DATA SHEET

10-300 (Rev. 10-74)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Salem

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVEDSEP 7 1977

SE	E INSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES				3	
NAME						
HISTORIC	Baker Municipal Natatorium					
AND/OR COMMON		Mark				
LOCATIO	ON .					
STREET & NUMBER	2470 Grove Street		N	OT FOR PURITCATION		
CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT			
	Baker	VICINITY OF	2n			
STATE	Oregon	41	С	ounty Baker	CODE 001	
CLASSIFI			·	Danci		
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRESI	ENT USE	
DISTRICT	**PUBLIC	OCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE	_XMUSEUM	
$X_{BUILDING(S)}$	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED		COMMERCIAL	PARK	
_STRUCTURE	ВОТН	X WORK IN PROGRESS		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE		ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED		INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION	
		NO		MILITARY	OTHER:	
OWNER (OF PROPERTY					
NAME	City of Baker	,				
STREET & NUMBER	Baker City Hall					
CITY, TOWN	Baker			STATE	07014	
		VICINITY OF		Oreg	on 97814	
LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEL	os, etc. Baker County Cour	rthouse				
STREET & NUMBER						
CITY, TOWN	Baker			STATE	ron 07014	
REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		Oreg	on 97814	
TITLE		ING SCR VE 15	•			
····CE	Statewide Inventory of	Historic Propert	ies			
DATE	1976	FEDERAL	XSTATE.	_COUNTY _LOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	State Parks and Recreat					
CITY, TOWN				STATE Oreg	07210	
	Salem			Ureg	on 97310	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

_EXCELLENT

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__RUINS

__XUNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Baker Municipal Natatorium is a timber-framed, two-story brick structure with gable roof and is oriented longitudinally on a 185×250 -foot parcel bounded by Grove, Campbell and East Streets. Its basic dimensions are 100×200 feet. Its modified cruciform plan incorporates short arms at the west, or entrance end fronting Geiser-Pollman City Park. A single story unit approximately 20 feet in width projects the length of the swimming pool stem on the south elevation.

Centered in the central pavilion of the front elevation is a double piazza recessed behind the wall plane. The triangular-arched, two-story portal is set off by a projecting framework surmounted by a concrete hood molding which echoes the configuration of the parapet above. Except for the fact that they contain circular ventilation openings and have no porches, the rear wall of the stem and gable ends of the cross-axial wing are similarly composed. Wide piers separate window bays of paired double-hung windows with six lights per sash. Spandrels between stories are slightly recessed. A concrete foundation, which is exposed about two feet above grade, window sills, second story lintels treated as a continuous belt course, and wall copings form contrasting horizontal accents against red-orange brick. The continuous belt course is, in effect, a bond beam which supports the upper walls and roof.

Originally, dressing rooms, rest rooms, baths, lounges and administrative offices were located on the ground floor of the cross-axial wing. Above these spaces was one large auditorium space with a vaulted plaster ceiling which was used for plays and dances. The swimming pool occupied the stem of the building. A balcony connected with the auditorium and encompassed the swimming pool space on three sides. The balcony and a cantilevered roof truss system are supported by 10 x 12-inch timber columns.

Because it is taught-surfaced and utilitarian, with minimal dependence on period architecture, the building is difficult to classify in stylistic terms. The treatment of the upper walls, with caps which are raised into blocks at the peaks of gables, is suggestive of the Jacobethan Revival Style. Possibly, more appropriate as a stylistic definition is American functionalism, a term proposed by Professor Marion Ross, Head of the Department of Art History, University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts.

The environment of the Natatorium as undergone some change since 1920, but the building's essential relationship to Geiser-Pollman Park across Grove Street is intact. Campbell Street, which borders the north side of the Natatorium, is the main link between Baker's downtown core and Interstate-80. Opposite the Natatorium, across Campbell Street, is the Community Center. Also nearby are the Leo Adler baseball field, the 4-H Building, Armory, Rodeo Arena, and a new Public Library. Well-maintained older residences occupy the remainder of the immediate neighborhood.

Sidewalks surrounding the Natatorium are in need of repair. Brick exterior walls are in good condition, generally, although cleaning and some tuck-pointing are required. Clogged roof drains and resulting winter ice dams have have caused displacement of the parapet in the southwest and northeast corners. Windows are temporarily shielded by plywood until such time as restoration is completed by the County-appointed Baker Museum Commission and the building is opened as a regional history museum. The Baker County Historical Society and the Museum Commission operate the property under a lease agreement with the City of Baker. Terms of the agreement are to be reviewed in January 1978.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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With the exception of the pool, which was filled in during the Second World War, the building's interior is intact. However, some damage has resulted from years of neglected roof maintenance. All plaster surfaces are deteriorated somewhat. Much of the wood flooring of the balcony and auditorium is buckled, and some subfloor and floor joists of the balcony are damaged. Several rotted bases of the timber posts have been removed, the columns properly aligned and set upon new concrete footings reinforced with steel. A re-roofing project was completed within the past year in which the built-up and rolled metal roof was replaced by corrugated galvanized steel.

1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899	AGRICULTURE X_ARCHITECTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	ECONOMICSEDUCATIONENGINEERINGEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT X_INDUSTRY	LITERATURE X.MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION XOTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		Recreation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Baker Municipal Natatorium is significant to Baker as a component of the first major park development undertaken by the City following the First World War. It was among the largest brick buildings of its period in the region and was designed in a functional style with certain suggestions of the Jacobethan Revival by leading local architect M. P. White.

Michael P. White (1864-1929), pioneer architect and builder of Baker, was a native of Cardiff, Wales. He was educated in Cardiff and at Liverpool, England before coming to Baker at the age of eighteen to join an older brother. The first city directory for Baker was a directory for nearly all of Eastern Oregon and was printed for the years 1899-1900. In it M. P. White was listed as a contractor. Prior to that time he is known to have operated a brick yard. Beginning in 1903, he was listed in the Baker City Directory as an architect.

In 1920, the year that the Natatorium was under construction, there were four architects listed in the Baker City Directory. In addition to White, they were H. W. Bond, E. A. Jerome, and R. G. Parker. Three of the local architects submitted plans for the Natatorium project, and R. P. Bailey, a Portland architect, also competed for the commission.

White is reported to have built the old high school building, now known as the Central School, when he was twenty-four years of age. Subsequently he designed and constructed a notable number of the city's important buildings. Among these were the first St. Elizabeth Hospital, the old St. Elizabeth Hospital (now a nursing home), St. Francis Cathedral, the Knights of Pythias Building, Bishop's Episcopal residence, North Baker School, the White Apartments, the Sommer, Eagles and Shoemaker Buildings, Palmer Brothers Jewlery Store, Basche-Sage Hardware Company store, and many residences. All of the public buildings, with the exception of the original St. Elizabeth Hospital, are still in use.

Baker is a town of 9,500 population situated in the south end of the Powder River Valley. Historically, its economy has been based on mining, lumbering and cattle. The Oregon Cattlemen's Association was organized in Baker, and its first president was William Pollman of Baker, who washonored by the naming of Geiser-Pollman Park. Once a small mining camp and stage station on the old Oregon Trail, Baker had developed into a modern city by 1900. It had become an important wholesale center in the Inland Empire. Salesmen made their headquarters there and traveled to and fro by narrow-guage railroad, the Oregon Short Line Railroad, or by automobile. Eastern capitalists arrived by Union Pacific Railroad to inspect their investments. Cultural life was enhanced by literary societies and was reflected in the imposing Warshauer Hotel, an opera house, and many substantial residences.

(continued)

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRA	APHICAL REFER	RENCES		ng ph
Eastern Oregon Directories Baker City Directories 190 Baker County Records (May Correspondence from Helen May 16, 1977.	03 and 1920. Regar 1929). Regarding	rding M. P. Wh M. P. White,	ite, architect. architect.	ınd, Oregon
Baker Democrat Herald (May	y 6, 1929), 1; (May	y 7, 1929), 2.	Regarding M. P. Wh	ite, architect
10 GEOGRAPHICAL D	ATA		(0	ontinued)
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERT UTM REFERENCES	1.06 acres (46,25	50 sq. ft.)		
A[1,1] [4]3,4[7,9,3] ZONE EASTING C	4,9,5,8,8,2,0 NORTHING	B _ ZONE EAS D	STING NORTHING	<u> </u>
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRI	PHON			
LIST ALL STATES AND C	parcel on the sout	th.	Plat of Baker; and	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
				man,
organization Baker County	Museum Commission		April 13,	1977
STREET & NUMBER	03.0		TELEPHONE (FOC) FOC	0410
CITY OR TOWN	218		(503) 523 STATE	
Baker				814
12 STATE HISTORIC P				
NATIONAL	ATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T STATE		LOCAL X	
As the designated State Historic Pre hereby nominate this property for in criteria and procedures set forth by the STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE	nclusion in the National Re he National Park Service.			
TITLE State Historic I	Preservation Office	r	DATE August 26	, 1977
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS P	ROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	THE NATIONAL RI	DATE (0)	מלוק
ATTEST: ATTICE OF ANOTHER	COST AND HOTONIC THE	SERVITION .	KEEPER OF THE NATIO	NAL PEGISTER

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On July 21, 1919 the City of Baker adopted Ordinance No. 1783, which provided for acquisition of additional park and recreation grounds and specifically called for construction of a municipal natatorium. The latter was to be supplied with naturally-heated water diverted from nearby Samo Springs. Voters approved a special bond issue in 1920, and the facility was opened for use in 1921. An order for 275,000 brick had been filled by the Eastern Oregon Brick Company of LaGrande in neighboring Union County.

The Olympic-size swimming pool of the Natatorium purportedly was the scene of Oregon's first water ballet. Hundreds of Baker citizens learned to swim during the American Red Cross classes held there. In addition to the swimming activities supervised by pool manager and swim instructor Archie Murray, the Natatorium housed an annual auto show and dances. The traditional Winter Snowball was for many years the highlight of Baker's social calendar. Roller skating was permitted on the wide balcony surrounding the pool. In this way, the Natatorium operated as a primary recreation center in the community over a period of twenty years.

In 1941 the property was leased by the City to Baker Wood Products Corporation. The pool was filled in with crushed rock, and the main space was used for the manufacture of truck bodies and ammunition boxes for the Armed Forces. A National Guard Unit was formed in Baker in September 1947, and the Natatorium became its drill facility until 1949. Night classes in wood-working and cabinet making were taght at the "Nat" by Glenn Wolfe and Harvey Witham for the benefit of servicemen returning from the Second World War in need of marketable skills.

In the Post War era the Jaycees used the Natatorium for a meeting place and social hall. A livestock show for Juniors was regularly held there, and, subsequently, the City used the main floor for a garage & workshop, which contributed further to the building's deterioration. Periodically, land-use pressurescaused talk of demolishing the building. Finally, however, in December 1972 the Baker County Court appointed a County Museum Commission to develop a feasible plan for maintenance and operation of the unoccupied building. Clean-up projects by volunteers followed. More recently, interior post footings have been rebuilt and a new roof added. The City has leased the Natatorium to the Baker County Historical Society until January 1978, at which time it is expected that an acceptable adaptive re-use program will be ready for implementation.

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