

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# 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: Haywood, Dr. William L. and Susie Price, Estate

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 7100 North Sooner Road

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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 \_\_\_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title :

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Revivals: Classical Revival

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**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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

Located on North Sooner Road, the Dr. William L. and Susie Price Haywood Estate was constructed ca. 1930 in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Classical Revival style. Set on 2.5 acres in suburban Oklahoma City, the property includes a house, garage, stone well house, pheasant coop, and many landscaping features including an elaborate stone fence on the west side (front) of the property. Historically the property was approximately 10 acres and considered to be in the rural area of Oklahoma County. The property maintains excellent historic integrity.

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#### Narrative Description

##### House

The two-story house was constructed ca. 1930 with an interior remodel in 2005. The overall plan is a main hipped roof, three bay wide section in the center. To the north is a two bay, one-story flat roof garage. To the south is a one-story hipped roof wing that extends east. The façade (west elevation) has a three bay wide two-story porch supported by tapered, fluted Ionic columns. The porch has a smooth faced frieze and is capped with a balustrade atop the porch roof. The balustrade has six columns with ornamental panels between each column.

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The main section of the house, located in the center, has a central entry with pilasters on either side and a split pediment crown. On either side of the entry is a multi-pane window. Between the first and second floors are six diamond-shaped stone details evenly spaced across the three bays. Located above the door on the second floor is a square checkerboard pattern made from brick and stone. On either side of that feature are two, six-over-six double hung windows with stone sills. The first floor on the north elevation is concealed by the garage, however, there is a multi-paned window at the northeast corner. The second floor has a pane and panel door and two windows; one fixed pane and one four-over-four double hung. The east elevation has a pair of four-over-four double hung window, a single four-over-four double hung window, a square wood framed opening for the stove pipe and a wood pane door. The second floor has a four-over-over four double hung window, a small four-over-four double hung window and a pane and panel door. The northeast corner was historically infilled with stone. A shed roof historically was located on this elevation; it was removed at some point. A modern deck was constructed to provide access to the second floor. The south elevation is concealed by the two-story wing.

The north wing has two garage doors on the west elevation. The third garage bay was added in 2005 in a sympathetic design to the original garage. The north elevation has no openings. The east elevation has no openings; a modern set of steps provides access to the roof. The roof of the garage has the same balustrade as the main section of the house.

The south wing historically had a one-story solarium. In the mid-2000s, a one-story wing was added to replace the failing historic wing. The west elevation has two multi-pane windows with curved transoms. The south elevation has a central chimney with a narrow single pane window on either side. The west elevation has a pane and panel entry door with multi-light sidelights and a multi-light transom. The north elevation has a small wood panel door at the eave.

Interior: The interior has an irregular floor plan. The foyer is quite large with the living room and dining room on opposing sides of the foyer. Large wood beams run the full width of the foyer/living room/dining room. The original curved wood staircase provides access to the second floor. The second floor has multiple bedrooms and Dr. Haywood's private office. The office has a wood floor, wood bookshelves, and wood paneling on one wall along with his original desk. The pane and panel door provides access to the roof of the garage.

#### Well House

The well house sites north of the house. The façade faces west onto Sooner. The two-story gable front building is constructed of brick and stone. The façade has engaged brick columns at the corners and on either side of the central entry. They extend from ground level to the pediment above the second floor. Located in the center of the first floor is a wood panel door with a brick soldier course lintel. To the south of the door is a one-over-one double hung window. To the north is a window opening that is covered with wood paneling. Each window opening has a stone sill and a brick soldier course lintel. The second floor has four diamond shaped stones between the corner columns. Located above the door, on the second floor, are two diamond shaped stones and ornamental bricks.

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The north elevation is constructed of stone and has two one-over-one double hung windows with stone sills. The east elevation has an entry door. The south elevation has two one-over-one double hung windows with stone sills and a central entry door.

#### Pheasant Coop

The pheasant coop is located north of the well house. Dr. Haywood raised pheasants as a hobby. The south elevation (façade) has four pairs of four-over-four double hung windows with stone sills. Located below three of the windows are pheasant doors. Located in line with the top of the windows are four small, rectangular openings with doors on the inside. Both the pheasant doors and the smaller rectangular openings have stone sills. Located at the southeast corner is a panel door. The east elevation has a rectangular pheasant door at the northeast corner. The north elevation has no openings. The west elevation has a rectangular pheasant door at the northwest corner. The top of the building historically had a shed roof; it is currently missing. The surrounding area was fenced in with netting to prevent the pheasants from flying away and to protect them from unwanted predators.

#### Landscape

An intact sandstone and concrete fence/wall with two steel gates run the length of the property along North Sooner Road. The south driveway entry has three stone columns on either side of the driveway and includes low curving stone walls. Each panel of the stone wall dips in the center to create a curved top to the wall. Located roughly in the center of the property along North Sooner Road is a staircase with a landing mid-way (ten steps total) with stone knee walls and two stone columns at the base and top of the stairs, respectively. The north driveway entrance also has three stone columns on either side of the driveway with squared walls. Low stone walls line the driveway on the inside curve of the driveway.

#### Structures

Located in roughly the center of the front lawn (inside the curved driveway) are two symmetrically placed stone-lined fountains and two brick columns topped with deer statues. Also located in this space is a flagpole and light pole that date to the construction of the house.

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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

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**Period of Significance**

ca. 1930-1971

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**Significant Dates**

N/A

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Dr. William L. Haywood

Susie Annett Price Haywood

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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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 Haywood Estate is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion B for its association with Dr. William L. and Susie Annett Price Haywood for Ethnic Heritage: Black and Social History. The period of significance extends from ca. 1930 to 1971 upon Dr. Haywood's death.<sup>1</sup> While the Haywood Building is listed for Dr. Haywood's role in medicine (NRIS #95001499), the Haywood Estate is significant for what the Haywoods did during the period of segregation for the black community in Oklahoma City and is the property that best represents both Dr. and Mrs. Haywood.

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

African Americans have played a significant role in the history of Oklahoma City since before statehood. African Americans first came to Oklahoma with displaced Native Americans, most, but not all as slaves. Although the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 granted freedom to slaves in the United States, members of the Five Tribes who sided with the Confederacy ignored the decree. It was not until after the Civil War that African American slaves in Indian Territory received freedom and land allotments as a result of the national government's treaties with the tribes. By government mandate, the new "freedmen" in Indian Territory would receive allotments of land and in some cases be adopted into the tribes who formerly owned them. Most received forty to one hundred and sixty acres and an 1860 census estimated the number of African Americans in Indian Territory to have numbered 7,369.<sup>2</sup>

In April 1889, Oklahoma City came into being with the Land Run. The US Congress established Oklahoma Territory in May 1890, and Oklahoma City formally incorporated the following July.<sup>3</sup> The original town plat of Oklahoma City encompassed the land generally bound by what today is NW 4<sup>th</sup> Street on the north, Gaylord Boulevard on the east, W. Reno Avenue on the south, and Walker Avenue on the west. The central business district developed within this plat between 1898 and 1906.<sup>4</sup> After statehood in 1907, the central business district began to grow. Tall office buildings joined four- and five-story buildings constructed in the early years of the twentieth century.

One of the results from the famous Land Run of April 1889 is that African Americans raced alongside white settlers for the chance to make a new start in the Unassigned Lands. A sense of opportunity and equality prevailed in the early frontier days when African Americans as well

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<sup>1</sup> Susie Price Haywood preceded Dr. Haywood in death in 1966.

<sup>2</sup> Franklin, Jimmie Lewis. *Journey Toward Hope*. University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, 1982.

<sup>3</sup> Linda D. Wilson, "Oklahoma City," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture* online (15 January 2010, updated 7 February 2024).

<sup>4</sup> Sally F. Schwenk & Kerry Davis, "Downtown Oklahoma City Intensive Survey – Phase I," Survey Report (September 2009), 33; original town plat available from the Open Data Portal, City of Oklahoma City.

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as whites claimed land in the newly opened Oklahoma Territory, laying the foundation for a rapidly growing Oklahoma City. Soon, however, racial discrimination took hold, and the African American was economically, socially and legally segregated from the majority white population. Within these segregated communities, however, a distinct cultural, political, and economic landscape flourished, leaving a physical record of African American contributions to the development of Oklahoma City.

The early territorial days were marked by an unusual sense of equality with African Americans holding positions in the Territorial Legislature and other territorial offices. Although in Oklahoma City the African American population was fairly dispersed throughout the community, territorial policy did call for separate educational facilities and in 1891 Oklahoma City opened its first black school with J.D. Randolph as principal. By 1905 African American commercial activity in Oklahoma City began to prosper and the promise of opportunity seemed to hold true. Some African American leaders felt that Oklahoma was the promised land for African Americans and envisioned it as a future all-black state. This sense of frontier hope, however, came to an abrupt end with the 1906 Constitutional Convention led by "Alfalfa Bill" Murray that included Jim Crow laws to segregate transportation, schools and to prohibit interracial marriage. Thus, with statehood in 1907, Oklahoma was officially transformed into a segregationist society.

By 1910, African Americans in Oklahoma City numbered over 6,700, accounting for approximately ten percent of the city's population.<sup>5</sup> Several African American neighborhoods appeared in the meandering scars of the Canadian River and along the corridors of the Santa Fe and the Frisco railroads. While African American commercial activity centered on an area along the western side of the Santa Fe tracks between Reno and Grand Avenues (now Sheridan Avenue), the "Near Northeast" side centered on Northeast 2nd Street began to emerge as the dominant African American residential area with over half of the population residing there. Businesses were typically service-oriented and included restaurants, recreational facilities, and professional establishments. The first edition of the *Black Dispatch* newspaper, serving as a voice for the African American community, was printed in 1915 on 2nd Street.

In 1916 local residential zoning laws set Northeast 2nd Street as the northern limit for black development. Although only a year later such laws were found to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, segregation continued in the form of restrictive covenants on plats and through agreements among white property owners and real estate operators.<sup>6</sup> In this manner, the northern boundary for blocks containing an African American majority was moved to Northeast Fourth Street in 1918. This, along with an oppressive social atmosphere, succeeded in limiting the spatial expansion, but not the dynamics, of the African American community in Oklahoma City.

The 1920s were a time of general economic prosperity throughout the country and for African Americans represented the time of the "Negro Renaissance." Despite continuing discrimination and increasingly tense race relations, their segregated communities thrived both economically

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<sup>5</sup> Edward J. Pugh. *Spatial Consequences of Public Policy on the Evolution of the Black Community: a Case Study of Oklahoma City, 1889-1974*. Unpublished thesis, University of Oklahoma: Norman, 1977.

<sup>6</sup> Pugh.

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and culturally. In the late 1920s two nearly simultaneous events severely impacted life for the African American community. In 1928 oil was discovered in Oklahoma City in a field that ran directly underneath the Oklahoma City African American community. Mineral rights were usually bought or leased from those living on top of this gold mine leaving them lower property values, danger from well fires, a scarred landscape, noxious and unpleasant odors, noise and increased insurance rates. At the same time, the Great Depression of 1929 brought economic hard times and migration to the city, creating an increasingly concentrated African American population.

At a time when room to grow was needed most, Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray imposed his segregation line May 1, 1933. Only a year later, further racial zoning ordinances were passed. To nobody's surprise, such ordinances were found to be unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in a decision that merely echoed that of the U.S. Supreme Court nearly two decades prior.

In the face of adversity, the African American community rallied for their rights and continued to improve their position in an oppressive society. In 1934 the Federal Housing Authority was established. Intended to serve all races, the FHA policies nonetheless upheld segregationist policies. With this as an impetus, newer subdivisions were established, offering African Americans in Oklahoma City improved housing conditions. Areas also became available further northeast in older housing that was being abandoned by whites in favor of the newer suburbs. As more options became available, African Americans moved further into the northeast section of Oklahoma City.

### Haywood

William L. Haywood, born in 1883, was only five years old when his parents died. Haywood worked his entire life to take care of himself and was determined to go to college and become a doctor. When the president of Prairie View College (Texas) came to speak at his high school, he was inspired by the idea that anything was possible for a student who wanted to be educated and was willing to work. He graduated from Paul Quinn College and later attended Meharry Medical College. He obtained further post-graduate experience at the Freedman Hospital in Washington, D.C., and at the Bellevue Hospital in New York City.<sup>7</sup>

Dr. Haywood came to Oklahoma City in 1908. En route from Indiana to California via train, the surgeon had become sick with tuberculosis and was dropped off in Guthrie, Oklahoma to seek medical care. He ended up in Oklahoma City where he met Dr. W. H. Slaughter, who encouraged him to stay. As early as 1910 Dr. Haywood was the chief African American health officer of Oklahoma County, a position he held for fourteen years. He edited the health column titled "Haywood's Health Hints" for *The Black Dispatch* for over ten years, covering a wide range of topics dealing with health and hygiene. He also wrote many articles for the paper promoting black businesses and railing against segregation.

In 1921 he established the Utopia Hospital at 415 Northeast 1st (non-extant). It is believed that this was the first African American hospital west of the Mississippi. When the hospital opened

<sup>7</sup> *The Black Dispatch*, January 5, 1928

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it had only two beds, and by the time it closed, twenty-five years later, it had a capacity for fifty beds. During the 1930s, Dr. Haywood was also associated with Dr. Slaughter at the Great Western Hospital. Dr. Haywood closed the Utopia hospital in 1946 in order to accept a position in the Oklahoma University Hospital. After eight years at the University Hospital, Dr. Haywood was promoted to chief-of-staff. Two years later he was promoted again, this time as director and chief-of-staff of the south ward of the hospital.<sup>8</sup> While at the University Hospital Dr. Haywood accomplished complete integration of cafeteria services, integration of nursing services, enrollment of African American students in all departments of nursing, placement of an African American professor on the faculty of the school of nursing, and unrestricted privileges for African American doctors in matters of practice and operations at the university hospitals.

Dr. Haywood not only served his community within the domain of medical care but also religiously. For seven years he was president of the Laymen Organization of the Twelfth Episcopal District and for over forty years he was Minister of Music of Avery Chapel AME Church of Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Susie Annette Price Haywood was born in 1887 on a farm in San Augustine, Texas. At a very early age she was taken by her mother to Paul Quinn College in Waco, Texas, where she graduated from Junior College. She married Dr. Haywood while in Texas on June 3, 1907.

Mrs. Haywood entered Langston University in Langston, Oklahoma, where she graduated Cum Laude with an A.B. Degree. She also earned a M.S. degree from Northwestern. She entered her professional life as a teacher in the public school system of Oklahoma City. During her tenure of service, she received several promotions. She served as the city's first principal for the summer school for Negro children; one of the City's first visiting teachers; the Director of Guidance and Research of the Negro Schools of Oklahoma City; and, as principal of the Opportunity School for Under Privileged Children. During the summers, Mrs. Haywood would serve on the summer faculty of Langston University as a teacher of English and Assistant Registrar. At her retirement she was serving as the Dean of Girls and Director of Guidance at Douglass High School. After her retirement from the Oklahoma City school district, she went on to serve as the Dean of Women at Langston University. Mrs. Haywood would also publish textbooks for her students to use in the classroom covering topics traditional books did not; they can still be found at the Haywood Estate today.

Like Dr. Haywood, Mrs. Haywood had a deep interest in community welfare. While she was a visiting teacher for the city school system, she called the first meeting and spearheaded the establishment of the first civically supported day nursery in Oklahoma City. The venture was backed by the Oklahoma City Board of Education. It was located at 1337 NE 7<sup>th</sup> Street (non-extant) and known as the Eastside Sunbeam Day Nursery. She served as the secretary for the initial committee for the establishment of a YWCA on the east side of Oklahoma City and eventually served the organization as a member of the House Committee. She was also an active member of the NAACP; the Cosmopolitan Study Club; served as president of the Auxiliary to the State and Local Medical Association; and served as the saxophonist for the sanctuary choir of

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<sup>8</sup> *The Black Dispatch*, March 1, 1957.

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Avery Chapel AME Church.<sup>9</sup>

Dr. and Mrs. Haywood were also noted as providing “public space” for members of their community. Oklahoma City was historically limited on where African Americans could enjoy outdoor activities as Jim Crow laws existed into the mid-1950s. The Haywoods would open their property for picnics, children’s activities, church social events, and other events. One recollection of a visitor to the property included that Dr. and Mrs. Haywood kept an electric cooler outside full of sodas for the children. This underscored his generosity and commitment to their community.

The Dr. William L. and Susie Price Haywood Estate stands as a testimony to the work they did to promote the welfare and well-being of the African American community. Therefore, the property is significant at the local level under Criterion B for Ethnic Heritage: Black. The period of significance extends from ca. 1930 to 1971 upon Dr. Haywood’s death.

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<sup>9</sup> Much of the history of the Haywood family was provided by the family who owns the residence. The Haywood’s original documents are still located in the house.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

*The Black Dispatch*. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1928-1957.

Franklin, Jimmie Lewis. *Journey Toward Hope*. University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, 1982.

Pugh, Edward J.. *Spatial Consequences of Public Policy on the Evolution of the Black Community: a Case Study of Oklahoma City, 1889-1974*. Unpublished thesis, University of Oklahoma: Norman, 1977.

Schwenk, Sally F. & Kerry Davis, "Downtown Oklahoma City Intensive Survey – Phase I," Survey Report (September 2009), 33; original town plat available from the Open Data Portal, City of Oklahoma City.

Wilson, Linda D. "Oklahoma City," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture* online (15 January 2010, updated 7 February 2024).

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ 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):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 2.5 acres

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: 35.543798 | Longitude: -97.423513 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

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

GEE & JONES ADDITION 002 000 W310FT BY 340FT OF BLK 2 CONT 2.41ACRS  
MORE OR LESS

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The original acreage associated with the property has been divided among Haywood descendants and contain no historic buildings or resources to convey the significance of the property. Therefore, the boundaries for the property encompass the current ownership boundaries which is a small parcel of land that includes the house, outbuildings, landscape feature and associated setting.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Renita Fish-Wisby with edits by OKSHPO  
organization: Owner  
street & number: 7100 N. Sooner Rd.  
city or town: Oklahoma City state: OK zip code: 73141  
e-mail: renitafish1@icloud.com  
telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
date: 1 July 2024

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## 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: Haywood, Dr. William L and Susie Price, Estate

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City

County: Oklahoma

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Lynda Schwan Ozan

Date Photographed: 24 May 2024

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



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Number	Subject	Direction
0001	House and Well House	South
0002	Façade of House	Southeast
0003	Rear of House	West
0004	Interior Staircase	
0005	Façade of Well House	Southeast
0006	South Elevation of Well House	Northeast
0007	Pheasant Coop	North
0008	Landscaping Features	West
0009	Steps and Wall	East

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.