as the 46th state. In his annual message on December 3, 1907 - just a few weeks later - President Roosevelt announced to Congress, "Oklahoma has become a state, standing on full equity with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources."

Enjoy your adventures on the next few pages as you learn about different things in Oklahoma in your journey as a historic preservationist.

Photo on front: Rainbow Bridge, Pottawatomie County

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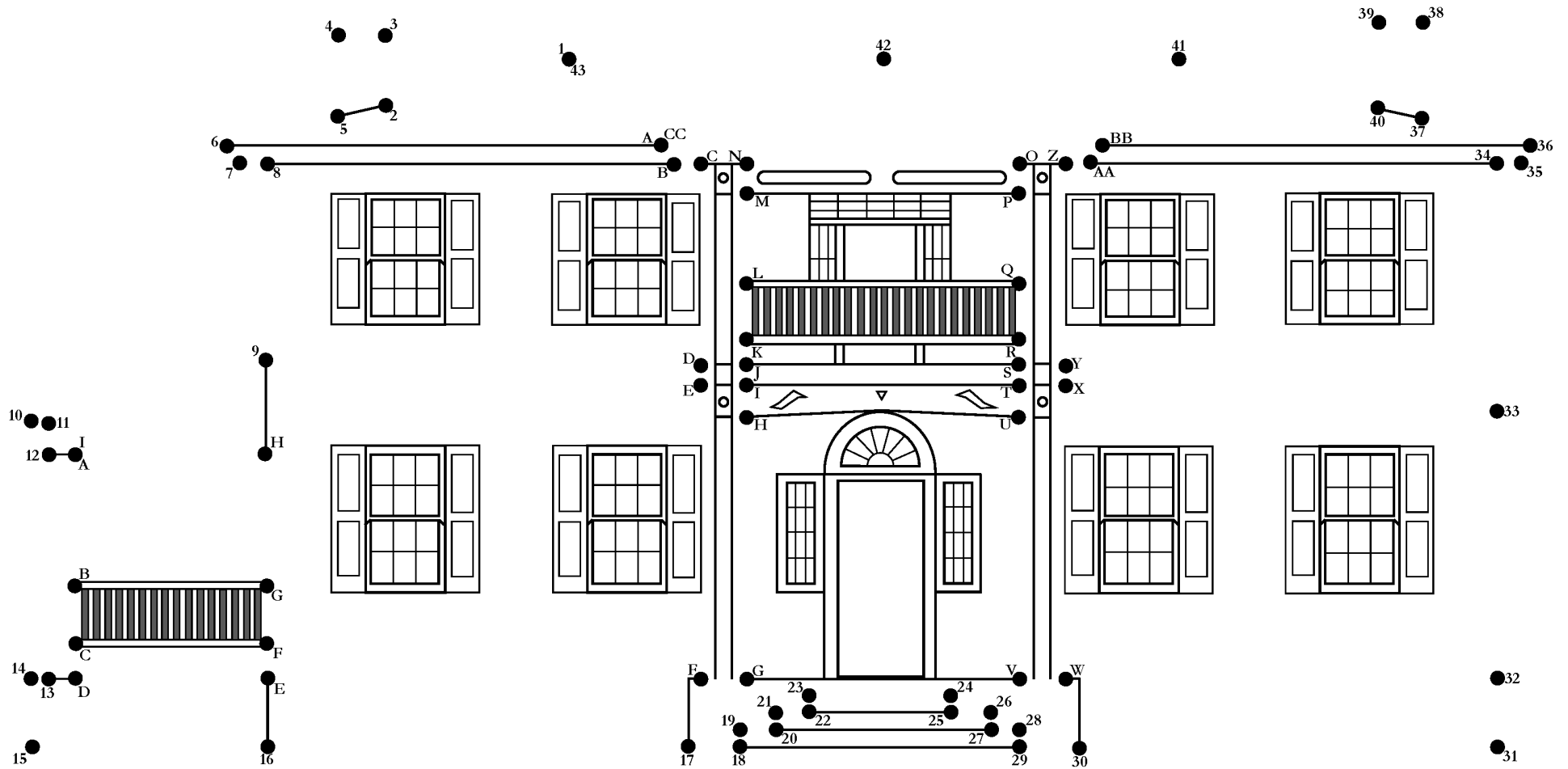
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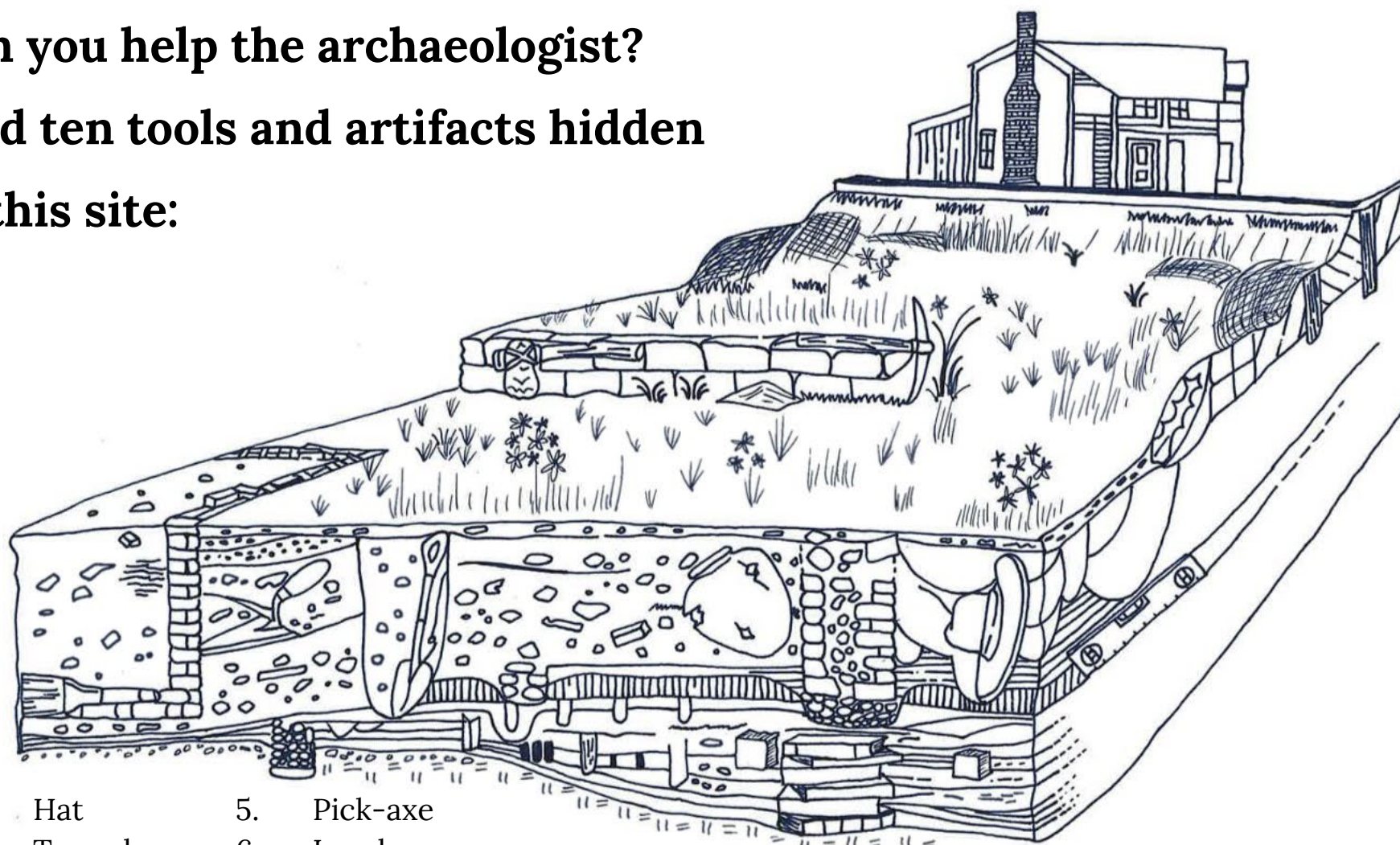
CONNECT THE DOTS TO DRAW HUNTER'S HOME



Hunter's Home is the only remaining pre-Civil War plantation home in Oklahoma. A kitchen garden, field crops, animals, log cabin, and the historic home give visitors a window into life on an antebellum Cherokee plantation. The home is a National Historic Landmark, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and part of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. George Michael Murrell was born to a prominent family in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1808. He moved to the Athens, Tennessee, area and in 1834, George Murrell met and married Minerva Ross. Minerva was the oldest daughter of Lewis and Fannie (Holt) Ross, members of a wealthy and influential Cherokee family. When the Cherokees were forced to leave their homes during the Trail of Tears 1838-39, Murrell chose to move with his wife's family to the new Nation in the West. In Park Hill, Indian Territory, he established a plantation and built a large frame home like those he remembered in Virginia. He called the Greek Revival-style house Hunter's Home because of his fondness for the fox hunt. A rock building was added beside the creek branch over a cold spring to preserve food. Outbuildings included a barn with stables for his horses. Other buildings probably added were a smokehouse, grist mill, blacksmith shop, corn cribs, and small cabins for enslaved persons and employees. Murrell and his father-in-law also established a mercantile business in Park Hill, later moving it into Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation.

ARCHAEOLOGY HIDDEN PICTURES

**Can you help the archaeologist?
Find ten tools and artifacts hidden
in this site:**



- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hat | 5. Pick-axe | |
| 2. Trowel | 6. Level | |
| 3. Brush | 7. Pot | 9. Spear point |
| 4. Shovel | 8. Stone axe | 10. Stack of books |

HOW TO MAKE TISSUE PAPER-STAINED GLASS

Stained-glass windows are some of the most beautiful architectural features found on some historic buildings and sites. They are prominently featured in churches, mosques, monasteries, domestic homes, and public spaces all over the world. The art-glass form was made popular by Louis C. Tiffany using colored enamels and opalescent glass. One of the oldest known examples of multiple pieces of colored glass used in a window was unearthed at St. Paul's Monastery in Jarrow, England, founded in 686 AD.

Stained glass artistry can illustrate a story, be made of geometric shapes, be symmetrical or an abstract picture. Create a window of your own to place in a sunny area and appreciate the beauty of your masterpiece.

MATERIALS

- Parchment or wax paper
- Colored tissue paper
- Watered-down craft glue (we used Elmer's)
- Paint brush for applying the glue
- Scissors
- Colored construction paper for a frame (optional)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut tissue paper into pieces

First, cut (or tear) tissue paper into small pieces, circles, squares, or other shapes.

2. Brush glue mixture on parchment or wax paper

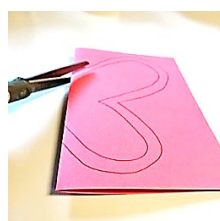
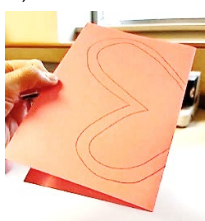
Tear off a piece of wax or parchment paper. Tape the sheet down to a flat surface, so that it does not move around. Brush a light coat of watered-down glue on your paper.

3. Add colored tissue paper

Set a piece of tissue paper on the glue-covered piece of wax paper, then lightly brush the piece of tissue to smooth out and flatten. Continue adding layers of colored tissue paper and brush with more glue as needed, until your wax paper is covered with colored tissue paper. Let the glue dry completely before the next step.

4. Frame it!

Cut a shape out of your construction paper by folding it in half and drawing one half of any shape (start from the folded edge) on one side of the folded paper. Then draw a second line about ½" from the first inside the first line in the same shape. Cut along both lines until you have a ½" piece of paper that will unfold into the desired shape. (Steps illustrated below)



5. Finish

Apply glue to one side of the frame shape, then place it (glue side down) on top of the dried window. Position it on the tissue so that the frame is filled with color! Once your stained-glass project is completely dry, cut around the frame to finish the framed look. You can tape your stained glass directly to a sunny window or hang it with some thread as a suncatcher.

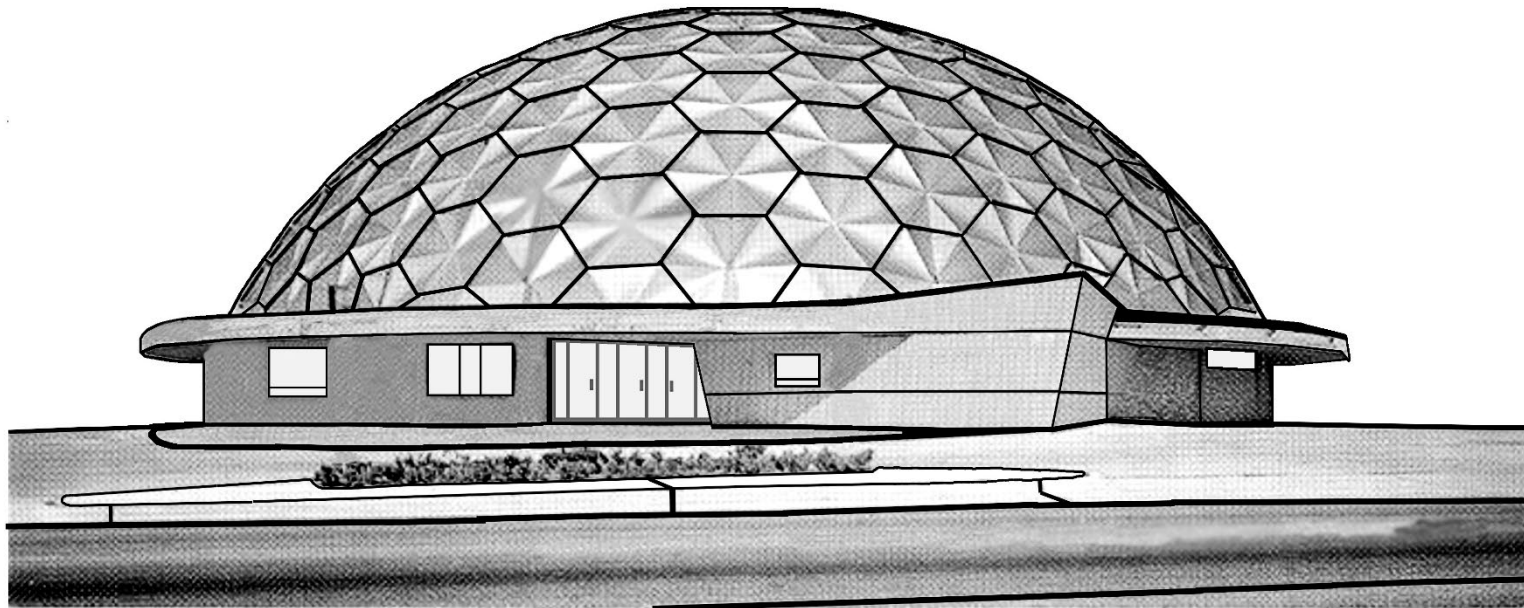
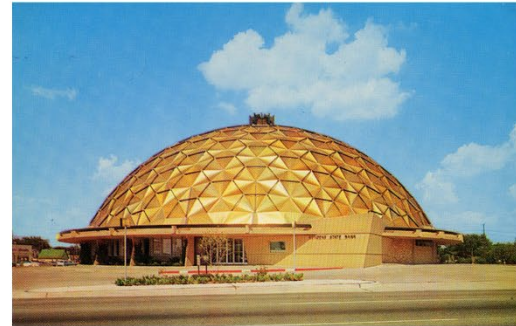


COLORING SHEET

The Gold Dome Building, which is famous for its unique architecture, is a geodesic dome and a landmark along Route 66. The Gold Dome was constructed in 1958 and originally housed Citizens State Bank. Throughout its history, the Gold Dome has housed a cultural center, art gallery, office space and restaurant.

The Gold Dome was the fifth geodesic dome constructed in the world and was described as one of the nation's most revolutionary bank designs at the time of construction. Buckminster Fuller, the famous futurist and architect, is responsible for the Gold Dome's design. This unusual Oklahoma City landmark is constructed out of 625 individual panels.

It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003.



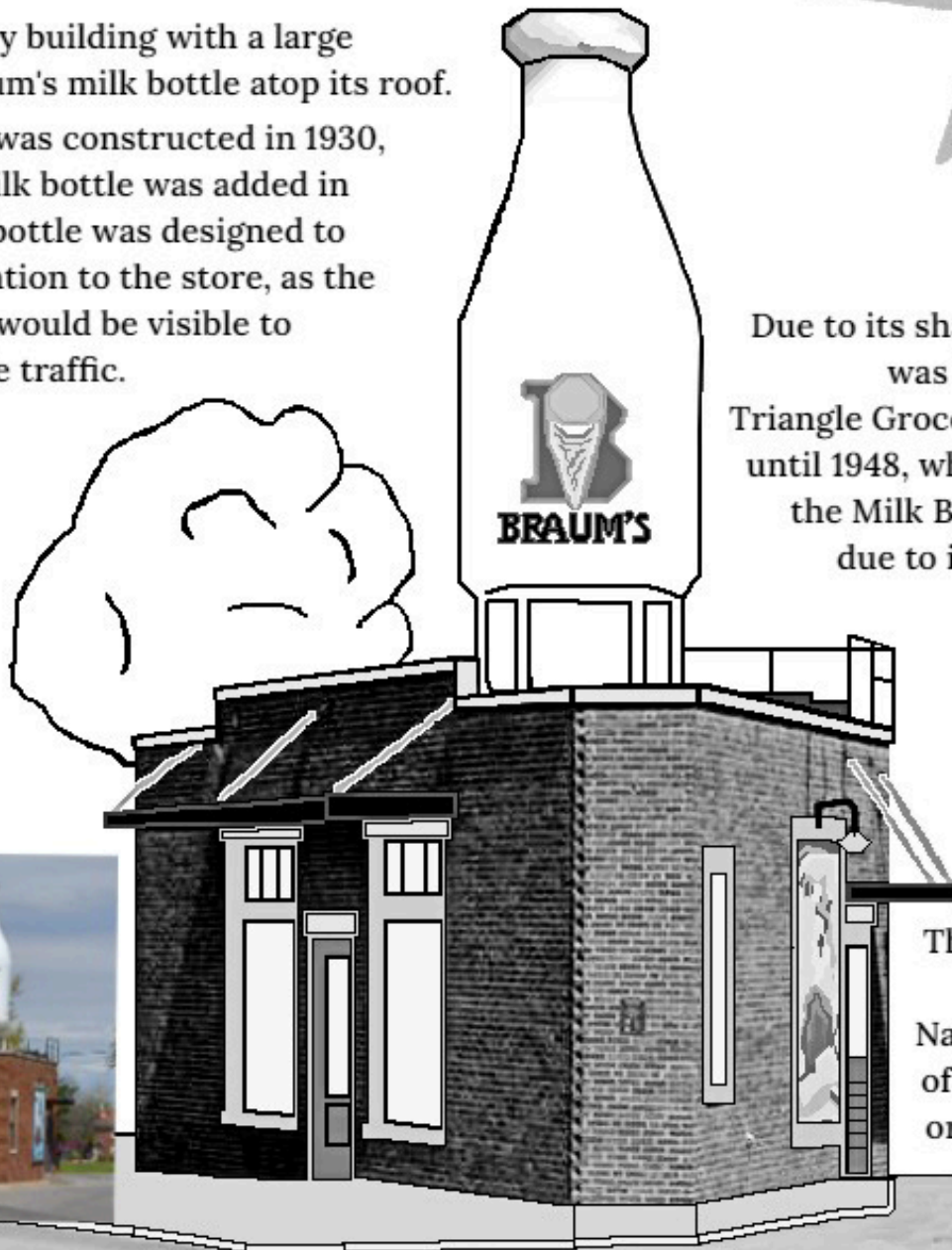
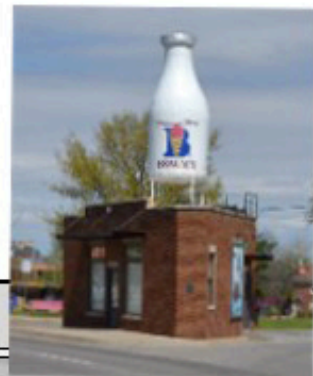
COLORING SHEET

The Milk Bottle Grocery in Oklahoma City

is a grocery building with a large metal Braum's milk bottle atop its roof.

The store was constructed in 1930, and the milk bottle was added in 1948. The bottle was designed to draw attention to the store, as the tall bottle would be visible to automobile traffic.

Due to its shape, the store was known as the Triangle Grocery from 1940 until 1948, when it became the Milk Bottle Grocery due to its new statue.



The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places on March 5, 1998.

Since the SHPO has been referred to as "SHEEPO," here are some

BAAAD "SHEEPO" JOKES

Q: Why did the sheep say "Moo" instead of "Baa"?

A: The sheep was learning a foreign language.

Q: What do you get at an "S" rated movie (for Sheep only)?

A: Sheep thrills.

Q: How did the sheep thief feel after being caught?

A: A little sheepish.

Q: How can you tell if a dishonest sheep is lying?

A: His lips are moving.

Q: What did the ram say to his sweetheart on Valentine's Day?

A: I love EWE!

Q: Why did the sheep keep going in the wrong direction?

A: The sign said "No Ewe Turn."

Q: Why did the sheep dream he was a teepee and then a wigwam?

A: The sheep was too tense.

Q: Why did the mama sheep name her baby "Liberace"?

A: She said he was the pianist little sheep she'd ever seen.

Q: What did the sheep say to the guru who told the hotdog vender to make him "one with everything"?

A: The sheep said, "that's baaad."

Sheep #1: Knock Knock.

Sheep #2: Who's there?

Sheep #1: Juneau.

Sheep #2: Juneau who?

Sheep #1: Juneau any more baaad sheep jokes?



Sheepo, SHPO mascot

SHPO PROJECT NAME ART

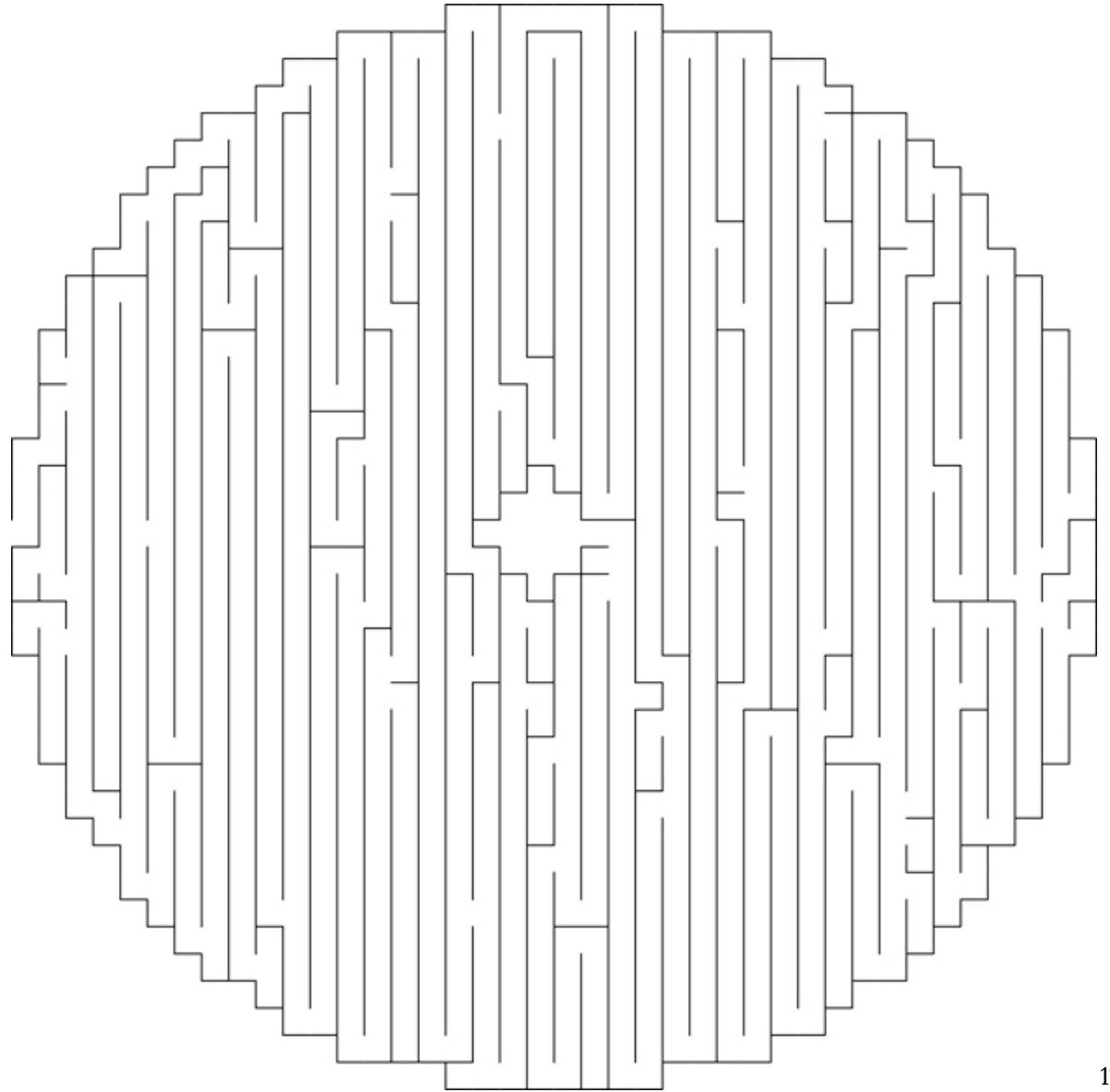
Choose your favorite and draw a picture of it.

NAMES OF PROJECTS REVIEWED BY SHPO

BARKING FROG TRAVEL PLAZA PROJECT
BIG-EARED BATS PROTECTION PROJECT
BUZZARD ROOST COMFORT STATION PROJECT
CLUCK BROILER FARM PROJECT
COMMERCIAL PERMIT FOR RAINBOW'S END
ELECTROMAGNETIC CEMETERY PROJECT
ELF WASTE STORAGE PROJECT
FOREST HIGHWAY PROJECT BETWEEN MOON & AMERICA
HARD TIMES REAL BEEF JERKY PROJECT
HIP RENOVATION PROJECT NEAR BOWLEGS
LOST MAN CREEK STORM WATER PROJECT
MAD DOG WELL PAD & PIPELINE PROJECT
MAGIC PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT PIPELINE
MOBIL-MOUSER & PIG LAUNCHER PROJECT
MONKEY ISLAND WASTEWATER & GOLF COURSE PROJECT
PANDA POWER PLANT PROJECT
PLEASANT VALLEY TIRE MATTRESS PROJECT
PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF PIG LAUNCHERS
PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF PIG TRAPS
RAINBOWS & HALOS DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
SCENIC OVERLOOK BATHROOM PROJECT
STINKING CREEK BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT

STATUES IN OKLAHOMA

Statues can be found throughout Oklahoma. These statues are placed on pedestals to elevate them above their surrounding environment. Help us find the center of this pedestal so we can place our statue.



COLORING SHEET

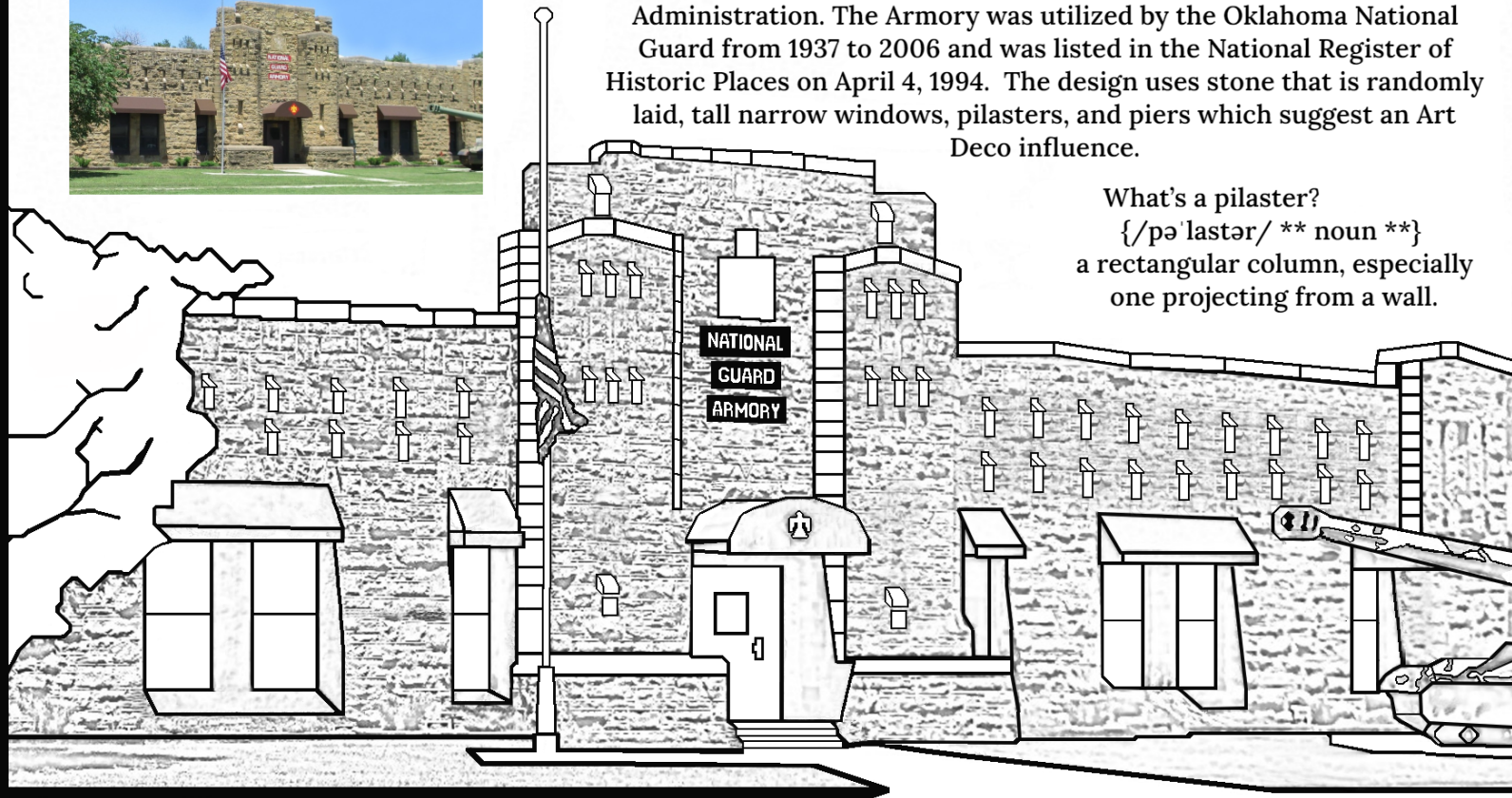


The Wagoner Armory, located in the town of Wagoner, is a native sandstone building built between 1935 – 1937 by the Works Progress Administration. The Armory was utilized by the Oklahoma National Guard from 1937 to 2006 and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 4, 1994. The design uses stone that is randomly laid, tall narrow windows, pilasters, and piers which suggest an Art Deco influence.

What's a pilaster?

{/pəˈlastər/ ** noun **}

a rectangular column, especially one projecting from a wall.



WORD SCRAMBLE

P _____
 R _____
 E _____
 S _____
 E _____
 R _____
 V _____
 A _____
 T _____
 I _____
 O _____
 N _____

PARMGOR

SLEAC

VEAE

LINGBUID

HBUSR

EDMO

MOOKLAHA

DOWINW

OOGLYAACHRE

OFOR

LEWROT

LICEPN

SPIRIT PARK ACTIVITY MAP QUESTIONS

Your family including your dog decides to head to the park for some fun for everyone. Begin at **Parking Lot (D)** and walk a little under 350' feet heading 167 degrees south slightly southwest.

1. What sport would that lead you into playing? *Hint: look toward the bottom left of the map at the compass for help.*
2. Walking from the baseball field to the restroom, what general degree would you head and how many feet would you have to travel?
3. Having fun is still a priority! Walking from the restroom, heading 40 degrees northwest, just under 280 feet would put you where?

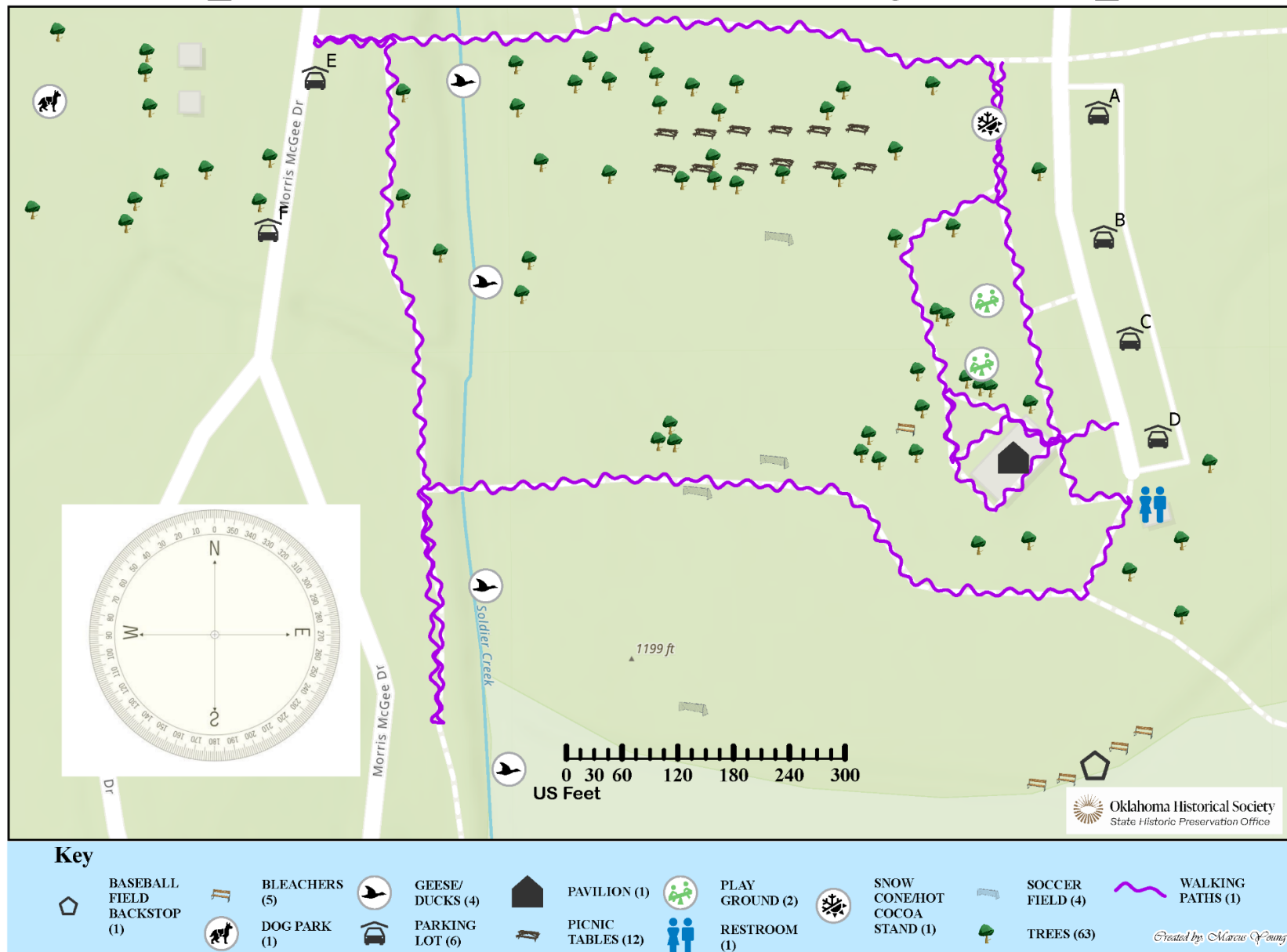
Next up is a treat at the **Snow Cone/Hot Cocoa Stand**. From the nearest playground point using the walking path, head 351 degrees north.

4. How many feet must you travel to get there?
5. Your furry family dog has been walking with you, using the walking path close to the Snow Cone/Hot Cocoa Stand heading 90 degrees west and walking over 1,100 feet to the dog park. If you were to walk back to Parking Lot D where your vehicle is and drive to Parking Lot E, how much of a walk in feet would you be saving yourself, walking to the dog park from Parking Lot E?

Thank you for participating with this park map activity. Perhaps challenge yourself with distances of points not discussed such as: Pavilion, Geese/Ducks, or Bleachers.

1. Baseball Field Backstop or Baseball; 2. under or around 300 feet heading 351 degrees slightly northeast; 3. (A) Playground or (B) Soccer Field; 4. around 170' feet; 5. Take the initial walk, Snow Cone/Hot Cocoa Stand to Dog Park - 1,100 feet, minus Parking Lot E to Dog Park - 290 feet = 810 feet.

Spirit Park Activity Map



ARCHITECTURAL TERMS WORD SEARCH

Words can be found in any direction (forward, backward, up or down—no diagonals!). Use the Word Bank below. The Word Bank includes common terms for architectural features found throughout Oklahoma.

S	K	T	F	P	J	R	E	T	S	A	L	I	P	O
G	C	H	N	Z	O	C	Y	W	D	N	J	X	P	A
C	V	O	C	I	T	R	O	P	Q	G	C	J	B	V
R	B	H	Q	W	U	Q	V	J	S	I	J	W	I	K
A	W	B	W	O	C	U	P	O	L	A	F	H	P	N
R	L	Z	M	D	N	O	P	F	P	O	R	C	H	U
C	I	R	G	N	I	E	V	N	N	K	B	X	O	P
H	K	S	V	I	O	J	R	L	W	Y	Y	D	H	C
G	R	I	V	W	U	J	D	T	E	P	A	R	A	P
P	E	L	M	V	Q	C	L	A	P	B	O	A	R	D
E	T	L	E	L	B	A	G	Q	D	S	E	O	L	A
M	F	X	X	W	D	P	W	C	S	O	T	Q	D	X
G	A	Z	E	D	M	R	E	M	R	O	D	S	T	U
J	R	D	H	J	N	M	U	L	O	C	Q	B	Q	Z
J	Y	G	H	Y	Q	U	W	C	O	R	N	I	C	E

WORD BANK

WINDOW
ARCH
CUPOLA
COLUMN

GABLE
DORMER
CLAPBOARD
RAFTER

PORCH
PILASTER
PARAPET
QUOIN

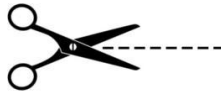
SILL
CORNICE
PORTICO

HENRY AND ANNA OVERHOLSER MANSION PUZZLE

The Henry and Anna Overholser Mansion is located at 405 NW 15th Street in Oklahoma City and was built in 1903. Considered Oklahoma City's first mansion and listed In the National Register of Historic Places on June 22, 1970, the Overholser Mansion now serves as the headquarters for Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. and is owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Using your scissors, cut along the lines on the picture of the Overholser Mansion to create your own puzzle.

Have fun!



GLOSSARY

Antebellum – occurring or existing before a particular war, especially the American Civil War

Bison – a humpbacked shaggy-haired wild ox native to North America and Europe

Clapboard – a long, thin, flat piece of wood with edges horizontally overlapping in series used to cover the outer walls of buildings

Conglomeration – a number of different things, parts or items that are grouped together; a collection

Cornice – an ornamental molding that crowns a building

Culture – the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group

Cupola – a small dome-like, tall structure on top of a building

Dormer – a window that projects vertically from a sloping roof

Excavate – remove earth carefully and systematically from an area in order to find buried objects

Gable – the part of a wall that encloses the end of a pitched roof

Grassroots – the most basic level of an activity or organization

Greek Revival style – a style of architecture inspired by the ancient Greek temples of the 5th century B.C. often featuring bold columns (e.g., Lincoln Memorial)

Grist mill – a mill for grinding grain

Historic preservationist – a supporter or advocate of the preservation of historic building

Hunter-gatherers – members of a nomadic people who live mainly by hunting, fishing, and harvesting wild food

Map key – an inset on a map that explains the symbols, colors, or shading used to read the map

National Historic Landmark – buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be nationally significant in American history and culture

National Register of Historic Places – the official list of the Nation’s historic places worthy of preservation

Parapet – a low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge, or balcony

Portico – a porch leading to the entrance of a building with a roof structure over a walkway supported by columns or enclosed by walls

Quoin – masonry blocks at the corner of a wall; some are structural, providing strength for a wall, while others are decorative

Rude – simple

Statehood – the status of being a state in the US

Trail of Tears National Historic Trail – the long-distance route that follows and commemorates the historic path of travel and survival of the Cherokee people as they were forcefully removed from Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee to live in Indian Territory in 1838-1839.

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