

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Chandler Baseball Camp

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2000 W Park Road

N/A

not for publication

city or town Chandler

N/A

vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Lincoln code 081 zip code 74834

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

Bob L. Carls
Signature of certifying official/Title

Apr 25, 2010
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

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]
Signature of the Keeper

10/12/2011
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

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	4	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
13	0	structure
0	0	object
31	4	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: Sports Facility

SOCIAL: Civic

Domestic: Camp

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

WOOD

roof: ASPHALT: Asphalt Shingle

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Chandler Baseball Camp was constructed west of Chandler at the western end of Park Road, just north of the cemetery, in 1957. This location is just over a half of a mile north of Route 66. 8 cabins for the campers were initially constructed, along with a locker room building, office/cafeteria building and housing for the counselors and coaches. Also built was a "barn," storage building that housed field maintenance equipment. Then, before the 1960 season started, Mr. Belcher, the proprietor of the camp, added 4 more cabins for a total of 12, and in 1961 added the major-league sized Shean Field, which is the signature field that was also used for state tournament play, removed some of the original houses and outbuildings to its current configuration. The original campsite encompassed 62 acres, and had 4 different sized baseball fields spread out over the hilly, tree filled slopes of the property. Fields were bulldozed level and chain link/cyclone fencing and metal framed and netted backstops were added, as well as simple plank and brick benches were initially used not only for players before the dugouts were created, but for fans behind the backstop as well. All four of the original fields were lit for night time play with incandescent lighting, set on wooden poles. The Chandler Baseball Camp was unique in its back woods setting that gave the feel of safe, splendid isolation from the world that allowed the campers to focus on just playing baseball during their two or three-week session. Today, despite the lack of use and neglect, the camp is still a pastoral setting that harkens an earlier, simpler time.

Narrative Description

BASEBALL FIELDS, 5 Contributing Structures, 1957 & 1961

Five baseball fields comprise the Chandler Baseball Camp. They all share common attributes: fence, benches, dirt field, pitcher's mound, dug outs and grass outfields. The main field of the Chandler Baseball Camp is Shean Field, the largest and most prominent of the 5 fields at the Camp. Built in 1961 and used for the summer 1962 season, measuring 330 feet down the first and third base lines, and 400 feet out to center, Shean Field was the site of the Oklahoma State Secondary Schools smaller class high school state baseball tournaments for many years in addition to its prominence during camp sessions. It features concrete stadium seating that accommodate wood bleachers behind home plate, along with a large metal and net backstop, foul area fencing and large cinder block and wood dugouts. The dugouts are approximately 42" high on three sides, open to the field side, with a wooden sloped roof with an asphalt shingled top and set on a concrete slab. Seating was a simple wooden plank bench. The outfield fence was reinforced for long term use by setting all of the outfield poles in approximately a 12" wide concrete trench. This fence is 6' in height and is made of chain link. Because it is at the lowest part of the camp, the field has berms down the foul lines which allow for "picnic" type family seating. At the end of the third base line, behind the left field fence, is an electronic scoreboard, and at center field, several tall pine trees were planted, giving the appearance of a major league spring training field. Irrigation to Shean Field was provided by three spigots; one near each dugout and a location past second base near the edge of the outfield. Water hoses and sprinklers were manually placed and moved during the watering process. A loud speaker system was set up to announce the game for the several hundred fans that may have watched a game at Shean and run from a portable microphone box and mixer system.

With the exception of the concrete stadium seating, height of the outfield fence and the electronic scoreboard, all of the 4 other fields were constructed of the same materials and methods. Each of the 4 fields has its own unique size for age requirements. Seating around the other fields was plank and block bench seating.

Field 1 – Ages 6-8 Tee Ball Field

Approximate Dimensions 120' lines 140' Center, 5' outfield fence, constructed 1957

Field 2 - Ages 8-10 Machine/Coach Pitch

Approximate Dimensions 140' lines 170' Center, 5' outfield fence, constructed 1957

Field 3 - Ages 14-16

Approximate Dimensions 270' lines 330' Center, 5' outfield fence constructed 1957

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Field 4 – Ages 10-13

Approximate Dimensions 240' lines 270' Center, 5' outfield fence constructed 1957

Field 5 – Ages 16+ (Shean Field)

Approximate Dimensions 330' lines 400' Center, 6' outfield fence constructed 1963

Keith Shean, for whom Shean field is named, was a U.S. Navy Aviator in his life after camp.

CONCESSION STANDS, 3 Contributing Buildings, Constructed 1958 and 1961

Near Fields #2 and #3, are two small concession stands made with wood walls, a shed roof, and cinder block bases. There is also a small flat roofed wooden concession stand behind the backstop at Shean Field that is square in shape, and sits upon a concrete slab and has a flat roof.

CABINS, 12 Contributing Buildings, Constructed 1958 & 1961

There are 12 cabins at the Chandler Baseball Camp that were used to house the campers and the counselors. 1-2 Counselors would room with up to 12 campers to provide a unique team building experience. Cabins are set on a concrete slab, constructed of 2x4s and cedar wood board and batten sidings with an asphalt shingle, side-gable roofs. There are exposed rafter tails on the outside and rafters and wall framing are exposed on the inside as well. These cabins were utilized from the first day of camp until it closed in 1999. Each cabin had one entrance, placed on the long side of the building, generally facing south or east: along with 4-6 (depending on the size of the cabin) solid wood and screened awning windows for ventilation on the long sides and two (over/under style) on both short sides of each building. Built first in 1958, cabins 1-8 are roughly a 14' x 28' rectangle (with slight variances in size) and has a standard door (6'8") and rafter/ceiling height (8'). All of the cabins are placed near the locker room building toward the center of the camp, laid out in a random pattern. Cabins 9-12 were built in 1961 to accommodate the growth of the camp. Cabins 1,3,5,6 were larger and had the six window fronts and backs and cabins 2,4,7,8 had four window fronts. An electrical duplex box would be added later to provide a single bulb light and an attic ventilation fan to provide some air current. There are some minor variations between the cabins from a size perspective, but the construction materials are identical.

Cabins 9-12, built in 1961 have a unique shape that is a rectangle and a small alcove in the back for the counselors' area. These cabins are built in the same manner as Cabins 1-8, with the exception of a small alcove on the back side. The roofs on the alcoves are shed styled with a lower pitch angle from the main side gable roof. The door is on the side gable opposite the alcove. In addition to the back side windows like Cabins 1-8, the alcoves also have awning type windows on the back and sides.

The most important part of these resources is the camper graffiti that is written inside of each of these cabins. Dating back to the camp opening session, nearly every child wrote his name and/or session number on the walls, rafters and ceiling. One famous Oklahoman, Troy Aikman, has his name scratched above the window in Cabin #1.

BATTING CAGES, Contributing Structures, 1957

Two batting cages are located on the camp grounds; one south of Field #1 and the other behind the right field wall of Shean Field. Metal poles inset in the ground offer the ability to set up batting cage nets.

PITCHING PRACTICE AREAS, Contributing Structure, 1957

Two pitching practice areas are located on the camp grounds; one west of Field #1 and one northwest of Shean Field. These flat areas featured open spaces and fences to keep the balls out of the creeks.

PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, Contributing Structure, 1957

The base of the pedestrian bridge is telephone poles. A plank walkway was installed atop the telephone poles. Wooden horizontal handrails were installed to keep children and adults from fall off into the creek.

LITTLE SAHARA, Contributing Structure, 1957

The third practice area, also known as "Little Sahara", was located on the north side of the creek and north of Field #1. By crossing a wooden pedestrian bridge, campers would find themselves in a truly pastoral setting, surrounded by trees. Unfortunately, these same beautiful trees would block most any breeze, and in the summer, it was quickly understood why it was named "Little Sahara". This area was used for additional infield practice.

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LOCKER ROOM BUILDING, Contributing Building, 1957

Built in 1957 and matching the construction techniques of the cabins (concrete slab floor, asphalt shingle roof, 2x4 and cedar board and batten construction), the locker room building was where the campers dressed for the day, showered and handled all their personal hygiene needs. The dimensions of this building are 34' X 116' with a smaller alcove for the laundry facilities on the north side of the building. There are "locker" spaces for each camper to change, a place in the center where a camper would drop off his dirty laundry and behind there was a room that housed the laundry facilities. The showers, sinks and toilets were also located in the south side of this building, while the laundry facilities were on the north side. Entrance was from either the East or West side via two standard doors on each side. The laundry area also had its own entrances, also on the east and west sides but was only used by staff. There were no traditional windows, only screen material was stretched between studs to provide for ventilation. This was the second most important building in the camp area behind the office/mess hall building, as the campers spent much time in this building. This building has a gable roof with exposed rafter tails and entry doors are on the short sides of the building.

OFFICE BUILDING/MESS HALL, Contributing Building, 1957 with addition ca. 1961

Built in 1957 and made of the same materials used throughout the camp, the Office/Mess Hall building was the first place a camper went to check in. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with board and batten siding. The office building/mess hall consists of a common dining area, lined with tables and benches; a kitchen/food prep area, complete with pantry and bathroom; an open restroom; a uniform handout area; and three office areas. This building was expanded later to accommodate the expansion of the camp and construction guidelines of the camp maintained. The west side of this building has an 8 foot overhang that blocks the afternoon sun and well as provides shelter over the concrete walkway that extends to the north side of the building. This building has a gable roof and a combination of sliding and hung windows. The building due to the later addition, gives the appearance of an L-shape.

The south elevation of the building faces the parking lot, and a sidewalk from the parking lot leads to the main office entry door on the west side of the building. The south elevation has two pairs of one-over-one hung windows on each end, as well as a smaller fixed window near the center of the wall.

The west elevation of the building features a deep awning that runs the length of the building. Along this wall, there is the standard size door for office entry, two sets of one-over-one hung windows in the office area, two standard doors for entry into the mess hall, and eight one-over-one hung windows for the mess hall. The extended awning roof provides relief from the hot afternoon sun. Wooden benches line the west wall of the building.

The north elevation features only two standard doors located at the center of the wall. The east elevation of the building contains food preparation and storage areas for the mess hall. The building at this elevation has a gambrel roof, although the west side is the open walkway.

The addition is located on the east elevation. There is one standard door in the middle of the east elevation. North of the door are two sliding windows and a fixed pane window; directly to the south of the door is one fixed and one sliding window. The south elevation of the addition has one single hung window. The south third of the east elevation contains three single hung vinyl windows, an employee entry door and a smaller fixed pane window.

BELCHER FAMILY HOUSE, Non-Contributing Building, 1963

The Belcher Family home was built in 1963 by Bo Belcher. It is of a unique design and is made primarily of wood and brick. It has a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof. There are three thick rafters that extend outward from the roof on all gable sides of the house. It is built into the side of a hill, and is constructed on a concrete slab. The shape of the home is a rough "cross", with the cross top facing to the east.

The north side of the home features a triangle shaped patio with a decorative brick wall as a rail. The front gable portion of the north elevation has metal sliding glass doors at the center. East of the patio is a single standard door. West of the patio on the north elevation are two sliding windows and three fixed pane windows. The windows at the northwest corner of the house wrap around the corner to the west elevation. An unusual feature of the house is a cut out in the roof near the northwest corner so a tree could grow through.

Above the window that wraps around from the north elevation to the west elevation is a fixed vaulted window that runs just below the roofline. The west side of the house also features a covered carport. Within the carport is a door and sliding window.

The south side has, from west to east, a sliding window, a band of sliding windows, and a fixed window in the shape of the roof line. The east elevation has four sliding metal frame windows. Located in the gable peak is a fixed pane window that follows the gable roof line.

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FLAG POLE, Contributing Structure, 1957

The flag pole and field overlook was built for the daily flag raising and lowering ceremony during the camp. The flagpole is 20' tall and is set to the east side of the overlook, which is constructed of wooden pillars and a wooden base with wooden handrails. Pillars are set in concrete for stability.

BULLETIN BOARD, Contributing Structure, 1957

The Bulletin Board, located at the southwest corner of the Office Building is constructed of wood and set on a concrete slab. A sheet of plexi-glass on either side allows for posting on information on corkboard that is protected from the elements.

WEST COACHES HOUSE, Non-Contributing Building, 1968

Built in 1968 and located West of the Belcher house, the West coaches house is constructed of 2x4 and asphalt shingles, with cedar clapboard board and batten siding for the outside, blending in with the rest of the structures at the camp. Set on a raised wooden floor built upon cinder blocks there are two small bedrooms, a full kitchen, dinette and living area, and a ¾ bath. Overlooking field #2, there is a wraparound wooden porch that provides a scenic view of the west side of the camp. Access to this porch is from two sliding glass doors on the north elevation of the house; one set of sliding glass doors is boarded over. The porch is also accessed by a stairway on the east elevation of the house. The east elevation has two sliding windows and one hung window. The west elevation has two windows. On the south elevation, there is one hung window and one covered carport with a gable roof and outdoor closet storage area complete the structure. Depending on how the rooms were set up, up to 8 coaches could have stayed here during the camp sessions. This building also has a gable roof with exposed rafter tails.

CENTRAL STORAGE BARN/STORM SHELTER, Non-Contributing Building, Ca. 2000

Added after the original camp closed in 1999, the new proprietor added a front gables metal storage building on top of the original storm shelter. Built into the side of a hill to the north and east of the Office/Mess Hall Building, and just south and west of the cabins, the storm shelter was constructed of concrete in 1957. The entrance faces the northeast to provide maximum protection from severe weather. Doors were heavy wooden framed French Doors that could be secured from the inside. There was also concrete entry way that provided extra protection for the entrance. Dimensions are approximately 50' wide and 15' deep. Entrance is approximately 7 feet wide and the original doors have rotted away.

NORTH COACHES HOUSE, Non-Contributing Building, 1957

This building was used to house coaches as well as a lean to barn to house the field maintenance equipment. This building has been moved from its original location since its initial construction. The wood frame house has fiberboard clapboard siding and a cinder block foundation. Two entry doors, on the west and east elevations are standard doors. On the east elevation, a small porch overlooks Shean Field. Three windows, two facing south and one east, are all metal sliders. The north elevation has a one-story shed roof storage area. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. This is a large open area with a sliding barn door to protect the equipment from the elements. It has cedar siding and the sliding entry door is located on the west elevation. The north elevation storage area is collapsing.

SHED, Contributing Building, Ca. 1957

Just to the north of the North Coaches House is a small wooden shed. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the walls are clad with fiberboard clapboards. The south elevation has a standard entry door.

The camp is still in its original layout since Shean Field was added in 1961, and still retains a high degree of its historic integrity. Years of neglect have taken its toll on not only the fields and buildings, but on the natural grasses and trees; they have matured to the point that many are dead or dying. All buildings outside the period of significance were deemed non-contributing as well as the building that has been moved as it has lost historic integrity.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1957-1961

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Belcher, Bo

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from when the first contributing buildings were constructed until the last major phase of construction occurred on the complex in 1961.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Chandler Baseball Camp was the first, and only, baseball camp of its type to be constructed in Oklahoma. Located in the community of Chandler, it is the only facility based camp located in the community; all other facilities are located at the local schools. With construction starting in 1957 and continuing through the early 1960's the camp was designed to teach the skills of baseball in a traditional camp environment. Operating for 41 years, the Chandler Baseball Camp is significant under Criteria A at the local level for its role in recreation and entertainment.

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

Camp Development

From 1890 to 1920, a movement in the United States arose to address the problems facing modern childhood; urban parks and the establishment of Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls were developed to help create healthier children. However, the biggest impact on children from this timeframe was the arrival of the summer camp. The camp's natural settings were inherently healthier as well as a practical solution to activities for children during their summer recess.

Early camps were created in rustic environments devoid of modern comforts and mimicked military camps. The earliest summer camps were exclusively for boys and taught fishing, building fires, cooking, other outdoor activities and ultimately living in tents or log cabins. Boys were often times sent to camps to "get away" from the feminizing influence of their mothers. In the early twentieth century, girl's camps developed, teaching first aid, canning, arts and crafts, and experiencing military discipline. Many of these early camps were exclusive to white children and operated by private individuals. After World War I, the militaristic approach to camps no longer appealed; campers were more likely to emulate Indians while participating in outdoor recreational activities. Camps were seen as a way for young people to use the summer months to build useful skills

At the start of World War II, camps were becoming more democratic; although it meant something different at each camp. Some camps allowed campers to have votes on every aspect of camp life while others worked on interracial relationships. Post World War II, camps returned to the more traditional approach and for two decades grew, but still not accessible to all children. Theories espoused by camping historian Eleanor Eells notes that the growth in the industry stemmed from a relieved post-war society, a growing economy and the baby boom. However, by the 1960's traditional overnight camps began to decline as the baby boomers grew up; camps teaching specialized skills outnumbered traditional camps; and those were eventually replaced by day-camps. Summer camps continued to be a central feature in American life – for those who attended –for those who worked and for those who cherished their memories of that summer experience.

Camp Activities

The first summer camp was located in Connecticut in 1861 where boys were taken into the wilderness along Long Island Sound for two weeks; activities included hiking, boating, fishing and sailing. Overnight camping was a fantastic way to spend summers that showed a positive influence on children. By 1890, only a few dozen camps existed but by 1900, that number had grown to several hundred.

Camps focused on "activities" for children, guiding not just the camp activities but also free time activities; thus teaching children how to properly recreate. Early camps allowed campers great freedom in what they did and when they did it. They were required to complete camp chores in the morning but free to do as they pleased in the afternoon including tennis, golf, boating, etc. These activities occurred in the unaltered environment; in open clearings in the woods or along pristine lake shores. By the early twentieth century a schedule for activities arrived; assuring parents of a well-run camp including bugles, bells and whistles. Camp activities were no longer products of camper's imaginations; they were dictated by the adults operating the camp. Activities included breakfast, daily chores, physical activities, lunch, arts/crafts, outdoor classes, dinner and free time. These activities occurred in a prescribed environment: cars on the periphery of camp, main buildings in the central area, cabins aligned off of the main axis and safe activity centers with pools/ponds with jumping platforms.

As with any State, Oklahoma had specific summer camp types over time. The first Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) camp was located in Chouteau in 1913 and had separate facilities for both boys and girls. An additional YMCA camp was constructed in 1941 in Davis. These camps focused on overall outdoor recreation including outdoor skills as

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well as arts and crafts activities. In 1949, a Camp Fire camp was constructed in Chouteau which was a coed facility. In the 1950's through the 1960's many Christian based camps appeared on the Oklahoma landscape; religious beliefs were intertwined in all camp activities.

Historically, specialized activity camps appeared in the 1960s; only one traditional camp existed in Oklahoma based on a specialized activity. Day-camps specializing in a specific activity were sponsored by educational facilities, such as Universities, as well as YM/WCAs, Boy/Girl Scouts, churches and other community programs. The Chandler Baseball Camp was the only sports related overnight camp sponsored by an individual person and harkened back to the traditional camp model predating the 1960 shift in camp philosophy. True to Oklahoma, day camps focused on religious beliefs, specific sports (football, basketball, baseball, tennis), and arts/literature. Traditional overnight camps included agriculture (horse camps) and religious based programs.

Camp Architecture

Summer camps grew out of the appreciation for wilderness and the turn-of-the-century anxiety of the disappearing wilderness; which helps to explain the first appearance of summer camps in the eastern United States during the mid-1800's when the western frontier was expanding. Summer camps helped to reshape the landscape. City parks were a deliberate, well-organized effort to preserve wilderness in cities while summer camps were private enterprise reclaiming large tracts of productive land, transforming them into their version of wilderness.

Pre-WWII, urbanites relied on railroads to transport them to summer camp. Post-WWII, most children arrived by bus or car along new and improved highways. Roads and suburbanization post WWII threatened the wilderness setting of older summer camps. Summer camps were a part of a complex cultural landscape that changed after WWII.

Early housing at camps was strictly in tents. Tents were pervasive at boys' and girls' camps. Tents came in many fashions: raised wooden platforms with wall tents to rectangular tents with wooden poles and guyed ropes. The tents allowed the campers exposure to healthy air with open side or ends; unlike the cramped quarters of city life. Tents were an abrupt departure from the comforts of home. By the 1920s canvas cabins begin to appear at camps which allowed the campers to stay out of the elements: rain and wind.

In 1935, the National Park Service produced a small book entitled *Park and Recreation Structures*. Essentially, this was a folio that detailed the Park Service's philosophy and highlighted the recent works in national and state parks. This book proved so popular that in 1938 a second edition was published in three volumes. The work included detailed plans and photographs that covered every aspect of park design. Compiled by Albert Good, chief architectural consultant to the NPS, and included messages from Arno Cammerer, Director, and Conrad Wirth, Assistant Director of the NPS, the 1938 version featured many prominent examples of resources from Oklahoma parks. Through illustrations and text, the idea behind the NPS philosophy was illustrated; the designs became known as Park Service Rustic. This philosophy encouraged the use of native materials with a natural finish. By the 1940s tents were almost completely replaced with the rustic NPS inspired cabin. While these buildings were modest in form, they were typically built without the assistance of architects often with the most common of materials.

The nineteenth century camps concerned themselves with the disappearing wilderness and responded to the need of children to have meaningful physical, psychological and social development in a rural area with little man-made landscape and architectural design. By the early to mid-twentieth century, summer camps transformed into a professionally planned environment that required changes to the landscape. Permanent buildings appeared with electricity and running water. Interwar camps were nostalgic in nature, using log buildings to evoke the pioneer days while post-war camps evolved into an environment similar to a modern suburb: safe, idyllic, artificial.

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Bo Belcher, a resident of Oklahoma City, developed a plan to create a baseball camp that would teach boys the basics of baseball in a spring training style. The Chandler Baseball Camp, constructed in two phases from 1957 to 1961, provided instruction and education in a traditional camp setting. He chose the City of Chandler because of the proximity to Oklahoma City and Tulsa, the idyllic setting, and the cost of the land. While the community of Chandler had three parks at this time, the only baseball facilities were located at the schools.

By the time Belcher had started designing his summer camp, nationally, summer camps were evolving from the "every activity" camp to specialized camps, with very few being overnight camps. Top instructors from around the country were

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hired to teach the techniques of throwing, hitting and playing every position. Boys were grouped by age and skill level to maximize their developmental time and to instill confidence in not only their games, but in life in general. The organization and precision of the camp's daily schedule provided the participants exactly what they needed. There was no swimming, horseback riding, archery, hiking or canoeing that one typically associates with summer camps. This camp was down to dusk baseball. The rigid training schedule was often compared to the spring training major league baseball players participate in: eight hour day of nothing but work. A typical day at camp started with morning revelry, breakfast and then a morning workout aimed at improving the individual player through drills, simulated game conditions, trap walls, target boards, batting cages and pitching machines. Afternoons focused on intra-squad games, played often times under intense rivalries. These games were supervised by professional coaches with every boy playing.

Some of the biggest events were the evenings at the Chandler Baseball Camp. Camp teams would meet outside competition under the lights for games. Despite the fact that boys at the camp were complete strangers prior to arriving at camp, the camp teams had a great record against outside teams because of the esprit de corps that sprung up in the camp environment. This was a group of young people who could pull together persistently and consistently in pursuit of a common purpose; learning baseball fundamentals and using that knowledge to beat outside teams.

The cabins on the camp grounds helped with team building. Each of the cabins that housed campers followed the popular Park Service Rustic design. The cabins were built of local materials with natural finishes. Boys were required to maintain an orderly cabin; inspections by advisors were routine. This daily activity led to strong friendships and team spirit. The boys were also responsible for managing their own finances at camp; parents set up accounts and the camp provided "checking accounts" for the boys to manage.

Similar to traditional summer camps of earlier generations, the Chandler Baseball Camp has a central area for participants. The Office/Mess Hall was the first place a family went to check into the Camp. During the sessions, campers would also gather around the television to watch a big game that might be playing. Every meal and snack, along with every uniform, was passed out here in this building. The Locker Room Building was a multi-function building where the campers changed in and out of uniform, showered, and the laundry was done. The camp was truly self-sufficient with the owner, Bo Belcher living on the grounds.

The only requirement for attendance at the camp was a love a baseball; the boy did not have to excel at the game. The camp was all baseball but it also was used as a tool to develop not only a better baseball player but a better man. According to Bully McClean, a veteran scout for the San Francisco Giants, he felt that the Chandler Baseball Camp was "the finest baseball set-up I ever saw."

The Chandler Baseball Camp exhibits national trends in summer camps for the late 1950s and 1960s: architectural details exhibiting the Park Service Rustic design; disciplined schedule; and, was dedicated to one specialized activity, baseball. Campers arrived on a major highway system at the time; Route 66 ran east/west across the State and was located just north of the camp. Where the Chandler Baseball Camp differs from other camps of the period is that campers stayed overnight and focused on one specialty; it did not function as a day camp.

The Chandler Baseball Camp was the first of its kind in Oklahoma, and was more than just a "local" baseball camp. Part of the camp experience, aside from learning specialized tools, was for a young boy to tend to his own affairs by managing his own checkbook, showing respect for the camp staff, and of course getting the most up-to-date instruction at the time. The Chandler Baseball Camp, as the only facility based summer camp in Chandler and retains the ideals that Bo Belcher's vision captured during a time when things in America centered on family, baseball and country. The Chandler Baseball Camp is therefore eligible under Criteria A for its association with recreation and entertainment.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The county seat of Lincoln County, Chandler is situated at the intersection of U.S. Highway 66 (Route 66) and Oklahoma Highway 18. The city's opening was set for September 22, 1891, the same date as the land run that opened the Sac and Fox and Iowa lands to form County A (Lincoln County). However, soldiers blocked the prospective settlers from entering the Chandler townsite, because the survey was not finished. Consequently, Chandler was opened for settlement at noon on September 28, 1891, when gunshots signaled the land opening. Thousands of settlers dashed up the steep hill into the

Chandler Baseball Camp

Lincoln, OK

Name of Property

County and State

320-acre townsite for 2,208 free lots. Chandler was purposely located at the geographic center of the county and near a water supply called Indian Spring, now a city park.

The St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad (later the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway) built a line through Chandler in 1898, providing faster shipping for cotton as well as bricks made at the Chandler Brick Factory. Chandler had six gins and a cottonseed oil mill operating in 1910. Locally grown fruit and pecans also went to markets by rail. In November 1949 the state legislature passed Resolution Number 5 declaring Chandler the "Pecan Capital of the World." Despite oil discoveries and abundant crops, Chandler was never a boomtown. At 1907 statehood population stood at 2,234 and rose to 2,738 by 1940. The city's population peaked at 2,926 in 1980.

While the Chandler Baseball Camp was intended to develop baseball players, there are several examples of great athletes who went on to professional sports fame after attending the camp. Dr. Gil Morgan, who is now a Professional Golfer on the PGA, senior tour, attended the camp in 1959. Troy Aikman, a three time Super Bowl winning quarterback, still has his name written above the window in Cabin #1. Sam Bradford, who won the Heisman Trophy at the University of Oklahoma, also was a camper at the Chandler Baseball Camp. Bill Self, the current men's basketball at Kansas University, spent a summer session in Chandler as well.

The Chandler Baseball Camp can claim these former campers in the ranks of Major League Baseball. Jose Tolentino, born in Mexico City, was a lefty first baseman for the Houston Astros in 1991, and is now a Spanish Broadcaster on the west coast. Joe Simpson, who went on to a decorated career at the University of Oklahoma, and was drafted by the Dodgers in 1973 and also played for the Seattle Mariners and the Kansas City Royals; he now serves as the radio voice of the Atlanta Braves. Tom Belcher, who later came home to run the camp when Bo retired, played for a short while with the New York Mets and several AAA and AA teams over a three year career. There are many more former campers who went on to succeed as captains of industry, doctors, and attorneys. Hundreds of former campers went to college on athletic scholarships and all were influenced by the Belcher's vision of baseball and personal accountability.

Chandler Baseball Camp

Name of Property

Lincoln, OK

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Archives: The Chandler Baseball Camp, A collection of notes, enrollment forms, pictures.

Burchardt, Bill. "Play Ball." *Oklahoma Today*. Vol. 9, No. 3, Summer 1959, pages 6-7.

Eells, Eleanor. *History of Organized Camping: The First 100 Years*. Martinsville, Ind.: American Camping Association, 1986.

Ferrell, Don. "Baseball for Breakfast." *Oklahoma Today*. Vol. 15, No. 3, Summer 1965, pages 6-7.

Ferrell, Don and Sally "Chandler," Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia> (accessed March 4, 2011).

Van Slyck, Abigail. *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890-1960*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2006.

Personal Interviews conducted by Frederick Vint:

Allen, Tim; McDonald, "Buzz"; original camp counselors, in person, February 16, 2011.

Danker, Charles; camp ground caretaker, via phone, March 2nd, 2011 and September 19th, 2010 in person.

Mileham, Jack; Imel, Gene; in person, January 28th, 2011.

Belcher, Leslie and Turcotte, Amy Bo Belcher's Granddaughters, April 17, 2010.

Websites:

www.summertimehandbook.com/161-a-history-of-summer-camp.html. Visited 7/12/2011.

www.fags.org/childhood/So-Th/Summer-Camps.html. Visited 7/12/2011.

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): _____

Chandler Baseball Camp

Name of Property

Lincoln, OK

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 62

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	14S Zone	688949 Easting	3953000 Northing	3	14S Zone	689724 Easting	3953373 Northing
2	14S Zone	688941 Easting	3953359 Northing	4	14S Zone	689728 Easting	3953461 Northing

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

TRACT 1 – (West)

The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of Section Eight (8), Township Fourteen (14) North, Range Four (4) East of the Indian Meridian, Lincoln County, Oklahoma. Recorded in Book 354, Page 467.

TRACT 2 – (East/North)

The South Half (S/2) of the West Twenty (20) acres of the North One Hundred and Twenty (120) acres of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of Section Eight (8), Township Fourteen (14) North, Range Four (4) East of the Indian Meridian, Lincoln County, Oklahoma. Recorded in Book 1868, Page 704.

TRACT 3 – (East/South)

A tract of land in the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of Section Eight (8), Township Fourteen (14) North, Range Four (4) East of the Indian Meridian, Lincoln County, Oklahoma, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest Corner of said Northeast Quarter (NE/4); Thence N 00°00'00" W along the West line of said Northeast Quarter (NE/4), a distance of 660.00 feet; Thence S 89°36'26" E parallel with the South line of said Northeast Quarter (NE/4), a distance of 767.46 feet; Thence S 00°00'00" E parallel with the West line of said Northeast Quarter (NE/4), a distance of 660.00 feet to a point on the South line of said Northeast Quarter (NE/4); Thence N 89°36'26" W along the South line of said Northeast Quarter (NE/4), a distance of 767.46 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING. Said tract contains 506,511.82 Square Feet or 11.628 Acres more or less.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The original boundaries were the acres owned by the City of Chandler which included the City Dump and unused land. These boundaries include all of the land that has historically been associated with the Chandler Baseball Camp.

Chandler Baseball Camp

Lincoln, OK

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frederick Vint with Lynda Schwan edits

organization Scientific Baseball

date March 4, 2011/August 31, 2011

street & number 5709 Rosebay Court

telephone (405) 821-0500

city or town Oklahoma City

state OK

zip code 73142

e-mail fvint@scientificbaseball.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Chandler Baseball Camp

City or Vicinity: Chandler

County: Lincoln

State: OK

Photographer: Frederick Vint

Date Photographed: February 24, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 13. The Belcher House, front patio, looking SW.
- 2 of 13. The Bulletin Board, looking NW. The Belcher House and Field #2 are in the background.
- 3 of 13. Fields #2 and #3, looking NW from the office near the Bulletin Board.
- 4 of 13. Field #2 West Dugout, looking W.
- 5 of 13. Cabins #11 and #12, looking ENE.
- 6 of 13. Backside of Cabin #12, looking to the SW.
- 7 of 13. Cabin #3, looking N.
- 8 of 13. Shean Field infield, looking SSE.
- 9 of 13. Field #3, looking N.
- 10 of 13. Wooden Bridge to Little Sahara, looking N.
- 11 of 13. Locker room Building, looking E.
- 12 of 13. Office/Mess Hall, looking E.
- 13 of 13. West Side Coaches House, looking SE.

Chandler Baseball Camp

Lincoln, OK

Name of Property

County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Chandler

street & number 414 Manvel Avenue

telephone (405) 258-3200

city or town Chandler

state OK

zip code 74834

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 18 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Candler Baseball Camp

Name of Property

Lincoln County, Oklahoma

County and State

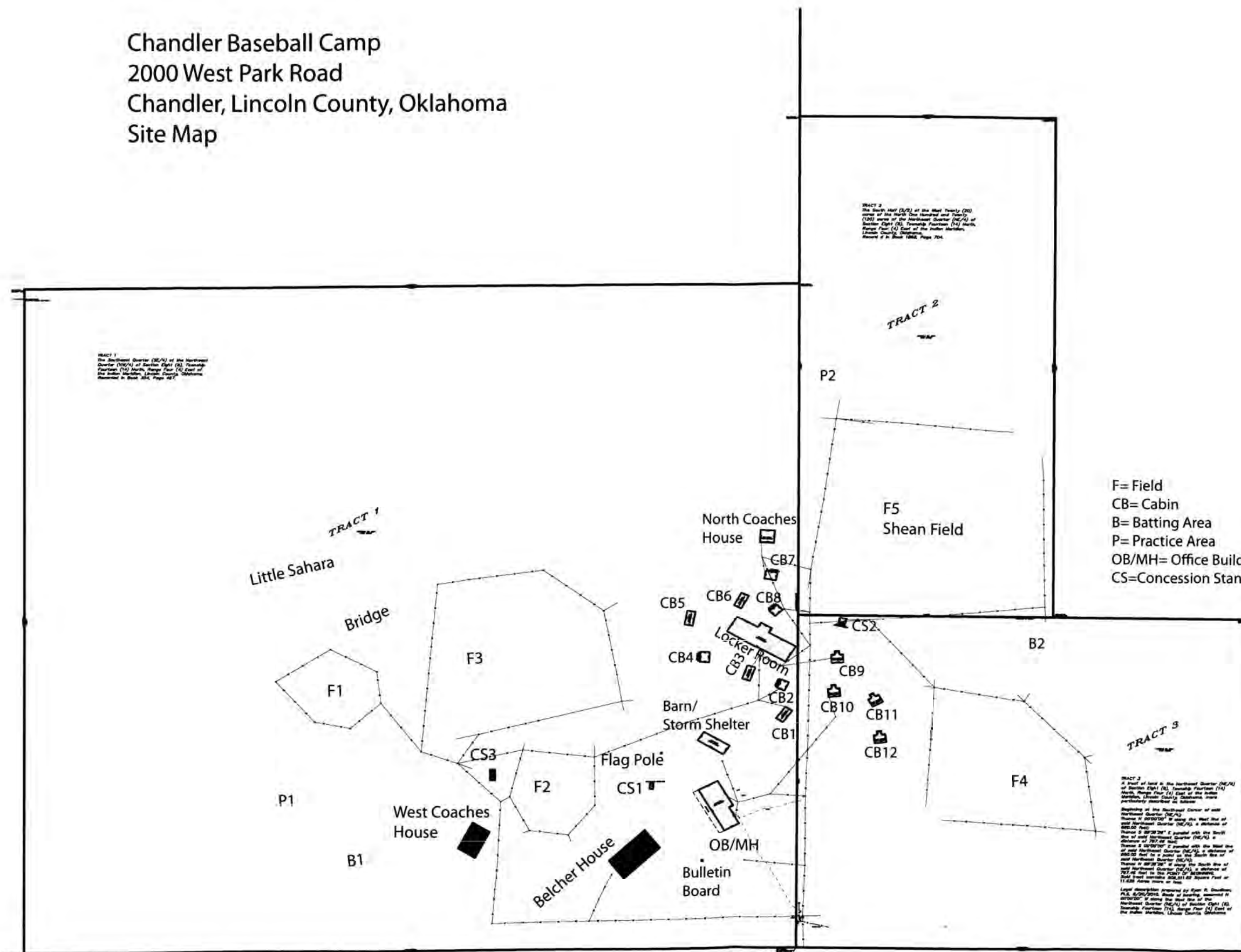
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

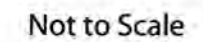
UTM References

5: 14S E689884	N3953461
6: 14 E689889	N3953210
7: 14 E689974	N3953197
8: 14 E689974	N3953008

Chandler Baseball Camp
2000 West Park Road
Chandler, Lincoln County, Oklahoma
Site Map



Not to Scale



COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Chandler Baseball Camp
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Lincoln

DATE RECEIVED: 4/27/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/18/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/02/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/12/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000339

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RETURN

SEE ATTACHED COMMENTS

RECOM./CRITERIA RETURN

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202-354-2229 DATE 6/10/11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Y903

CHANDLER BASEBALL CAMP

Lincoln County, OK

National Register of Historic Places - Return Comments:

The current documentation is being returned for technical and substantive revision. While the documentation clearly outlines the mid-twentieth century development of the modest summer camp facilities at Chandler, the nomination fails to provide a strong justification for the eligibility of the site under National Register Criterion A. The materials need to better document the historic context surrounding recreational development in the local area or the state, and provide a stronger basis for justifying the significance of this particular resource type.

Classification

The Resource Count should be revised to read: *13 contributing structures and 33 total contributing resources* based on the narrative descriptions and maps. The total number of non-contributing resources should read: 2.

Historic/Current Function

If resubmitted the documentation should also select: *Domestic: Camp* as a function related to the overnight character of the summer camp facilities.

Significance

The current nomination does a fine job of identifying the Chandler Camp as a unique facility—"the only baseball camp of its type in Oklahoma," but not in establishing why this is a particularly significant event or activity within the context of local or statewide recreational development during the mid-twentieth century. Being the only property of a particular type does not necessarily equate to automatic National Register significance or historic importance.

The nomination needs to better establish the broader context for historic recreational development in the area during the historic period (post-WWII, mid-20th century, ?), and in particular what role camps may have played in that theme. Were camps a popular activity? Was there dramatic growth in such recreational opportunities in the immediate post-war era? What types of facilities were developed? By whom? What alternative activities or practices were associated with outdoor recreation and entertainment during the period? The nomination needs to allow the reader to understand the important contributions of this particular type of resource to the broader patterns of local/regional history.

In particular, in the case of the Chandler Camp, the proposed period of significance runs from 1957 to 1968, with fully half of that era in the less than fifty year period. With such resources there is an expectation that the nomination will suitably address Criteria Consideration G (Properties less than 50 years old) or at least provide a strong justification for the historic context with which the property is associated. Hopefully, placing the camp within the context of post-war recreational development in general, and camp facilities in the specific. The current nomination instead places considerable emphasis on associations that likely occurred in the more recent (less than 50-year) past. (e.g. Troy Aikman, a famous alumni of the camp, was born in 1966 and likely attend the Chandler Camp in the mid 1970s, well outside the period of significance.)

The level of significance selected for the resource will in large part dictate the scope of the context discussion. Local significance will focus the discussion on local area patterns of recreational development, while a state level of significance (as alluded to in the repeated discussion of its sole presence in the state) will require a broader context narrative and comparative analysis. If available, any scholarly

documentation or evaluation of the importance of the Chandler facility from either the perspective of summer recreational development or baseball camp development can be useful in supporting the eligibility of a site. Do baseball historians reflect on the significance of such sites? The nomination author is obviously well versed in baseball history and lore. Is there an aspect of baseball history that sees such sites as the home-grown origins of modern day "scientific" baseball camps and training facilities?

Photographs

The electronic images on the accompanying disk are in .jpeg format rather than the required .tiff format specified in the National Register photo policy.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at the number listed below.



Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(for) Keeper of the National Register
(202) 354-2229

s:\nr\lusi\slr\chandlerbaseballcamp.rtn

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Chandler Baseball Camp
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Lincoln

DATE RECEIVED: 9/02/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/18/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000339

DETAILED EVALUATION:

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Chandler Baseball Camp is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Recreation/Entertainment. Following the prototype format of a summer recreational camp for boys, this post-World War II property served as an important recreational venue in the Chandler area. Located to capture campers from the state's major urban areas (Tulsa/Oklahoma City), as well as local campers, the camp's unique focus on baseball marked it as a distinctive institution among the state's varied summer camp options.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lushman DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 10/12/2011

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N (Y)



OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0001



OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0002



OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0003



OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0004



11

12

OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0005



OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp 0004



OK- Lincoln County- Chandler Baseball Camp-0007



OK- Lincoln County- Chandler Baseball Camp- 0008



OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0009



OK - Lincoln County, Chandler Baseball Camp - 0010



OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0011

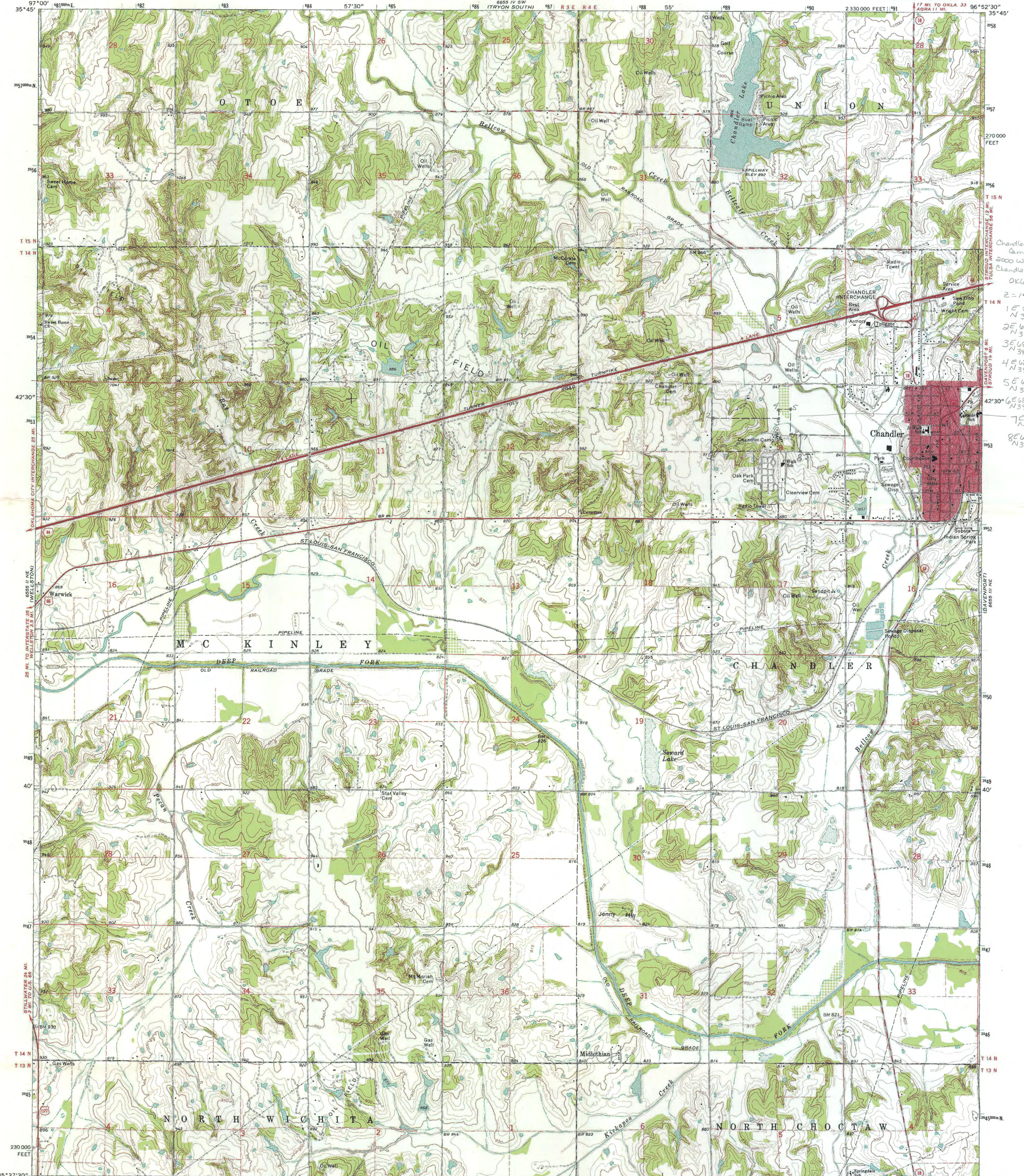


OK - Lincoln County - Chandler Baseball Camp - 0012



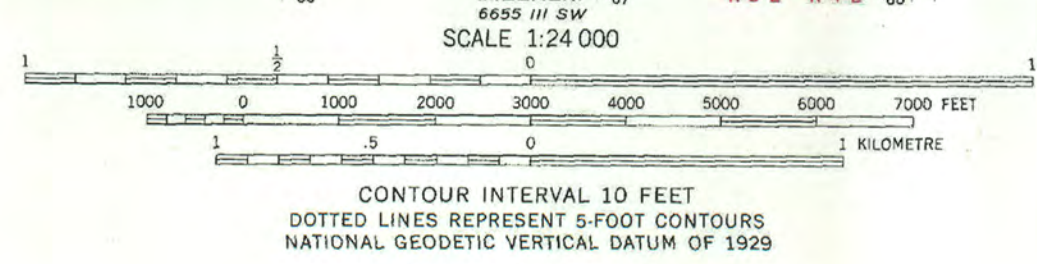
MORE
TRADE DAYS

OK- Lincoln County- Chandler Baseball Camp-0013



Chandler Baseball Camp
2000 West Park Rd.
Chandler, Lincoln Co
Oklahoma
Z=14
1E 688949
N 3953000
2E 688941
N 3953359
3E 688924
N 3953373
4E 688928
N 3953401
5E 689884
N 3953461
6E 689889
N 3953510
7E 689974
N 3953197
8E 689974
N 3953008

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Oklahoma Highway Department, Oklahoma Water Resources Board, and Oklahoma State Soil Conservation Board
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



Primary highway, hard surface. Light duty road, hard or improved surface.
Secondary highway, hard surface. Unimproved road.
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND BY THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CHANDLER, OKLA.
NW 1/4 CHANDLER 15' QUADRANGLE
N 39537.5-W 9652.5/7.5



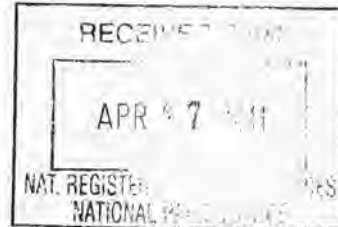
Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Founded May 27, 1893

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

April 22, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the Register
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

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

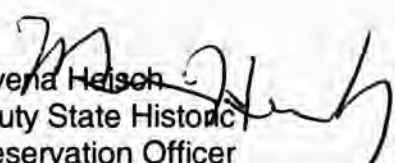
Chandler Baseball Camp, Chandler, Lincoln County
Thomas Community Building, Thomas, Custer County
Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education, Norman, Cleveland County
Joyce House, Snyder Vicinity, Kiowa County
Dobson Family House, Miami, Ottawa County
Frazer Cemetery, Altus Vicinity, Jackson County
Garnett, Elmer and Lela, House, Altus, Jackson County

Also included for transmittal is one Multiple Property Documentation form:

Resources Designed by Herb Greene in Oklahoma

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda B. Schwan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,


Melvina Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

Enclosures



Oklahoma Historical Society
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

Founded May 27, 1893



August 31, 2011

Attn: Paul Lusignan
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Lusignan:

Enclosed is the additional information you requested for the Chandler Baseball Camp, Chandler, Lincoln County, Oklahoma National Register nomination. Please let me know if there is anything further you need.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lynda B. Schwan".

Lynda B. Schwan
National Register Program Coordinator

Enclosures