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: _Blue Ridge Swim Club_____

Other names/site number: _Blue Ridge Camp; Blue Ridge Pool; DHR No. 002-5178_

Name of related multiple property listing**:**

_N/A_____

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

2. Location

Street & number: _1275 Owensville Road_____

City or town: _Ivy__ State: _Virginia_____ County: _Albemarle___

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _**X**__ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national **___statewide** **_X__local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X__A **___B** **_X__C** **___D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**_____

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 of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [X]

Object [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	2	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation: Swimming Club

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation: Swimming Club

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_N/A_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _CONCRETE; TERRA COTTA_____

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

Summary Paragraph
The Blue Ridge Pool is located in the unincorporated village of Ivy, just west of the City of Charlottesville in Albemarle County Virginia. It is set on level ground alongside a small stream, a branch of Ivy Creek, on a 12.1-acre parcel of forest featuring walnut, cherry, tulip poplar, pine, and cedar trees, many of which tower above the long, narrow pool. The pool, built in 1913, is the lone significant historic structure on the property, and it measures 100 yards long by 10 yards wide. Non-contributing buildings include a ca. 1990 bathhouse on the north end of the pool and a small ca. 1990 guardhouse by the entrance. The facility also includes two small parking lots (parking for approximately 100 cars) and about a mile of hiking trails. The property has a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The primary resource is the swimming pool, which has remained in continuous use for more than a century and retains its original design, materials, and workmanship. The property's location and setting were selected for their rural and picturesque qualities, which have been retained to the present day. These factors, along with the property's continued use as a recreational swim club, contribute to its integrity of feeling and association.

Narrative Description
The Blue Ridge Swim Club occupies a naturalistic setting east of Owensville Road in Albemarle County. The property is accessed via a tree-lined, curvilinear gravel drive that travels generally northeast through the property. The gravel drive leads to two small parking lots and a small ca. 1990 concrete block guard house with a conical, asphalt-shingled roof. The guard house is

located at the southeast end of the pool complex. A painted picket fence separates the guard house from the remainder of the complex. Beyond (northwest) of the guardhouse, the rectangular pool is oriented on a northwest/southeast axis. At the pool's northwest end, the ca. 1990 bathhouse is a single-story, rectangular concrete block building with a flat roof. The building's footprint is oriented perpendicular to the pool's narrow end. Both the guard house and the bathhouse are non-contributing resources as they post-date the property's period of significance. From the pool complex, there are various walking trails that thread through the property's generally wooded 12.1 acres.

The pool at the Blue Ridge Swim Club is a 100-yard by 10-yard concrete swimming pool built in 1913. It runs parallel to and immediately beside a small, unnamed branch of Ivy Creek. The pool is made entirely of concrete, with walls and a floor, the majority of which appears to be original though the work has been repaired in places. The pool's three-dimensional shape is like a wedge. Its floor declines, as most pools do, from a shallow end measuring 30 inches in depth to the deep end measuring 10 feet in depth. The angle of decline from the shallow to the deep end is interrupted only by a more shallow level extending 10 yards out from the shallow end, and a flat bottom for the last 10 yards on the 10-foot-deep end. The pool is surrounded by concrete coping which extends above water level.

The pool's water is stream-drawn by gravity from a draw pipe that extends 117 yards upstream and to the north of the pool. The water primarily drains back into the creek from two water-level drains on either end of the pool, though the bulk of water exiting the pool, when full, leaks out through various, very old cracks in the bottom of the structure. The water once drained through an existing 4-inch terra cotta pipe at the bottom of the deep end which ran to a valve inside a small structure near the creek. The drain has long been clogged, however, and is no longer operable.

The remarkably effective draw system has one original, operating "settling tank," designed to allow the sediment from the stream to settle before entering the pool. It is located 27 yards above the pool. The concrete box measures 59 inches long by 45 inches wide with a depth of 45 inches. A four-inch terra cotta pipe entering the chamber is located one inch above the concrete floor, while the four-inch pipe exiting the chamber is three feet above the floor on the opposite side. An additional pipe runs from the base of the chamber back to the creek for drainage purposes (with an underground valve buried within a concrete chamber, although the drain is badly clogged and no longer operable). Other passive pool drainage systems remain intact by the pool, but none are currently operable. The pool and its ancillary features such as the draw pipe, terra cotta pipes, drains, and settling tank are counted as a single contributing structure as they are designed to work together for the pool's function.

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.)

- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
SOCIAL HISTORY
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance
1913-1965

Significant Dates
1944

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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 Blue Ridge Swim Club is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Social History due to its comparative rarity, high level of integrity, and continuous use for its intended purpose. The period of significance begins in 1913, when the pool was constructed, and ends in 1965, using the traditional 50-year cutoff for properties where significant activities have continued into the more recent past. The pool at the Blue Ridge Swim Club ranks among the oldest documented outdoors recreational/commercial poured concrete swimming pools in continuous use throughout Virginia; furthermore, it is among the few that have been documented nationally. The only known older such pools elsewhere in the country are Colorado's Glenwood Hot Springs in Colorado, built in 1888, and Eldorado Springs, built in 1906. The Blue Ridge Swim Club has maintained its recreational use from the time of its construction through the present day, making it a rare surviving example of an important period in the development of outdoor recreation in Virginia.

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

Detailed History of Blue Ridge Swim Club

The Blue Ridge Swim Club's property was developed beginning in 1909 by R. Warner Wood, as part of his all-boys 200+-acre Blue Ridge Camp. Wood, a Charlottesville native and a then-recent graduate of the University of Virginia, developed a section of the land owned by his family into a summer camp guided by an outdoors, sporting ethos. The Blue Ridge Camp is directly associated with the early development of America's youth camp movement (1880-1960). Proponents of summer camps reacted against the urbanization of America and a perceived loss of mental, spiritual, and physical health that could be restored to children who spent time outdoors. Thus was born a "manufactured wilderness" – the summer camp – as a way of providing city children with a "respite for moral and physical degradations of urban life." The founders of these nature camps lamented the fact that modern youth "never" spent time out of doors or learned the survival skills that had been a necessary part of life in the early days of American settlement. Organized camping was a way to instill in nature-deprived youth of the late 19th and early 20th centuries those skills that they would otherwise have missed, such as fishing, building fires, cooking over the open flame, making handcrafts, and living rustically in log cabins. For boys in particular, and to a lesser extent, girls, some military and patriotic aspects were also instilled in the campers as well, especially after World War I.[1] Summer camps were very popular in Virginia, particularly in the Blue Ridge area, where the mountain environment was believed to offer an especially restorative experience to urban youth. Other examples of early summer camps in Virginia that have been nominated to the National Register include Camp Month Shenandoah (DHR No. 008-5048) and Camp Alkulana (DHR No. 008-5049), both in Bath County.

Wood provided a brief sketch of his camp for a marketing effort in the 1915 issue of Porter-Sargent's Handbook of *American Private Schools*:

> "Blue Ridge Camp, near Ivy Depot, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, was established in 1909 and is conducted by R. Warner Wood, A.M., Univ. of Va., who also maintains a winter tutoring camp. Particular attention is given to the outdoor sports, especially track, baseball, and swimming, a swimming pool having been built for the latter. Charles Brickley, the Harvard football player, spent last summer at the camp as one of its 'leaders.'"[2]

The camp's enrollment was "limited in number to fifty," according to its 1918 brochure, and cost $125 for the summer. The all-boys camp drew regionally from cities in the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic. Most of the camp's facilities were located elsewhere on the vast property.[3]

Figure 1. Undated Historic Photo of the Blue Ridge Swim Club pool (image provided by author).

Some current older club members believe the structure may have been designed by a Panama Canal engineer. Given the vast scale of the Panama undertaking, the number of engineers who worked on that project, and the timing, this is not unlikely, but a verifiable source has not been found.

Wood hired a local Charlottesville photographer, Rufus Holsinger, to take photographs of the pool and other elements of his camp, which he subsequently used in his brochures. Among these are four photos of the Blue Ridge Pool, dated August 1913. The pool looks new in the photos, with dirt and concrete forms piled along its edges, as if it had just been built. It certainly may have been built earlier, perhaps in part as early as 1909, but it was clearly built in its present form no later than the summer of 1913.

In 1919, Wood decided to sell the Blue Ridge property, and it was purchased along with over 200 acres by Allen and Pauline Neve White. The White family owned and operated the Pool from 1919 to 1944. The few extant photos from these years show diving boards atop wooden scaffolding on the deep end of the Pool as well as wide open farm fields beyond the creek. A rare 1937 color film shows extremely clear and blue water. Wooden bathhouses were built on the west side of the Pool's deep end, clearly shown in several of the photos.[4]

In 1944, Monica Baker bought the pool and 28 acres from White and established it as a club, running it thus for several decades. She made some effort to improve the facilities, leveling out space for tennis courts in the area that is now the upper parking lot. In the early 1960s, she sold off pieces of the land (the lots on the north side of the current driveway), and then sold the Pool with 13 acres to the club's members in 1966. Though racial tensions often marred the history of pools during this era, this does not seem to have been the case at the Blue Ridge Pool. It was situated then in a rural area that was becoming increasingly suburban, on the outskirts of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia. With its natural water source, it was always a draw for liberal minded university faculty members, and was never formally segregated racially.

The longest ownership period was from 1966 through 2011 when the Pool's members bought and operated the facility as a 501(c)(7) club. The boundaries of the property changed somewhat during this time, when Dr. Charles Hurt developed the properties on the east side of the pool and traded bottom land along the creek for better property for building while the club moved to protect more of the stream property. The facilities were maintained and improved generally, although the volunteer members were primarily interested in maintaining the Pool and its verdant setting. As suburban homes were built in the watershed above the Pool, the creek feeding the Pool became more compromised, and the quality of the water suffered. Among the more important volunteer members who provided leadership for the club during these years were Jennifer Baker, Jonathan Baker, Ruth and Paul Barolsky, Lester and Mary Beaurline, Cindy Benton Groner, Polly Buxton, Opel David, Mike and Margaret Gorman, Doug Little, Jean Marshall, Eleanor May, Ruth Ellen Outlaw, Kim Taylor, Tracy and Rip Verkerke, Bim Webb, and Murray Whitehill.

In 2011, Todd Barnett bought the entire property from the club members collectively, and has since sited his outdoors children's day camp, Field Camp, at the facility while still maintaining the swim club operation. Barnett began by seeking a Special Use Permit with Albemarle County to firmly establish the club and camp on the property and make it fully consistent with all zoning and other regulations. In addition, he built a pavilion, upgraded the septic system and water

supply, and has made many additional changes to improve the quality of the site while maintaining its historic integrity and charm.

Comparative Analysis to Similar Historic Pools

The history of swimming pools nationally is relatively short. It is a rich and interesting story, however, beginning with a flurry of pool building at the turn of the twentieth century when the sport became a popular centerpiece of the Olympics. The pools of that vintage are mostly gone, however, having succumbed at some point to the same daunting physical forces that have always threatened the Blue Ridge Pool: rains, ice, springs, and weak structures. Hotels and resorts that built pools went out of business. Municipalities that built pools found that building a new one was cheaper and perhaps safer than refurbishing the old one. During the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s, many pools became flashpoints in racial tensions and were abandoned.[5]

As such, the Blue Ridge Swim Club's pool is among the oldest known concrete outdoor commercial swimming pools remaining or in use both nationally and statewide. The oldest documented outdoor commercial swimming pool in the country is Glenwood Hot Springs, Colorado, dating back to 1888. A spa and resort were established at Glenwood Hot Springs during the 1880s around natural hot springs. Around 1888, a pool, bathhouses, and lodge all were constructed of native red sandstone. Other than a period from the early 1940s through 1950, when the facilities were used as a convalescent hospital, Glenwood Hot Springs has operated as a resort open to the public.[6]

Other notable historic outdoor swimming pools include Eldorado Springs, Colorado (1906); Deep Eddy in Austin, Texas (1915); and the Annenberg Community Beach House in Santa Monica, California (1920s). The Eldorado Springs resort dates to 1905, with the pool constructed a year later, and has operated as a private resort ever since. Still supplied by an artesian spring, the pool is now open to the public. Deep Eddy began as a swimming hole in the Colorado River through Austin. The concrete pool was built in 1915 and renovated in 1935 as part of a Works Progress Administration project. Although the Deep Eddy Bathing Beach was listed in the National Register in 2003, its period of significance does not begin until 1925, a decade after the pool was built. The Annenberg Community Beach House originally was part of a private residential estate owned by William Randolph Hearst. The ornate swimming pool was constructed of marble. The estate became a luxury hotel and club during the 1940s, then was vacant from a number of years. In 2005, the pool was restored and opened to the general public.[7] In Nashville, Tennessee, the Tanglewood Historic District (NRHP 1998) includes a stream-fed pool that dates from the 1920s, but this Rustic-style suburban development was a private family resort complex rather than a commercial or public venture.

There are older places where people have gathered to swim or bathe together in the United States, including numerous river swimming holes, but these were not manmade "pools." As noted above, hot, warm, and mineral springs, such as the Glenwood Hot Springs, also were developed to include pools. Such pools typically were touted for their medicinal properties rather than recreational uses. The best known example in Virginia is the early-nineteenth century Warm

Springs Bath Houses (NRHP 1969). The property is best known for its men's bathhouse, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson. A women's bathhouse was added later in the nineteenth century. The men's and women's bathhouses each feature a 35-foot diameter pool fed by a warm spring that bubbles up through loose cobbles at the bottom of the pools. Excess water is directed through a drainage trough, beneath which visitors can sit to experience the flowing water, and then pours into a drainage pipe.

As for modern swimming pools in Virginia, just a handful of early to mid-twentieth century pools have been documented. Including the Blue Ridge Swim Club's pool, two others are located in the Charlottesville area, making it a small nexus for early recreational swimming. The swimming pool at The Lodge (DHR No. 104-5175) in Charlottesville was constructed ca. 1908 and is believed to have been designed by engineer C. M. Bolton, a Civil War veteran who had assisted in designing the defenses of Richmond and was responsible for a tunnel design beneath the city's Church Hill. On behalf of the U.S. government, he later supervised construction of canals and locks on the Columbia River in Oregon. The pool at The Lodge was constructed on the side of a relatively steep hill, making it a difficult engineering project. As with the Blue Ridge pool, photographer Rufus Holsinger documented The Lodge's pool after its completion.[8] Unfortunately the pool has been abandoned for many years. In 2012, staff at the Department of Historic Resources recommended it lacks the integrity for National Register eligibility.

Another early swimming pool in Charlottesville is at the Fry's Spring Beach Club (DHR No. 104-5084-0045). The pool is a contributing resource within the Fry's Spring Historic District (NRHP 2014). According to the district's nomination, in 1920, signifying the Fry's Spring's area use as a recreational destination, Russell G. Dettor, manager of the local movie theater, approached the City of Charlottesville for a permit to build a giant swimming pool, utilizing the abundant waters of Fry's Spring and nearby Moore's Creek. Known as "The Fry's Spring *Beach* Club," a misnomer since no large body of water warranting a beach was within 150 miles of Charlottesville, the 300-foot-long pool became a huge success in the community. Dettor had acquired land for the pool adjacent to the Fry's Spring Dance Pavilion from the Jefferson Park Land Corporation. Dettor actually constructed a fence around the swimming pool building site and charged onlookers to watch it being built. The Fry's Spring Beach Club with its swimming facilities as well as the surrounding park and green space has remained relatively unchanged since the 1920s. As Dettor had predicted, the pool was a huge success, attracting hundreds to swim, most arriving in the early years by the electric trolley. Dettor's original pool, by then more than seventy-five years old, was extensively remodeled in 2003. Since its construction the Fry's Spring Beach Club has been a members-only resort. The nomination notes that, unlike at the Blue Ridge Swim Club, club rules and procedures deliberately excluded African Americans from the resort until the last quarter of the twentieth century.[9]

The next group of known historic swimming pools in Virginia dates from the 1930s, and also depended on natural springs or creeks for their water supply. In Page County, the Hawksbill Pool (DHR No. 069-5083) originally was part of a club that included a dance hall, similar to the Fry's Spring Beach Club. In 1920, Henry T. Shuler built a dam across the Hawksbill Creek to power an electric generator. Nine years later, the Shulers decided to build a swimming pool within the

pond formed by the dam and added a dance pavilion. The swimming pool was constructed using poured concrete. The pool is now part of the Hawksbill Recreation Park, a 28-acre public park managed by the Town of Stanley. But for typical repairs and inclusion of modern plumbing, the pool appears to have been little altered over the years.[10]

The ca. 1938 Halifax Town Swimming Pool is a contributing resource within the Town of Halifax Court House Historic District (NRHP 2011; DHR No. 230-5001). The pool is located on the site of the Courthouse Spring, a source of fresh water for Halifax residents since the 18th century. It was open to town residents who held stock in the pool. Although the pool house and a shed are of more recent construction, the pool itself has been changed very little since the late 1930s, making it a contributing resource within the historic district.[11] Now known as the Harry Row Public Swimming Pool, the property is threatened with proposed closure in 2015.

Finally, the swimming pool at the Staunton River State Park Historic District (NRHP 2007; DHR No. 041-0100) in Halifax County was constructed in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The large rectangular pool, bathhouse/concession building, and chlorinator house today comprise one of just two remaining CCC-built complexes in the Virginia State Park system. The park's design was overseen by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development. Today, the pool's original surfacing has been covered with poured concrete, over which a plastic liner has been installed that extends to cover original stonework around the pool apron.[12]

The Blue Ridge Pool is a treasure in the history of recreation, and along with just a few others, an artifact that reflects the foundation of the tradition of summer swimming communities in the nation The current property owner has committed to preserving it for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. Establishing the facility as a historic resource has been an early step in that process.

ENDNOTES

[1] Abigail A. Van Slyck, *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth*, 1890-1960 (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2006), xi, xxiv.
[2] Charles Brickley was a famous early college and professional football player. See *A Handbook of the Best Private Schools of the United States and Canada*, Porter Sargent, 1915, pg. 249.
[3] The Blue Ridge Camp 1918 brochure, Albemarle Historical Society, Charlottesville, Virginia; photos in the Holsinger Studio Collection, University of Virginia Small Special Collections Library.
[4] See the Ralph Feil Collection, University of Virginia Library Special Collections. Property transfer information from Albemarle County Deeds, Albemarle County Courthouse, Charlottesville, Virginia.
[5] Jeffrey Wiltse, *Contested Waters, A Social History of Swimming Pools in America*, UNC Press, 2010.
[6] Glenwood Hot Springs, "History," published online at http://www.hotspringspool.com/swim/history.
[7] Los Angeles Conservancy, "Annenberg Community Beach House at Santa Monica State Beach," published online at https://www.laconservancy.org/locations/annenburg-community-beach-house-santa-monica-state-beach.
[8] Steve Davis, "The Lodge," Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS) record, 2012, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.
[9] Maral S. Kalbian and Margaret T. Peters, "Fry's Spring Historic District," National Register

Nomination, 2014, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.
[10] Kimble A. David, "Staunton River State Park Historic District," National Register Nomination, 2006, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.
[11] Landmark Preservation Associates, "Hawksbill Pool," V-CRIS record, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.
[12] Alison Stone Blanton, "Town of Halifax Court House Historic District, National Register Nomination, 2008, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Albemarle County Courthouse, Deeds. Various Dates.

Blanton, Alison Stone. "Town of Halifax Court House Historic District, National Register Nomination, 2008, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Blue Ridge Camp brochure (1918). Albemarle County Historical Society, Charlottesville, Virginia.

David, Kimble A. "Staunton River State Park Historic District," National Register Nomination, 2006, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Davis, Steve. "The Lodge," Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS) record, 2012, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Glenwood Hot Springs, "History," published online at http://www.hotspringspool.com/swim/history.

Kalbian, Maral S., and Margaret T. Peters, "Fry's Spring Historic District," National Register Nomination, 2014, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Landmark Preservation Associates. "Hawksbill Pool," V-CRIS record, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Los Angeles Conservancy, "Annenberg Community Beach House at Santa Monica State Beach," published online at https://www.laconservancy.org/locations/annenburg-community-beach-house-santa-monica-state-beach.

Sargent, Porter. *A Handbook of the Best Privates Schools of the United States and Canada*. 1915.

The Holsinger Studio Collection. University of Virginia Small Special Collections Library.

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

Wiltse, Jeffrey. *Contested Waters: A Social History of Swimming Pools in America. Charlotte, University of North Carolina Press, 2010.*

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:
__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __DHR No. 002-5178_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___12.1_____

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: 38.074410 Longitude: -78.590670
2. Latitude: 38.074430 Longitude: -78.590030
3. Latitude: 38.073050 Longitude: -78.586410
4. Latitude: 38.072350 Longitude: -78.585970
5. Latitude: 38.072160 Longitude: -78.589850
6. Latitude: 38.071010 Longitude: -78.592540

7. Latitude: 38.071130 Longitude: -78.592610

8. Latitude: 38.072270 Longitude: -78.589980

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The historic boundary of the Blue Ridge Swim Club encompasses 12.1 acres and coincides with the current legal boundaries of Tax Parcel No. 58-75A as recorded in Albemarle County land records. The precise boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map and Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The historic boundary of the Blue Ridge Swim Club encompasses 12.1 acres historically associated with the property since the pool was constructed and coincides with the property's legal parcel as it has existed since 1966. All contributing resources associated with the pool's operation since its construction, including the unnamed branch of Ivy Creek, supply and drain pipes, an extant settling tank, and the pool itself are included within the historic boundary.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Todd Barnett_____
organization: _____
street & number: __114 Todd Avenue_____
city or town: _Charlottesville___ state: _Virginia _ zip code:_22903_____
e-mail: _toddhbarnett@gmail.com_____
telephone:_434-242-6894_____
date: _December 2014_____

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: Blue Ridge Swim Club

City or Vicinity: Charlottesville

County: Albemarle State: VA

Photographer: Ross McDermott

Date Photographed: July 18, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Midsummer photo with water taken from the south end of the Pool.

Photographer: Todd Barnett

Date Photographed: May 5th, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Offseason photo taken from the south end of the Pool when drained in order to show its shape more clearly without water. Here, water covers

about 1/5 of the Pool in the deeper end.

1 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0001.

2 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0002.

3 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0003.

4 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0004.

5 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0005.

6 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0006.

7 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0007.

8 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0008.

9 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0009.
View of pool filled with water, and guard house in background, camera facing southeast.

10 of 10. VA_AlbemarleCounty_BlueRidgeSwimClub_0010.
View of pool after draining with bathhouse in background, camera facing northwest.

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.