

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page 1

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100003237

Date Listed: 12/20/2018

Property Name: Slaughter, Dr. W.H., House

County: Oklahoma

State: OK

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation


Signature of the Keeper

12/20/2018
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Verbal Boundary Description/Justification

A revised justification of the boundary selection and a revised boundary description, as developed in coordination with the SHPO, are included as follows:

"The boundaries were chosen to reflect the daily operation and activities of the household during the period of significance, 1937-1952. The boundaries of the property encompass a small parcel of land that includes only the extent of the significant resources, that is, the house and outbuildings and their associated setting, those being the contributing buildings (dwelling and well house) and one structure (stone retaining wall), and two noncontributing (due to alteration) buildings (garage and utility building) and one object (fountain). These generally appear to be of the same date, material, and construction as the house itself. There is a large utility easement with large electrical power line equipment and towers that cuts across the front yard between the street-facing stone wall and the house. Likewise, the extended acreage to the rear of the house contains no historic buildings or resources to convey the significance of the property.

The boundaries include less than one acre within southwest quarter of Township 12N, Section 7, Range 2W: Beginning from Longitude/Latitude Point 1 (35.522706, -97.456695), travel east for 144 feet to Longitude/Latitude Point 2 (35.522706, -97.456212), thus traveling north for 238 feet to Longitude/Latitude Point 3 (35.523361, -97.456212), thus traveling west for 144 feet to Longitude/Latitude Point 4 (35.523361, -97.456695), thus traveling south for 238 feet back to the original starting point, Longitude/Latitude Point 1."

The OKLAHOMA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

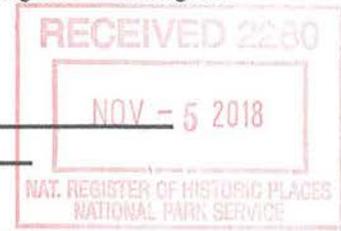
- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

563237

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dr. W. H. Slaughter House

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 3101 Northeast 50th St.

City or town: Oklahoma City State: Oklahoma County: Oklahoma

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A X B ___ C ___ D

<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">[Signature]</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">Oct 22, 2018</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

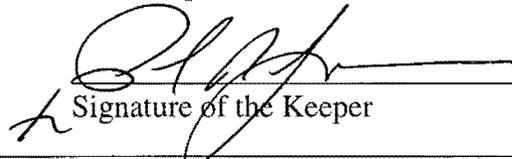
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

12/20/2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

LANDSCAPE/object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Dr. W. H. Slaughter House, located at 3101 Northeast 50th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county, is a detached, horizontally massed, two and one-half story building over a raised basement. Erected in 1937, in a rural area north of the limits of Oklahoma City, the house now resides in a semi-rural, semi-industrial area. The building is an example of the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements style/Craftsman, popular in the United States from circa 1905 to 1930 and exhibits that design's low-pitched, cross-gabled roof and somewhat atypical stone wall cladding. Characteristics include a broad wrap porch with massive support posts, solid balustrades; battered walls at porch and building corners; Craftsman-style false beams in the gables; widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails; a gabled dormer window; and an exterior chimney. The house is counted as one contributing building, with five functionally related secondary resources. These include an intact well house and an intact stone retaining wall at the east of the property, both of same date, material, and construction as the house. Those three features from 1937 maintain excellent integrity in all aspects. Adjacent to them, a related three-bay garage, utility building, and fountain are heavily altered.

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Narrative Description

The Dr. W. H. Slaughter House, a Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Vernacular-style residence located at 3101 Northeast 50th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, was originally built in a rural area and now exists in a semi-rural, semi-light industrial part of the central-northeastern part of Oklahoma City. It is within that city's corporate limits; however, immediately south is the incorporated town of Forest Park, and immediately east and north is the incorporated town of Lake Aluma (both are upscale "urban islands"). Slaughter purchased forty acres of land circa 1916 and built his house in 1937. Over fifty-plus years, divisions and sales have reduced the size of the holding to seven acres fronting 150 feet on Northeast 50th Street. The house faces south toward Northeast 50th Street but is sited roughly 300 feet north of the street's center line.

Within that seven acres, the property boundary, for purposes of this nomination, are a sub-tract measuring 150 feet east to west and 250 feet north to south. The boundary encloses the house, erected in 1937 and its functionally related secondary resources: a well-house constructed at the same time; a retaining wall made of stone and roughly 250 feet long, east of the house; a garage, part of which appears contemporaneous with the house; a utility building of unknown date and sited north of the garage; and a fountain/pool of unknown date sited west of the house. The house, well-house, and stone wall have excellent integrity; the garage, utility building, and fountain have been heavily altered.

Exterior:

The Dr. W. H. Slaughter House, designed in Late 19th/Early 20th Century American Movements/Vernacular style, is a detached, horizontally massed, two and one-half story building over a raised basement. Its long axis is oriented east and west and its primary elevation faces south. It generally measures 64 feet east-west and 51 feet north and south (including porches and extensions). The plan is generally rectangular, with some irregularities. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles, as original.

The house was built using a variety of features from various styles popular in the United States from circa 1905 to 1930, including, but not limited to, Craftsman, Mission Revival, Spanish Revival, and Moderne. The Craftsman style is generally characterized by low-pitched, side- or front-gabled roof (occasionally cross-gabled); broad porch(es) with massive support posts, or columns, with solid balustrades between porch supports; battered walls at porch or building corners; and a variety of cladding, including wood, stucco, brick, and stone. Also typical are decorative woodwork such as false beams in the gables (sometimes with brackets or knee braces) and widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters (functional or not); gabled dormer windows; and exterior chimneys. The Mission Revival style is generally characterized by shaped dormers and/or roof parapet, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails or beams, red-tiled roof, stucco walls, arched windows or doors on the ground level and one or two square towers.

The Slaughter House exhibits most of these characteristics in greater or lesser degree in all elevations. It is cross gabled, with the primary plane along the east-west axis. From this, in the west end, two gables extend. The crossing gable runs north-south, with a gable end in the south but descending to a hip in the north. Roofing material is comprised of composition shingles, as it was historically. A wrap porch from the south to the east side offers a fraternal reference to Prairie style. The walls are created of two-foot-thick solid masonry using uncut, uncoursed brown rubble stone. On south and west, the stonework continues into the gables. The only decorative treatment comprises brickwork to relieve the monotony of a wide expanse of stone. This occurs at the windows, at the tops of the arched porch supports, and in a rectangular application in the south and west walls. Except for a one-story enclosed porch in the north elevation, every window has brick heads and sills; the sill is one row set in rowlock, and the head is a

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single soldier row. The arches are set with soldier row brick with a stone keystone and appear in the south and east elevations. With the exception of attic windows and those in a one-story projection on the north (an alteration), all window units are original steel casement frames with two vertical multi-light sash, each with (most, but not all) its lights arranged in pairs or triplets; many of the casements include a three- or four-light fixed strip above the sash.

The **south elevation** is asymmetrical in three bays. Near the center of the south wall, an entry bay has a ten-foot-square portico that set slightly to the east of a small, off-centered cross-gable. Accessed from the sidewalk by three broad steps between stone wing walls, the portico has round brickwork arches rising from stone piers on west, south, and east sides and enclosed by a stone balustrade on the west; its covered concrete floor (with stone balustrade) extends uncovered for five feet east and continues (like an arcade) under a wrap porch that is created by the projecting two-story east bay, under the cross gable. The entry portico's flat roof also serves as an open balcony accessed by a French door (exiting a bathroom) and protected by a stone balustrade. In this bay there is also an upper and lower window to the east of the portico, each a casement of 2x3-light (two over two over two lights) sash under a 4-light fixed strip. Above, in the gable is a 6-over-6 single-hung unit. The entry opening on the first floor contains a new steel panel door with oval half-light, sidelights on both sides with 4 pairs of lights, and a Lunette window above the door (all new in 2014).

To the west of the portico, the elevation's western bay is a flush wall with a flared buttress extending out to the west. This bay is characterized by its windows and a decorative rectangular outline of brickwork visually separating the stories. This decorative rectangle of soldier-row brick, inset into the stone, serves as the heads of the first-floor window openings and as the sill of those on the second floor. In the first story are three windows, a center casement of 3x4-light sash/6 fixed, and flanking casements of 2x4 sash/4 fixed. The second story west has three casements of 2x3 sash/4 fixed.

The visual weight of the south elevation is pulled away from the off-centered entry portico and to its east by the cross-gable over a large two-story projecting bay with a porch that wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The ten-foot-deep porch begins under a round arch (that supports the second story) and extends east for ten feet along the width of the gable wall and ten feet past, turns the corner, and extends for seventeen feet north. In the first story the porch's south wall is distinguished by a pair of round arches connected by a solid stone balustrade. In the wall behind are two casements of 2x3 sash/4 fixed. In the second story there is a single round arch with a stone balustrade, creating an open balcony that occupies about half the wall expanse; the recessed balcony wall has a casement of 2x3 sash/4 fixed. A bedroom door accesses the balcony. The projecting wall south wall is lighted by two casements of 2x3 sash/ 4 fixed. Above, in the half-story, there is a small attic window (6-over-6 single hung) under the gable. The corner posts of both the portico and the wrap porch extend to grade and are reinforced with projecting, flared buttressed walls; extra support for the southeast corner of the house is provided by a perpendicular buttress projecting south from the corner. The corner buttresses are about one story in height.

The **east elevation** continues the wrap porch of the first story and windowed wall of the second, forming the southern of two bays. In the "porch bay," arches on the first story support the overhanging second story. The northernmost arch, roughly centered in the elevation, covers a set of steps and wing walls up from a sidewalk to an entry door with a lancet window under a 4-light transom. To its left is a two-sash 2x4/4-fixed casement. In the perpendicular wall that forms the north wall of the porch is another of the same casement. Above, in the second story, over each arch, is a 2x4/4-fixed unit.

The northern bay has only windows. In first story are two casements with 2x4 sash/4 fixed, but on the north end the pattern changes to two-sash 4x4/8-fixed. The eave in this elevation has exposed rafter tails. The roof has a hipped, wood-siding-clad dormer, with prominent rafter tails and a 6-over-6 single hung window; this lights an attic room. Near the northeast corner of the house, at the foot of the wall, are two small windows that light a basement.

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The **north elevation**, utilitarian, is marked by three bays. The westernmost bay is a flush wall with windows as the only feature. In the first story they comprise three widely separated 2x4/4-fixed casements. In the second story, two 2x3/4 casements are set closer together, and to their left is a smaller two 3-light sash (no fixed strip) window (for a bathroom).

A central bay projects approximately five feet further north. It has an upper and lower casement of two 3-light sash (no fixed) and a multitude of electrical and other utility boxes and conduit. Its short west-facing wall has an upper and lower casement of two 3-light sash (no fixed), as does its second-story east-facing wall. In the first story, however, an east-facing wall has been altered at an unknown date, its exterior door opening has been enclosed for a porch.

The enclosed porch is situated in the easternmost bay and shelters a laundry room (a bed-and-breakfast usage in the late 1990s/early 2000s may have required a more convenient laundry area). In this "addition" the stone work is slightly different from that of the rest of the house. The porch enclosure has a hipped roof and five new single-hung contiguous wooden window units (a set of three in the north wall and a pair in the east). A doorway faces north at the top of a raised stoop accessed by set of concrete steps with a weathered cast-iron pipe railing. Inside the porch is the original rock wall with the 2x3 casement still intact (lighting a bathroom). The original doorway leads into the kitchen. Above the porch in the second story, there is a 2x3 (no fixed) casement, and far to its east is a 2x4/4-light casement. Under it, in the first story, is an identical window. Below, at the foot of the wall, is a stairwell and steps leading down to a small basement; the stairwell has a four-light window and an entry door. At ground level, a pipe railing protects passersby. Above the new porch extension, a stone chimney shaft rises through the roof (venting mechanical equipment in the basement).

Other notations include various roof vents and a satellite dish. Guttering and downspouts, as well as exterior security-light fixtures, are in evidence all around the house. Several air conditioner condensers are also positioned along the west end of the north wall.

The **west elevation** presents in a divided gable end and provides a secondary entry to the house. There are two bays. The southern bay is characterized by a very wide external chimney that extends through the wide roof rake and through the roof. In the first story wall, the chimney is flanked by casements of narrow 1x4 sash (no fixed). In the second story, to the south, it is flanked by a two-sash 2x3/4-fixed and on the north by a narrow two-sash 1x4 (no fixed).

The northern bay projects roughly five feet further west than the southern bay, creating a sheltered entrance to the first floor. This bay's short, south-facing wall has a single door with new steel door with an oval half-light under a four-light transom. A V-shaped shed roof, supported by brackets, shelters the entry porch and door; above is a 2x3/4-fixed window. A semi-circular, four-step concrete porch accesses the door from the driveway. The northern bay also has decorative brickwork in the form of an outlined rectangle separating the floors and creating window heads in the first story and sills in the second. The first story windows comprise of two two-sash 3x3 (no fixed) casements flanking a 2x3/4-fixed. In the gable is a small, rectangular, single-light attic window. The gable walls in this elevation feature false beams under the roof rake.

Interior:

The house comprises two and one-half stories that includes a modest-sized, partly finished attic. Original finishes, plaster, millwork, and wood flooring remain in place in most rooms on both floors. The plan is an irregular rectangle. The first floor opens into a large foyer with staircase to the second floor. To the right (east) of the entry is a 14x12-foot parlor and a hallway that leads to a large bedroom with a full bath and to the east exit. To the left of the entry is a larger parlor, 22x18 feet, with a fireplace in the west wall. An arched opening leads into a large 18x15-foot dining room along the north wall. Also along the north wall, is a small butler's pantry, a small kitchen, a storage pantry, and a laundry area (in the aforementioned

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enclosed porch). In the second floor a long, wide east-west hallway leads to bedrooms. There are two in the west end; one measuring 14x15 feet lies in the southwest corner of the house, and one of 15x15 feet with an 8x8-foot sitting room, is in the northwest. Each has or has access to a full bath, both of which have been completely refitted circa 2014. The southwest bedroom's bathroom has a door onto the balcony roof of the south portico. On the east side are three bedrooms: in the northeast corner a 14x14-foot bedroom has a full bath; a 9x26-foot bedroom in the southeast corner accesses the balcony above the wrap porch; and a 14x12-foot room looks onto the balcony but has no access.

Attic and basement areas provide storage and mechanical space. The attic area is a modest size and has been divided into two large multi-purpose areas (roughly 14x18 and 10x12) with adjacent storage rooms/closets (and a planned bathroom). As noted in the exterior description, small windows admit light on south, east, and west. One storage area contains mechanical equipment. The basement is a 36x17-foot area under the northeast corner of the house. It is used for mechanical equipment and storage. It is accessed via an interior stairway off the kitchen and by an exterior stairwell at the end of the north elevation.

Secondary Resources:

As noted above, the boundary includes five functionally related secondary resources. **One building and a stone wall are contributing.** The 1937 well house, a stone building with a 14-foot by 14-foot footprint, is situated northeast of the house at a distance of 90 feet, and it lies 50 feet east of the utility building. The well house is original and mostly intact on the exterior. There are window openings (with brick sills) in the north, west, and east (boarded) and a boarded entry opening in the south side. The walls rise for about ten feet vertically and then continue another eight or so feet as an angled top section of stone, like a truncated pyramid, that becomes roughly seven feet square at the top. The top section has window openings on south and east. The interior may have sheltered a gravity-fed water tank (serving the house) and a shower-bath. The stone retaining wall is approximately 18 inches thick and three feet high. This structure begins slightly north of the well house and forms the foot of its east wall. The structure then continues south past the house (at a distance of 30 feet east of it), for a total of 250 feet. It has two sets of steps that allow passage down the hill. These inter-functioning resources do not appear to have been altered other than the boarding of doors and window openings in the well house.

The boundary also includes **three noncontributing** secondary resources (two buildings and a landscape object) whose integrity has been compromised: a three-bay garage, a utility building, and a fountain. The garage measures 32 feet by 23 feet and sits 38 feet directly north of the house. From the color of the uncut, uncoursed material and its quality of workmanship, it appears that the east third of the building was originally a single-bay garage, typical of the era and likely constructed for the house in 1937. At an unknown date the garage was tripled in size by the addition of two more bays, using a slightly different color and arrangement of stone. The newer part incorporates some large stones of a much lighter color interspersed with the brown, particularly in the north, or rear, wall, where the "joint" is visible. The original garage section had a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails (like the house), and these are intact on the east and north. In contrast, the newer two-bay addition has a front-gabled roof, and the eave-side on the west has no exposed rafter tails. Further, the stone of the "new" part has a variety of colors, including white, and a different pattern. In the south (front) elevation, badly deteriorated garage doors were removed from all three bays in 2015 and replaced with a, eight-foot metal overhead door in the "old" section and a sixteen-foot overhead in the "new" part. There is an apparently original 6-over-6 hung window unit, with metal security bars, in both west and east elevations and a small boarded window high in the gables in the north and south walls. Composition shingles cover the roof.

Situated 23 feet north and slightly east of the garage, the utility building has a shed-roof and measures 35 by 18 feet. It also is constructed of uncut, uncoursed stone, and its workmanship and materials mimic that of the smaller, single-bay side part of the garage, suggesting that the shed also might date from 1937. The building's original use is unknown; however, its south (primary) elevation has been completely

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altered; there is a new metal half-light door in the west end, a contiguous strip of new aluminum hung windows joined with the door, and to their east, another new metal half-light door, separated from two more newer aluminum windows. An opening in the upper part of the east wall has a ventilation fan. The use of the building as a sauna in the 1990s/early 2000s, when the house operated as a "bed-and-breakfast" inn, suggests that date of alteration. A window opening in the west wall is boarded. The north wall is devoid of openings.

The residence proper is surrounded by a concrete driveway that circles the house, accessing the garage and rear entry. To the west of the house, and across the driveway, is the fifth secondary resource, a landscape object in the form of a fountain that was erected at an unknown date. It is D-shaped, measuring 14 feet north-south by 8 feet east-west by 3 feet deep. A low stone wall creates a pool for it. That much may have been original to 1937; however, at the rear, a stepped wall made of concrete blocks rises roughly four feet above the stone and was added at an unknown date.

Alterations:

Exterior alterations to the house appear to be minimal. In the south and west elevations new entry doors and lighted surrounds were added circa 2014. In the north elevation, an open porch was enclosed to serve as a laundry. The original exterior wall with window opening remain inside the enclosure. Outside, the enclosure's stonework appears to vary from that of the original house, and various rubble stones remain scattered at the foot of the wall. Interior alterations have not been extensive. As far as may be discerned, two interior walls may have been moved to create en-suite bathrooms on both floors. Kitchen fixtures and butler's pantry cabinets are new from 2014. Crown molding has been added in places. Interior doors are new, the originals having fallen prey to vandals during a vacancy in the early 2000s. In general, the house retains excellent integrity. The related well-house is intact although openings have been boarded. The garage has been tripled in size and the addition made in a different roof style (date unknown); its south elevation has new overhead doors (2014). The south elevation of the utility building has been heavily altered by numerous new doors and windows (circa 2000). A fountain to the west of the house appears to have been reconfigured (date unknown).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black

Period of Significance

1937-1952

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Slaughter, Dr. W. H.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The W. H. Slaughter House, erected in 1937 at 3101 Northeast 50th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county, is significant under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Wyatt Hardy Slaughter, Oklahoma City's first non-white doctor and one of the African American community's most prominent and influential medical, business, and civic leaders. As a physician, Slaughter established various medical offices and a hospital and founded the state's African American medical association; as a businessman, he erected numerous buildings in the Deep Deuce/Northeast 2nd Street segregated area of Oklahoma City and helped found the Negro Business League; as a civic leader he campaigned for World War II bonds, public amenities such as the YMCA, and a new high school for African Americans; as an entrepreneur he developed several residential plats in northeast Oklahoma City. He was also a trustee of Meharry University. Dr. Slaughter's house and associated resources retain a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and still transmits appropriate information about Dr. Wyatt Hardy Slaughter, a significant person in Oklahoma City's history. For its association with Dr. Slaughter, under the area of significance for Ethnic heritage/Black history, the property therefore is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B for the period of significance from 1937 to 1952.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Association with a Significant Person:

The Dr. W. H. Slaughter House, erected in 1937 at 3101 Northeast 50th Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, is significant under National Register Criterion B, for its association from 1937 to 1952 with one of the most historically important members of Oklahoma City's African American community. Dr. Wyatt Hardy Slaughter, who was the city's first non-white doctor, was a significant force within the Black community's medical, commercial, and civic life for half a century.

Oklahoma City's African American community was established with the founding of Oklahoma City in 1889. In the land run that opened the Unassigned Lands to settlement, an approximate 200 Black¹ persons made the run, and within the first few months their population grew to approximately 300 in the new town. In the Territorial Era, black Oklahomans experienced an unusual situation of near-equality with whites and were represented in territorial offices and in the territorial legislature. After the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1890) established the specious doctrine of "separate but equal," segregation took on meaning for Oklahoma City. Further, after 1900 the issue of statehood turned on adding a "Jim Crow law" to a state constitution. Statehood was achieved without a segregation clause in the document. With the official arrival of statehood, segregation was codified in schools, public facilities, and transportation throughout Oklahoma Senate Bill One, the first law passed by the state legislature.²

¹ The terms "African American" and "Black" will be used interchangeably throughout this nomination.

² James Smallwood, "Segregation," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed 15 January 2018 at www.okhistory.org/encyclopedia; Jimmie Lewis Franklin, *Journey Toward Hope: A History of Blacks in Oklahoma* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982), 23-25.

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In the wake of the push for separation of the races, a black community coalesced on the east side of Oklahoma City. Confined there by segregation ordinances, Oklahoma City's Black residents created an economic and social system parallel to that of nearby white residents, as was typical in cities all across the United States. In Oklahoma City, and also in Tulsa, large, strong, vital communities represented all levels of economic and social class, occupation, and profession. The capital city's Black community had begun to coalesce along Northeast 2nd Street (an area now designated as "Second Street") from North Oklahoma Avenue to North Stiles during the territorial and early statehood years. Known colloquially as "Deep Deuce," the community had churches, retail stores, theaters, business/professional buildings, a hospital, restaurants, hotels, entertainment venues, and service providers such as clothiers, confectioners, barbers, hair dressers, taxi stands, shine parlors, druggists, electricians, plumbers, undertakers, and so forth, and included the *Black Dispatch* newspaper. Most of these lay on Northeast 2nd Street. City zoning ordinances restricted the Black population to a confined area of the city. In 1916 they were required to live south of Northeast 2nd Street, a line that was extended in 1918 to Northeast 8th Street. By 1920 the city's segregated Black population stood at 8,241 of a total population of 91,295.³

The leaders were influential persons in the business and professional strata. They included businessmen such as Sidney Lyons, a toilet goods manufacturer; Percy James, a bottler/distributor of soda pop; Andrew Rushing, a real estate dealer; Junius and Alfred Littlepage, hoteliers; Roscoe Dunjee, newspaper editor; and Walter J. Edwards, a metals salvage/junk dealer. The list is broad and extensive. Physicians were equally important and in 1921 included doctors (and dentists) W. H. Slaughter, W. L. Haywood, S. J. Thompson, A. I. Davis, W. E. Foster, T. J. Randolph (dentist), I.W. Young, D. M. Moore, and Joseph M. Littlepage (dentist).⁴

The importance of these individuals, including Dr. W. H. Slaughter, included not only their services in the medical profession but their leadership in business and civic affairs. Haywood and Slaughter, in particular, were instrumental as civic leaders building up the community. Haywood, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, had come to Oklahoma City circa 1907⁵ to establish a practice. He was the Oklahoma County health officer for Black residents for many years, and in 1926 he erected a two-story commercial building, which he leased to Andrew Rushing for his confectionary and later for his real estate business, and to the owner of a billiard parlor. In the 1930s Haywood moved his practice into the building. The

³ Franklin, *Journey*, 50-52, 100; John Calhoun, "Edwards Heights Historic District," National Register nomination, NRIS 05001003, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 2005, 73. See also Edward J. Pugh, "Spatial Consequences of Public Policy on the Evolution of the Black Community: A Case Study of Oklahoma City, 1889-1974," M.A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1977. North Oklahoma Avenue formed an unofficial boundary on the west, with Eastern (now Martin Luther King) Avenue on the east and Northeast 1st Street/railroad tracks on the south as other barriers. Although in 1936 such zoning restrictions were declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, segregation in housing continued. See also U.S. Census, 1920, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. See also James M. Smallwood, "Segregation," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed online 15 January 2018 at www.okhistory.org/encyclopedia.

⁴ Franklin, *Journey*, 98-100; R. L. Polk's *Directory of Oklahoma City* (Detroit, Mich.: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1920-1933; Cecelia Brooks, "Isaac William Young," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed online 15 January 2018 at www.okhistory.org/encyclopedia. Kerri Robinet and Maryjo Meacham, "Haywood Building," National Register nomination, NRIS 95001499, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1995, 10-14; Maryjo Meacham, "Littlepage Building," National Register nomination, NRIS 95001500, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1995; Dianna Everett, "Sidney Daniel Lyons," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed online 15 January 2018 at www.okhistory.org/encyclopedia. John H. L. Thompson, "Roscoe Dunjee," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed online 15 January 2018 at www.okhistory.org/encyclopedia. Andrew Rushing's son Jimmy was a nationally acclaimed musician during the 1930s. As did many African American men, Dr. Slaughter preferred to use his initials, rather than his given and middle name, and that practice is followed in this nomination.

⁵ John F. Worley & Co., *Directory of Oklahoma City*, 1906, 1907 (Dallas: John F. Worley Printing Co.).

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Haywood Building, at 307 Northeast 2nd Street, is extant and is listed in the National Register (NRIS 95001499). Similarly, the Littlepage brothers (four) were involved in numerous civic pursuits, including serving on the board of the YMCA, founding Trice Hill Cemetery, supporting the Urban League, and presiding over the (African American) Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association. The Littlepage Building is also listed in the National Register (NRIS 95001500).⁶

Dr. W. H. [Wyatt Hardy] Slaughter, born in 1872 in Colbert County, Alabama, graduated from Meharry Medical College (Nashville, Tennessee) circa 1892 and came to Oklahoma City in 1903, where he established a medical practice.⁷ He was the city's first African American physician.⁸ Slaughter assisted Dr. W. L. Haywood in 1908 at the Utopia Hospital (415 Northeast 1st Street) and in 1919 the two physicians established Great Western Hospital (225 Northeast 2nd Street, later 1824 ½ Northeast 4th Street) to care for African American patients (buildings no longer extant). Slaughter practiced at the facility, one among only five in the entire state, and it operated until 1948. Further, he was one of the founders of the Oklahoma Colored Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical Association in 1920 and served as its first treasurer.⁹

Slaughter's activities and community impact ranged afield from medicine, and as early as 1905 he was widely invested in real estate, including a portfolio of residential lots in additions on the east side. For his personal office, in 1921 he erected the Slaughter Building, a three-story commercial edifice at 327-329 Northeast 2nd Street (with entries along 303-309 North Stiles). The Slaughter Building (no longer extant), the largest edifice in Deep Deuce, housed retail on the first floor, including his wife's family's Randolph Pharmacy, his and others' medical offices on the second, and "Slaughter Hall," a popular entertainment venue, on the third. Shortly after its opening he made two offices on the first floor, facing Stiles, available as a home for the Dunbar Public Library.¹⁰ Slaughter also erected or owned at least three other commercial buildings in Deep Deuce (325 and 343 Northeast 2nd Street, no longer extant, and 800 Northeast 4th Street, dilapidated/abandoned). With other businessmen, in the early 1920s, he became a stockholder of "Citizens Bank and Trust" (actually, Citizens' Trust Bank) of Atlanta, Georgia, and with Dr. I. W. Young and other Oklahoma stockholders, attempted to establish a branch of it in Deep Deuce.¹¹ In the 1930s Slaughter participated in the Stonewall Finance Company to provide loans for local residents

⁶ Robinet and Meacham, "Haywood Building," 10-14; Meacham, "Littlepage Building," 11-15.

⁷ *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City), 30 September 1973; *Black Dispatch* (Oklahoma City), 17 October 1919, 14 November 1919, 9 April 1920.

⁸ *Worley's Directory of Oklahoma City*, 1902, 1903; Interview with Edna Randolph Slaughter [Mrs. W. H. Slaughter], circa 1971, in Kay Teall, *Black History in Oklahoma: A Resource Book* (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Public Schools, 1971), 164.

⁹ *Worley's Directory of Oklahoma City*, 1908; Warden-Hoffhine Directory of Oklahoma City, 1910 (Oklahoma City: Hoffhine Directory Co., 1910); *Negro Year Book and Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1921-1921* (Tuskegee, Ala.: Negro Year Book Publishing Company, 1922), 371; *Black Dispatch* (Oklahoma City), 17 October 1919, 14 November 1919, 9 April 1920; ; Charles James Bates, *"It's Been a Long Time (and We've Come a Long Way)": A History of the Oklahoma Black Medical Providers, the Black Healers* (Muskogee, Okla.: Hoffman Printing, Inc., 1986), 152, 158-59; *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City), 27 September 1942, 30 September 1973. Several historians have asserted that Slaughter was the physician who attended the birth of Pulitzer Prize-winning author Ralph Ellison in 1914.

¹⁰ *Polk's Directory of Oklahoma City*, 1922.

¹¹ *Black Dispatch*, 29 September 1921; see also Willard C. Lewis, "Citizens Trust Bank," *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, accessed online on 17 January 2018 at www.georgiaencyclopedia.org. The Citizens' Trust Bank, which the *Dispatch* misidentified as "Citizens Bank & Trust," had been established in August 1921 in Atlanta and had recruited numerous investors among Oklahoma City Black entrepreneurs. The Oklahoma City branch never materialized.

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(225 Northeast 2nd Street). He also invested widely in rural property outside the city limits to the north, up to Northeast 50th Street, and platted at least one residential addition.¹² In the 1930s and 1940s he drew a considerable income from oil and gas leases on his northern properties.¹³

In 1937, at age sixty-five, Dr. W. H. Slaughter semi-retired from his medical practice, built a new residence at 3101 Northeast 50th Street, in a rural area just north of the Oklahoma City limits at that time (and therefore outside the restricting confines of segregation ordinances and common practice). The property included a commodious house, garage, large well-house, and other related buildings and structures. Thereafter, he devoted his time to civic activities and services to the medical profession.¹⁴

Until his death on August 8, 1952, Slaughter served in various high-level capacities in civic organizations and fundraising campaigns. In 1938 he was elected treasurer of the city's Negro Business League, and he also served on its executive committee.¹⁵ During the 1930s and 1940s he served on the Board of Trustees of Meharry Medical College.¹⁶ During World War II he campaigned tirelessly for the sale of War Bonds and spent at least \$23,000 dollars on them himself (probably more).¹⁷ In 1944 he entered his second term as president of the (African American branch) Oklahoma Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association, an organization that he had helped found (with Dr. Haywood) in the 1920s. He was chosen, in the words of that organization's chronicler, because "it was felt that he could exert political influence on the state officials relative to Negro physicians entering the University of Oklahoma Medical School and University Hospital."¹⁸

Slaughter was a trustee of Avery Chapel A.M.E. Church and was a career-long member of the Negro Chamber of Commerce. In 1947 Slaughter joined the campaign to move the Oklahoma State Fairgrounds from its east-side location in order to construct a new African American high school at Northeast 9th and Eastern Avenue.¹⁹ In the post-war years he led the Negro Chamber of Commerce's effort to build a new YMCA for Oklahoma City's Black population. He was general chair of the "Negro branch" campaign that formally began in 1947 with a goal of raising \$40,000 of the needed \$250,000; by December 1946, before the campaign formally began, he had already raised \$10,000 of it. For the "white" YMCA the associate general chairs were E. K. Gaylord (owner of the *Daily Oklahoman* and other newspapers), former governor Robert S. Kerr, and prominent businessman B. D. "Babe" Eddie; the "branch" chair for special gifts was retail magnate C. R. Anthony. The leaders list indicates the high esteem accorded Dr. Slaughter by the Oklahoma City business and philanthropic leadership. Dr. Slaughter's campaign netted

¹² Oklahoma County Clerk's Office, Register of Deeds and Oklahoma County Tax Assessor records, accessed via online databases, 2 January 2018. See also *Daily Oklahoman*, 23 April 1939; Oklahoma County Tax Assessor records, accessed via online databases, 2 January 2018.

¹³ *Black Dispatch*, 4 January 1941; Oklahoma County Register of Deeds and Oklahoma County Tax Assessor records, accessed via Oklahoma County's online databases, 2 January 2018.

¹⁴ Carla Hinton, "Retirement Biggest Hurdle for Longtime Doctor [G. E. Finley]," *Daily Oklahoman* 21 March 1999. This article is about Slaughter's son-in-law, Dr. G. E. Finley, who took his medical place in the community.

¹⁵ *Black Dispatch*, 13 October 1938.

¹⁶ *Daily Oklahoman*, 17 November 1937, 24 March 1938, 29 April 1938 (map), 23 April 1939, 2 December 1940. See also *Black Dispatch*, 4 January 1941, in which a photo of Slaughter is captioned "New oil wells continued to make Dr. W. H. Slaughter a richer man during 1940."

¹⁷ *Black Dispatch*, 2 October 1943; *Daily Oklahoman*, 13 June 1945.

¹⁸ *Black Dispatch*, 6 May 1944; *Daily Oklahoman*, 27 September 1942; Bates, *History of the Oklahoma Black Medical Providers*, 163, 171 [quotation, page 171].

¹⁹ *Black Dispatch*, 1 March 1947.

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\$55,000. In 1949 the campaign was revised to up the ante to \$500,000, and Slaughter became chair of the building committee. The new YMCA was dedicated in February 1952.²⁰

A successful doctor and entrepreneur, W. H. Slaughter became the wealthiest African American in Oklahoma City (as far as can be determined). In 1937 he built the large, imposing house that is the subject of this nomination. It lay outside the Oklahoma City corporate limits (and thus outside the part of the city to which African Americans were segregated by custom) on part of a quarter-quarter-section of land (40 acres) he had purchased circa 1916; in 1937 the residence was addressed at Rural Delivery 4 and now addressed at 3101 Northeast 50th Street, which it accesses (in 1937 the city limits were a mile south at Northeast 36th Street).²¹ It is reasonable to speculate that from 1938 to the time of his death in 1952, some of his charitable and professional activities were conducted from the residence, which had spacious “public areas” for entertaining and an office on the first floor. Family tradition holds that in his home he also treated people for various medical conditions and from time to time hosted them there during their convalescence.²²

Four generations of people made Deep Deuce a thriving community of businesses, churches, theaters, and homes. In 2018, little of it remains. Six commercial buildings, a church, and a theater still stand. These and other African American “ethnic heritage” resources have been placed on the National Register over several decades. The Deep Deuce area has been razed wholesale in order to make way for upscale residential apartment buildings. Of Dr. W. H. Slaughter’s contribution to his community, nothing remains in Deep Deuce. The Dr. W. H. Slaughter House, at 3101 Northeast 50th Street, is the sole remaining resource to illustrate the significance of Slaughter’s life and career to the African American community of Oklahoma City. The building retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and still transmits appropriate information about a significant person in Oklahoma City’s Ethnic heritage/Black history and therefore is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B for the period of significance 1937 to 1952.

²⁰ *Black Dispatch.*, 30 August 1939, 2 February 1946, 28 December 1946, 4 and 24 January 1947, 8 February 1947, 19 April 1949, 2 and 3 February 1952. See also Franklin, *Journey*, 41-42, 44-45.

²¹ Oklahoma County Clerk’s Office, Register of Deeds, Book 134, pages 507-508 accessed via online database, 2 January 2018; Polk’s *Directory of Oklahoma City*, 1937, 1938.

²² Information transmitted to Doris Youngblood, Oklahoma City, by Slaughter descendants and sent by email communication to D. Everett, 10 December 2017.

Dr. W. H. Slaughter House
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bates, Charles James. *"It's Been a Long Time (and We've Come a Long Way)": A History of the Oklahoma Black Medical Providers, the Black Healers*. Muskogee, Okla.: Hoffman Printing, Inc., 1986.

Black Dispatch (Oklahoma City), 1 January 1919-31 December 1921, 1 January 1937-31 August 1952.

Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City), 1 January 1937- 31 August 1952.

Franklin, Jimmie Lewis. *Journey Toward Hope: A History of Blacks in Oklahoma*. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982.

Negro Year Book and Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1921-1922. Tuskegee, Ala.: Negro Year Book Publishing Company and Tuskegee Institute, 1922.

Oklahoma County Clerk's Office, Register of Deeds, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Accessed via online databases, 2 January 2018.

Oklahoma County Tax Assessor Records. Accessed via online databases, 2 January 2018.

R. L. Polk & Co. *City Directory of Oklahoma City*. Detroit, Mich.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1903-1908, 1921-1929, 1937-1970.

Slaughter, Edna Randolph, Interview, in Kay Teall, *Black History in Oklahoma: A Resource Book*. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Public Schools, 1971.

Dr. W. H. Slaughter House
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Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 (one) acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.522931 | Longitude: -97.456450 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Dr. W. H. Slaughter House
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northwest corner of the house, proceed due West for 35 (thirty-five) feet; this is the Point of Beginning. From the Point of Beginning, turn due North and proceed North for 135 feet (one hundred thirty-five); turn due East and proceed East for 150 (one hundred fifty) feet ; turn due South and proceed South along the line of the stone wall for 250 (two hundred fifty) feet ; turn due West and proceed west for 150 (one hundred fifty) feet, turn due North and proceed North for 115 (one hundred fifteen) feet to the Point of Beginning, having described an enclosed rectangle measuring 150 feet east to west and 250 feet north to south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encloses the building and functionally related secondary resources known to be associated with the property during the dates of significance, 1937-1952.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dianna Everett, Consultant to Preservation Oklahoma Inc.
organization: _____
street & number: 2510 Countrywood Ln.
city or town: Edmond state: OK zip code: 73012-6433
e-mail weaver25@cox.net
telephone: (405) 348-4679
date: 26 February 2018

Dr. W. H. Slaughter House
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dr. W. H. Slaughter House

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City

County: Oklahoma

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Dianna Everett

Date Photographed: 5 January 2018

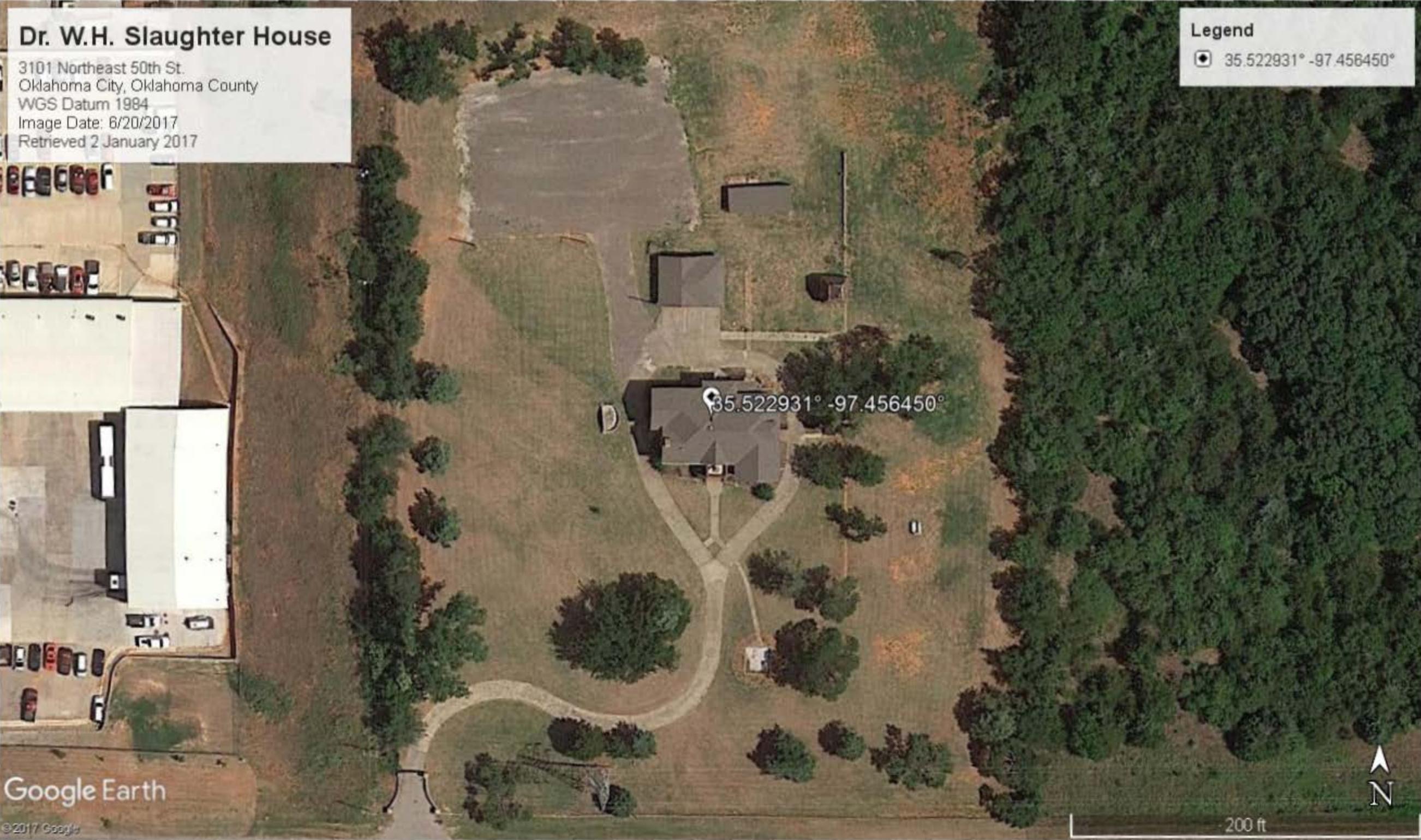
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 7. 0001 South elevation and oblique view of West elevation, camera facing NNE
- 2 of 7. 0002 North (rear) elevation and oblique view of East elevation, camera facing SSW
- 3 of 7. 0003 House (East elevation), garage, utility building (partial), retaining wall, and well house, showing relative placement, camera facing NW
- 4 of 7. 0004 Well house, West and South elevations, camera facing NE
- 5 of 7. 0005 Retaining wall, well house (South elevation), garage (East elevation and oblique view of south) showing relative placement, camera facing West
- 6 of 7. 0006 Utility building, South elevation, camera facing N
- 7 of 7. 0007 Fountain, camera facing SW

Dr. W.H. Slaughter House

3101 Northeast 50th St.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
WGS Datum 1984
Image Date: 6/20/2017
Retrieved 2 January 2017

Legend
📍 35.522931° -97.456450°



📍 35.522931° -97.456450°



Dr. W.H. Slaughter House

3101 Northeast 50th St.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
WGS Datum 1984
Image Date: 6/20/2017
Retrieved 2 January 2017

Legend
📍 35.522931° -97.456450°

- A Main House
- B Wellhouse
- C Stone wall
- D Utility building (altered)
- E Garage (altered)
- F Fountain (altered)



Dr. W.H. Slaughter House

3101 Northeast 50th St.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
WGS Datum 1984
Image Date: 6/20/2017
Retrieved 2 January 2017

Legend

📍 35.522931° -97.456450°

35.522931° -97.456450°

NE 50th St

N Bryant Ave

Google Earth

© 2017 Google



400 ft















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/5/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/20/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/20/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Dr. W. H. Slaughter House is locally significant under National Register Criterion B (Ethnic Heritage-Black). Completed in 1937, the distinctive Craftsman-inspired stone residence was the home to prominent African American physician and businessman Wyatt H. Slaughter. Oklahoma City's first African American doctor, Slaughter served as a pivotal figure in the local health care field, eventually responsible for the establishment of several medical facilities, a hospital, and the state's African American medical association during an era of entrenched segregation. A respected businessman, Slaughter also contributing significantly to the economic and commercial development of the city's black community. The house where he lived from 1937 until 1952 reflects the status and wealth he had achieved through his contributions to Oklahoma City and is the best extant local resource to represent his significant career.

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 12/20/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**



Oklahoma Historical Society

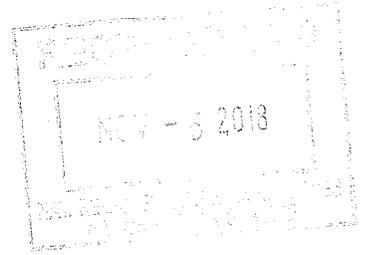
Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

November 2, 2018

Joy Beasley
Keeper and Chief National Register and
National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington D.C. 20240



Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are pleased to transmit five National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Dr. W H Slaughter House, 3101 Northeast 50th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
County
Sunset-Vogue-Blue Ribbon Apartments Historic District, Lawton, Comanche County

All members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there any further questions regarding the nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Lynda Ozan
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

Enclosures