

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

The Almshouse
Name of Property
Richmond, Virginia
County and State
81000647, 89001913
NR Reference Number

State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X additional documentation move removal
 name change (additional documentation) other

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.

Julie W. Langston 4/21/2020
Signature of Certifying Official/Title: Date of Action

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
- additional documentation accepted
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Introduction

THE ALMSHOUSE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA (period of significance amendment)

- DHR# 127-0353
- Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register: July 21, 1981
- Listed on the National Register: October 29, 1981
- Virginia Landmarks Register update with expanded boundaries: May 15, 1989
- National Register update with expanded boundaries: June 13, 1990

The National Register nomination for The Almshouse in Richmond, Virginia, is being updated to clarify a conflict between the listed period of significance and the contributing status of all buildings on the site. Currently, the period of significance listed in the National Register nomination excludes buildings identified as contributing in the nomination. This amendment clarifies the period of significance to include four buildings within the previously delineated historic boundaries: The Almshouse (1860-1861); the Garage (c.1899-1905); the West Building (c.1908-1929); and the Administration Building (1926-1928). The Boiler Room (1946) sits within the historic boundaries but is not a contributing building.

This amendment provides documentation to substantiate the clarification of the property’s period of significance beyond the currently interpreted 1800-1899 period of significance. To avoid additional confusion resulting from various amendments, this amendment combines text from both the original and amended nominations and provides updated building descriptions; additional historic context based on archival sources; and existing condition assessments of the buildings. The property’s historic boundaries *have not changed* as a result of this update. Only the sections of the nomination form that are updated are included herein.

Based on narrative text in the original National Register nomination and the original and updated plat maps depicting The Almshouse’s historic boundaries, through this current update the period of significance is being expanded to 1860-1929—a period that includes all four contributing buildings on the site as well as their early additions. As the period start date, 1860 marks the construction of the main Almshouse building. As the period end date, 1929 marks the year in which the addition at the rear of the West Building’s east wing was completed and encompasses the major development phase of the site. This expanded period of significance also includes the Infectious Diseases building, located to the rear of the main Almshouse building. Constructed in 1926 and expanded in 1928 with eight additional rooms, the Infectious Diseases building was later transitioned to administrative use and is now known as the Administration Building. Similar to the West Building (originally a charity hospital for African American residents of Richmond where medical students from the Medical College of Virginia were given clinical instruction) the Infectious Diseases building was a purpose-built space dedicated to providing patient medical care.

The Garage (1889-1905), the West Building (c.1908-1929) and the Administration Building (1926-1928) are architecturally distinguished and share direct ties to the medical activities of the Almshouse.

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The Garage housed medical ambulances; the West Building served African- American patients in accordance with Jim Crow era segregation practices, and the Administration Building housed those afflicted with infectious diseases. The completion of the Administration Building in 1928 and the West Building in 1929 clearly mark the end of the site's growth in terms of hospital services and major medical care. The period of significance therefore is extended to end in 1929, to include buildings (and their early additions) directly tied to the original patient-care mission of the 1860-1861 Almshouse. While within the property's historic boundaries, the Boiler Room (1946) is a much later addition to the site that lacks architectural distinction. It is a utilitarian support structure that does not contribute to the property's significance.

The Almshouse, located at 210 Hospital Street, was originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981. The narrative text of the original nomination explicitly identified the three-story Almshouse building and the one-story rear Administration Building as contributing buildings. The original nomination also included a plat map that depicts both the Almshouse and the Administration Building within the historic boundary. Included in the original nomination is a boundary justification which states: "the bounds have been drawn to include only the Almshouse and a ca.1950 one-story administration building to the rear."¹ Despite a clear declaration that the Administration Building was a historic contributor to the landmark, the Almshouse property was categorized with a general period of significance of 1800-1899. This excludes the historic Administration Building, contradicting both the accompanying narrative and plat map.

In 1990, a National Register Boundary Increase Amendment expanded the historic boundaries of the Almshouse property to include the Garage (constructed c.1899-1905) and the West Building (constructed in c.1908-1929). As described in the Boundary Increase Amendment, the historic boundary "includes all structures judged to contribute to the historic integrity of the site."² The original National Register nomination's plat map was updated accordingly to include the Garage and West Building. However, the discrepancy within the original nomination regarding period of significance was not addressed at this time. Aside from the updated plat map, the boundary amendment did not explicitly revise the period of significance to include all four contributing buildings: the Almshouse, the Garage, the West Building, and the Administration Building. The period of significance was left as 1800-1899, which excludes these resources despite the narrative and plat map included in the Boundary Increase Amendment.

¹ National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: The Almshouse, 81000647, 89001913.

National Park Service (listed October 29, 1981, updated June 13, 1990), continuation sheet 3. Note that while the National Register nomination cites c.1950 as the date of the Administration Building, research has revealed a construction date of 1926, with an eight-room addition completed in 1928. It appears the c.1950 date was provided simply based on incomplete Sanborn map evidence. Sources include: Virginia Commonwealth University, Tomkins McCaw Library, Special Collections and Archives: Papers of Richmond Nursing Home, 1896-1998. Series 1, Box 1, Folder 1 (Annual Reports): Department of Public Welfare, Annual Report of the Superintendent of City Home of the City of Richmond, VA, for the Year Ending December 31, 1926 (February 1, 1927); Series 1, Box 2, Folder 13 (History of the Richmond Nursing Home): City Home History and Present Functions (revised December 2, 1957) pg. 2; Series 1, Box 2, Folder 13 (History of the Richmond Nursing Home): A. Scott Anderson, Mayor of the City of Richmond, "The New Role," *Mental Health in Virginia* (winter 1929).

² National Register of Historic Places Inventory Boundary Increase Amendment: The Almshouse, 81000647, 89001913. National Park Service (June 13, 1990), page 2.

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The Boiler Room is within the historic boundary but was not constructed within the primary wave of development of The Almshouse. It was not constructed as a medical or patient-care building with direct ties to the mission of the original Almshouse and its utilitarian architectural design is not significant.

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Narrative Description (unless otherwise cited the information below is pulled from the original and/or updated National Register nomination)

Summary Paragraph

The Almshouse is the most imposing Italianate building in the city of Richmond. Designed by Richmond City Engineer Washington Gill, Jr., the building was purpose-built in 1860-1861 as a place of refuge for the city’s poor. The outbreak of the Civil War resulted in the building’s immediate conversion for use as Confederate General Hospital Number One, and later as temporary headquarters and school for cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. Post-Civil War, the building was converted back to its intended Almshouse use, but also continued providing hospital services (surgical, obstetrical, etc). The almshouse facility name was changed c.1911 to the “City Home.” It became licensed as an accredited nursing home in 1953, and the remainder of the decade saw major changes to the facility’s operational mission (e.g. no longer housing dependent and neglected children and moving away from major surgical and obstetrical services) and a name change to “Richmond Nursing Home.”³ By 1980, the Richmond Nursing Home had moved from 210 Hospital Street to a new location.⁴ The property sat vacant and was then repurposed for elderly affordable housing in 1984. The Almshouse property today contains four contributing buildings: the Almshouse Building (1860-1861), the Garage (c.1899-1905), the West Building (c.1908-1929), and the Administration Building (1926-1928), and one noncontributing building, the Boiler Room (1946).⁵ The Almshouse property is bound by Hospital Street to the southwest, the Hebrew Cemetery (est.1816) to the southeast, the Seaboard Coast Line right-of way to the northeast, and by the Police Building and North 2nd Street to the northwest.

Narrative Description

Almshouse (1860-1861), contributing building

The Italianate-style, three-story, brick Almshouse building is supported by a solid masonry foundation.

³ Virginia Commonwealth University, Tomkins McCaw Library, Special Collections and Archives: Papers of Richmond Nursing Home, 1896-1998. Series 1, Box 2, Folder 13 (History of the Richmond Nursing Home): “Brief History of Richmond Nursing Home (extract of the City Manager’s Message to City Council April 7, 1970), pg. 1-2. The City Home was licensed as a nursing home July 1, 1953; by ordinance in 1959, the name was changed to the Richmond Nursing Home. Children were placed in foster homes in 1956.

⁴ All remaining patients were moved in 1980 to the Eastwood Lodge Nursing Home.

⁵ The West Building was originally a “Colored Home” (*sic*) charity and teaching hospital and the Administration Building was originally an Infectious Diseases building. The Police Headquarters Building (1960-1961), which sits outside of the landmarked boundaries, was originally constructed as a laundry room.

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Constructed in 1860-1861 and thereafter altered, the Almshouse is comprised of a central axis volume oriented southwest with flanking rear wings that extend to the northeast. Additions constructed during the twentieth and early twenty-first century have expanded and modified the building footprint. The central axis volume was expanded to the rear with an addition constructed c.1984, and both rear wing volumes underwent phased expansions. The building is primarily clad in standard-sized all-stretcher bond bricks. Each elevation of the Almshouse features a symmetrical or generally symmetrical/balanced fenestration pattern, with single or paired windows. Window openings are arched or square-headed, and are single-hung, fixed, or slider in configuration. Windows and doors throughout the building are replacements or have been altered (e.g. the façade entry doors and size of façade window openings).

The façade of the central axis volume features a raised full-story basement and three evenly spaced three-story pavilions linked by two-story hyphens.⁶ The central axis volume features three pedimented gabled pavilions connected by side-gabled hyphen volumes. Each of the three façade pavilions is crowned by pedimented gable ends with broad ends and recessed tympana. The façade pavilions feature pedimented porches with Roman Doric fluted iron columns that were constructed in the early-twentieth century.⁷

Historically, the rear elevation of the Almshouse featured open galleries of wood frame construction that provided access to wards on every floor. The galleries were modified and replaced in 1953 with enclosed glass-and-concrete International-style porches, which were later replaced by the extant hipped-roof rear central axis addition, built ca.1984. The rear axis addition reflects some muted modern influences but is generally sympathetic to the building's original Italianate design. The rear axis addition contains a below-grade primary basement entrance which is presently used as the building's primary entrance.

The west and east rear wings of the Almshouse are both comprised of original and non-original volumes and are both approximately forty-two feet wide. The west wing is approximately eighty-seven feet long and the east wing is approximately 221 feet long. The hipped-roof west wing is three stories in height and eight bays long; the eighth bay of the west wing is constructed of a different color of brick and is a later addition dating to c.1927. The west wing is flanked to the southeast by a narrow, flat-roofed, three-story International-style addition that dates to 1953 and resulted in the modification of original porch structures.

The historic, hipped-roof portion of the east wing is three stories in height, and is flanked to the northwest by a narrow, flat-roofed, three-story addition that dates to 1953 and generally matches the west wing's 1953 addition. A small, flat-roofed hyphen addition at the junction of the main axis and east wing dates to 1925-1951 and is three stories in height. A one-story hipped-roof addition dating to c.1926

⁶ The east wing extends northeast in continuation of the central axis' east pavilion footprint. In contrast, the west rear wing is situated north of the central axis and connects only to the west pavilion's north corner.

⁷ The original NR nomination states that the porches were added shortly after the Civil War, and that their integration is successful due to the repetition of pediment shapes already present at the roof. The original NR nomination also states that it is also possible the porches were always part of the building's original design but simply could not be constructed until after the war. Research by EHT Tracerics has not uncovered an exact date for the installation of the porches, but photographic evidence shows they existed in 1945.

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accommodates a solarium/atrium room. A very small, flat-roofed, one-story addition constructed ca.1984 is adjacent to the c.1926 addition, and a flat-roofed one-story addition dating to c.1960-1961 forms the end of the east wing. The interior of the Almshouse has been modified over the years to reflect interior reorganizations and plan changes, and no longer retains significant original features.

Garage (c.1899-1905), contributing building

The Garage, constructed in c.1899-1905, is significant to the overall Almshouse complex as an integral component of the historic campus housing carriages, maintenance equipment, and, later, ambulance vehicles and office space. The building is a gable-roofed two-story masonry and wood frame structure, with two ground-level garage bays at the southwest-oriented façade. The façade features two segmentally-arched window openings at the second story and a Greek Revival-style stepped brick cornice beneath the open gable. The southeast elevation features a single door topped with a two-light transom within a segmentally-arched opening, and two second-story hung windows. An aerial photograph taken in 1961 by Colonial Studios depicts one first-story window where the single door is now located. The northwest elevation of the Garage nearly abuts the Police Headquarters Building but is not physically connected, whereas the first story of the rear (northeast) elevation does abut the 1946 Boiler Room and is not visible. The northeast elevation features two segmentally-arched window openings at the second story. The Garage features no significant interior details.

West Building (c.1908-1929), contributing building

The West Building was constructed in c.1908-1929 as a charity hospital for African American residents of Richmond, where, in addition, medical students from the Medical College of Virginia were given clinical instruction. The Italianate building's asymmetrical U-shaped footprint reflects that of the Almshouse building, as does the façade massing, defined along a central linear axis and comprised of three pavilions linked by hyphens. Each pavilion is two stories tall, three bays wide, and rises above a raised full-story basement. The pavilions feature gabled roofs which intersect at right angles with the hyphens; beneath the cornice is an unadorned stucco frieze. Each hyphen is two stories high and four bays long and is also raised above a full-story basement. The central pavilion features a raised concrete pedimented porch supported by paired concrete columns; the (non-original) central porch is flanked by pairs of three-over-three windows with transoms. Fenestration on all elevations is balanced, with windows symmetrically spaced in each unit. An addition was constructed off the rear southeast wing in 1929. On the interior, the building originally had large open spaces used as wards that opened onto rear outdoor porches, which were enclosed in 1953, creating a corridor on each floor (similar to the modification of the Almshouse rear porches).

Administration Building (1926-1928), contributing building

The Administration Building is a one-story, flat-roofed, rectilinear-plan brick building constructed in 1926-1928. Originally constructed as the Almshouse Infectious Disease building, and later repurposed

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as the nursing home Administration Building, it now serves as an affordable residential building for elderly seniors and accommodates twelve units.

The Colonial Revival-style building is oriented southwest and looks towards the rear elevation of the Almshouse. Faced with six-course American bond brick, the building measures approximately thirty-five feet wide and 147 feet long. It is supported by a solid concrete foundation with no basement. Except for the southeast elevation, which contains no windows, each elevation of the building features a balanced fenestration pattern of square-headed or round-arched windows. Windows and doors are replacements. The rear elevation features brick ornamentation in the form of segmental brick arched window openings. Small grated vents (approximately the size of a brick) are situated above select window openings throughout the building. A concrete string course above the row of windows extends continuously across the façade and side elevations, and the raised concrete foundation extends the perimeter of the building.

The façade of the Administration Building features two primary entrances, each comprised of transom-lit, partially-glazed, wood-paneled double doors sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by slim fluted columns and pilasters. Both side elevations feature a single pedestrian entrance, comprised of a partially-glazed, wood-paneled door sheltered by a bracketed, shed-roofed portico. The rear elevation features two entrances that largely match those of the side elevations; the west rear entrance is comprised of an original opening containing a double door, whereas the non-original east rear entrance features a single door in place of an original window opening.

Boiler Room (1946), noncontributing building

A flat-roofed one-story Boiler Room building was constructed in 1946, postdating the period of significance for the Almshouse.⁸ The brick volume features a concrete roof and concrete floors. The southwest elevation abuts the Garage but does not share a party wall. The southeast elevation features a single door within a glazed surround comprised of sidelights and a transom. The remainder of the southeast elevation, as well as the northeast rear elevation, features regular fenestration openings that are presently boarded over. The openings are situated above cast stone sills. An open shed-roofed structure extends off the rear of the boiler room; the wood shed roof is supported by steel supports. A 100-foot octagonal brick smokestack is attached to the northwest corner of the boiler room and also the east corner of the Police Building.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Almshouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks

⁸ Sanborn Map Company, 1951 Sanborn Map of Richmond, Virginia, volume 3 plat 389. Library of Congress.

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Register for its significance under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Military, Social History, and Health/Medicine, and under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture.⁹ The Almshouse, the Garage, the West Building, and the Administration Building are contributing buildings, and the Boiler Room is a non-contributing building. The period of significance for the Almshouse property is expanded to 1860-1929 – a period that includes the four contributing buildings on the site and their early additions. As the period start date, 1860 marks the construction of the main Almshouse building. As the period end date, 1929 marks the year in which an addition was completed at the end of the West Building’s east wing; it also includes the new Infectious Diseases building, which was constructed in 1926 and completed in 1928 (now known as the Administration Building). The Almshouse, then known as the City Home, ceased to build additional medical services buildings after the 1920s; therefore, 1929 clearly marks the end of the site’s growth in terms of hospital services and major medical care.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Almshouse is recognized as a rare Virginia monument to the reform movement of the antebellum period that sought to provide adequate housing and medical care for Richmond’s poor. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Military, Social History, and Medicine. Although it was purpose-built in 1860-1861 as Richmond’s new Almshouse, the outbreak of the Civil War resulted in the immediate conversion of the Almshouse for use as the first hospital for Confederate wounded and also as a temporary headquarters and school for cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. Post-Civil War, the building was converted back to its intended Almshouse use, and later for ongoing joint use as a hospital and nursing home. The property was further developed with functionally related buildings at the turn of the twentieth century up to 1920. The Garage was constructed in 1899-1905 to accommodate carriages, maintenance equipment and, later, ambulance vehicles. The West Building was constructed in c.1908-1929 as a charity hospital for African American residents of Richmond, where, in addition, medical students from the Medical College of Virginia were given clinical instruction. The rear Administration Building was constructed in 1926-1928 as the Infectious Disease ward. Each of these buildings reflect the phased medical services development of the historic Almshouse property.

The property is significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Almshouse itself is architecturally significant as an example of a large, purpose-built almshouse constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. The functionally-related buildings also embody characteristics of the Almshouse through their revivalist styling, general massing, scale and plan; brick masonry cladding with limited ornamentation; original roof forms; regular fenestration patterns, square-headed and arched window openings with segmental arched lintels; and evenly-spaced entrances distinguished by pedimented porches and porticos.

⁹ National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: The Almshouse, 81000647, 89001913. National Park Service (listed October 29, 1981, updated Fall 1989); Virginia Landmarks Register: The Almshouse, 127-0353. Virginia Department of Historic Resources (listed July 21, 1981, updated May 15, 1989).

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Existing Condition/Integrity

The Almshouse property at 210 Hospital Street maintains sufficient integrity to convey its associative and architectural value. All four contributing buildings remain in their original locations. Much of the immediately surrounding area retains its historic setting, particularly the Shockoe Hill Cemetery, the Hebrew Cemetery, and the wooded landscape that buffers the site from the Seaboard Coast Line right-of-way. The design, workmanship, and materials of the buildings remain evident despite alterations and additions, which have not substantially altered or overwhelmed the buildings’ original massing. Physical alterations and change of use to elderly affordable housing have not diminished the feeling and association of the buildings.¹⁰ The buildings’ original uses and dates of construction continue to be conveyed.

Section 9.

Bibliography

National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: The Almshouse, 81000647, 89001913. National Park Service (listed October 29, 1981, updated June 13, 1990).

National Register of Historic Places Inventory Boundary Increase Amendment: The Almshouse, 81000647, 89001913. National Park Service (June 13, 1990).

The Valentine Archives, Richmond, Virginia: The Richmond Nursing Home (photographs).

Virginia Commonwealth University, Tomkins McCaw Library, Special Collections and Archives: Papers of Richmond Nursing Home, 1896-1998.

Virginia Landmarks Register: The Almshouse, 127-0353. Virginia Department of Historic Resources (listed July 21, 1981, updated May 15, 1989).

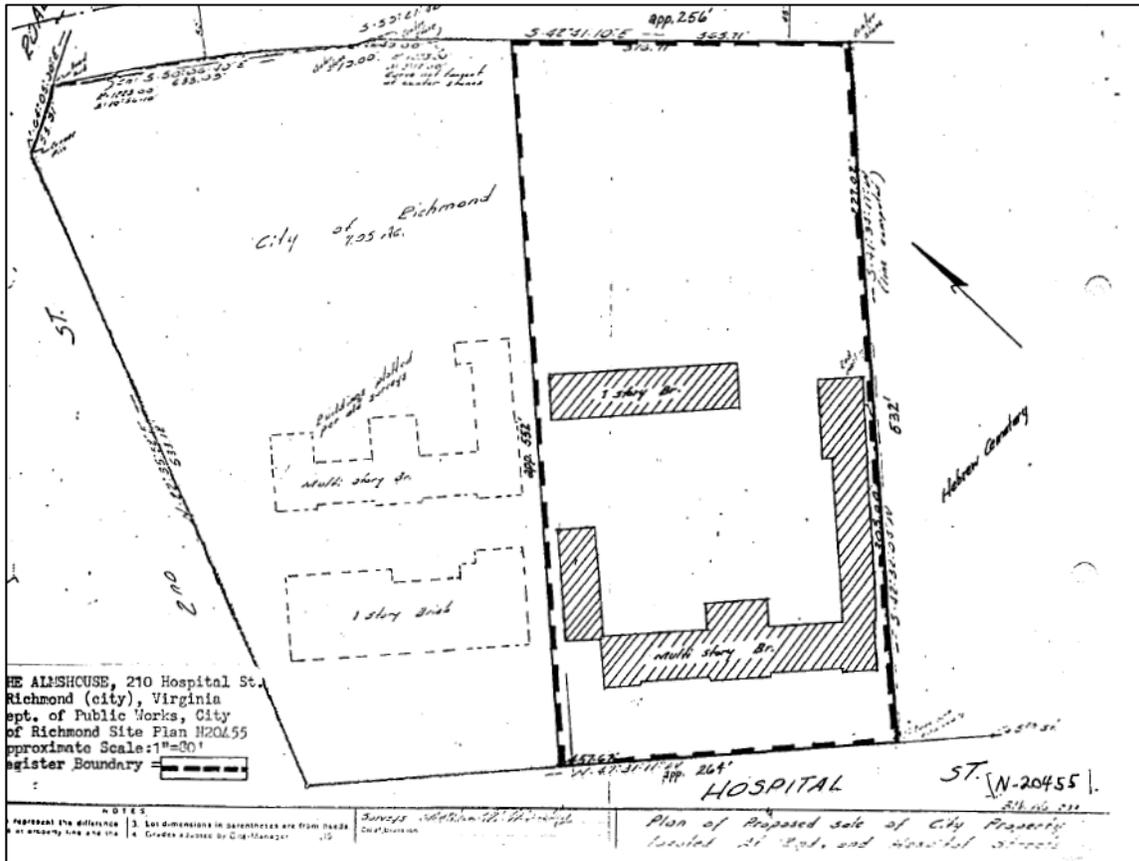
¹⁰ The Almshouse, the West Building, and the Administration Building all currently accommodate elderly affordable housing. The Garage building is used for storage.

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Additional Documentation



1981 National Register plat map which depicts the original historic boundaries with a dotted line. The Almshouse is the u-plan building fronting Hospital Street, and the Administration Building is the one-story rectangular-plan building to its rear. Outside of the historic boundaries are the West Building (northwest of the Administration Building), the Boiler Room, the Garage, and the Police Building. Note the Garage, Boiler Room, and Police Building are adjacent to one another, however, this map shows them as a single building; all three are located northwest of the Almshouse.

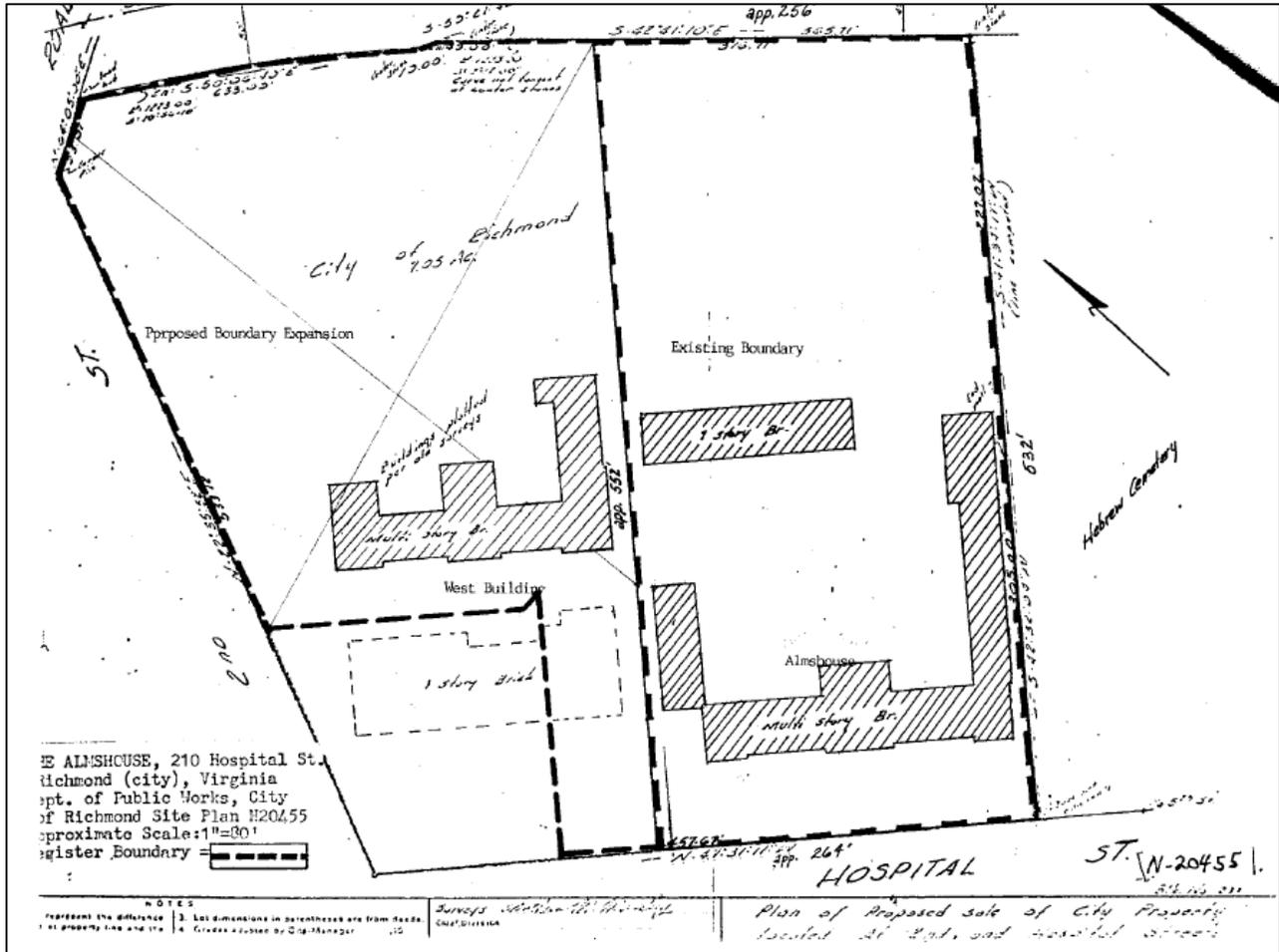
8. Significance			
Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
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		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
			Medicine
Specific dates 1860-61	Builder/Architect Washington Gill, Jr., Architect		

Excerpt from the original National Register nomination, identifying a period of significance of 1800-1899 with specific dates listed as 1860-1861. The "Significance" section can be found on Continuation Sheet #1 of the 1981 National Register nomination.

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1990 National Register plat map which depicts the original and expanded historic boundaries with a dotted line. The Almshouse is the U-shaped building fronting Hospital Street, and the Administration Building is the one-story rectangular-plan building to its rear. The West Building is northwest of the Administration Building, and the Garage (not shaded) is northwest of the Almshouse. Outside of the historic boundaries and adjacent to the Garage is the Police Building. This map erroneously shows that the Garage and Boiler Room are attached to the Police Building.

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Site map by EHT Tracerics, 2020. The green line represents the historic boundaries updated in 1990. The Police Building sits outside of the historic boundaries.

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Photographs

Name of Property: 210 Hospital Street

City or Vicinity: Richmond

County: N/A

State: VA

Photographer: EHT Tracerics and ZAD Architecture

Date Photographed: 2018- 2019



Image Courtesy of Google, Inc.
Prepared by EHT Tracerics 2020
Diagram is not to scale

PHOTO KEY- National Register Amendment

Almshouse (DHR# 127-0353)
210 Hospital Street
Richmond, VA 23219-1139

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Almshouse façade (southwest elevation), view northwest. Photograph by EHT Tracerics (July 12, 2018).
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Almshouse rear (northeast) elevation, view southeast. Photograph by EHT Tracerics (April 12, 2018).
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Façade (southwest elevation) and southeast elevation of the Garage, view north. Note the Police Building (outside of historic boundaries) is at image far left and the Boiler Room is at image far right. Photograph by ZA+D, LLC (January 10, 2019).

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Façade (southwest elevation) and southeast elevation of the West Building, view northwest.
Photograph by EHT Tracerics (April 12, 2018).
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Administration Building façade (southwest elevation), view east. Photograph by EHT Tracerics (June 12, 2018).
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Southeast and northeast elevations of the Administration Building, view southwest. Photograph by EHT Tracerics (July 12, 2018).
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Boiler Room, view west. Southeast elevation at image center, northeast elevation at image right. Garage pictured in background.
Photograph by ZAD Architecture (January 10, 2019).

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Rear (northeast) elevation of the Garage, view southwest. Photograph by EHT Tracerics (June 25, 2019).
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