



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) __123-0114-0002__

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ___ No ___(TBD)

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR's easement program? Yes ___ No ___(TBD)

1. General Property Information

Property name: __Jarratt House__

Property address: __808-810 Logan Street__

City or Town: __Petersburg__

Zip code: __23803__

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: __City of Petersburg (CLG)__

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building __X__ Site ___ Structure ___ Object ___

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: __.21__

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban __X__ Suburban ___ Town ___ Village ___ Hamlet ___ Rural ___

Briefly describe the property's overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

The Jarratt House is a contributing building in the Pocahontas Island Historic District. The house sits immediately adjacent to the sidewalk on an open lot. There are no secondary resources associated with this house. Area is mostly single family. Property is vacant with windows boarded over.

The following physical description has been derived directly, with minor revisions, from the following documents: "Historic Structures Report Jarratt House. Prepared for: City of Petersburg. Prepared by: Brandon L. McQuin M.H.P, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. November, 2017" and VDHR VCRIS form dating to 2006/2016 updates. The material was compiled and edited by Marc C. Wagner, Senior Architectural Historian, VDHR.

3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Federal Style

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: Information is unknown, though it is likely that enslaved African Americans produced the finished building materials and built the house.

If the builder is known, please list here: Unknown

Date of construction (can be approximate): Previously dated to as early as 1790, but more likely 1820s.

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire property, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the architectural style, materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions, remodelings, or other alterations.

The Jarratt House is a ca. 1820, brick, two-story, six-bay, Federal style, double house. This is the only example of Federal style architecture, and is with little doubt the oldest building, on Pocahontas Island. Originally constructed as a tenement house, the house features two, mirror image, interior units, with two central stair halls, and no connecting interior doors. The first floor of each unit features a large living room on either end, while the second story has doors off the upper stairhall leading to a large chamber room on the end of the building and small chamber room on the front of the building. Each house unit has an entry on the primary (east) façade and the rear (west) façade. While the interior has some evolved fabric, it features a great deal of original fabric; trim, floors, plaster walls overall interior plan date to the 1820s to latter part of the 19th century. Despite the deterioration, the house, both units have a high degree of physical integrity.

The building originally featured 6-over-6 double-hung windows on the upper story's east and west façades, 9-over-6 windows on the lower story's east and west façades and small 4-light attic windows on the north and south walls. All windows are now in poor condition, missing panes, or are gone. Window openings are currently boarded over with plywood.

Constructed using locally-made bricks, the Jarratt House features two brick bond patterns on the building. The primary façade features a smooth, Flemish bond pattern which appears to utilize a higher quality brick than the remainder of the façades. The north, south, and west façades feature a three-course American Bond, with much of the building featuring repointed mortar, and/or damaged or splaying brick. The primary façade features a unique brick cornice with header bricks projecting beyond the plane of the cornice, which gives the appearance of a modillioned cornice, while the rear façade features a traditional sawtooth cornice. The transoms, and most particularly the brickwork at the cornice, are highlights of the masonry work. There are gauged brick jack arches over windows; plain flat arches over main entrances. There is some modern brick and cement patching on south wall and chimney cap. There are holes 18" above ground level in brick wall of facade; these gaps evidently supported the joists of a porch which extended across the front of the structure.

The overall design of this building has not been greatly altered, interior and exterior. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show that the building did have rear ell additions that may have dated to the 19th or early 20th century. These were removed and the footprint may have archaeological potential. DHR received a

report that the earthquake of August 23, 2011 had resulted in the collapse of part of the rear wall. Currently, the rear wall is braced by wood supports. The house is covered in a metal panel roof.

Briefly describe any outbuildings or secondary resources (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

There are no outbuildings surviving on the parcel, but there is more potential for urban archaeology where there may have been kitchen and other typical outbuildings associated with an early 19th century urban parcel behind a double house. In the Pocahontas Island Historic District nomination the site work is referenced: "Archaeology has also been conducted at the Jarratt House (44PG470). Excavations here revealed considerable evidence of intact cultural features including those associated with the initial construction of the house as well as features likely associated with the former frame additions on the rear." The archaeology work is reported in Matt Laird's "Archaeological Resources within the Pocahontas Island Historic District," report prepared by James River Institute of Archaeology, 2006.

4. Property's History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the property, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

The following narrative has been derived directly, with minor revisions, from the following documents: Pocahontas Island Historic District National Register Nomination, written by Ashley Neville and John Salmon. June 2006. The detailed history was derived, with minor revisions, from "Historic Structures Report Jarratt House. Prepared for: City of Petersburg. Prepared by: Brandon L. McCuin M.H.P, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. November, 2017." The material was compiled and edited by Marc C. Wagner, Senior Architectural Historian, VDHR.

Summary/Significance

The Jarratt House represents the lone surviving brick Federal Style Double House on the Pocahontas Island Settlement. The building is also associated with Lavinia Sampson, of Pamunkey Indian and African American heritage, who owned the property 1853- 1877 and The Jarratt Family, a locally prominent family in the area, who owned the property for over 100 years between 1877-1991.

The house is in the Pocahontas Island Historic district and because of its 1820s construction date, it is a window into the rich and complex evolution of the island's heritage. The Pocahontas Island Historic District, located on the north side of the Appomattox River in the city of Petersburg, is a historic African American community dating from the mid-eighteenth century with evidence of earlier Virginia Indian occupation. The street grid is virtually identical to the one laid out about 1749. Pocahontas is significant for its evolution during the first half of the nineteenth century from a typical white-dominated river town to a largely African American residential and commercial neighborhood. Petersburg had the largest free black population of Virginia's cities, and more free blacks lived in Pocahontas than in any other part of Petersburg. With the recent demolition of the Underground Railroad House (a frame double house), Jarratt house is the only dwelling that survives from the antebellum period to reflect the pre-1900 story.

Jarrett House is locally significant under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage: Black and Native American and also locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture. The house, built as a rental property by the Wilder family, white merchants, was later owned by Lavina Sampson and several generations of the

Jarratt family. The Federal Style double house is a high style vernacular urban double house that, while in poor condition, retains a high degree of authenticity.

Detailed History

Land records and physical characteristics suggest that the Jarratt House was completed in 1820 during the ownership of John Wilder. Wilder purchased two lots on Pocahontas Island in 1817 – Lots 11 and 29. – from John F. May. In the 1810 US census, Joseph G. Wilder is shown as a white male between 26 and 44 with one slave. John and Joseph Wilder are presumed to be the same as those referenced in archival material held at the University of Virginia that includes a general store ledger of John and Joseph Wilder of Petersburg with “accounts for tobacco, wheat, and corn; accounts for the ship Rebecca, schooner Nancy; some account for women, 1793-1803.” The enterprise was apparently prosperous, as indicated by John Wilder’s investments on Pocahontas Island and the growth of his household. In 1820, his household included the following people: one white male over 45 years of age, presumed to be Wilder; 12 slaves, including 8 males and 6 females; and one free colored male under 14 years of age. As a successful merchant in Petersburg at a time when the city’s thriving maritime trade made it one of the most important ports of call in the region, John Wilder would have employed both slave and free black and white labor in the running of his business. Given the concentration of free black labor skilled in the maritime industry on Pocahontas Island it is not unreasonable to conclude that Wilder’s investment in Lots 11 and 29 may have been more than speculative: the construction of the twin dwelling on Logan Street may have been intended to provide quality housing for Wilder’s employees.

John Wilder is understood to have died around 1824, leaving Lot 29 as well as other landholdings in his possession to Joseph G. Wilder, presumably his brother. Joseph G. Wilder continued to use the property as rental housing until his death in 1840. In 1841 the executor of Wilder’s will sold Lot 29 to Henry H. Robertson, who subdivided the lot, bisecting the dwelling in half. Robertson subsequently sold the northern half of the house and lot to William G. Wynn in 1841, and the southern half to Hugh Doner in 1842. Doner sold his half of the house to John Finn that same year, while Wynn retained ownership of the northern half until 1853 when he sold the property to Lavinia Sampson. Until Lavinia Sampson acquired the northern half of Lot 29 in 1853 and the southern half in 1862, making the lot once again whole, the property on Logan Street and dwelling thereon had been, perhaps exclusively, owned and operated as a rental property by white, slave-owning men of similar socio-economic backgrounds engaged in commerce and trade in Petersburg. This consistency makes the sale of the property to Lavinia Sampson, a free colored woman of Native American descent, a notable shift in the history of the property.

Lavinia Sampson, born ca. 1805, was of Native American heritage, and identified herself as a Pamunkey Indian long before the Federal government recognized her as such in U.S. Census records or other archival government documents. Prior to the 1860 U.S. Census, Native Americans were not recorded separately from “free Blacks and Mulattos”. The phrase categorized ‘people of color’, and became a common way to identify persons with pigmented skin by way of the 1793 Virginia legislature, which required county clerks to record all “free people of color”. The true word ‘mulatto’ is a classification for a person with one parent of African American ancestry and the other Caucasian, in which Sampson was not. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were particularly challenging times for many Native Americans in Petersburg because they were neither black, nor white, but were often were treated similarly to blacks. The intermingling between enslaved Native Americans and African Americans was not uncommon, due to their confinement; therefore, it is possible that members of the Sampson family were born to, at most, one African American parent. Most of Lavinia’s maternal family members, the Sampsons, were either born free and were forced into slavery (due to debts owed to slave-owning farmers) or were born to enslaved parents and, therefore, were considered slaves themselves. Poor slave records, coupled with the misidentification of Native Americans as ‘mulatto’ presents challenges to

deciphering whether members of the Sampson family were Native American or mixed with African American or Caucasian blood. The classification of Native Americans as ‘mulatto’ or ‘people of color’, not only misrepresented people of native tribes, it also presented challenges for retaining ownership of their land. Due to legal loopholes regarding the classification of race, in January 1843, over 40 landowners petitioned for the sale of Pamunkey and Mattaponi reservation lands and accused the inhabitants of the tribal lands of being mulatto African Americans. Both tribes countered these suits and sought protection from local landholders with signed documents supporting their claims as Native Americans, signifying a united stance among the tribes regarding their ethnic classification.

An arduous journey towards freedom for the Sampson family resulted in the appointment of trustees for an internal government within the Pamunkey Indian tribe in December 1798. Remarkably, over generations, many members of the Sampson family were able to establish themselves as free people through these petitions. Written testimonies were used to generate legal documentation to prove a person was of Native American heritage. Affidavits written by trustees of the Pamunkey tribe allowed people like Lavinia’s mother, Sally Major, born Sally Sampson ca. 1780, to be certified as a member of the Pamunkey tribe, which permitted her children to become registered as “free colored” people in Petersburg, in 1817 and 1822. Sally’s father, John Sampson Sr., was an active member of the Pamunkey tribe, and was involved in signing the 1798 petition to the Virginia Legislature. While little information exists for Sally Sampson, she was married to Thomas Major, who was the father of her three children (Lavinia, John, and Charles), as this was recorded in a November 1810 affidavit from a trustee of the Pamunkey tribe stating, “Virginia, King William County, I do certify that Sally Major the wife of Thomas Major is a free woman and a citizen of the Pamunkey Indian Town, lying in the county aforesaid...”. Archival records indicate Thomas Major’s occupation was a sailor and that Sally Major’s occupation was a laborer. Written descriptions of Lavinia, as well as her mother, Sally, and brothers, John and Charles, recorded the Register of Free Negros (1794–1819) and Free Negro and Slave Records (1787–1865), provide details of each person’s physical appearance. Historical documentation, dated 1810, described Sally as “a woman, rather bright of a yellow than some of the other Indians...”. Her categorization as a “free colored” female in the 1820 U.S. Census, further exposes the inexactitudes of the Federal recording process, and neglectful documentation of the Native American demographic in the early nineteenth century. When Sally’s children were registered in 1817 and 1822, the scribe included a description of each. For unknown reasons, all of Sally’s children took her maiden name as their last names, while she used her husband, Thomas’ last name as her own. John Sampson, born ca. 1800, was depicted as “a lad of colour (son of Sally Major, a free woman) about nineteen years old, five-feet nine-inches high, of a light yellow brown complexion, has strait hair, cow lick in his hair, born free in King William County, said to be of Indian descent & by trade a shoemaker”. Charles Sampson, born approximately a year after John, was described as “a free man of colour, five-feet nine-and-a-half-inches high in shoes, about 18-years old, of dark brown complexion, born free in King William County, registered at request of his mother Sally Major”. Lavinia, who registered as a “free colored” person five-years after her brothers, was said to be, “[the] daughter of Sally Major, near five-feet five-inches high, brown complexion, strait black hair, born free in the county of King William.” Lavinia Sampson and the Jarratt House Research indicates that Lavinia Sampson had six children, possibly with John Dennis; however, very little historical documentation was found regarding the origin or race of Dennis. A summary of proposed findings on the history of Pamunkey Indians in the region indicate the father of Lavinia’s children may have been white. Lavinia’s children included, John Sampson, born in 1830; Thomas Sampson, born in 1832; Charles Sampson, born in 1838; and Henry Sampson born in 1844. Their last names were changed to Dennis; this may have been required for children with Caucasian fathers, so that their white surname would continue in future generations. Her daughters, Sarah and Rebecca were born in 1832 and 1841, respectively. In the 1840 U.S. Census, Lavinia and her family were counted with only the head of the household recorded. These census records specified two males under 10-years of age, two males between the ages 10–24, one female under 10-years, a female between

10—24 years of age, and a female between 24—35 years old. Although minimal information was included in the 1840 U.S. Census, it does appear that Lavinia Sampson was not living with John Dennis, as he was not listed as a member of the household.

The 1850 U.S. Census listed Lavinia Sampson, and her children, as free black inhabitants in the City of Petersburg. The same records also specified that her value of real estate owned was \$450 at a time when it was extremely rare for women of color to be property owners. In 1850, Lavinia was listed again as the head of the household, but only with four of her six children living with her; John, Sarah, Charles, and Henry. John Sampson, a boatman, was the only one of her children living with her to have a registered occupation. The eldest of Lavinia's children, John Sampson (surname changed to Dennis when Lavinia married) was wed to a woman named Emma ca. 1855. John Dennis, a sailor, was registered as head of his own household in the 1860 U.S. Census with his wife and a 5-year old son, Robert, as dependents. Thomas Sampson married a Native American Indian Town resident named Keziah Langston, in 1855. Thomas and Keziah Dennis had four children; John, Tom, Theophilus, and Theodora. Both Thomas' and John Dennis' families resided next to the Jarratt House, where their mother lived, on Pocahontas Island; however, John was killed in 1864 during the Siege of Petersburg during the Civil War. Lavinia was listed in the 1860 U.S. Census as the owner of \$3,400 worth of real estate and the operator of a small boarding house for sailors. The northern portion of the house that Lavinia owned, and lived in, was rented by Elizabeth Graves, age 13; Major T. Duncan, age 17; Edward Stevens, age 45; and John O. Tyree, age 53. Graves (no occupation) and Duncan, a sailor, were categorized as mulattos, while Stevens was a registered black sailor, and Tyree was a white male whose occupation was a master of schooner (or sailor for a schooner vessel). In 1865, as a member of the Pamunkey tribe, Lavinia paid for the funeral of Jane Updike, a Pamunkey woman from Petersburg, to help ease the financial burden for Updike's heir, Edward Bradby, a resident of Indian Town. This kinship between members of the Pamunkey tribe, suggest they maintained close relationships between Indian Town residents and those living in Petersburg. Kevin K. Washburn's 2014 report suggests some women who moved into Petersburg from the Pamunkey community in Indian Town may have married non-tribal members, and perhaps married white men. Sampson retained ownership of the lot and house until she died around 1877. In 1879, following a lawsuit to dispose of the tract, John Fuller Jarratt purchased the house and lot and it remained in the Jarratt family for over 100 years. The Jarratt family traces their ancestry to Richard Jarratt (1779 – ca. 1840), described by Jarratt family historian Debbie Bell Jarratt as “one of the first free mulatto Blacks to be born on this [Pocahontas] island.” Of African and English descent, Richard Jarratt was a maritime tradesman who owned the cargo ships Sloop Gayle and Jolly Sailor. He and his wife Betsy Rollins Jarratt married in 1803 and raised five children on Pocahontas Island, including Alexander (1806-1869), father of John Fuller Jarratt, the first in the family to acquire Lot 29 and the twin dwelling, now known as the Jarratt House. The family's free status is confirmed in the Petersburg Register, 1794-1819, in which “free negroes & mulattoes” who registered as such at the courthouse were documented. Richard Jarratt, “a dark brown mulatto man five feet seven and three fourth inches high (in shoes) about thirty years old, has a long scar about the middle of his forehead, and has a cut about the first joint of his left thumb, by trade a waterman born free and raised in the County of Chesterfield” registered on December 11, 1809. His wife Betsy registered on June 8, 1810 as “a light brown woman of colour 5 feet 4 ½ inches high in shoes about twenty-eight years old, has a small mole on her left eye lid near to the eye brow, born free.” Son Alexander registered and was described as “21 or 23 years old, in 1829, bright mulatto man, occupation waterman.” Richard Jarratt, a literate man, saw to it that his children were as well, including daughters Jane and Ellie, for whom he retained a tutor in 1814. According to Debbie Bell Jarratt, Richard Jarratt owned several lots on Pocahontas Island: among them, Lot 12, acquired from William J. Calvin in 1815 for the sum of \$125.57 Alexander Jarratt was born to Richard and Betsy Jarratt on November 19, 1807. Records indicate that Alexander spent his professional career working in the fishing and boating industry. In 1829, he was recorded as a “waterman” in the Petersburg Register and in the 1860 U.S. census when he was 52 years old, he was

recorded as a “fisherman” living in the East Ward of Petersburg. Scrapbook Memoirs indicates that Alexander worked with his father and eventually became a steward on a vessel that traveled between Petersburg and New York. The 1860 U.S. census also indicates that Alexander Jarratt owned \$500 in real estate and \$100 in personal property, which possibly included the clinker-built boat he is known to have possessed. Around 1840, Alexander married Nancy Fuller (b. 1820) of Norfolk, Virginia. Nancy’s father, John Lewis Fuller, was a slave who bought his freedom through profits made as a shoemaker, while her white mother, also Nancy, had been an indentured servant. Alexander and Nancy had at least eleven children: Maria E. (born ca. 1842), Anna (born ca. 1844), Sarah (born ca. 1845), John Fuller (born ca. 1847), Thomas (born ca. 1849), Rebecca (born ca. 1851), William Alexander (born ca. 1853), Frances Jane (born ca. 1855-1856), Lavinia (born ca. 1856), E. Rasmus G. (born ca. 1858), and Lucinda H. (born ca. 1860). John Fuller Jarratt was named for his maternal grandfather, John Lewis Fuller, who moved his family from Norfolk to Monrovia, Liberia in 1849. Described as mulatto in U.S. census records, John Fuller Jarratt was reported to be light skinned and able to pass as white. He followed his father and grandfather in the maritime industry, serving as a fisherman in 1872, an oyster dealer in 1888, a pilot of a government tugboat named C. B. Phillips from 1869 to 1898, and a fish dealer at his own store in 1920. According to Scrapbook Memoirs, John Jarratt met his future wife, Cornelia E. Park (born 1852), a young runaway slave girl from Warren County, North Carolina, to whom he provided shelter in 1863. In 1874, the two were married in Petersburg. At least two of their children survived into adulthood – William Thomas (1879-1956), and Norman E. (born ca. 1891). John Jarratt purchased former Lot 29 with the twin dwelling in 1879 following the death of Lavinia Sampson. It is unclear where on Pocahontas Island he and Cornelia were living prior to the purchase, but Petersburg City Directories and census records thereafter show him as owner and resident at 707 Cross (i.e., a cross street between two main streets) or 707 Logan through 1920.

By 1930, John Jarratt was 86 years old and a widower living with his son William T. Jarratt on North Carolina Avenue in Petersburg. John Jarratt’s death certificate confirms this as his residence at the date of his death on January 18, 1931. William T. Jarratt, Sr., John and Cornelia’s eldest son, lived with his parents on Logan Street through 1910, and both he and his brother, Norman, worked as waiters at a hotel. William married “a very beautiful woman named Mattie Dodson (ca. 1885-1969) who was of African-American and Indian heritage,” and the couple had a son together, William T. Jarratt, Jr., born in 1915. Scrapbook Memoirs indicates that William and Mattie still lived at the Jarratt House when son William was born, but by 1920 the couple had relocated to the other side of town from Pocahontas Island at 440 North Carolina Avenue. The 1920 U.S. census also lists three step-children in the household – Dorothy, Eva, and Wallace Dodson, ages 16, 24, and 21, respectively.⁶⁴ Following John F. Jarratt’s death in 1931, William T. Jarratt, Sr. inherited the Jarratt House property, but continued to reside on North Carolina Avenue through 1940. The 1940 U.S. census shows William T. Jarratt, Sr. at 404 North Carolina Avenue with his wife Mattie, their son William T., Jr., who was the a third-year college student, and their 16-year-old grandson Edward Smith. William T. Jarratt, Sr. worked at the Petersburg Elks Home for over 40 years, advancing from a porter and janitor to assistant manager. His obituary states that “the well-liked assistant manager died Sunday in Petersburg General Hospital. He was a member of the Gillfield Baptist Church, Pocahontas Lodge No. 7 AFAM, Royal Arch Chapter No. 4, St. Mark Commandery, Knights of Templar No. 3, and Petersburg Consistory No. 144. Jarratt was a past exalted ruler and member of the Royal Lodge No. 77 of Elks. He was a graduate of Peabody High School and attended Virginia State College.” Following William Sr.’s death, the Lot 29 property passed to William, Jr. Like his father, William T. Jarratt, Jr. (1915-1985) attended Virginia State College. City directory research shows that Jarratt, Jr. lived with his father on North Carolina Avenue in 1941, but in 1944 he married Anna Morse Booker (1921-2011) and relocated to 4804 Roanoke Avenue in Newport News to work as a “carrier”. William was an enterprising man and following World War II he purchased two former army barracks from nearby Camp Picket, dismantled the structures, and built a “debt-free” home for his family in Petersburg on land given to him by his parents. City directories indicate that by

1948, William and Anna had returned to Petersburg and were residing at 334 North Carolina Avenue, presumably in the former barrack house. In large-part owing to the trust and respect that his father earned during his long career at the Elks Home, William T. Jarratt, Jr. developed a professional relationship and friendship with a white banker in Petersburg named Bill Patton, who helped him to secure a \$10,000 construction loan to build a home in the Battlefield Park neighborhood of Petersburg. Scrapbook Memoirs includes an account of Elks Home members interceding on behalf of William T. Jarratt, Jr. after several incidents of vandalism to his construction site believed to have been perpetrated by the Ku Klux Klan. Thereafter, Mr. Patton continued to work to secure the financing for William to build new homes for other members of the African American community in Petersburg, at a time when discriminatory practices by banking institutions prohibited many African Americans from owning their own homes. William T. Jarratt, Jr. became a successful contractor in Petersburg, constructing homes in the College Park Subdivision and the Bland Funeral Home, and rehabilitating old landmarks such as the Center Hill Mansion, the Siege Museum, the First Baptist Church, and the Old Norfolk and Western Railroad Station. William and Anna Jarratt were married for 44 years until William's death on August 30, 1985. While William worked on his contracting business, Anna was a school teacher with Petersburg Public Schools for over 40 years. The couple had three children: Jocelyn Michelle Jarratt, William Thomas Jarratt III, and John Fuller Jarratt. During William and Anna's ownership, the house was used as rental property until the 1980s. Following the passing of William T. Jarratt, Jr., the Jarratt House on Pocahontas Island passed to Anna and their three children, who retained ownership of the property until donating it to the city in 1991.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: _____ Public\Local X Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: City of Petersburg/Kate Sangregorio, City Planner/City CLG Coordinator

organization: City of Petersburg-Local Government

street & number: 135 North Union Street

city or town: Petersburg state: VA zip code: 23803

e-mail: ksangregorio@petersburg-va.org telephone: 804-733-2314

Legal Owner's Signature: _____ Date: _____

•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____

Daytime Telephone: _____

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: City of Petersburg/Kate Sangregorio, City Planner/City CLG Coordinator

organization: City of Petersburg-Local Government

street & number: 135 North Union Street

city or town: Petersburg state: VA zip code: 23803

e-mail: ksangregorio@petersburg-va.org telephone: 804-733-2314

6. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager

name/title: Aretha Ferrell-Benavides/City Manager
locality: City of Petersburg/CLG
street & number: 135 North Union Street
city or town: Petersburg state: VA zip code: 23803
telephone: 804-733-2301

All photos and additional graphics associated with this form were taken from “Historic Structures Report Jarratt House. Prepared for: City of Petersburg. Prepared by: Brandon L. McCuin M.H.P, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. November, 2017.” The report was commissioned by the City of Petersburg and this Preliminary Information Form was written on behalf of the City to support a Federal Certified Local Government Grant that will fund the state/federal listing of the property, if it is recommended eligible for listing.