



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

David L. Bulova
Secretary of Natural
and Historic Resources

Roger W. Kirchen
Director
Tel: (804) 367-2323
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April 15, 2026

Alex Dandridge, Preservation Planner
Department of Planning and Development Review
City of Richmond
900 E. Broad Street, Room 510
Richmond, VA 23219

Re: The Virginia Home, City of Richmond

Dear Alex Dandridge:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR), Virginia's historic preservation office, is planning to present the **enclosed** National Register nomination for Virginia's State Review Board and Historic Resources Board for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places and inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Because this resource is within your Certified Local Government, the Architectural Review Board (ARB) is entitled to a sixty-day comment period during which the ARB may review the draft nomination and relay any comments or concerns to the DHR. I hope you will consider the enclosed nomination at your next meeting and relay your comments to us. All comments will be forwarded to the SHPO Director and the Boards for consideration along with the nomination. We have scheduled the nomination for presentation to our boards on **Thursday, June 18, 2026**, and would like to receive your comments by that time in fulfillment of the comment period. This letter serves as notification initiating the sixty-day comment period and no further action will be taken on the nomination until we have received your comments, or the full sixty-day period has passed.

I look forward to receiving your comments. Should you have any further questions regarding the nomination or the register program, please contact Austin Walker, National Register Program Manager, at (804) 482-6439 or austin.walker@dhr.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JLU".

Jolene L. U. Smith
Director, Division of Resource Information & Register

cc: Mayor Danny Avula; Odie Donald II

Enclosure

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
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Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
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The Virginia Home, City of Richmond, DHR File No. 127-6157

The Virginia Home is located in the City of Richmond's Byrd Park neighborhood, just outside of William Byrd Park (VLR 2015, NRHP 2016). Originally constructed in 1930 on the western half of the block bound by Hampton, Powhatan, S. Meadow, and Appomattox streets, the six-story building was designed by the Richmond firm of Baskervill & Lambert and features an irregular T-form and a centered seven-story tower. The facility evolved and expanded as the need to help permanently disabled Virginians grew, with alterations and additions in 1970, 1984, 1993, and 2004 completed by Baskervill & Son. Today, The Virginia Home encompasses 123,565 square feet of space in an irregular H-form building. Despite later additions, The Virginia Home's original Art Deco style continues to shine through, and the building retains historic integrity.

The Virginia Home is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A (Health/Medicine) with a period of significance extending from 1930 to 1970, beginning with its initial construction and ending with the last historic additions and renovations. The Virginia Home for the Incurables began in 1894 as Mary Tinsley Greenhow's quest to fill a void in care for permanently disabled Virginians. At that time, the only institutions that provided long-term care for such individuals were almshouses, which were often characterized by harsh conditions, little sanitation and safety, and minimal standard of care. Greenhow herself had been paralyzed as a teenager following a horse-riding accident but was fortunate to receive care at home from her family. With initial funds raised through the sale of her own crocheted mats, Greenhow first rented a three-story dwelling at 1315 Ross Street, before additional investment – and overwhelming need – prompted the construction of new building at Robinson and West Broad streets in 1898. When that building reached capacity during the mid-1920s, the Home moved to its current location. Greenlow's efforts created a haven for a neglected population, and The Virginia Home remains the only institution of its kind in Virginia. Throughout its history, the organization has adapted and expanded its facilities in response to the evolving needs of its residents, increases in both funding and number of applicants, and changes in medical philosophy. The building at 1101 Hampton Street has continued to grow as necessary to serve its residents while remaining architecturally and functionally cohesive.



The National and State Registers in Virginia

A Quick Guide to the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register

- Established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the **National Register of Historic Places** is the Nation's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation, administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

In 1966, the Virginia General Assembly established the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, now the Department of Historic Resources. DHR is the State Historic Preservation Office responsible for nominating properties to the National Register and managing the **Virginia Landmarks Register**, the State's official list of properties important to Virginia's history. The same evaluation criteria and nomination form are used for the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register.

■ **Key Points**

- Listing in the National and State Registers is **honorary**. It recognizes a historic property's importance to its community, the State, and/or the Nation and encourages good stewardship.
- National and State Register listings **do not** place any obligations or restrictions on private property owners. Owners remain free to do what they wish with their property within existing laws and regulations and are not required to restore or maintain a property in particular ways as a result of listing.
- To ensure public participation in the process, property owners and local officials are notified and given the opportunity to comment on proposed nominations. When a nomination is submitted to the National Park Service, another public comment period is published in the Federal Register.

■ **Benefits of Register Listing**

- Owners of listed properties may qualify for Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits, historic preservation easements, and Federal and State grants for historic preservation when funding is available.
- Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed property must give the Department of Historic Resources an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property.

■ **Additional Information**

DHR Historic Registers Program:

<https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/programs/historic-registers/>

VLR Online, an online database of State and National Register listings in Virginia:

<https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/>



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: The Virginia Home

Other names/site number: DHR ID# 127-6157

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: 1101 Hampton Street

City or town: Richmond State: VA County: N/A

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

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and a parking lot surround The Virginia Home. Aside from the parking lot at Powhatan and S. Meadow streets, which was put into place in the late twentieth century, the larger setting of The Virginia Home remains much as it has been historically.

The irregular H-form of The Virginia Home, while set back from Hampton Street, fills the majority of the parcel. An historic brick wall partially encloses the western half of the block (Photo 5). A horseshoe driveway enters the property at a break in the wall on Hampton Street and curves to a porte-cochère at the front of the building. Mature trees and shrubs in the front lawn bring the natural elements of Byrd Park to The Virginia Home. At the southern void of the H-form building, the previously mentioned brick wall turns north and separates a private garden from an incomplete continuation of the alley between Hampton and S. Meadow streets. The garden features brick walkways, a reflecting pool with a figurine, a grass lawn, mature trees and shrubs, flower beds, and picnic tables and benches for residents and visitors to enjoy (Photo 6). A shorter driveway on the opposite side of the building is more utilitarian in nature and accesses loading bays and a dumpster area. Trees and shrubbery along S. Meadow Street partially mask the newer eastern half of the building.

Exterior

Though The Virginia Home now has an irregular H-form structure of varying heights, its original design remains evident. This is particularly true at the southern void of the H with its architect-designed garden, as well as on the primary, western façade. Here The Virginia Home features a five-story, seventeen-bay brick elevation that steps up twice to a centered seven-story tower and projects forward slightly with each step (Photo 2). The brick is laid in a five-course common bond. Each bay has a one-over-one double-hung sash window, below which sits a vent. The bays are separated by brick pilasters with ornamental cream-colored terra cotta capitals exemplifying the Art Deco style with their clusters of stylized palm leaves. Though there are many interpretations for the use of palm designs in architecture, one that fits well with The Virginia Home is its insinuation that palm trees flourish together as a community better than they do in isolation, just as people, regardless of ability, thrive as a community.

On the façade, simple concrete and metal coping tops the walls and hides the flat roof. The seventh floor of the centered tower received further ornamentation with additional, larger pilasters, a zig-zag design below the large, stylized cluster of palms, and a terra cotta stringcourse (Photo 3 and 4). A stylized rosette sits at the center bay. The tower's parapet wall, hiding mechanical equipment on the roof, is adorned with terra cotta coping featuring repetitive half-round molding.

While a 2004 six-story tower projects below the original tower, its design was sensitive to the original façade. The three-bay brick tower has fixed windows, below which are cream-colored limestone panels, and are separated by limestone pilasters. On each floor of the western façade the pilasters are adorned by stylized rosettes; the pilasters are capped by large, stylized clusters of palms with a zig-zag pattern below. A decorative metal grill stretches across the centered windows on each floor. Unlike the original design, a cove cornice protrudes from the parapet wall.

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Interior

Visitors to The Virginia Home enter a lobby from the main entrance through sliding glass doors (Photo 9). Squared posts covered with limestone and featuring stylized trabeated fascias, support coffered ceilings with acoustical tiles. Throughout the building, adjustments have been made to accommodate the extensive use of wheelchairs throughout the facility and protect materials, such as the pipe railing encircling the posts. South of the lobby, residents have access to a community room, library, and chapel (Photo 10 and 11). To its north are resident and staff dining rooms (Photo 12).

The hallway extending from the lobby into the original T wing has been enclosed from that location and now houses offices. Meanwhile, a wider, more accessible hallway is to the north of the T and leads to the kitchen, additional offices, and the late twentieth and early twenty-first century additions (Photo 13 and 14).

The second through fifth floors are all similar in layout with corridors featuring the original distinctive multicolored six-inch by six-inch glazed floor tiles. To protect the walls, the tile continues slightly up the wall and is then capped by wood (Photo 15). Elevators at the cross of the T wing allow residents and workers to access the centered nursing station, bathrooms with large showers designed to accommodate wheelchairs (Photo 16), and the residents' rooms lining the main block and wing of the building. A stairwell sits behind one of these elevators. Additionally, the 1970 stairwell additions are at either end of the main block, and a twenty-first century elevator tower and stairwell are located at the end of the T wing. The modern, light-filled day room is located within the newer tower on each level.

The truncated sixth floor differs in that the space is largely used as offices. A stairwell at this level then accesses the seventh floor which was likely used for nurses' rooms and is now used as storage (Photo 17). Given the limited use of the seventh floor, it continues to retain most of its original materials though notably, given the less public and resident use of the space, it lacks the glazed tile found elsewhere. The seventh floor, however, does retain the plaster ceilings while elsewhere the ceilings now consist of acoustical tiles (Photo 18).

Secondary Resources

Garden – Contributing site

In the southern void of the H-form building, is the previously mentioned garden designed by Baskervill and Lambert with its brick walkways, small reflecting pool, grass lawn, mature trees and shrubs, flower beds, and picnic tables and benches. The figurine at the reflecting pool appears to have been a later, impermanent addition to the landscape and is not considered a contributing element in the garden.

Integrity

The Virginia Home's location and setting in the Byrd Park neighborhood of Richmond remains unchanged. Little modification to the residential neighborhood and Byrd Park has occurred since The Virginia Home was first built. The architect-designed landscape features also retain 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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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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 Virginia Home for the Incurables began in 1894 as Mary Tinsley Greenhow's quest to fill a void in care for permanently disabled Virginians. At that time, the only places for long-term care of such individuals were almshouses which had a tradition of harsh conditions, little sanitation and safety, and minimal care.¹ Greenhow's dream created a safe haven for a specific neglected population and even into the twentieth century it is the only institution of its kind in Virginia.² The Virginia Home remains unique in that it provides its "residents with secure, lifelong care and assistance so they can experience active and meaningful lives."³ Throughout its history, the group adapted to the needs of its residents, increased numbers of applicants, changes in medical philosophy, and changes in funding by building larger facilities. The Virginia Home at 1101 Hampton Street is the organization's third facility and it grew as necessary to serve its residents while maintaining an architecturally cohesive and useful building. As such, The Virginia Home is significant under Criterion A under Health and Medicine and its period of significance extends from the initial construction of the facility in 1930 to its last, historic, addition in 1970. In addition to the ever-present need for the facility by disabled residents of the state, the timing of this renovation and addition was also likely in response to the passing of Medicare and Medicaid Act in 1965. As the only such facility within the Commonwealth of Virginia, The Virginia Home has statewide significance.⁴

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

History

Dating back to medieval times, the care of the elderly and people with disabilities fell to families or by care at almshouses, or poorhouses. These institutions, often run by religious orders, provided a centralized place for the care of a broad range of people in need: elderly, people with mental and/or physical disabilities, orphans, widows, people without financial means, and people with infectious diseases.⁵ This form of care transferred to the colonies and the United States as local

¹ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; Health and Medicine Division; Board on Health Care Services; Committee on the Quality of Care in Nursing Homes, "The National Imperative to Improve Nursing Home Quality: Honoring Our Commitment to Residents, Families, and Staff," *Evolution and Landscape of Nursing Home Care in the United States*. (Washington D.C.: National Academies Press, 2022): 2.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK584647/>.

² "Virginia Home For Incurables Fills One Of Greatest Needs," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. October 18, 1929.

www.newspapers.com; Doug Vaughan, email correspondence with author, March 5, 2026.

³ *The Virginia Home...a very special and unique place*. Pamphlet, pre-2003. Document on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

⁴ Doug Vaughan, email correspondence with the author, March 5, 2026.

⁵ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, "The National Imperative."

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a lively place with many ties to the larger community.”¹⁴ This is certainly the type of environment that Greenhow endeavored to create.

With her meager capital, Greenhow rented a three-story dwelling at 1315 Ross Street in Richmond on December 18, 1894. Located behind the Governor’s Mansion, the site is now beneath a parking lot. The project began as a family endeavor with her sisters and a nephew contributing their time and skills.¹⁵ Mary Greenhow personally supervised the running of The Virginia Home and when a board was formed to operate it, she served as its president until 1904.¹⁶ The Board of Trustees was formed of women from various denominations and walks of life; they were aided, when needed, by an Advisory Board of men.¹⁷ Given the small accommodations, The Virginia Home quickly reached capacity at eight residents and the Board realized the need for a “large house as soon as possible, where the homeless and helpless doomed to a life of suffering could be sheltered, and their last day made comfortable.”¹⁸ Given the cultural climate of the day, however, unfortunately The Virginia Home only served White residents.¹⁹

New fundraising sources were tapped to aid in The Virginia Home’s operation and as new applications continued to come in, the Board of Trustees began looking for another property in a less congested area of the city. In 1897, a parcel was purchased at West Broad and Robinson streets in what was then Henrico County, now in the Fan neighborhood of Richmond. Aubrey and Gilbert Hunt designed this large, five-story brick home with a wrap-around porch, and it was open to residents November 10, 1898 (Figure 1).²⁰

¹⁴ Muriel R. Gillick, “The Evolution of the Nursing Home,” *Old and Sick in America: The Journey Through the Health Care System*. (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2017), 179.

¹⁵ Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*, 2-3.

¹⁶ “The Virginia Home is Result.”

¹⁷ Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*, 3.

¹⁸ *Report for 1903 Virginia Home for Incurables Richmond – Virginia*. (Richmond, VA: Taylor & Taylor, 1904).

¹⁹ A newspaper notice in *Richmond Afro American* points out that The Virginia Home has been open only to “white citizens of Virginia.” Like other institutions, it was likely only with increasing pressure during the Civil Rights movement that Black residents were admitted. Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*, 1; “Want a Lifetime [sic] of Care for \$200? Then Read This,” *Richmond Afro American*, October 25, 1947, www.newspaperarchive.com.

²⁰ Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*, 4.

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furnishing of a room in memory of a loved one. This grew to the “Endowed Room” and “General Fund Room.” Additionally, over time, people donated properties to The Virginia Home which could then be sold and the profits added to The Virginia Home’s coffer. Early in the history of The Virginia Home, auxiliary groups also aided in funding.²⁴

With new revenue streams, residents were once more admitted into The Virginia Home. As enrollment increased, its building was enlarged with the addition of wings in 1921 and 1925 for a maximum capacity of 59 residents.²⁵ However, the W. Broad Street building became an inadequate facility for The Virginia Home. Its use as a care facility was deemed insufficient for its high value location along Broad Street and the structure itself lacked important fire safety measures.²⁶

With a large gift from Dr. Alexander Spiers George’s estate in the late 1920s, The Virginia Home Board now saw its vision of increasing its capacity for patients as a possibility.²⁷ The Virginia Home purchased the western half of the block bound by Powhatan, S. Meadow, Appomattox, and Hampton streets in 1929 overlooking Swan Lake in Byrd Park.²⁸ The construction of Byrd Park had begun in 1874, and its tranquility, amenities, lake views, and mature trees became a major draw for residential development along its surrounding blocks in the 1910s and 1920s.²⁹ The area became part of the City of Richmond in 1906.

With the land secured, The Virginia Home set forth in creating a new facility and choosing an architect. With a hefty resume of institutional buildings, Richmond architects Baskervill and Lambert were selected to design the new, modern building. Established in 1897 as Noland and Baskervill, a partnership between architect William Churchill Noland (1865-1951) and electrical engineer Henry Baskervill (1867-1930), the firm became Baskervill and Lambert in 1918 with the retirement of Noland and partnership with Alfred G. Lambert. The firm gained an early reputation among Richmond’s elite with their design of prominent grand homes and worked with medical and educational institutions.³⁰

Baskervill and Lambert created a grand, stepped five- to six-story, seventeen-bay masonry building featuring a seven-story, three-bay centered tower, two elevators, sun parlors on each floor, a broad porch along the front of the building with views overlooking Swan Lake, tiled kitchen and pantries, individual rooms with running water and hidden radiators, and a room dedicated to the

²⁴ Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*.

²⁵ Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*, 4-5.

²⁶ Elizabeth Copeland, “Richmond’s Contribution to Virginia Home for Incurables Invaluable,” *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, December 18, 1932, www.newspapers.com.

²⁷ Dr. A. Spiers George also donated money for the construction of the Home for Needy Confederate Women on N. Sheppard Street. Copeland “Richmond’s Contribution”; Library of Virginia, A Guide to the Home for Needy Confederate Women Records, 1862-1997, <https://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=|va/vi00280.xml>.

²⁸ “Incurables to Get New Home in Byrd Park,” *The Richmond News Leader*, September 21, 1929, www.newspapers.com.

²⁹ Debra A. McClane, “William Byrd Park,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, August 28, 2015, 7.

³⁰ The firm became Bakervill & Son in 1932. Virginia Museum of History & Culture, “Baskervill & Son,” <https://virginiahistory.org/research/research-resources/finding-aids/baskervill-son-richmond-va>.

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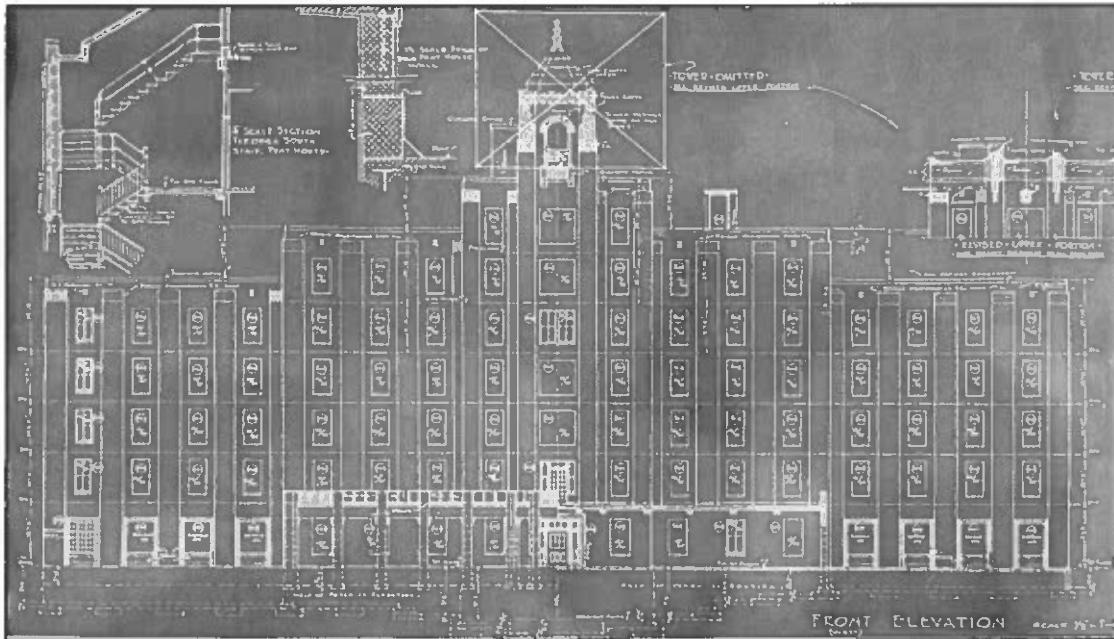


Figure 2: Baskervill and Lambert's design of The Virginia Home façade.³⁷ Source: Virginia Museum of History & Culture

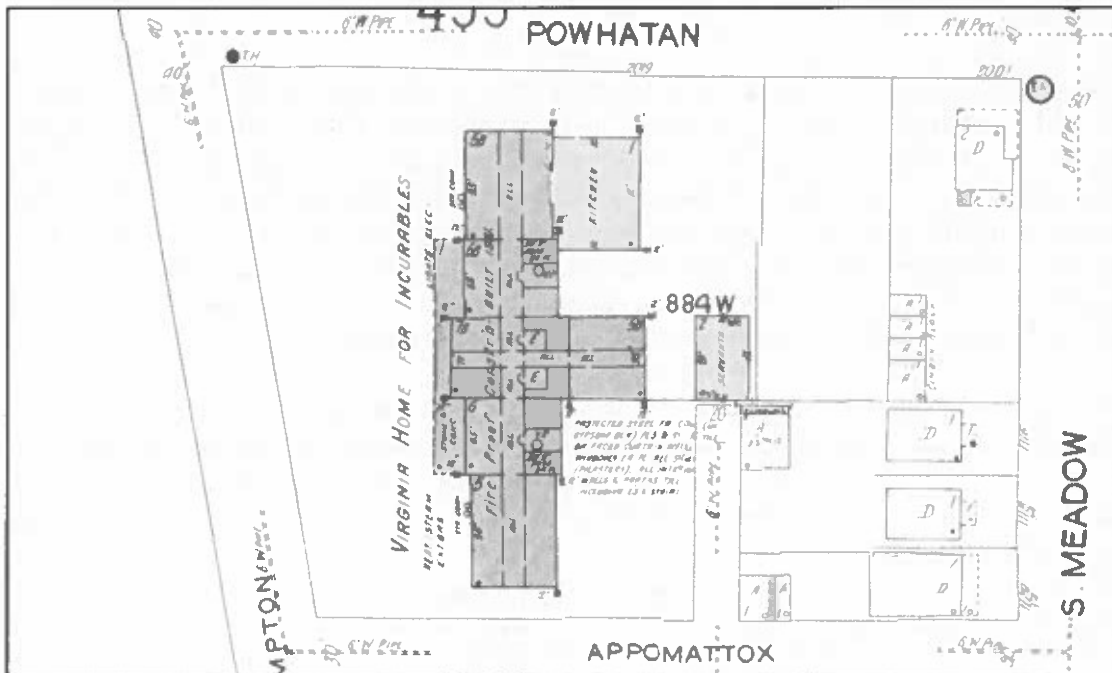


Figure 3: Detail of 1952 Sanborn Map depicting The Virginia Home for Incurables. Source: Library of Congress

³⁷ The top of the tower depicted on Baskervill and Lambert's plan of the façade, and singled out with a box, was omitted from the final design.

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The Virginia Home reached capacity of 100 residents in 1942 and with a clear eye towards the future, the organization began acquiring adjacent parcels on the remainder of the block as early as 1958, which would allow for expansion of the facility.⁴² Improvements to the operation of The Virginia Home were made following the passage of the Medicare and Medicaid Act in 1965, changes to the medical industry, and increasing normalization of physical, occupational, and recreational therapies. As these therapies developed, more space was necessary for the programs in The Virginia Home.⁴³

Like its original construction, all renovations and improvements at The Virginia Home were funded through fundraising and in 1970, the size of the facility increased.⁴⁴ It awarded the \$1.7 million contract to Doyle and Russell Construction Co. once more. Additions were planned for the physical and occupational therapy facilities and the kitchen, as well as a new elevator and eight new rooms, increasing resident capacity to 113.⁴⁵ Funds for these and future improvements came from private and foundation donations.

Renovations of The Virginia Home continued into the 1980s and 1990s. In the 1980s, the chapel wing was added to the southern elevation; the existing portico was enclosed thereby doubling the size of the dining room and lobby, and a new porch was created; and new furnishings for the severely disabled residents were added.⁴⁶ During the 1993 renovation, the front porch was enclosed (though it was later reopened), and rear additions were constructed to house a swimming pool, gymnasium, occupational therapy department, garage, workshop, and storage facilities. The work was undertaken by the contractors Taylor and Parrish.⁴⁷

A major fundraising campaign began in the early 2000s to help fund a major renovation and expansion effort at The Virginia Home in an effort to reduce a seven-year waiting list for admission and provide more space for physical and recreational therapy and other programs.⁴⁸ The \$15 million 2004 renovation expanded residents' rooms, therapy departments and medical and dental offices.⁴⁹ The renovation also altered the central tower on the primary façade. Despite the renovations and enlargements, the decision by The Virginia Home to exclusively use Baskervill as the architect for all major building campaigns since 1930 has resulted in a cohesive building evolution that respects the original Art Deco design.

⁴² Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*, 6.

⁴³ Betty Pettinger, "Virginia Home Thrives on Gifts, Effort From Many," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, January 11, 1981, www.newspapers.com.

⁴⁴ Decker et al., *The Virginia Home for Incurables*, 18.

⁴⁵ "Virginia Home Contract Slated," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, September 18, 1970, www.newspapers.com; "The Virginia Home is Result of One Woman's Dream."

⁴⁶ Pettinger, "Virginia Home Thrives."

⁴⁷ "Virginia Home addition underway," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, August 22, 1993, www.newspapers.com.

⁴⁸ "The Virginia Home receives challenge gift from area couple," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, December 6, 2001, www.newspapers.com.

⁴⁹ Copeland, "Richmond's Contribution."

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Photograph, 1930s. The Virginia Home Archives.

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The Virginia Home
Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: The Virginia Home, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 127-6157

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.89

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: 37°32'26.10"N Longitude: 77°28'17.10"W

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

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:

The Virginia Home

Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA

County and State

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: The Virginia Home

City or Vicinity: Richmond

County: N/A

State: Virginia

Photographer: Anna White (unless otherwise stated)

Date Photographed: January 22, 2026 (unless otherwise stated)

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

- 1 of 18. Setting of The Virginia Home from Byrd Park, view northeast.
- 2 of 18. Front of The Virginia Home, view east.
- 3 of 18. Detail of tower ornamentation, view northeast.
- 4 of 18. Detail of ornamentation, view north.
- 5 of 18. Historic brick wall along Appomattox Street, view east.
- 6 of 18. Garden and chapel addition, view southwest.
- 7 of 18. Late twentieth and early twenty-first century additions, view southwest.
- 8 of 18. Rear of The Virginia Home with the T wing and kitchen block, view southwest.
- 9 of 18. First floor lobby, view west.
- 10 of 18. First floor community room, view south.

The Virginia Home

Name of Property

City of Richmond, VA

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.