1. **Name of Property**
   - Historic name: Berkleytown Historic District
   - Other names/site number: DHR #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   - Not For Publication: N/A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 nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   _X_A ___B ___C ___D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
   Virginia Department of Historic Resources

   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

   Signature of commenting official: Date
   Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____________________

Signature of the Keeper ___________________ Date of Action ________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private: X
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)
District X
Site
Structure
Object
Berkleytown Historic DistrictHanover County, VA
Name of PropertyCounty and State

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

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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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; secondary structure
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/government office
EDUCATION/school
FUNERARY/mortuary

Sections 1-6 page 3
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 Berkleytown 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 amenities such as funerary services, restaurants and shops, a school, and other resources. The primary resource types are single-family houses, although there are multi-family dwellings, funeral homes, a fraternal building, an elementary school, and a former school that now functions as an 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 versions of styles and forms common during that time period 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 those 114 noncontributing resources, 81 are secondary resources, such as sheds and garages, are similar in form and scale to the rest of the district, and do not greatly impact its historic nature. Resources that are noncontributing either postdate the district’s period of significance or lack integrity to convey an association with the district’s areas of significance.
**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 (166-5072) and approximately 0.33 miles from the Ashland Historic District (166-0001). The community was established in the early-twentieth century after the institution of the 1911 segregation ordinance in Ashland. It is roughly bounded by 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 is now utilized as offices (the Hanover County School Board office building) and the 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 above-ground resources within the boundaries that date between circa 1910 and circa 1923. All residential in nature, 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 shields a brick stoop. On a whole, the one-and-one-half- or two-story buildings from the early-twentieth century are representative of modest architectural styles and trends that were common in this part of Virginia during the first decades of the twentieth century; however, two resources retain elements that align them with defined architectural styles. 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 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 windows. The Lightfoot House at 604 Henry Street (166-5073-0034) is a one-and-a-half-story,
Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1923 in the bungalow form with minimal elements of the Craftsman style. Side-gabled and hipped roofs are most prevalent in these early buildings. Nearly all of the buildings from this period have some replacement materials, such as vinyl, composite, or asbestos siding, one-over-one vinyl windows, and fiberglass doors. The outbuildings associated with properties from this period include garages, sheds, and a circa-1980 secondary dwelling.

The largest period of development in Berkleytown occurred during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century (circa 1925–circa 1974) and represents approximately two-thirds of the extant primary resources and of those, nearly 60 are single-family dwellings. Most of the houses from this 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). The dwellings in the district were constructed in modest or vernacular variations of architectural styles such as Colonial, Craftsman, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional. Continuous concrete-block foundations, sometimes covered in a brick veneer on one or more elevations, are the most common among houses constructed between the late 1920s and early 1970s; however, brick pier foundations are found at 705 N. Center Street and 613 Henry Street (166-5073-0009 and 166-5073-0026). Structural systems were rarely discernable during this survey effort; 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, vinyl siding and brick, stretcher-bonded veneers are the most common siding types from this period, followed by asbestos shingles, stucco, and aluminum. An overwhelming majority of the houses have side-gabled roofs with asphalt shingles; however, approximately 10 examples of front-gabled roofs are scattered throughout the district on Berkley Street, Henry Street, B Street, and N. Center Street (e.g., 166-5073-0013, 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.

Primary entrances on these resources are commonly located on an elevation that faces the road and are filled with a single-leaf door composed of wood or fiberglass and a storm door. Door surrounds, when present, are plain in decoration and are made of wood or vinyl. Most windows appear to be replacement vinyl units. 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. Many houses have fixed wood, aluminum, or vinyl louvered shutters, typically flanking the primary elevation windows. Concrete-block or brick stoops and one-story porches (entry, partial-width, and full-width) are typical on houses constructed between circa 1925 and circa 1974. Most of the buildings from this period have rear and/or side additions that are usually in scale with, and feature the same materials as, the original core. Sheds, garage, and carports are the most common secondary resources.
There are a couple of resources from this period that historically functioned dually as a single-family dwelling and a business. The Dabney Funeral Home (166-5073-0010) is a circa-1955, one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional-style 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-gabled hyphen clad in stucco and a decorative concrete-block screen. The stuccoed chapel has a moderately-pitched, front-gabled 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. An office extends from the 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 Butt’s 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-gabled roof is pierced by an interior-ridge, stretcher-bonded, brick chimney. There are two front-gabled projections: one is located on the south elevation (façade) and the other is on the north elevation (rear). All 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 second and third quarters of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1967 are the two-story, brick-clad apartment buildings at 211 Berkley Street (166-5073-0079), composed of two hip-roofed buildings attached by a hyphen and a separate side-gabled apartment building to the south. The second complex is at 700–702 Henry Street (166-5073-0074) and comprises two side-gabled buildings dating to around 1971.

In addition to dwellings, this period also saw the construction of the Coleman Hotel (166-0033/166-5073-0033), the Masonic Lodge (166-5073-0082) and the John M. Gandy School (166-5073-0024). The Coleman Hotel (later known as the Elks Lodge) at 612 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 constructed a hotel for African Americans. The vinyl-clad building is covered by a hipped roof and features an off-centered primary entrance, which is filled by a single-leaf, half-glazed replacement door with matching side lights. The Masonic Lodge at 219 Berkley Street built around 1974 is a two-story, one-bay building clad in a stretcher-bonded brick veneer and covered by a hipped roof.

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
Berkleytown Historic District

Name of Property

Hanover County, VA

County and State

style and is currently used by the Hanover County Public School Board (HCPSB). The continuous foundation and structural system are clad in common-bonded 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 running-bonded brick. A two-story gymnasium is located on the northeast side of the building. It is clad in stretcher-bonded brick veneer that matches the primary resource, has a continuous masonry foundation, and flat roof. At one point, it had large square windows on the south and north elevations that are now filled in by 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 door is concealed by a protruding, flat-roofed, central entry. The northeastern most buildings of this resource are currently in use as the John M. Gandy Elementary School and accessed off of Archie Canon Drive.

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 those are single-family dwellings. These one- to two-story buildings are mostly clad in vinyl siding, although there are some examples of stretcher-bonded brick veneer (e.g., 607 Henry Street [166-5076-0069] and 103 School Street [166-5073-0086]) and covered by front- or side-gabled roofs. Fenestration includes single-leaf wood or fiberglass doors and one-over-one vinyl windows. Most of the houses have one-story, partial-width porches, although full-width porches and stoops are also present. Sheds are the most common outbuilding associated with these houses. The one non-residential property within the Berkleytown Historic District from this period 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 stretcher-bonded brick veneer. The low-pitched, hipped-roof features a front-gabled projection on the façade. The primary elevation features a double-leaf, four-light, four-paneled, wood door and a one-story, full-width porch spanning the east elevation (façade) of the resource. The shed roof that covers the porch is supported by fluted-Doric 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 the massing and scale has helped maintain the historic setting.
Berkleytown Historic District

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 the areas of significance identified under Criterion A, Ethnic Heritage: African American, during the period of significance identified as circa 1910 to 1969; and on whether the resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic association. All noncontributing resources have therefore been so noted for being built after the period of significance or for lacking integrity to represent the period and areas of significance. 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).
Berkleytown Historic District Inventory

A Street

100 A Street 166-5073-0039 Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1992
Secondary Resource: Other (Other) Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: 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
Secondary Resource: Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) Noncontributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource: 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
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Noncontributing Total: 1

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

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2009
Secondary Resource: 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
Secondary Resource: 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
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) Contributing Total: 1

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

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Berkleytown Historic District  
Hanover County, VA  
Name of Property: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1955  
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1945  
Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)  
Secondary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building)  
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)  
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Section 7 page 11
### Berkleytown Historic District

#### Name of Property
- **Berkleytown Historic District**

#### County and State
- **Hanover County, VA**

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*Secondary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1956

*Secondary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1940

*Secondary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1926

*Secondary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1962

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

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Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

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Section 7 page 14
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<td>211 Berkley</td>
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<td>Secondary Resource: Apartment Building (Building)</td>
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<td>218 Berkley</td>
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<td>219 Berkley Street Lodge (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1974</td>
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### Berkleytown Historic District

**Name of Property**

- **220 Berkley Street**
  - **Primary Resource:** Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1942
  - **Other DHR Id#:** 166-5073-0089
  - **Contributing Total:** 1

- **221 Berkley Street**
  - **Primary Resource:** Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960
  - **Other DHR Id#:** 166-5073-0083
  - **Contributing Total:** 1

- **221-B Berkley Street**
  - **Primary Resource:** Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1969
  - **Other DHR Id#:** 166-5073-0084
  - **Contributing Total:** 1

- **222 Berkley Street**
  - **Primary Resource:** Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1942
  - **Other DHR Id#:** 166-5073-0090
  - **Contributing Total:** 1

- **223 Berkley Street**
  - **Primary Resource:** Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1946
  - **Other DHR Id#:** 166-5073-0085
  - **Contributing Total:** 1

- **224 Berkley Street**
  - **Primary Resource:** Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2009
  - **Other DHR Id#:** 166-5073-0091
  - **Noncontributing Total:** 1

- **226 Berkley Street**
  - **Primary Resource:** Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1935
  - **Other DHR Id#:** 166-5073-0027
  - **Contributing Total:** 1

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

---

Section 7 page 16
### Berkleytown Historic District

#### Hanover County, VA

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<td><strong>East 103 Berkley Street</strong></td>
<td>166-5073-0061</td>
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#### Center Street

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#### Henry Lane

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<td><strong>NW 103 Henry Lane</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NW 105 Henry Lane</strong></td>
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### Berkleytown Historic District

**Name of Property**

#### Henry Street

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### Berkleytown Historic District

#### Name of Property

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**Berkleytown Historic District**

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**North Center Street**

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**North Washington Highway**

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**School Street**

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Berkleytown Historic District
Hanover County, VA

Name of Property

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
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Name of Property

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.

________________________
________________________
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 comprising historic and cultural resources that embody and reflect phases of local and regional development from the early- to mid-twentieth century. Berkleytown developed during the Jim Crow era of segregation that spanned the 1890s through the late 1960s and specifically in response to a segregation ordinance issued by the Town of Ashland in 1911. During this period of limited educational, employment, economic, and political opportunities, the district’s residents relied on strong communal ties to one another and to the Black-owned businesses that supported the neighborhood. 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 amenities such as funerary services, restaurants and shops, a school, and other resources. The district retains a high level of integrity of location, feeling, association, setting, and design, and a moderate level workmanship and materials. For these reasons, the historic district is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: African American and Social History. The period of significance spans from circa 1910, the date of the earliest surviving building within the district’s boundaries to 1969, the closure of John M. Gandy School due to integration of the local school system.

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 briefly 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 to 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, based on a similar enacted ordinance in the nearby 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). Ashland’s ordinance, unlike some others in different cities,
attempted to legislate the entire town instead of dictating which blocks were illegal for African American 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 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). All of these developments 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 initially been purchased solely by African Americans and development of this area largely took place between the second and third quarter of the twentieth century. These lots are smaller than the parcels along Berkley and Henry streets and the architecture reflects Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Transitional Ranch architectural forms. The Civil Rights movement resulted in the demise of de jure segregation by the late 1960s. In 1977, Berkleytown was formally annexed into the Town of Ashland (Barile et al. 2018:3-86).

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. Black residents held a variety of jobs for this company, including cooks, station porters, clerks, and railroad laborers. While some people are noted as having odd jobs in 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 the Commonwealth, was historically self-sustaining. As cities and towns throughout the South legislated segregation ordinances and pushed African Americans to the periphery of urban centers, they could no longer utilize the businesses they had once patronized. 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 Americans with opportunities to begin and grow their own business ventures (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 promote a sense of connection between 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 African American 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 houses 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 “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 Colemans 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.). Because hotels were strictly segregated in the Jim Crow south, Black travelers needed lodging that would serve their needs.

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 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). In the 1940s, two buildings were associated with Henry W. (H.W.) Dabney’s funeral home: 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 1929–1941). 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-styled 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
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 in 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 you frequented often not only to eat delicious baked goods but also to talk with your neighbors (Ashland Sesquicentennial Committee 2009:276; Carolyn Hemphill, personal communication 2021). Although the house at 604 Henry Street is extant, the bakery has since been 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 additional social and educational opportunities. There were two African American fraternal organizations within Berkleytown: the Elks and the Masons. Due to the restrictions placed on African Americans and the lack of opportunities made available to them, 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 was 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). It was at this time that the members moved all their meetings to the 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 Berkle 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 build their own building. In the 1970s, the group purchased property along Berkle 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 Berkle Street [166-5073-0082]).

Another community center that provided social and educational opportunities for Berkleytown was a school. The first school to open, the Hanover County Training School, was located at the heart of Berkleytown on Berkle Street. Established in 1915, this school was moved from its original location in Ashland where it had formerly been used as a school for white children (Shalf 1994:236). The building was completely inadequate; there was no central heat or plumbing (Shalf 1994:235–236). 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). Given the inadequate conditions of the school, plans for a new building were drawn by 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). Nineteen years later, public school integration began and, eventually, the 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. The school not only functioned in an educational capacity but it 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 the era of 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 the other two congregations; in 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.

**Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: African American and Social History**

As a self-sustaining community that thrived during the Jim Crow era of segregation, the Berkleytown Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: African American and Social History. Berkleytown was a locus of Black life in Ashland that was established during the early twentieth century, more than a 35 years after the Civil War resulted in the abolition of slavery. Many of the African Americans who settled here were just one generation removed from bondage, but they established a self-sustaining community that met their needs in terms of housing, commerce, funerary practices, religious worship, education, and social organizations. Such communities provided space and support for building independent lives despite the extensive legal, political, social, and economic constraints imposed by Jim Crow laws. Berkleytown’s residents and property owners maintained the community for more than six decades before the Civil Rights movement finally dismantled the laws that had required segregation in all aspects of Virginians’ lives. As a place that allowed Black residents to flourish, to create their own cultural institutions, and to support their friends and neighbors, the Berkleytown Historic District continues to be important in Ashland today.
Berkleytown Historic District  
Name of Property: Berkleytown Historic District  
County and State: Hanover County, VA

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage

Berkleytown was a robust and vibrant community that provided social, entrepreneurial, and educational opportunities to African Americans of Ashland and Hanover County. After the enactment of the 1911 segregation ordinance, Berkleytown became a space where Black residents of Ashland 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 centers 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. It is for these reasons that the Berkleytown Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Common in many African American communities throughout Virginia and the Mid Atlantic, 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 they are fairly commonplace such as the introduction of replacement materials, they have diminished the historic integrity of 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. It should also be noted that a few resources, such as the Lightfoot Bakery or the original circa-1930 Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home, have been demolished and thus, there is 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.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

*Access to certain archives and research repositories was limited by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the closure of many public buildings.

Allen, Jody Lynn

Ashland Museum, The


Ashland Sesquicentennial Committee

Barile, Kerri S., Melissa Butler, Adriana T. Moss, Heather Dollins Staton, Caitlin Sylvester, and Lenora Wiggs

Dunbar, Paul Lawrence

Farnham, Katherine L., Courtney L. Clark, and Samuel A. Pickard
Esri


Find A Grave


Gilmore, Meriwether


Hanover County Black Heritage Society, Inc.


Hanover County Deed Book (HCDB)

n.d. Deed Books for Various Years. On file at the Hanover County Circuit Courthouse, Hanover, Virginia.

Hanover County Plat Book

n.d. Plat Books for Various Years. On file at the Hanover County Circuit Courthouse, Hanover, Virginia.

Henry W. Dabney Funeral Home


Ingham, John N.

Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

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Micale, Barbara L.

Pride of Hanover Lodge #264 F&AM

Richmond Times-Dispatch [Richmond, Virginia]

Sanborn Map Company


Shabazz, David L.

Shalf, Rosanne Groat

Stephenson, Gilbert

Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl

Sections 9-end page 35
Berkleytown Historic District
Hanover County, VA


Talley, Dale Paige

United States Federal Population Census (U.S. Census)


Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #___________
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #___________
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #___________

Primary location of additional data:
__x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

Hanover County, VA
County and State

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

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

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
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
Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

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east, Smith Street on the south, and the CSX railroad on the west. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map and Sketch Map. The boundaries conform to perimeter lines along the edges of the historic district of tax parcels as recorded by the Assessor’s Office of Hanover County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries have been drawn to encompass the area historically associated with Berkleytown and are 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 boundaries are also based on current tax parcel data as shown on Hanover County tax files and on the County’s GIS website.

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: March 2022________________

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

• **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

• **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

• **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo
Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

Hanover County, VA
County and State

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
State: Virginia
Date Photographed: December 2020

**Photographs 15–21**
Name of Property: Berkleytown Historic District
County: Hanover County
Photographer: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
State: Virginia
Date Photographed: December 2021

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 elevation

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

Photo 3 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0003
View: F.E. Dabney Funeral Home, 600 B Street (166-5073-0010), southeast oblique

Photo 4 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0004
View: John M. Gandy School/Hanover School District Building, 200 Berkley Street (166-5073-0024), looking northeast

Photo 5 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0005
View: H.W. Dabney Funeral Home, 528 N. Washington Highway (166-5073-0093), southeast oblique

Photo 6 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0006
View: Masonic Lodge, 219 Berkley Street (166-5073-0082), northeast oblique

Photo 7 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0007
View: Shelton House, 203 Berkley Street (166-0034/166-5073-0035), northeast oblique
Berkleytown Historic District
Name of Property

Photo 8 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0008
View: Apartments, 211 Berkley Street (166-5073-0079), looking southwest

Photo 9 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0009
View: Berkley Street streetscape, 218–222 Berkley Street, looking northeast

Photo 10 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0010
View: B Street streetscape, 510–514 B Street, looking northwest

Photo 11 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0011
View: B Street streetscape, 606–610 B Street, looking northwest

Photo 12 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0012
View: Henry Street streetscape, 605–607 Henry Street, looking northeast

Photo 13 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0013
View: Henry Street streetscape, 704–706 Henry Street, looking west

Photo 14 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0014
View: North Center Street streetscape, 703–705 North Center Street, looking northeast

Photo 15 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0015
View: House, 209 Berkley Street (166-5073-0078), northeast oblique

Photo 16 of 21: VA_HanoverCounty_BerkleytownHistoricDistrict_0016
View: House, 513 Henry Street (166-5073-0057), west elevation

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

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

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
Berkleytown Historic District Hanover County, VA
Name of Property County and State

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