

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: Berkleystown Historic District
Other names/site number: 166-5073
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: Bounded by the CSX Railroad to the west, Archie Cannon Drive to the north, Route 1/N. Washington Highway to the east, and Smith Street to the south.
City or town: Ashland State: Virginia County: Hanover
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

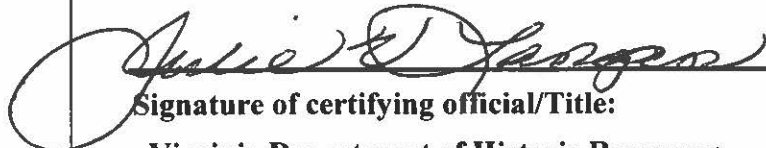
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

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

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

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>8/1/2022</u> Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> 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>75</u>	<u>98</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	objects
<u>76</u>	<u>114</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

SOCIAL/meeting hall

EDUCATION/school

FUNERARY/mortuary/funeral home

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; secondary structure

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/government office

EDUCATION/school

FUNERARY/mortuary/funeral home

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/
Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch; International

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard; BRICK; METAL:
Aluminum; ASPHALT; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass, Vinyl

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 Berkleystown Historic District, located within the Town of Ashland in Hanover County, was developed in response to a segregation ordinance issued by the Town of Ashland in 1911 and other forms of racial discrimination. The 110.48-acre neighborhood was established just to the north of the downtown area of Ashland and functioned as a largely self-sufficient community as it included services such as a funeral home, restaurants and shops, a school, and other resources. The primary resource types are single-family dwelling, but other resources include multi-family dwellings, funeral homes, a fraternal building, an elementary school, and a former school that now functions as a local government office building. The architectural resources within the district were built between circa 1910 and the early-twenty-first century and were constructed in primarily modest vernacular interpretations of nationally popular styles and forms common in central Virginia including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. There are 190 total resources in the district, of which 76 are contributing to the district within its period of significance (circa 1910–1969) and 114 are noncontributing. Of the 114 noncontributing resources, a majority (71 percent) are secondary resources, such as sheds and garages that are similar in use, form, and scale to the rest of the district and do not greatly impact its historic character. Overall, the historic district has high integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as represented by its streetscapes with primarily residential buildings of consistent heights and setbacks, mature trees, minimal landscaping through use of shrub and flower plantings, paved roads with narrow shoulders, and no sidewalks. The integrity of design,

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workmanship, and materials of individual resources have been affected by replacement or covering of exterior siding materials and replacement doors and window sashes. However, even the altered resources maintain the scale and setbacks of the district's overall built environment.

Narrative Description

Landscape and Setting

The Berkleytown Historic District is located in the Town of Ashland, 0.25 miles from the Randolph-Macon College Campus (NRHP 1979; 166-0002) and approximately 0.33 miles from the Ashland Historic District (NRHP 1983, 2019; 166-0001). The community was established in the early-twentieth century after the institution of the 1911 segregation ordinance in Ashland. The neighborhood is roughly bounded by N. Center Street and the CSX Railroad on the west, Archie Cannon Drive on the north, N. Washington Highway on the east (Route 1), and Smith Street and early-2000s houses surrounding old Station Street on the south. Berkleytown encompasses approximately 110.48 acres and is concentrated on two main roads: Henry Street and Berkley Street. It also includes Smith Street, A Street, B Street, N. Center Street, North West Henry Lane, and a portion of N. Washington Highway (Route 1). Historically, Berkleytown had both residential and commercial development, but today it is primarily residential in character. A few extant community resources remain such as the Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home, a Masonic lodge, and the former John M. Gandy School (166-5073-0024), which now houses offices of the Hanover County School Board, and the current John M. Gandy Elementary School.

Architectural Description and Analysis

Although most of the surviving buildings in Berkleytown were constructed in the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, there are some surviving resources within the boundaries that date between circa 1910 and circa 1923. All residential, a majority of these early buildings are on the 600 block of Henry Street or the adjacent North West Henry Lane (166-5073-0003, 166-5073-0025, 166-5073-0028, 166-5073-0030, and 166-5073-0034) while one, the house associated with the H.W. Dabney Funeral Home, is at the district's southeastern corner on N. Washington Highway (166-5073-0093) and another is the Shelton House at 203 Berkley Street (166-0034/166-5073-0035). One of the earliest buildings within the district is the circa 1910 house at 103 North West Henry Lane (166-5073-0003). During the mid-twentieth century, this two-story, frame house was occupied by Marian Johnson, a teacher at the Hanover County Training School and later the John M. Gandy School. The house is currently covered in wavy-bottom asbestos siding and is topped by a hipped roof. A one-story, full-width porch spans the south elevation. The porch's metal-sheathed, hipped roof is supported by square, brick posts and shelters a brick stoop. On a whole, the one-and-one-half- and two-story buildings from the early-twentieth century are representative of modest vernacular interpretations of nationally popular architectural styles and trends that were common in this part of Virginia during the first decades of the twentieth century. Two resources retain elements that reflect more enhanced design and decorative attributes. The Shelton House (166-0034/166-5073-0035) is a two-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1918 in the Queen Anne style. This Sears, Roebuck, and Co. Catalog house was constructed by John Coleman in the "Maytown" model, which had

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notable features such as the turret and bay windows (The Ashland Museum 2016a; Stevenson and Jandl 1986). This house retains its character-defining turret, which has a pyramidal roof clad in scallop-edged asphalt shingles and lined with brackets with dropped pendants, and fixed, stained-glass and bay window sash. The Lightfoot House at 604 Henry Street (166-5073-0034) is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1923 in the bungalow form with minimal elements of the Craftsman style. The remainder of early twentieth century dwellings in the district feature common characteristics such as side-gable or hipped roofs, original footprints and massing, and one- to two-story heights. Nearly all of the buildings from this period have some replacement materials, such as vinyl, composite, or asbestos siding, one-over-one vinyl sash window, and fiberglass doors. The outbuildings associated with properties from this period include garages, sheds, and a circa 1980 secondary dwelling.

The most active period of development in Berkleytown occurred during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century (circa 1925–circa 1974), which roughly coincided with the devastation of the Great Depression followed by the rapid economic expansion that began during World War II and persisted into the early 1970s. After the war, political and social conditions became more dynamic as well, with activists of all stripes working to dismantle Jim Crow segregation in schools, housing, public accommodations such as restaurants, and government services. This vibrant and dynamic period brought forth societal changes that continue to shape today's cultural landscapes, as is the case in Berkleytown. Approximately two-thirds of the district's extant primary resources date to the circa 1925–circa 1974 period and, of those, nearly 60 are single-family dwellings.

Most of the houses from this roughly 50-year period are one- or one-and-one-half stories in height, although there are some examples of two-story dwellings, such as the houses at 606 B Street (166-5073-0012), 220 and 222 Berkley Street (166-5073-0089 and 166-5073-0090), and 706 Henry Street (166-5073-0020). Most of the dwellings in the district were constructed in modest or vernacular variations of architectural styles and types such as Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional. Continuous concrete-block foundations, sometimes covered in a brick veneer on one or more elevations, are another common characteristic; however, brick pier foundations are found at 705 N. Center Street and 613 Henry Street (166-5073-0009 and 166-5073-0026). Structural systems are generally concealed; however, in some cases, the concrete-block structural system was left exposed (e.g., 166-5073-0032, 166-5073-0058, and 166-5073-0065). While the House at 514 Henry Street (166-5073-0029) has weatherboard siding, more typical are vinyl siding and common bond brick veneer are the most common siding types from this period, followed by asbestos shingles, stucco, and aluminum. An overwhelming majority of the houses have side-gable roofs with asphalt shingles; however, approximately 10 examples of front gable roofs are scattered throughout the district on Berkley Street, Henry Street, B Street, and N. Center Street (e.g., 166- 073-0013, 166-5073-0021, 166-5073-0027, and 166-5073-0063) and hipped roofs are at 603, 605, and 606 B Street (166-5073-0045, 166-5073-0046, 166-5073-0012). Interior-slope or exterior-end brick and brick-clad chimneys are common. Houses from this period also sometimes have rear and/or side additions that are usually in scale with, and feature the same materials as, the original core. The variations

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in footprint, massing, roof type, and siding materials lend variegation to the built environment that reflects popular tastes of the period while the consistency of setbacks, building heights, limited landscaping, and mature trees create cohesive streetscapes within the district.

Other characteristics common to the dwellings built between circa 1925-circa 1974 reflect three significant trends: standardized construction materials and methods, technological innovations that simplified and sped up construction of buildings, and simplification of architectural embellishments (in part due to the influence of the Modern architecture movement and in part due to cost savings). The aforementioned Shelton House (166-0034/166-5073-0035) was an early example of standardized plans and materials. Through the mid-twentieth century, further standardization of materials and designs were prompted by the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) establishment of minimum standards for single- and multiple-family dwellings; these standards quickly became typical of post-World War II residential construction due to the FHA's involvement in financing new projects and the rapid suburbanization that occurred thanks to pent-up demand for new housing. Technological innovations introduced new materials, such as aluminum siding, standard door and window sash sizes, and tools and materials that greatly simplified and streamlined the construction process. All three of these trends are evident in the Berkleytown Historic District.

For example, primary entrances on the dwellings from the mid-1920s through early 1970s are commonly located on an elevation that faces the public street; most of these entries have a single-leaf interior door composed of wood or fiberglass and an exterior storm door primarily featuring metal-framed glass. Door surrounds, when present, are simply designed and are made of wood or vinyl (that possibly covers original wood frames). At most dwellings, windows appear to have replacement vinyl units, while for the most parts original window sizes and placement have been retained. Wood-framed, two-over-two, or six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows remain at over 20 houses, including those at 512 B Street (166-5073-0015), 105 North West Henry Lane (166-5073-0017), 611 Henry Street (166-5073-0067), and 220 Berkley Street (166-5073-0089). Tripartite and picture windows are also present in houses from this period, particularly those dwellings that postdate World War II, when the suburban house with a picture window became a nationally popular design trope. Common decorative characteristics of the mid-twentieth century dwellings are fixed wood, aluminum, or vinyl louvered shutters, typically flanking the primary elevation windows. Such shutters usually are undersized and would not cover the window openings they flank, but by the postwar period, these were decorative rather than functional elements. Colonial Revival-influenced buildings, in particular, feature decorative shutters, although Ranch dwellings also are characterized by such treatments (shutters even flanked, despite their diminutive size, the picture windows that are so evocative of the mid-twentieth century's design trends and popular tastes). Concrete-block or brick stoops and one-story porches (entry, partial-width, and full-width) are typical on houses of this era, representing a departure from the highly ornamented front porches that characterized the Late Victorian period and the academically based, high style Colonial Revival designs of the 1900s-1920s. Where present, porches on the district's later dwellings have mass-produced square or turned

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posts, plain friezes, and simple turned or square balustrades. Entries otherwise might be sheltered by a pent roof overhang, a stoop with a front gable roof supported by posts, or nothing at all.

A couple of resources from the mid-twentieth century historically functioned dually as a single-family dwelling and a business. The former Dabney Funeral Home (166-5073-0010) is a circa 1955, one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional dwelling that served as both a residence and a family-owned funeral home. Its structural system is clad in stucco and capped by a moderately pitched side-gabled roof. A circa 1970, one-story chapel addition is located northeast of the dwelling and is connected to the main core by a side-gable hyphen clad in stucco and a decorative concrete-block screen. The stucco chapel has a moderately-pitched, front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a parged, interior-end chimney with a terra-cotta flue. The entrance to the chapel is located in the center bay southeast elevation and is filled with a single-leaf, wood door with three diamond-shaped lights. The chapel also features an idiosyncratic front gable porch with fieldstone veneer; these treatment is echoed in the gable peak of the front gable office section. The office extends from the main building's southwest elevation and includes multi-light, glass-block windows and two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood-framed windows with horizontal muntins set on brick sills. The Butts Barbershop (also known as the Dabney Barbershop) at 218 Berkley Street (166-5073-0032) is a one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1935 in the Minimal Traditional style. The foundation and structural system are composed of concrete block and the side gable roof is pierced by an interior-ridge, stretcher-bonded, brick chimney. The south façade features a character-defining, projecting, front gable bay with a centered window. All of the windows have brick sills, and the façade also has a left-of-center entry with an adjacent tripartite picture window. These treatments are in keeping with Minimal Traditional dwellings from the 1930s through 1950s and are an interesting blend of lingering of earlier Colonial Revival influence with the emerging Modern design of Ranch houses. All of the building's gable ends are clad in vertical, vinyl siding with a scalloped-edged, wood trim at the bottom. A covered walkway connects the main house to the concrete-block barbershop, which is covered by a front-gabled roof and features vertical vinyl siding in the gable ends; the same scallop trim lines the roofline as well. Off-centered on the west elevation is the former business's primary entrance. Alongside the primary entrance is a barber's pole composed of metal and glass and featuring a single lightbulb inside.

Two apartment complexes were built within Berkleytown during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Constructed around 1967 are three two-story, brick-clad apartment buildings at 211 Berkley Street (166-5073-0079). Two hip roof buildings are attached by a hyphen and each has a separate side gable apartment building to the south. The second multifamily complex is at 700–702 Henry Street (166-5073-0074) and consists of two side-gable buildings dating to around 1971. This latter property is roughly contemporaneous with a Masonic Lodge at 219 Berkley Street and four Ranch dwellings; together these are illustrative of the stripped-down, Modern-influenced architectural design that prevailed during the 1960s and 1970s.

In addition to dwellings, there is a building that original functioned as a hotel. The Coleman Hotel (166-0033/166-5073-0033), The Coleman Hotel (later known as the Elks Lodge) at 612

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Henry Street is a two-story, three-bay, vernacular building that has served several purposes since its construction around 1925. John and Mildred Coleman purchased the property in 1925 and operated the property as a hotel for African Americans. During Virginia's Jim Crow era, hotels and tourist courts were as rigidly segregated as other public accommodations. Rental lodgings for African Americans typically were located within a Black neighborhood and provided safe spaces during a time that even short-distance travel for African Americans could be a fraught activity due to the ever-present potential for racial violence inflicted by whites. The vinyl-clad former Coleman Hotel is covered by a hipped roof and features asymmetrical fenestration with an off-centered primary entrance, which is filled by a single-leaf, half-glazed replacement door with matching side lights, and irregularly spaced window openings. A full-width porch spans the façade and may originally have wrapped around to the side elevation; if so, the porch has been enclosed or a one-story addition was added to this side of the building.

At the other end of the district's architectural spectrum are two Modern-influenced public buildings: the Masonic Lodge at 219 Berkley Street and the John M. Gandy School (166-5073-0024). Built around 1974, the Mason Lodge is a two-story, one-bay building clad in a stretcher-bond brick veneer and covered by a hipped roof. The building is nearly devoid of fenestration, but for an entry at the façade's corner that features an aluminum framed door with large sidelights and transom. Along the second story is a ribbon of windows defined by light-colored brick between the one-over-one sash; the horizontality of this element is a faint nod to the International Style, which emphasized low-slung massing with ribbons of windows and belt courses.

At the northern edge of the district is the John M. Gandy School (166-5073-0024), which was designed in the late 1940s by Edward F. Sinnott, Sr. The primary building located at 200 Berkley Street is a two-story, eight-bay school constructed between 1948 and 1950 in the International Style; it is currently used by the Hanover County Public School Board (HCPSB). The continuous foundation and structural system are clad in common bond brick veneer. A brick belt course, articulated by concrete bands, separates the first and second story. The building is covered by a flat roof with a parapet wall sheathed in standing-seam metal. A solid brick tower extends above the roofline from the center of what was historically the primary (east) elevation, adjacent to the centered, recessed entry bay. The entry is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay, flat-roofed porch with one thin metal support post. The doorway has been replaced with T1-11 siding over the opening. Fenestration on the façade has been substantially modified from what appears to have been ribbon windows with large bays reduced to a single, metal-framed, fixed light or multiple, metal-framed, fixed lights. Some of the reduced window openings have been filled with T1-11 siding and others with stretcher bond brick. A two-story gymnasium is located on the northeast side of the building. It is clad in stretcher bond brick veneer that matches the primary resource, has a continuous masonry foundation, and flat roof. At one point, the gymnasium had large square windows on the south and north elevations, but these are now infilled with brick. An addition was made to the HCPSB complex after 1950. It functions as the current primary entrance and reception area for the HCPSB. This one-story, multi-bay addition is supported by a continuous foundation and clad in brick veneer and concrete parging. The primary entry is within

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a projecting flat-roofed, glass-enclosed bay. Treated as a secondary resource for the purpose of this nomination is the northeastern-most building associated with this property, which functions as the current John M. Gandy Elementary School. Accessed from Archie Canon Drive, the Postmodern school building postdates the district's period of significance and is non-contributing to the district.

Twenty-seven of the primary resources within Berkleytown date to the fourth quarter of the twentieth century and the twenty-first century; all but one of these are single-family dwellings. The one- to two-story buildings are mostly clad in vinyl siding, although there are some examples with common bond brick veneer (e.g., 607 Henry Street [166-5076-0069] and 103 School Street [166-5073-0086]); front and side gable roofs occur on a roughly equal basis. Fenestration includes single-leaf wood or fiberglass doors and windows with one-over-one vinyl sash. Most of the houses have one-story, partial-width porches, although (as with older buildings in the district) full-width porches and stoops are also present. Small sheds are the most common outbuilding associated with these houses. The one non-residential property within the Berkleytown Historic District from the late twentieth century is the Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home, Inc., at 528 North Washington Highway (166-5073-0093), which is a one-story, seven-bay building built around 1987 and clad in a common bond brick veneer. The low-pitched, hipped roof features a front gable projection on the façade. The primary elevation has a double-leaf, four-light, four-panel, wood door and a one-story, full-width porch spanning the east façade. The shed roof that covers the porch is supported by fluted columns. On the north elevation is a one-story carport supported by brick-clad columns and covered by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Although constructed outside of the district's period of significance, these examples of new construction follow historic trends of the district and their massing, scale, materials, and functions are compatible with the district's setting and feeling.

Integrity

The Berkleytown Historic District is representative of African American neighborhoods and self-sustaining communities that were established on the outskirts of towns in Hanover County and surrounding counties during the Jim Crow era of segregation. Discriminatory ordinances and other practices caused such communities to be established outside of incorporated town limits or, if within corporate limits, to be denied extension of public infrastructure such as water and sewer lines, electricity, and paved roads. Consequently, neighborhoods such as Berkleytown essentially were self-supported and -sustained by their property owners and residents. Within town environments, these historic activities created discrete areas with noticeable visual and physical differences to those parts of a given town where white populations lived and worked. Such aspects remain discernible in the cultural landscape today. The Berkleytown Historic District today conveys those associations through its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Its streetscapes have primarily residential buildings of consistent heights and setbacks, mature trees, minimal landscaping through use of shrub and flower plantings, paved roads with narrow shoulders, and no sidewalks. Architectural resources within the district generally display modest vernacular interpretations of nationally popular styles and forms

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common in central Virginia including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. Due to economic and social disruptions, most notably World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, as well as the means of neighborhood residents, Berkleytown developed on a piecemeal basis that resulted in a built environment illustrative of the district's changing circumstances from the early twentieth century to the more recent past. The integrity of design, workmanship, and materials of individual resources have been affected by replacement or covering of exterior siding materials and replacement doors and window sashes. However, even the altered resources maintain the scale and setbacks of the district's overall built environment. The historic district overall has roughly 21 non-contributing primary resources along the edges of its boundaries, but these resources have been included because they are part of the neighborhood's historic plat and, in the case of dwellings, have a similar scale and design attributes to the earlier houses. A commercial property, which houses the aforementioned Dabney Funeral Home, also is non-contributing but is occupied by a historically important firm that offered essential services to Berkleytown's residents during the segregation era, when even funerals and cemeteries were racially segregated. Some non-contributing resources have alterations that may not be reversible but such evolution may become significant as well over the passage of time. The balance of non-contributing resources, for the most part, postdate the district's period of significance but represent continuation of historic activities into the more recent past (albeit not at the level of exceptional significance specified when Criteria Consideration G is applied) and their inclusion is warranted to delineate the full extent of the Berkleytown neighborhood both historically and currently.

Historic District Inventory

The following is a list of resources located within the historic district. The resources are listed alphabetically by street name and numerically by address number. Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) historic district numbers are listed for each resource, as are numbers previously assigned to individual resources. In the following inventory, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or noncontributing based upon their ability to convey the district's historic associations under Criterion A, Ethnic Heritage: African American and Social History, during the period of significance identified as circa 1910 to 1969; contributing resources retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations. All noncontributing resources have therefore been so noted, primarily for being built after the district's period of significance or for alterations that have obscured historic fabric to an extent that historical associations are no longer apparent. Resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map using the last four digits of the resource's 11-digit inventory number (e.g., for resource #166-5073-0001, the resource location is identified as 0001 on the map).

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A Street

100 A Street

166-5073-0039

Other DHR Id#:

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Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1992**

	Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Other (Other)	Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 1

101 A Street **166-5073-0038** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1987**

	Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Chicken House/Poultry House (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 1

102 A Street **166-5073-0040** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1993**

	Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 2

105 A Street **166-5073-0052** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2009**

	Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 1

106 A Street **166-5073-0043** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2005**

	Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 1

B Street

509 B Street **166-5073-0054** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945**

	Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Contributing	Total: 1

510 B Street **166-5073-0016** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1955**

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			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
511 B Street	166-5073-0053	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1945			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
512 B Street	166-5073-0015	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1952			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
514 B Street	166-5073-0014	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1960			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Carport (Structure)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
600 B Street	166-5073-0010	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1955			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Carport (Structure)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Church/Chapel (Building)		Contributing	Total: 1
601 B Street	166-5073-0044	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2005			
			Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
602 B Street	166-5073-0051	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2000			
			Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
603 B Street	166-5073-0045	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1945			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)		Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Other (Other)		Noncontributing	Total: 1

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- 604 B Street** **166-5073-0011** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940
Contributing Total: 1
- 605 B Street** **166-5073-0046** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1956
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Other (Other) **Contributing** Total: 1
Noncontributing Total: 1
- 606 B Street** **166-5073-0012** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940
Contributing Total: 1
- 607 B Street** **166-5073-0047** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1926
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1
Noncontributing Total: 1
- 608 B Street** **166-5073-0013** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1
Noncontributing Total: 1
- 609 B Street** **166-5073-0048** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1962
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1
Noncontributing Total: 1
- 610 B Street** **166-5073-0050** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1
Noncontributing Total: 2
- 611 B Street** **166-5073-0049** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1940
Secondary Resource: Other (Other) **Contributing** Total: 1
Noncontributing Total: 1

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- 101 B Berkley Street** **166-5073-0006** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1950
Contributing Total: 1
- 101 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0060** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1997
Noncontributing Total: 1
- 102 Berkley Street** **166-0025** *Other DHR Id#: 166-5073-0094*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, 1991
Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 2
- 104 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0070** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2006
Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 105 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0062** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2010
Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 106-A Berkley Street** **166-5073-0071** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2006
Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 106-B Berkley Street** **166-5073-0072** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2006
Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 107 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0005** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1929
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

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- 209 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0078** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1972
- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i> | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
- 210 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0095** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, 2002
- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)</i> | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i> | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
- 211 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0079** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1967
- | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|
| | Contributing | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Apartment Building (Building)</i> | Contributing | Total: 1 |
- 212 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0087** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1969
- | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|
| | Contributing | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Workshop (Building)</i> | Contributing | Total: 1 |
- 215 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0080** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1983
- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i> | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
- 216 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0088** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1967
- | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|
| | Contributing | Total: 1 |
|--|---------------------|----------|
- 217 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0081** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1983
- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| | Noncontributing | Total: 1 |
|--|------------------------|----------|
- 218 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0032** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1935
- | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|
| | Contributing | Total: 1 |
|--|---------------------|----------|
- 219 Berkley Street** **166-5073-0082** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Lodge (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1974

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		Noncontributing	Total: 1
220 Berkley Street	166-5073-0089	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1942</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		Noncontributing	Total: 1
221 Berkley Street	166-5073-0083	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Noncontributing	Total: 1
221-B Berkley Street	166-5073-0084	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1969</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)</i>		Noncontributing	Total: 1
222 Berkley Street	166-5073-0090	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1942</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)</i>		Noncontributing	Total: 1
223 Berkley Street	166-5073-0085	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1946</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>			Total: 1
224 Berkley Street	166-5073-0091	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2009</i>			
		Noncontributing	Total: 1
226 Berkley Street	166-5073-0027	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1935</i>			
		Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)</i>		Noncontributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		Noncontributing	Total: 2

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228 Berkley Street **166-5073-0092** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1962
Contributing Total: 1

East 103 Berkley Street **166-5073-0061** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2005
Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

Center Street

North 705 Center Street **166-5073-0009** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 2

North 707 Center Street **166-5073-0008** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1935
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Well House (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1

North 711 Center Street **166-5073-0007** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940
Contributing Total: 1

Henry Lane

NW 102 Henry Lane **166-5073-0004** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960
Contributing Total: 1

NW 103 Henry Lane **166-5073-0003** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1910
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1

NW 105 Henry Lane **166-5073-0017** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1960

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<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Contributing	Total: 1
	Contributing	Total: 1

Henry Street

509 Henry Street **166-5073-0056** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2007**

<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 1
	Noncontributing	Total: 1

512 Henry Street **166-5073-0055** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945**

<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	Contributing	Total: 1
	Noncontributing	Total: 1

513 Henry Street **166-5073-0057** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1955**

<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Carport (Structure)	Contributing	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	Noncontributing	Total: 1
	Contributing	Total: 1

514 Henry Street **166-5073-0029** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1945**

Contributing	Total: 1
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600 Henry Street **166-5073-0042** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 2006**

Noncontributing	Total: 1
------------------------	----------

601 Henry Street **166-5073-0030** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920**

<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Secondary Dwelling (Building)	Contributing	Total: 1
	Noncontributing	Total: 1

603 Henry Street **166-5073-0059** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1932**

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			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Carport (Structure)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 2
604 Henry Street	166-5073-0034	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1923			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Restaurant (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Contributing	Total: 1
605 Henry Street	166-5073-0058	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1950			
			Contributing	Total: 1
606 Henry Street	166-5073-0066	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Carport (Structure)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
607 Henry Street	166-5073-0069	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1994			
			Noncontributing	Total: 1
608 Henry Street	166-5073-0065	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1970			
			Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Carport (Structure)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
609 Henry Street	166-5073-0068	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1940			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
610 Henry Street	166-5073-0064	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		
	<i>Primary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945			
			Contributing	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)		Noncontributing	Total: 1
611 Henry Street	166-5073-0067	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>		

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Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1966

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Noncontributing Total: 1

612 Henry Street **166-0033** *Other DHR Id#: 166-5073-0033*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925

Contributing Total: 1

613 Henry Street **166-5073-0026** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1935

Contributing Total: 1

614 Henry Street **166-5073-0063** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Noncontributing Total: 1

615 Henry Street **166-5073-0028** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1915

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Contributing Total: 1

616 Henry Street **166-5073-0025** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

700-702 Henry Street **166-5073-0074** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Apartment Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1971

Noncontributing Total: 1

704 Henry Street **166-5073-0022** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1963

Contributing Total: 1

706 Henry Street **166-5073-0020** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1945

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Total: 1

708 Henry Street **166-5073-0021** *Other DHR Id#:*

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Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960

Contributing Total: 1

710 Henry Street **166-5073-0002** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1940

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

804 Henry Street **166-5073-0001** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1960

Contributing Total: 1

North Center Street

601 North Center Street **166-5073-0036** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1987

Noncontributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 2

603 North Center Street **166-5073-0037** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1987

Noncontributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

703 North Center Street **166-5073-0041** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1993

Noncontributing Total: 1

North Washington Highway

North 528 North Washington Highway **166-5073-0093** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Funeral Home (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1987

Noncontributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1

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Secondary Resource: Wall (Object)

Noncontributing Total: 1

School Street

101 School Street

166-5073-0019

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1962**

Contributing Total: 1

103 School Street

166-5073-0086

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1981**

Noncontributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Noncontributing Total: 3

105 School Street

166-5073-0018

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)

Noncontributing Total: 1

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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: AFRICAN AMERICAN
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1910–1969

Significant Dates

ca. 1910, 1911, 1969

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sinnott, Edward F.

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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 Berkleytown Historic District is an African American residential community in the Town of Ashland composed of cultural resources that embody and reflect phases of local and regional development from the early- through mid-twentieth century. Berkleytown developed in response to a segregation ordinance issued by the Town of Ashland in 1911 and other forms of racial discrimination. The neighborhood was established just to the north of the downtown area of Ashland and functioned as a largely self-sufficient community, as it included services for Black residents such as funerary services, restaurants and shops, a school, and other resources. Residents felt strong communal ties to one another and to the businesses that supported the neighborhood. The Berkleytown Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: African American and Social History for its association with African American history in Ashland and Hanover County and with the collective efforts of residents, business owners, teachers, clergy, and other individuals to create a self-sustaining, mutually-supportive community during the height of the Jim Crow era of segregation in Virginia. The district's period of significance spans from circa 1910, the date of the earliest surviving building within the district's boundaries, to 1969 when the neighborhood's John M. Gandy School closed as a result of school desegregation.

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

Early Development of Berkleytown

In order to understand the development of Berkleytown, it is necessary to discuss the history of housing discrimination in Ashland. Following the Civil War, the white residents of Ashland pursued a myriad of avenues to preserve their pre-war way of life. One way to maintain their segregation was through the use of racial covenants on land use, often written into deeds to prohibit the sale or inhabitation of certain properties by non-Caucasian individuals. These covenants began to appear in Ashland shortly after the Civil War. For example, in an 1886 deed for the Hugo House (166-0037/166-0001-0073) on Center Street, it was stated that "She or her heirs will cause to be erected on said land a dwelling house for the occupancy of a white family...If she or heirs breaches contract then deed will become null and void" (Hanover County Deed Book [HCDB] 21:34).

In September 1911, Ashland further institutionalized physical segregation by enacting a segregation ordinance, modeled on a similar enacted ordinance in the City of Richmond. The Ashland ordinance declared it illegal for "any person to occupy as a residence or to establish and maintain as a school or place of public assembly and house upon any street or alley between two adjacent streets on which a greater number of houses are occupied [by members of another race]" (Stephenson 1914:12-13). This ordinance, unlike some others in different cities, attempted to legislate the entire town instead of dictating which blocks were illegal for African

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Americans' habitation (Stephenson 1914:14–15). While the ordinance did not prevent people from purchasing property or houses in certain areas of Ashland, it did limit whether the owner could live in a building thereon (Gilmore 2019:5).

The constitutionality of the ordinance eventually went before the Hanover County Circuit Court. In 1912, an African American man named John Coleman purchased property along Henry Clay Road in Ashland. The property, located to the southwest of Berkleytown, was situated in an area that was occupied predominately by white residents. Soon after his purchase, John Coleman moved into the house and subsequently was issued a summons for violating the segregation ordinance (Gilmore 2019:12). The issue went to court in 1913 (*Town of Ashland v. Coleman*), but the segregation ordinance was upheld, with the judge stating it was “not oppressive because it applied to white people and negroes alike” (Stephenson 1914:14–15). Due to the postbellum housing discrimination African Americans were experiencing in Ashland, many began to settle just outside of the town's northernmost incorporation line within Hanover County. This development led to the creation of the Berkleytown community.

Berkleytown was located on land originally owned by Edward Berkeley, a large landowner in Hanover County. In 1894, Edward Berkeley's estate was subdivided into seven lots along a country road which would later be renamed “Berkley Street” (Barile et al. 2018:3-85). It appears that some of the early dwellings located on Berkley Street were originally built and inhabited by white residents, but by the 1920s, most of the houses were owned by African Americans (United States Federal Population Census [U.S. Census] 1910, 1920). It was also around this time that a public school for African American children was established in the community. The schoolhouse that opened in Berkleytown had previously served as the schoolhouse for white children. When a new brick building was erected for the white children in 1915 in downtown Ashland, the old schoolhouse was relocated to Berkley Street to be utilized by Black students (Shalf 1994:146). Such relegation of outdated educational facilities to use at Black schools was a common practice throughout Virginia during the segregation era and is a character-defining aspect of Black schools that date to this period. All of these developments on the Berkley tract indicate the strong presence of an African American community within this area by the 1920s.

In 1922, the area located southwest of the intersection of Berkley and Henry streets was platted, creating A and B streets (Hanover County Plat Book 7:147). These lots appear to have been purchased solely by African Americans initially and development of this area largely took place between the second and third quarter of the twentieth century. The parcels on A and B streets are smaller than those along Berkley and Henry streets, while the architecture reflects Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Transitional Ranch architectural styles that differentiates them from the lots with earlier buildings. After decades of segregation, in 1977, Berkleytown was formally annexed into the Town of Ashland (Barile et al. 2018:3-86).

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People and Businesses of Berkleytown (circa 1910–1969)

Berkleytown's proximity to both the farmland in Hanover County to the north and the Town of Ashland to the south provided varied job opportunities for its occupants during the early-twentieth century. One of the single largest employers of Berkleytown residents during the second quarter of the twentieth century was the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad company that ran through the center of Ashland. African Americans held a variety of jobs for this company, including cooks, station porters, clerks, and railroad laborers; discriminatory employment practices limited opportunities for Black workers to advance to higher positions. While some people are noted in census data as having odd jobs or as being a "laborer" during this period, many have specific occupations, including laundress, barbershop proprietor, farmer, grocery store clerk, teacher, pastor, carpenter, steelworker, cook, and truck driver to name a few (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940).

Berkleytown, like many other African American communities in Virginia, was historically self-sustaining. As cities and towns throughout the country legislated segregation ordinances and pushed African Americans to the periphery of urban centers, the displaced residents could no longer access the businesses they had once patronized. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, an increase in racial tension and violence also prevented the integration of businesses (Ingham 2003:641). The establishment of new towns, neighborhoods, and communities provided African American entrepreneurs with opportunities to begin and grow their own business ventures, although their limited access to necessary services such as financing and lending were an obstacle to continued growth (Ingham 2003:640). These businesses and the communities they were located in had a symbiotic relationship. Historian John N. Ingham notes that the establishment of businesses "helped solidify the newly formed black neighborhoods" and helped contribute to a stronger sense of community (2003:641).

The development of Berkleytown follows this model. Several businesses and civic centers located within the community, many of which operated well into the late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries, helped to promote a sense of connection among the residents of Berkleytown. These businesses provided essential services to community residents as well as African Americans who lived in the surrounding regions. It was common for residents of other Black communities near Ashland, such as Jamestown and Brown Grove, or other parts of Hanover and Caroline counties, to utilize and seek out the Berkleytown services (Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021). While the businesses themselves were varied, there were some common characteristics among them. One such characteristic was that many of the businesses were near or physically connected to the owner's residence. Business owners in Berkleytown often utilized additions to their house or a separate building adjacent to their house as space for their commercial enterprises, such as barbershops or bakeries (e.g., Butt's Barbershop [166-5073-0032] and Lightfoot Bakery [166-5073-0034]).

One of the earliest known businesses located in Berkleytown was the Coleman Hotel. After the segregation ordinance lawsuit was upheld against him, John Coleman moved to the Berkleytown community. In 1918, he purchased a house from the Sears, Roebuck, and Co. Catalog, the

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“Maytown” model, and had it constructed on Berkley Street (166-0034/166-5073-0035) (The Ashland Museum 2016a). A few years later, John and Mildred Coleman, his wife, purchased property at 612 Henry Street from Sarah Ferrell in 1925 and the Coleman’s established their hotel (The Ashland Museum n.d.). From 1925 to 1938, the Colemans operated the Coleman Hotel (166-0033/166-5073-0033), also called the Community Inn, which had five rooms for African American travelers (Allen 2007:208). Advertisements for the hotel were posted regularly throughout the 1920s in the *Herald-Progress*, a Hanover County paper, and the hotel likely had many guests who were traveling as part of the Great Migration, an early twentieth-century movement in which thousands of African Americans moved from areas in the South to cities in the North (Allen 2007:208; The Ashland Museum n.d.). The availability of a Black-owned hotel was crucial for African Americans who traveled during the segregation era, as whites-only hotels refused accommodations to non-whites (this practice continued until 1960s civil rights legislation barred such discrimination). Hotels and motels who welcomed Black travelers advertised in local newspapers as well as larger Black-owned publications such as magazines and guidebooks. Of the latter, perhaps the best known today is the Green Book, published from 1936-1967, a guidebook compiled by Victor Hugo Green that businesses from restaurants and hotels to beauty salons and drugstores that served African Americans.

Another early Berkleytown business was a funeral home. African American-owned funeral homes were integral components of historic Black communities. After the Civil War, an increase in racial tension and concerns about how white undertakers would lay to rest Black bodies created a demand for African American undertakers (Micale 2016). The demand was met by predominately African American men who wanted to meet their community’s needs while also earning a stable living (Micale 2016). This business model and tradition continued into the twentieth century and, often, funeral directors served as prominent members of their community. Two funeral homes existed in Berkleytown: the Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home (166-5073-0093) and Floyd E. Dabney Funeral Home (166-5073-0010). Prior to their establishment, funeral needs of the African American community were met by an African American-owned shop/funeral business located outside of Berkleytown. Throughout the late-nineteenth and into the early-twentieth century, Clinton Winston (1863–1924), an African American man, operated both a blacksmith shop and an undertaker facility at his office on Hanover Avenue in downtown Ashland (Talley 2005:30). After his passing in 1924, Clinton Winston passed along his blacksmith business to his son Johnnie, but it does not appear there was a continuation of the funeral home (Talley 2005:103). This left a void in funeral services for African Americans that the Dabney family filled.

Henry W. Dabney (1885–1954) lived with his family in a house along N. Washington Highway (Route 1), on the east side of Berkleytown. In 1930, he established a funeral home business immediately south and southwest of his house (Sanborn Map Company 1929, 1929–1941). During the 1940s, two buildings were associated with Henry W. (H.W.) Dabney’s funeral home: a one-story building adjacent to N. Washington Highway (then known as the N. Richmond-Washington Highway) and a two-story building situated west of the first building and oriented parallel to the road (Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home 2019a; Sanborn Map Company 1929–

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1941). After Henry passed away, the funeral home was left to his daughter and son-in-law, Salada and Charlie McCarthy, to run (Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home 2019a). The business remained with the Dabney family throughout the twentieth century; according to the building cornerstone, owner Ricardo McCarthy, son of Salada and Charlie, removed the original funeral home and built the current building in 1987. Today, the funeral home continues to serve the community and is under the ownership of Gregory Morris, Ricardo McCarthy's son (Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home 2019b). Floyd E. Dabney (1920–2006), one of Henry W. Dabney's sons, purchased a parcel of land at 600 B Street in Berkleytown in 1953 and constructed a Minimal Traditional dwelling by 1955 (Find A Grave 2011a; HCDB 155:197). This dwelling became both his residence and his funeral home (166-5073-0010); over time, various additions, such as the chapel, were added to support the business (Richmond Times-Dispatch 2015). Today, the funeral home is no longer in operation.

Another important business to the Berkleytown neighborhood was a barbershop. Wilbur "Butt" O. Dabney (1917–2011), a son of Henry W. Dabney, owned "Butt's Barbershop" which was located in a building that was attached to his residence by a covered walkway at 218 Berkley Street (166-5073-0032). Although it is not clear when he started the business, his house was constructed around 1935 and he operated the barbershop until his passing in 2011 (Find A Grave 2011b). Today, the building functions solely as a residence, but the barber's pole is still affixed to the exterior of the shop. Barbershops were historically common in African American communities and were not only places for patrons to be groomed; they also served as community centers where one could gather to talk politics or discuss the news of the neighborhood. Throughout the mid- to late-nineteenth century, African American-owned barbershops served white patrons, but as racial ordinances—such as the one established in Ashland—and other racial tensions mounted, these barbershops began to cater to African American patrons only (Shabazz 2016:296). It is likely that "Butt's Barbershop" was not the first barbershop to serve Berkleytown residents, but his business was one of the most enduring (Ashland Sesquicentennial Committee 2009:358; Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021).

Berkleytown was also the home of a well-known bakery. Located at 604 Henry Street beside the dwelling of its owners, the Lightfoot Bakery (166-5073-0034) was owned and operated by Newton and Bessie Lightfoot. Newton Lightfoot (1916–1976) opened the bakery during the 1940s and it became locally renowned not only in Berkleytown, but also throughout Hanover County particularly for their donuts and wedding cakes (The Ashland Museum n.d.; Ashland Sesquicentennial Committee 2009:276). According to many, the bakery was a space one frequented often both to eat delicious baked goods and to talk with neighbors (Ashland Sesquicentennial Committee 2009:276; Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021). Although the house at 604 Henry Street is extant, the bakery was demolished at an unknown date (Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021).

In addition to the many businesses that served the Berkleytown community, there were also spaces that provided social and educational opportunities. There were two African American fraternal organizations within Berkleytown: the Elks and the Masons. Due to the restrictions

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placed on African Americans and the lack of opportunities made available to them in wider society, fraternal organizations provided an outlet for men and women to participate in political, social, and educational activities and often they belonged to more than one (Dunbar 2012:624, 630).

In 1928, the South Anna Lodge #874, a chapter of Improved Benevolent and Protective Order Elks of the World, Inc., was founded. One of their earliest meeting locations took place in the house at 603 Henry Street (166-5073-0059) and 10 years later, the trustees of the chapter purchased the Coleman Hotel (The Ashland Museum n.d.; Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2022). At this time the members moved all their meetings to the former hotel, and subsequently, it was renamed the Elks Lodge (Hanover County Black Heritage Society, Inc. 2000:13–14). A predominantly working-class organization, the Elks Lodge was an important social organization that featured the “Daughter Elks” organization and sponsored dances and other activities (Hanover County Black Heritage Society, Inc. 2000:16). They met in this location into the twenty-first century, but in 2006, they sold the property (The Ashland Museum n.d.). It is unclear if the fraternal order relocated to a new space or if the chapter disbanded. The Elks Lodge at 612 Henry Street also served as a meeting space for other organizations such as the Civic Association and the Masonic chapter (Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021). Formed in 1929, the Pride of Hanover Lodge #264 Free and Accepted Masons (F&AM), a chapter of the Prince Hall Masons, first met in the “Old Pythian Hall” located on Berkley Street, but eventually also utilized the Elks Lodge at 612 Henry Street (Pride of Hanover Lodge #264 F&AM 2021). The order continued to meet there throughout the late twentieth century until they sought out a site to erect their own building. During the 1970s, the group purchased property along Berkley Street and construction began on their new lodge in 1974; the new temple was completed in 1980 (Pride of Hanover Lodge #264 F&AM 2021). Today, the Pride of Hanover Lodge #264 continues to meet in this location (219 Berkley Street [166-5073-0082]).

Another community center that provided social and educational opportunities for Berkleytown was its public school. Established in 1915, the first school that served the neighborhood’s African American students to open, the Hanover County Training School, was located at the heart of Berkleytown on Berkley Street. The school building was moved from its original location in Ashland, where it had formerly been used as a public school for white children (Shalf 1994:236). Completely inadequate; the building had no central heat or plumbing, but Black parents and children had few options during the segregation era to demand more equitable schools (Shalf 1994:235–236). Indeed, Black students from across Hanover County attended this school because it was the only one in the county that served African American high school students (Ashland Sesquicentennial Committee 2009:17). Although the inadequate conditions of the school were immediately apparent, plans for a new building were not drawn until the late 1940s. The new school design, made by Richmond architect Edward F. Sinnott, was modern and provided the basic amenities that the old school building lacked. Construction began in 1948 and by 1950, the John M. Gandy School opened; it was the first modern public high school for Black students in Hanover County (The Ashland Museum 2016b). Improved educational facilities such as the Gandy School began to be constructed during the late 1940s as whites tried to prove that

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Virginia's segregated public school system served white, Black, and Virginia Indian children equitably. These "equalization" schools began to be funded during the administration of Governor John Stewart Battle (1950-1954) and paralleled the growing momentum of the civil rights movement that demanded desegregation of public schools. Virginia state government and most local governments resisted integration for almost two decades through a legislative package known as "Massive Resistance," and assorted attempts at pseudo-integration through schemes such as School Choice. Only after the Supreme Court's *Green v. County School Board of New Kent County*, which originated in New Kent County, Virginia, struck down school choice and other resistance efforts did Hanover County (and most Virginia) public schools end segregation. Eventually, Gandy School was partially repurposed into office space for the Hanover County School Board, while the northern buildings became known as the John M. Gandy Elementary School; the former John M. Gandy School is still used for both of these functions today. During the historic period, the school not only functioned in an educational capacity but also served as a central hub for African American families throughout the county and provided a safe space where African Americans could gather and socialize freely during Jim Crow. Popularly attended events were basketball games or other sporting events, activity nights, dances, and the May Day celebration (Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021, 2022).

Notably, Berkleytown did not have a church within its immediate boundaries. Instead, residents worshipped at churches located outside of Berkleytown. Community members predominately attended three African American churches located in Ashland: Shiloh Baptist Church, Providence Baptist Church (042-0302), and Union Baptist Church. Shiloh Baptist Church was established in 1865 and provided African Americans in Ashland with a worship space, a school for children, and a cemetery (Shalf 1994:152). The Shiloh Baptist Church cemetery was kept segregated from the white cemetery, known as the Woodland Cemetery, which was located nearby (Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021). When Shiloh Baptist Church moved to its current location at 106 South James Street, the cemetery remained at Hanover Avenue; it is still used by the church today. Shiloh Baptist Church was the foundational church for two other local congregations; during the late-nineteenth century, both Providence Baptist Church and Union Baptist Church were established by former Shiloh Baptist congregants (The Ashland Museum n.d.). All three of these churches were founded prior to the establishment of Berkleytown, which likely accounts for there being no church within the immediate boundaries of the community; geographically, Berkleytown is located at the nexus of all three churches and residents utilized the religious and social services of all three.

Historic African American Communities Context

Berkleytown shares similar characteristics with African American communities in towns and cities across Virginia. Typically, these communities were nearly self-sufficient areas in their locality due to informal and formal segregation practices of the Reconstruction and Jim Crow eras. There are several Register-listed historic district examples that chronicle Virginia's Black history in this context. The Jackson Ward Historic District (VLR 1976; NRHP 1976; NHL 1978; 127-0237) within the City of Richmond is a large urban area that became nationally known as an

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African American center of culture, political activism, and commerce. During the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth century, “free people of color” (the term used for such individuals in government records of the period) settled in an area north of Richmond’s downtown core that was dubbed “Little Africa.” During the Reconstruction Era, this community expanded across a large part of the city’s Jackson Ward political division, which also included areas populated by German and Jewish immigrants. The large Jackson Ward African American community included a thriving commercial area, schools, churches, and benevolent groups such as The Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers and the Independent Order of Saint Luke. During the 1950s, Jackson Ward was bifurcated by construction of the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike (today’s Interstates 95 and 64); such disruptions to Black communities were common during the post-World War II era when the U.S. government made unprecedented investments in modernizing infrastructure. Despite this, Jackson Ward has continued to serve as a major center for Black culture and its significance was recognized with National Historic Landmark designation in 1978. Today, the 110-acre district still has hundreds of historic nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings.

Port Republic Road Historic District (VLR 2001; NRHP 2002; 136-5054) in the City of Waynesboro is a Register-listed area that grew over time as a self-sufficient African American community. It began as a settlement during the early 1870s as industrial jobs attracted Black workers in search of better opportunities to Waynesboro. Composed of 35 acres and 122 resources, the community is recognized as Waynesboro’s largest historic Black community. In addition to the district’s historic residential architecture, key buildings include the Shiloh Baptist Church, built in 1924 out of glazed tile block and ornamental concrete block; the early-twentieth-century Elks and Abraham lodges; a Rosenwald Fund public school, which incorporates a 1938-1939 auditorium/gymnasium; and Tarry’s Hotel, a 1940 concrete-block building near the railroad tracks. Port Republic Road, in a similar evolution to Berkleytown, began as a discrete village at the edge of Waynesboro’s downtown.

The Town of Surry Historic District (VLR L 2017; NRHP 2017; 308-5001) is comparable to Ashland and Berkleytown in its development as an all-Black enclave established on Surry’s outskirts during Reconstruction. A small part of the historic African American community of Davis Town is located within the Town’s incorporated limits while the remainder is in Surry County. Although clearly part of the evolution of this small Southside Virginia courthouse village, the landscape of segregation remains evident today. Built along Lebanon Road, Davis Town is comprised of residences, Lebanon Baptist Church, the former Lebanon School; and Rock of Surry Lodge #975.

The evolution of these self-sufficient African American communities share common characteristics. They typically date to the Reconstruction Era (although in more urbanized areas, antebellum enclaves also were established) and residents founded their own institutions, churches, cemeteries, commercial areas, and benevolent societies. Segregated public schools also served a critically important role as Black Virginians, who had been denied the right to education starting with the colonial era, valued education as a way to improve their own and their

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children's lies. Sharing this context, Berkleytown Historic District is a locally significant example of a historic African American community associated with a Town in Hanover County.

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage and Social History

Berkleytown was a robust and vibrant community that provided social, entrepreneurial, and educational opportunities to African Americans of Ashland and Hanover County during the Jim Crow segregation era, civil rights movement, and afterward. Following the enactment of Ashland's 1911 segregation ordinance, Berkleytown became a space where Black residents could thrive outside of the restrictions of segregation that dominated all aspects of daily life during the twentieth century. In addition to being a residential community, Berkleytown had several businesses and community institutions that served African Americans living in the surrounding areas. The establishment of these businesses contributed to the self-sufficient character of Berkleytown and also cultivated strong ties amongst the residents. Berkleytown is significant at the local level for its representation of Ashland's African American community's response to the 1911 segregation ordinance and Jim Crow-era restrictions and reflects important patterns of community planning and development as well as ethnic heritage in Hanover County.

Common in many African American communities throughout Virginia and the Mid-Atlantic region, physical integrity loss can be substantial and historic architecture is typically not what defines the significance of the community (Farnham et al. 2019). Many of the historic buildings in Berkleytown have undergone alterations and, although these are fairly commonplace such as the introduction of replacement materials, they have diminished the integrity of design and materials for several individual resources. Generally, modifications over time have not substantively changed the form or stylistic features of the individual resources, nor have they diminished the broader qualities that unite them within the district as a distinct collective. Therefore, the historic district retains a moderate level of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location. Although a few resources, such as the Lightfoot Bakery and the original circa-1930 Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home, have been demolished, their sites are undisturbed, which allows for archaeological potential within the district.

The period of significance for the Berkleytown Historic District extends from circa 1910, the date of construction of the earliest extant resource, the Marion Johnson House at 103 North West Henry Lane (166-5073-0003), to 1969, the year in which the John M. Gandy School closed after integration with the Patrick Henry High School began. The neighborhood's almost 60-year historical development during the Jim Crow and civil rights eras came to an end. Community residents remained, as have succeeding generations in a historic district that continues to serve their social, familial, and cultural needs.

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- 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

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #166-5073

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 110.48 acres

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: 37.771319 Longitude: -77.477168
2. Latitude: 37.771180 Longitude: -77.471667
3. Latitude: 37.768117 Longitude: -77.470483
4. Latitude: 37.766668 Longitude: -77.471176
5. Latitude: 37.766067 Longitude: -77.475778
6. Latitude: 37.766524 Longitude: -77.478557
7. Latitude: 37.769265 Longitude: -77.477759

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: |

Berkleystown Historic District
Name of Property

Hanover County, VA
County and State

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

The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Location Map and Sketch Map/ Photo Key. The boundaries conform to perimeter lines of tax parcels along the edges of the historic district of the tax parcels as recorded by the Hanover County, Virginia, Assessor's Office.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary has been drawn to encompass the area historically associated with Berkleystown and is primarily based on available plats, historic maps, and archival research conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group and other entities, such as The Ashland Museum and the Hanover County Black Heritage Society. The boundary was also influenced by current tax parcel data as shown on Hanover County tax files and on the County's GIS website. Encompassing approximately 110.48 acres to the east of the CSX railroad tracks, the historic district is bounded by Archie Cannon Drive on the north, N. Washington Highway on the east, Smith Street on the south, and the CSX railroad on the west. All known associated historic resources as well as the historic setting are encompassed by the boundary.

The historic district overall has roughly 21 non-contributing primary resources along the edges of its boundaries, but these resources have been included because they are part of the neighborhood's historic plat and, in the case of dwellings, have scale, massing, and design attributes that are similar to and compatible with earlier houses. Some non-contributing resources are associated with earlier important historic activities. An example is the Dabney Funeral Home, which now is housed in a 1987 building but continues to be operated by the Dabney family, whose funerary services were essential, significant services to Berkleystown's residents during the segregation era. Some earlier buildings that are classified as non-contributing have alterations that may not be reversible; however, such evolution may become significant in its own right with the passage of time. Finally, non-contributing resources that postdate the district's period of significance still are associated with continuation of historic activities into the more recent past that do not meet Criteria Consideration G; however, their inclusion is warranted to delineate the full extent of the Berkleystown neighborhood both historically and currently.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mical Tawney, Architectural Historian; Heather Staton, Architectural History Division Manager; Dan Dilks, Jr., Preservation Technician

organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

street & number: 11905 Bowman Drive, Suite #502

city or town: Fredericksburg state: Virginia zip code: 22408

e-mail: hstaton@dovetailcrg.com

telephone: 540-899-9170

date: June 2022

Additional Documentation

Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

Hanover County, VA
County and State

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

Photographs 1–14

Name of Property: Berkleytown Historic District
County: Hanover County
Photographer: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
Date Photographed: December 2020

State: Virginia

Photographs 15–21

Name of Property: Berkleytown Historic District
County: Hanover County
Photographer: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
Date Photographed: December 2021

State: Virginia

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

Photo 1 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0001
View: Butts Barbershop, 218 Berkley Street (166-5073-0032), south façade

Photos 2 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0002
View: Coleman Hotel/Elks Lodge, 612 Henry Street (166-0033/166-5073-0033), southeast oblique

Berkleystown Historic District
Name of Property

Hanover County, VA
County and State

Photo 3 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0003
View: F.E. Dabney Funeral Home, 600 B Street (166-5073-0010), southeast oblique

Photo 4 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0004
View: John M. Gandy School/Hanover School District Building, 200 Berkley Street (166-5073-0024), looking northeast

Photo 5 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0005
View: H.W. Dabney Funeral Home, 528 N. Washington Highway (166-5073-0093), southeast oblique

Photo 6 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0006
View: Masonic Lodge, 219 Berkley Street (166-5073-0082), northeast oblique

Photo 7 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0007
View: Shelton House, 203 Berkley Street (166-0034/166-5073-0035), northeast oblique

Photo 8 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0008
View: Apartments, 211 Berkley Street (166-5073-0079), looking southwest

Photo 9 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0009
View: Berkley Street streetscape, 218–222 Berkley Street, looking northeast

Photo 10 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0010
View: B Street streetscape, 510–514 B Street, looking northwest

Photo 11 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0011
View: B Street streetscape, 606–610 B Street, looking northwest

Photo 12 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0012
View: Henry Street streetscape, 605–607 Henry Street, looking northeast

Photo 13 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0013
View: Henry Street streetscape, 704–706 Henry Street, looking northwest

Photo 14 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0014
View: North Center Street streetscape, 703–705 North Center Street, looking northeast

Photo 15 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0015
View: House, 209 Berkley Street (166-5073-0078), northeast oblique

Photo 16 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleystownHistoricDistrict_0016
View: House, 513 Henry Street (166-5073-0057), west façade

Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

Hanover County, VA
County and State

Photo 17 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0017
View: House, 607 Henry Street (166-5073-0069), west façade

Photo 18 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0018
View: House associated with the H.W. Dabney Funeral Home (166-5073-0093), south façade

Photo 19 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0019
View: A Street streetscape, looking northeast

Photo 20 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0020
View: B Street streetscape, looking north from Smith Street

Photo 21 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0021
View: 106-A Berkley Street (166-5073-0071), southwest oblique

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

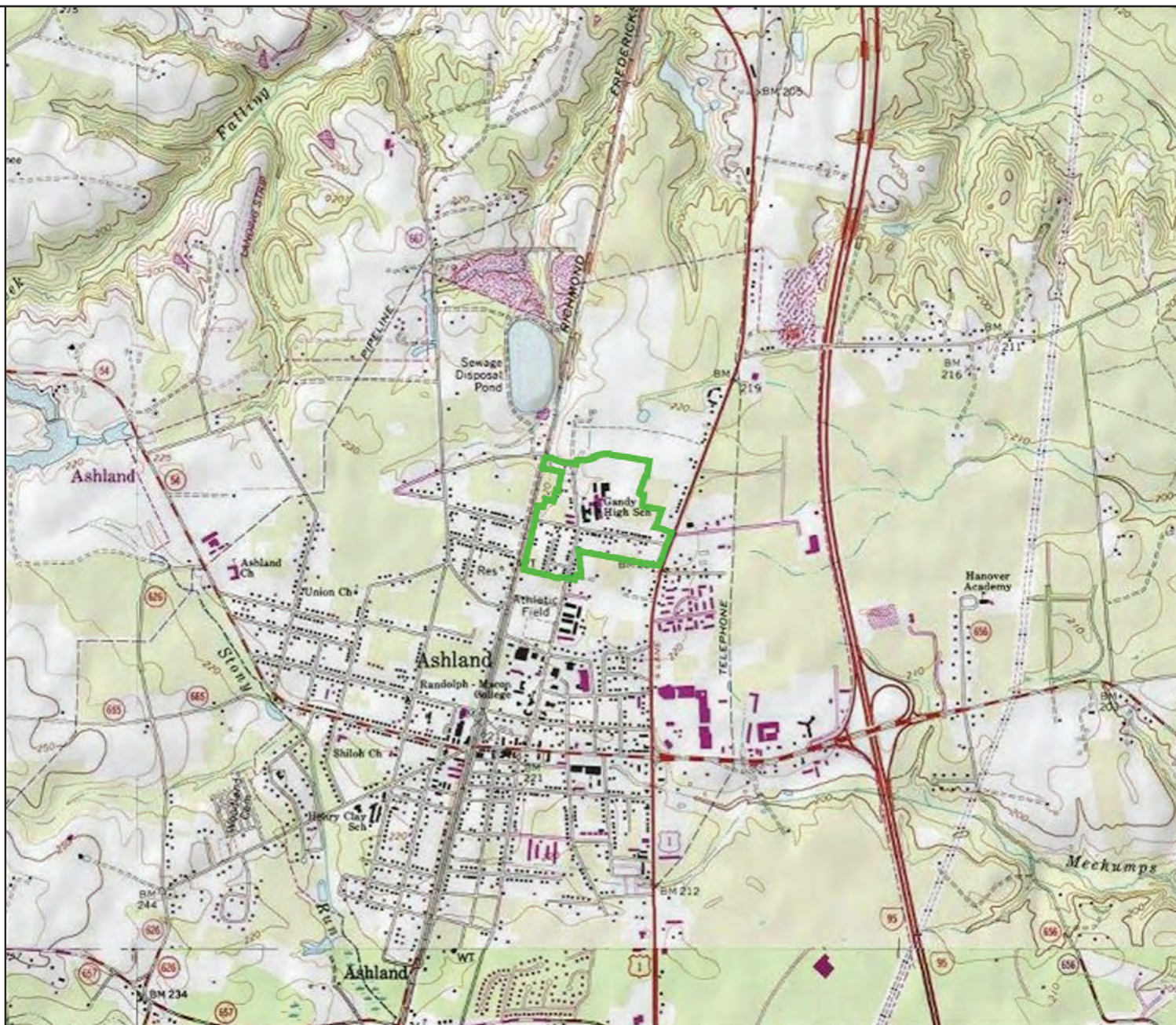
Legend

 County Boundaries

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP - VICINITY

Berkleytown Historic District
Hanover County, VA
DHR No. 166-5073

 Historic Boundary



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 8/11/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Legend

 County Boundaries

AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

Berkleytown Historic District

Hanover County, VA

DHR No. 166-5073

 Historic Boundary



Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

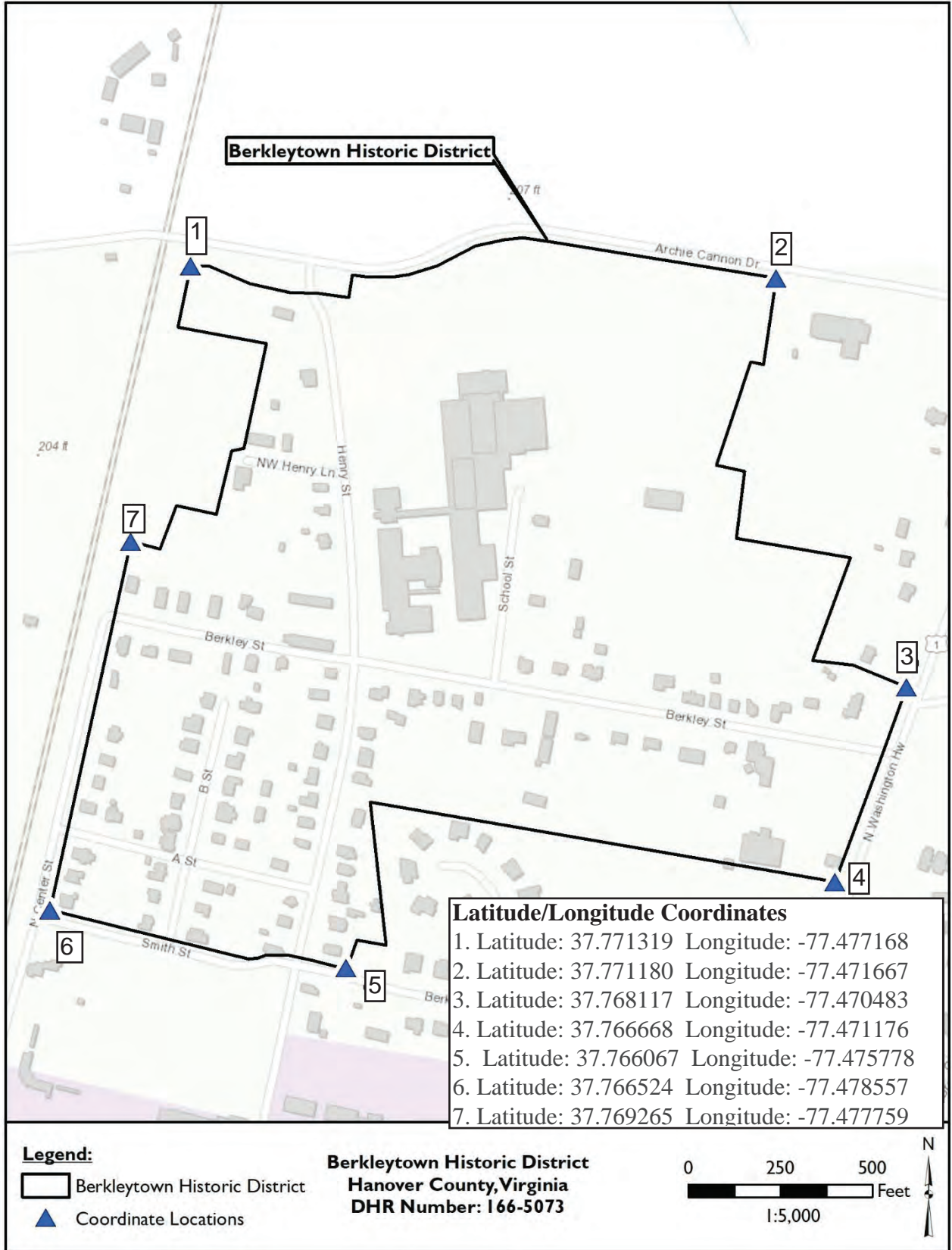
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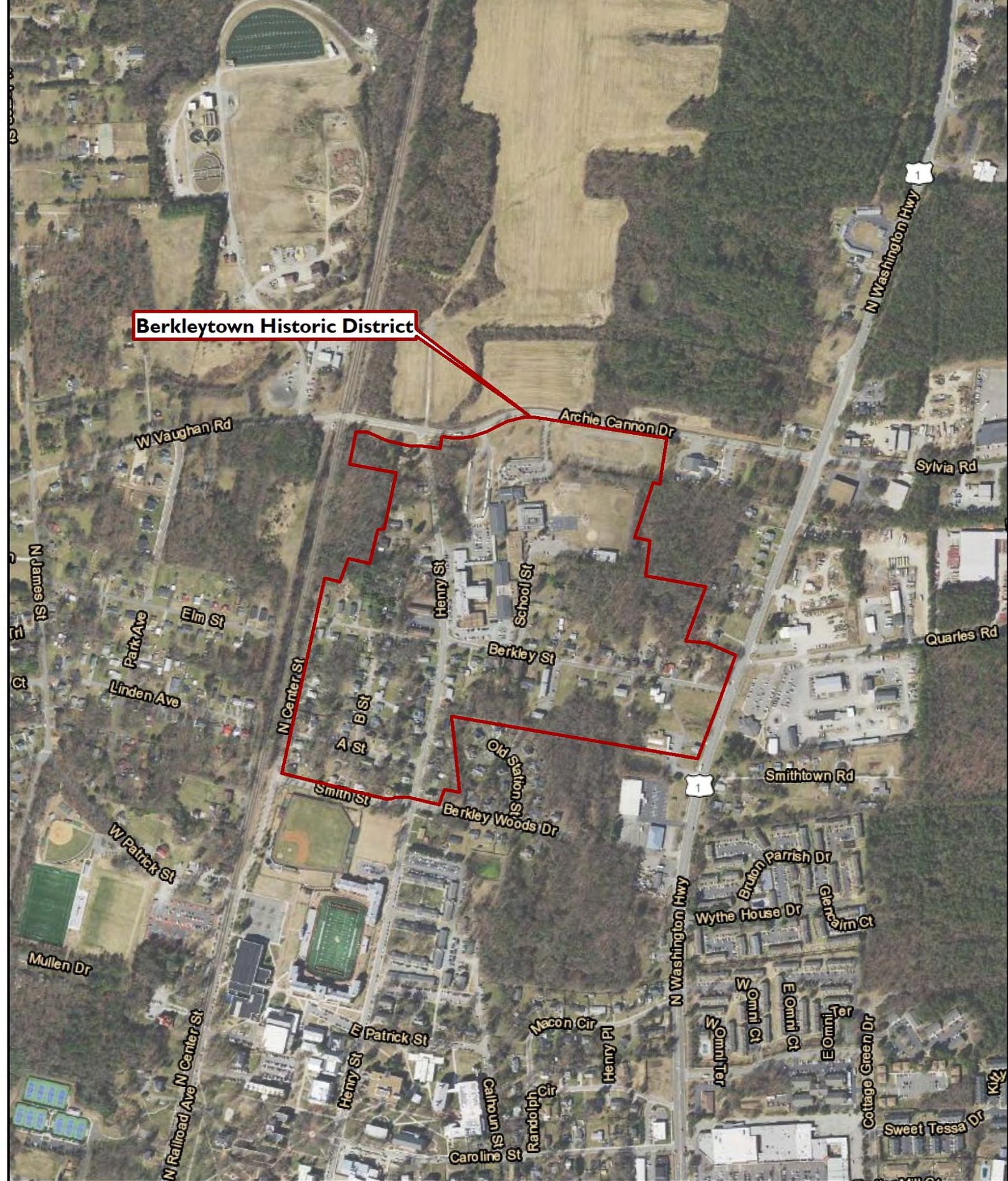
Date: 8/11/2022

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LOCATION MAP






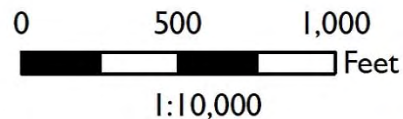
Berkleytown Historic District

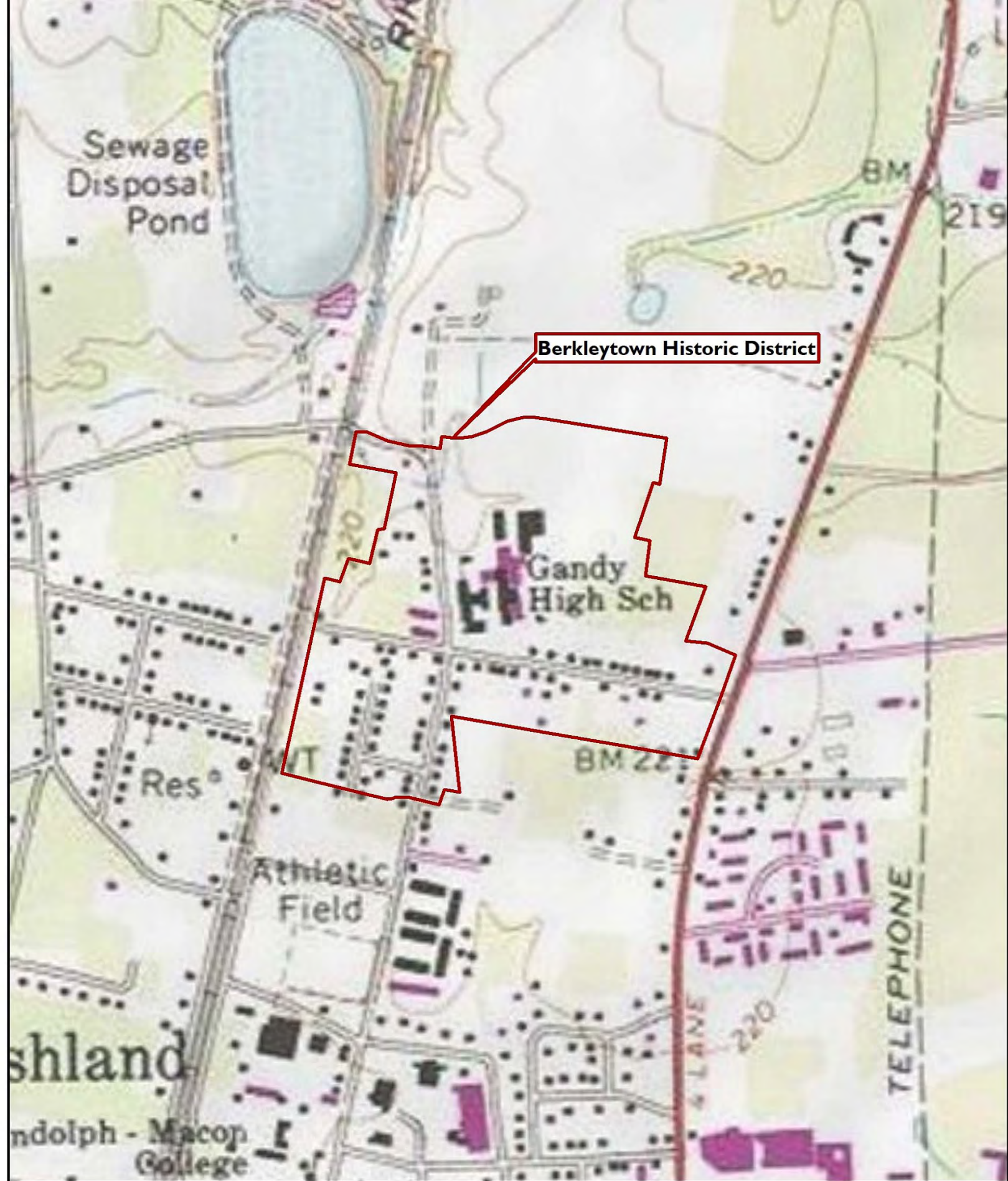
AERIAL VIEW

Legend:


 Berkleytown Historic District

**Berkleytown Historic District
Hanover County, Virginia
DHR Number: 166-5073**

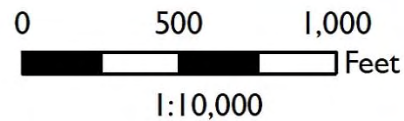


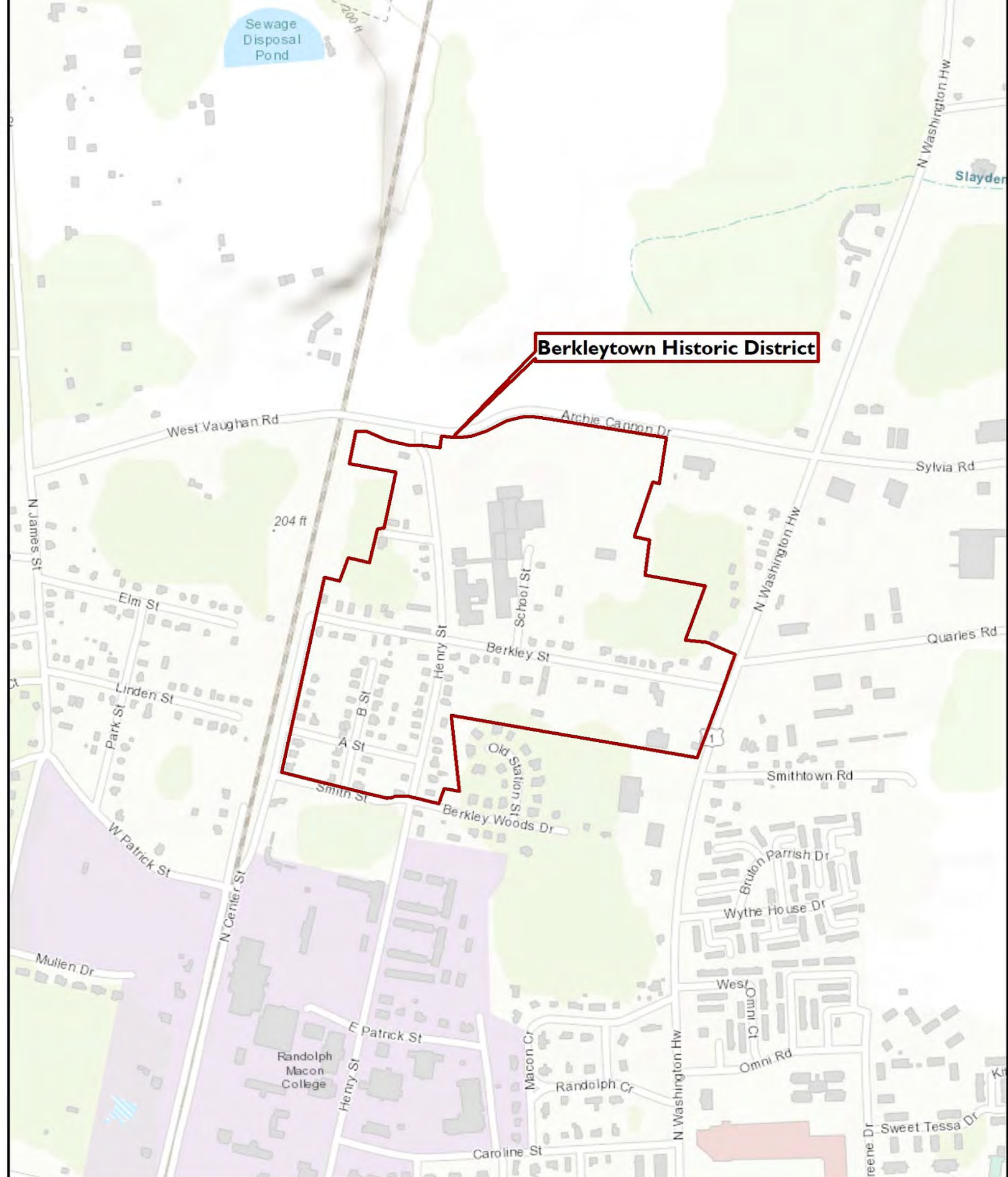


Legend:

 Berkleytown Historic District

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Berkleytown Historic District
Hanover County, Virginia
DHR Number: 166-5073






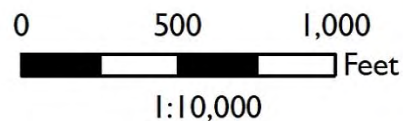
Berkleytown Historic District

STREET MAP

Berkleytown Historic District
Hanover County, Virginia
DHR Number: 166-5073

Legend:

 Berkleytown Historic District



SKETCH MAP/ PHOTO KEY (2 of 2)

