

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 PropertyHistoric name: Winslow HospitalOther names/site number: VDHR ID 108-6194

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 709 Betts StreetCity or town: Danville State: VA County: Independent CityNot 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 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

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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: ☐
Public – Local ☒
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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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>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</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.)

HEALTHCARE/hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

CONCRETE
BRICK
STONE: Slate
GLASS
CERAMIC TILE

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 8,375 square foot Winslow Hospital is a one-story Colonial Revival style building with a Mid-Century Modern addition to the front entrance. The exterior walls are finished with brick and concrete. The original roof is finished with slate shingles and brick chimneys. The roof of the addition consists of modified bituminous roof. The interior layout of the original building is typical to most hospitals having a main corridor with patient rooms lining either side. A full basement contained a kitchen and utility rooms. The hospital fronts southeast on Betts Street, a central thoroughfare of the historic African American Almagro community. The parcel is approximately 1.028 acres with the building covering approximately 1/3 of the property. The landscape gently slopes downward from Betts Street to a paved parking lot in the rear. The exterior of the building is in good condition; however, the interior is in need of repair.

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Narrative Description

Winslow Hospital was constructed in 1940 as the primary healthcare and hospital facility for the African American community in and around Danville, Virginia. The hospital is located at the corner of Betts Street and Foster Street in the historic African American Almagro neighborhood which is a residential area. The building fronts southeast on Betts Street and covers approximately one-third of the parcel. The hospital is the only building or structure located on the property. There are seven (7) entrances into the building with the main entrance facing Betts Street. The additional six entrances (one on the front, one at the end of either wing, and four on the back, facing the rear parking lot) face southwest, northeast, and northwest. The landscape of the parcel gently slopes downward from Betts Street to the parking lot behind the building. The parking lot is accessible via paved driveways from both Betts Street and Foster Street.

The original building was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The exterior first-floor walls consist of brick masonry in the running bond pattern with brick quoins and soldier coursing at the corners. The basement exterior walls are concrete. The hip roof of the original building has slate shingles and two (2) brick chimneys with precast caps. There is also a non-original stepped firewall on the roof made of block and terra cotta coping that was installed during renovations in 1982. All windows in the original building are double hung replacement vinyl windows and all exterior doors are hollow metal. There are a total of forty-one (41) windows on the first floor of the original building and fourteen (14) windows in the basement. There are four (4) exterior doors on the first floor, one (1) exterior door between levels and two (2) exterior doors on the basement level.

A mid-century modern addition was added in 1962 to the front of the original building. The single-story addition consists of brick running bond with a low-slope modified bituminous roof. The addition has three (3) double-hung vinyl windows, six (6) double-hung wood windows and four (4) storefront windows in addition to one (1) aluminum storefront door.

The building's shape approximately mimics that of a "T" with the original portion being the horizontal rectangular shape at the top of the "T" and the addition as vertical rectangle at the base of the "T". The original building floor plan is typical of most hospitals, with a main corridor hosting patient rooms on either side. The original building is one story with a full basement. The basement is only under the original building and mimics the layout of the first floor with one main corridor and rooms on either side. Its structure consists of dimensionally framed walls and roof on concrete perimeter walls and load-bearing CMU corridor walls.

The single-story front addition is mainly open and was used as a waiting room with check-in area. In addition, there are two (2) offices, a conference room, restrooms and a small corridor connecting to the original building. Its structure consists of load-bearing CMU walls and steel bar joists.

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The interior of the original building features original wood window and door frames, base boards, nursery window, sample pass through, mosaic wall tile located in the restrooms and mosaic tile flooring in the delivery rooms. The mosaic-tiled floor remains in exquisite condition, but all of the remaining significant interior features listed above have been covered, concealed, or painted including the glass of the delivery room window and the wall tile. The addition does not have any significant interior features.

The building was expanded in 1962 to add office space for the hospital staff. Additional alterations occurred in 1982 for the conversion of the facility to a 60-bed nursing home. These renovations resulted in several walls dividing hospital rooms to be removed to increase the room size and approximately three doorways enclosed. These layout changes are easily identified. Minor cosmetic changes were made to the flooring to replace asbestos tile with VCT tile and to upgrade restrooms to include showers and new tile. At this time, significant painting was done throughout the facility covering the wall tile, delivery room window, and the wood window and door frames. A fire-suppression system was added per code requirements and a stepped firewall was added. The original exterior wood doors were replaced with hollow metal doors. In 2010, the original wood windows were replaced with double-hung vinyl windows.

Due to the property's vacancy, the lack of normal air circulation from regular use has caused some mold to develop. Also, minor roof leaks have resulted in some water damage affecting interior surfaces such as plaster and wood trim. The amount of current deterioration has not had a significant effect of the property's 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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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK
HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1940–1971

Significant Dates

1940

1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Heard, J. Bryant, Architect

Weber, C. M., Builder

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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.)

In 1940 Winslow Hospital was constructed in the historic African American neighborhood of Almagro in Danville, Virginia to fill a vacancy in the availability of medical services for African Americans. It is locally significant as the first and only hospital built by the City of Danville to serve the African American community during segregation and the Civil Rights Movement. Winslow Hospital is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage/Black because it was planned, funded and constructed in Danville, Virginia to serve only the African American populus and was operated by African American physicians and staff during a period in history when social equality of races was not practiced. It is notable for treating the victims of the historic event known as Bloody Monday, the most violent occurrence in Virginia associated with the Civil Rights Movement. Winslow Hospital is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine as an important local healthcare facility due to the medical and surgical services it provided the African American community when no other options were available. In addition, this hospital was built to include a Tuberculosis wing for patient isolation which was of significant need at this point in history due to the spread of that disease. The period of significance begins in 1940, when construction was completed and Winslow Hospital began providing medical services. The period of significance ends in 1971, when the hospital was closed and medical services were transferred to the newly integrated Memorial Hospital.

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

Historic Context

Winslow Hospital's significance stems from events surrounding African American history in Danville, Virginia including segregation and the civil rights movement as well as the need for medical care that served the African American populus. It was built in the Almagro community to serve the African American population in Danville and surrounding areas. Almagro, historically, was one of very few all-African American towns located in the United States. Positioned to the east of Danville, the original town establishment date is unknown, however, the post office was listed as early as 1897-1898 as a Pittsylvania County post office. Almagro was eventually annexed into the City of Danville, but continued as a separate community, retaining its own grocery stores, school, baseball field and churches.

Prior to construction of the Winslow Hospital, African Americans received medical care at Providence Hospital in Danville. Providence Hospital operated for 21 years, but the facility and services were considered inadequate, outdated, and overcrowded, causing many African Americans to seek health care outside of Danville when possible. The requests to build a

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segregated hospital for African Americans had been discussed for approximately two years before being approved by the Danville Academy of Medicine and Danville's city council. As written in an article from Danville newspaper *The Bee* on April 24, 1940, the resolution that was drawn from the approval stated, "The Danville Academy of Medicine considers adequate hospitalization for the colored people a pressing and urgent necessity."

J. Bryant Heard, a prominent architect from Danville, was hired to design the new hospital and C. M. Weber was selected as the builder. The design consisted of a one-story brick building with a basement. There was a sterilization room adjoining the operation room and a tuberculosis ward. In addition, there were private rooms and wards, sleeping quarters for six nurses, private bathrooms, a kitchen in the basement and modern equipment throughout. Construction began in May of 1940. Construction cost approximately \$45,000 and was paid for by the City of Danville. The facility was named as a tribute to the late Dr. Albert Lincoln Winslow, the second African American doctor in Danville to open a medical practice. Dr. Winslow provided medical services in Danville for forty years and was a well-respected community figure and advocate.

Winslow Hospital's impact on the community began on Friday, November 22, 1940, when it opened its doors for service. Providence Hospital was closed in the following weeks and the building auctioned. The new hospital had 35 beds and could hold up to 45 beds in emergencies. It offered a wide range of health care services including pediatrics, labor and delivery, and treatment for occupational injuries. In addition, there was an isolated tuberculosis ward that could hold 12-14 patients. The hospital was considered very modern and one of the best African American hospitals in the state of Virginia at the time of opening. Winslow Hospital was operated by African American doctors and staff due to segregation laws and was the only option for medical care for the surrounding African American community.

Operations were overseen by a board that included the following members:

Mesdame E. B. Meade

Mesdame Helen Boswell

Bascom Jordan (City Councilman)

D. W. Swicegood (City Councilman)

Dr. Roy Upchurch

Dr. E. E. Barksdale

Dr. M. H. Watson

Dr. J. L. Harris (African American)

Dr. Jerry Luck (African American)

On opening day, A. I. Grandy was the superintendent in charge with three nurses and two orderlies. The first new patient to be admitted was Thoman Wilson who underwent a surgical procedure performed by Dr. H. J. Langston. Four patients were transferred from Providence Hospital.

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Health/Medicine Area of Significance

African American hospitals, including Winslow Hospital, were significantly important to their surrounding communities and to the medical field in numerous aspects.

- They provided a place for African American doctors and nurses to provide medical services to patients and to improve upon their skills. African American medical professionals were excluded from performing services in white hospitals due to segregation. Winslow Hospital provided a modern facility for African American medical professionals to work and treat their patients.
- Typical healthcare options of the time were unequal and those provided to African Americans were limited. Winslow Hospital was built to be a modern hospital with up-to-date equipment to provide equal care to the African American community.
- Due to racial segregation, medical services were required to be provided separately to the white and black races. Winslow Hospital was constructed to fill the need for an ample and modern African American hospital in the Danville area. The hospital employed only African American doctors, nurses, orderlies and other staff, and only served African American patients.

In addition to providing medical services to an underserved population, Winslow Hospital is also significant in the area of Health/Medicine due to the local contributions of its tuberculosis ward. Tuberculosis was a highly contagious disease that quickly became the leading cause of death in the United States. The African American population was significantly affected by tuberculosis due to the lack of available medical care. The Piedmont Sanatorium in Burkeville, Virginia was the only medical institution that provided treatment for African Americans with tuberculosis in Virginia. Winslow Hospital was designed to include a tuberculosis ward due to African American patients from Danville not being admitted to the Piedmont Sanatorium because it was full. As quoted in the *The Bee* on May 2, 1940 regarding the current situation at Providence Hospital, "...we have as many as three tuberculous negroes in one room there, simply because we can't get them into Burkeville and we have no other place to put them."

The design of Winslow Hospital included a wing that could be isolated to prevent further spread of the disease among patients and allowed ample beds. Prior to antibiotics, tuberculosis treatment typically consisted of isolation, rest, fresh air, and a good diet. This style of treatment assuredly impacted the design of Winslow Hospital to include a kitchen, isolation capabilities, and ample windows in the tuberculosis ward for the transmission of air and sunlight.

Two years after opening, the number of tuberculosis patients dropped significantly presumably due to the expansion of the Piedmont Sanatorium. At this point the tuberculosis ward at Winslow Hospital was divided to provide space for general hospitalization. Even though the need for a local tuberculosis ward in Danville was one of the main reasons for constructing Winslow Hospital, it is noted in *The Bee* on June 25, 1942, "It is, however, performing a valuable service to the colored people who, when in need of surgery or general medicine can be assured of a competent hospital service in their own midst."

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Ethnic Heritage/Black Area of Significance

Winslow Hospital is locally significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage/Black due to the role it played during segregation and the Danville civil rights movement. The civil rights movement is generally associated with the period as spanning from 1954 to 1968. The Library of Congress describes the civil rights movement as, “a nationwide movement for equal rights for African Americans and for an end to racial segregation and exclusion...”. However, African Americans in Danville began pushing for equality in the 1930s with regard to equal school facilities and city council appointments in the 1940s and 1950s; yet their efforts were unsuccessful. The construction of Winslow Hospital in 1940 was considered a major gain for the African American community to have its own modern hospital. The civil rights movement gained traction in Danville in the 1960s when a federal court ordered that the Danville Memorial Library be opened to all races. In that same year, the Danville Christian Progress Association (DCPA), an affiliate of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s SCLC, was formed under the leadership of Rev. Lawrence Campbell, Rev. Alexander Dunlap and Rev. Lendell W. Chase.

The DCPA began organizing sit-ins at local restaurants and eventually petitioned with the Danville City Council to desegregate city operations. According to *The Bee*, in August of 1962, the group filed suit against the City of Danville demanding “complete desegregation of all city employment buildings and facilities.” These demands went unmet by the City of Danville. By 1963, racial protest and marches became more prominent across the southern states with Danville following suit. Police brutality increased during this time leading to Winslow Hospital’s treatment of the battered African American men and women involved.

Bloody Monday took place on June 10, 1963 and is considered the most violent occurrence of the civil rights movement in Virginia. On that day, a group of African American protestors picketed at City Hall. Police turned fire hoses on them to disband the gathering and many of the protestors were arrested. Later in the day a larger group of 50 protestors gathered outside of the city jail, praying and singing freedom songs so that all those jailed could hear them. They were again blasted with high pressure fire hoses and beaten with batons. Additional white city workers were deputized and given batons to assist in the attack. 47 out of the 50 protestors were injured and received treatment at Winslow Hospital. Staff at Winslow Hospital did not keep records for each individual treated; however, based on documentation, injuries included lacerations to the head, fractured wrists, back injury, dislocated shoulders, multiple abrasions, dizziness, and vomiting. This brutality of this event garnered national media attention and led to the second visit of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to the City of Danville.

Winslow Hospital continued serving the African American population in Danville until its closing in 1971. At that time all patients were transferred to the integrated Memorial Hospital. After Winslow Hospital’s closing, the building was utilized as the Danville Health Department office from 1971–1981, and then was purchased and converted into a nursing home for adults, which has since closed. In 2023, the property was purchased by the Danville Redevelopment and Housing Authority and is currently vacant.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR ID# 108-6194

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.028

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: 36.569190 Longitude: -79.399650

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:

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

The nominated area corresponds to City of Danville Block 23 Parcel 1 (Parcel ID: 26310) as recorded in the City of Danville land records.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area encompasses the Winslow Hospital building, parking lot/driveway and the land on which it stands.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Megan Bond, Operations Manager
organization: Solex Architecture, Inc.
street & number: 641 Main Street
city or town: Danville state: Virginia zip code: 24541
e-mail: mbond@solexarchitecture.com
telephone: 434-688-0767
date: 2/2/2024

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: Winslow Hospital

City or Vicinity: Danville

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County: N/A

State: Virginia

Photographer: Megan Bond

Date Photographed: August 2023, October 2023 and February 2024

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

1 of 38

View: Winslow Hospital off Betts Street, aerial view of roof, facing downward

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0001.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital off of Betts Street, main entrance and front facade, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0002.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital at the corner of Betts Street and Foster Street, facing northeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0003.jpg

4 of 38

View: Winslow Hospital off of Foster Street, side entrance, facing northeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0004.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital from parking lot, rear façade and entrance, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0005.jpg

6 of 38

View: Winslow Hospital from driveway, side entrance, facing southwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0006.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital at the intersection of the driveway and Betts Street, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0007.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital memorial stone, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0008.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital, connection point of the addition to the original building, facing northeast

Winslow Hospital
Name of Property

City of Danville, Virginia
County and State

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0009.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital, connection point of the addition to the original building, facing southwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0010.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital addition interior, main entrance and waiting room, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0011.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital addition interior, front office and check-in window, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0012.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital addition interior, restroom, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0013.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital addition interior, office space, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0014.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital addition interior, corridor connecting the addition and the original building, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0015.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, original building's main entrance, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0016.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, modified front room with original entrance's window opening, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0017.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, closet off of original entrance with original asbestos tile flooring, facing southwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0018.jpg

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Winslow Hospital

Name of Property

City of Danville, Virginia

County and State

View: Winslow Hospital interior, main corridor, facing southwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0019.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, main corridor, facing northeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0020.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, large eastern corner room, facing south

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0021.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, typical hospital room, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0022.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, modified room, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0023.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, original nursery location with painted over viewing window, facing south

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0024.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, delivery room with original tile flooring, facing southwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0025.jpg

26 of 38

View: Winslow Hospital interior, large rear room, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0026.jpg

27 of 38

View: Winslow Hospital interior, modified bathroom with original wall tile painted over, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0027.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, rear room with medical sample passthrough, facing north

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0028.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, stairwell to basement, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0029.jpg

Winslow Hospital

Name of Property

City of Danville, Virginia

County and State

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement corridor, facing northeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0030.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement corridor, facing southwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0031.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement storage room, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0032.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement bathroom, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0033.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement pump room, facing southeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0034.jpg

35 of 38

View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement kitchen, facing southwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0035.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement room with exterior access, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0036.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement laundry room, facing northwest

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0037.jpg

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View: Winslow Hospital interior, basement unfinished utility room, facing northeast

Filename: VA_Danville_WinslowHospital_0038.jpg

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.

Winslow Hospital
Name of Property

City of Danville, Virginia
County and State

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.



LOCATION MAP

Winslow Hospital
City of Danville, VA
DHR No. 108-6194

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Latitude: 36.569190
Longitude: -79.399650

 Nominated Boundary

0 100 200 400
Feet



Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN)



LOCATION MAP

Winslow Hospital
City of Danville, VA
DHR No. 108-6194

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Latitude: 36.569190
Longitude: -79.399650

 Nominated Boundary

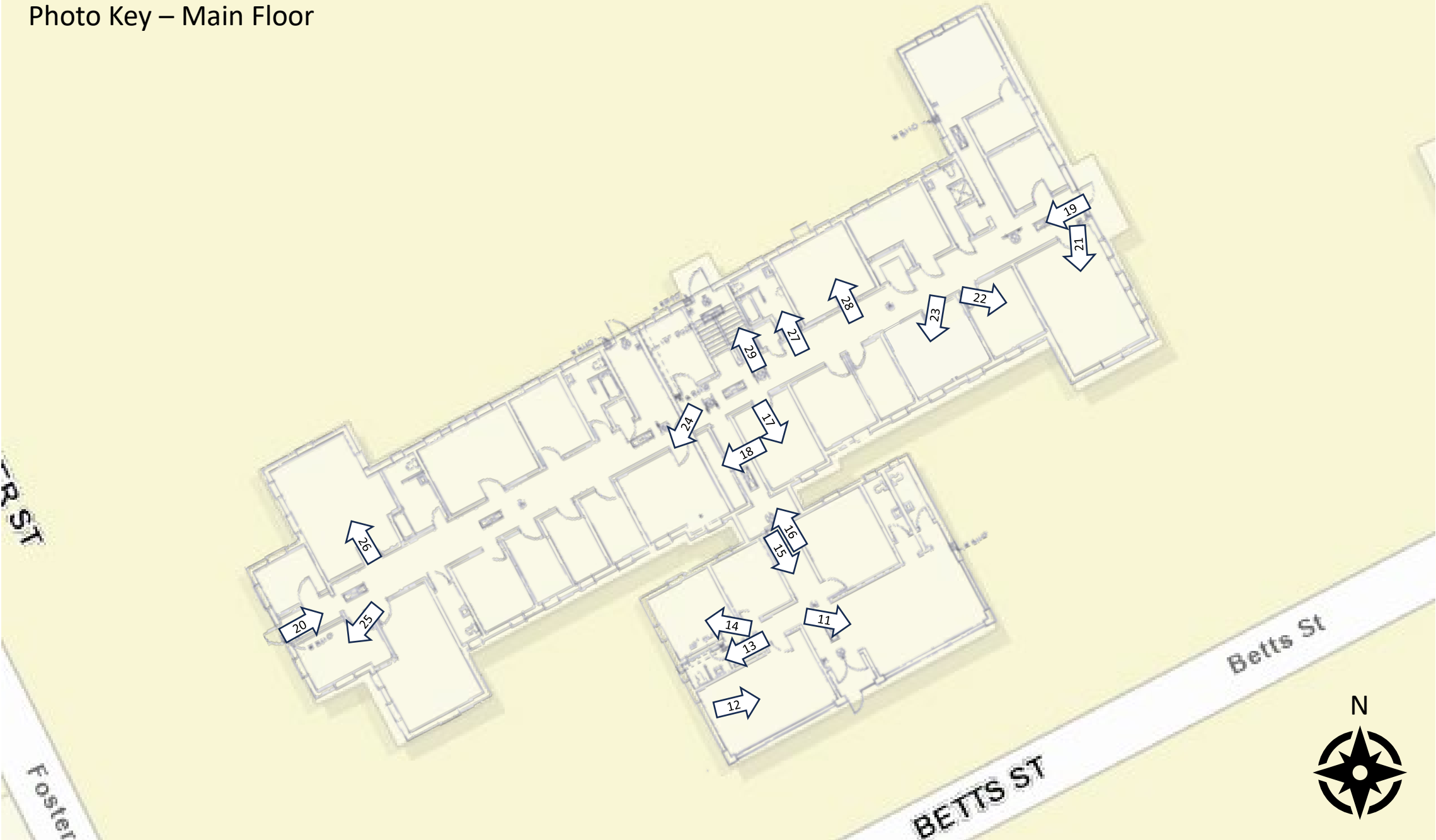
0 100 200 400
 Feet



Photo Key – Exterior



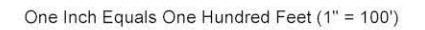
Photo Key – Main Floor



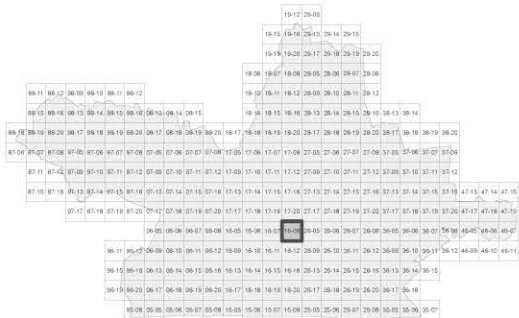
10/15/19



Winslow Hospital
City of Danville,
Virginia VDHR ID #
108-6194 June 2024



Prepared By
Real Estate Assessment
City of Danville
As Of October 1, 2023



Map Number 16-08