

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Jarratt HouseOther names/site number: DHR Site #44PG0470; DHR #123-0114-0002; Sampson, Lavinia, HouseName of related multiple property listing: NA

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 808-810 Logan StreetCity or town: PetersburgState: VACounty: Independent CityNot For Publication: ☐ N/AVicinity: ☐ N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

XA B XC D

	<u>7/20/2023</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	
Date	
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
(The Jarratt House is a contributing building in the Pocahontas Island Historic District, NRHP 2006.)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC (Multiple Dwelling)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT: Not in Use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; METAL

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 Jarratt House is an evolved early 19th century double house, located within the Pocahontas Island Historic District (NRHP 2006; 123-0114), a community located on the north side of the Appomattox River in the City of Petersburg, Virginia. The dwelling is a contributing resource to the district. Built ca. 1820 as a rental property by John Wilder, the Jarratt House is a two-story, brick double house, each unit containing, on the ground floor, a side passage and chamber, and on the second floor, two chambers. The Jarratt House is the lone surviving brick Federal double house and the only antebellum building surviving on Pocahontas Island. The property has one contributing secondary resource: an early nineteenth- through mid-twentieth century archaeological site (44PG0470) that includes the footprint of the long-demolished rear wing of the building. The dwelling is identified as a contributing resource in the Pocahontas Island Historic District, whereas Site 44PG0470 is identified for the first time herein as a contributing site to the property. Overall, notwithstanding changes to the property's environs due to loss of some nearby historic buildings, the Jarratt House has high integrity of location and association and moderate integrity of setting and feeling. The loss of rear, frame additions on the dwelling between 1957-1975 have altered the building's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The original two-story main block lost its roof to a 1993 tornado, but subsequently was repaired and the City of Petersburg has performed additional work to stabilize the unoccupied dwelling. Despite its deterioration and prolonged vacancy, the dwelling retains the majority of its historic fabric and, therefore, retains good integrity to convey its significant historic associations.

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Setting

The Jarratt House is located at 808-810 Logan Street, in the Pocahontas Island community of the City of Petersburg. The Jarratt House is the lone surviving brick Federal double house and the only antebellum building surviving on Pocahontas Island. The ca. 1820 dwelling is located in an urban neighborhood, on a small level lot, as it was when originally constructed. The dwelling is oriented to Logan Street, to the east of the dwelling. There is no sidewalk adjacent to the street, and there are no trees, shrubs, or other plantings on the lot. While the siting and orientation of the Jarratt House remain in their historic configuration, Pocahontas Island has lost many historic buildings, altering the historic setting of the residence and rendering it a rare survival.

Jarratt House, contributing building

The Jarratt House is a single pile, two-story, gable-roofed double house constructed entirely of brick. On the interior, there are two mirror-image dwellings units, each with a passage and chamber on the first floor and two chambers on the second floor. During the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, several additions were constructed to the back of the house but all have since been removed. The interior plan of the remaining building retains its original configuration. The Jarratt House went into decline during the 1990s after it was badly damaged in a 1993 tornado (which removed the roof), and has remained unoccupied since. In recent years, the City of Petersburg has engaged in a series of stabilization, repair, and restoration efforts, which have greatly improved physical conditions in the building.

Exterior:

The Jarratt House is a single pile, two-story, six-bay, brick double-house, covered by a side gable roof covered with standing-seam metal (a recent replacement), with two exterior end brick chimneys. Each end chimney is flanked by a pair of small, four-light wood frame attic windows (the glass is no longer extant); the side elevations otherwise are devoid of fenestration. The brick foundation is laid in a three-course American bond, as are the side (north and south) and rear (west) walls. The east façade is laid in a more decorative Flemish bond, a typical treatment of the period that emphasized the publicly viewed elevation. The façade features a brick cornice constructed of header bricks projecting beyond the plane of the cornice to approximate a modillion cornice, while the rear elevation features a brick saw-tooth cornice. The mortar is an oyster-shell-based mix (though later repairs were made with sand-based mortar, with some recent repairs made with Portland-cement based mortar). Both the materials (brick and mortar) and the workmanship (the quality of the mortar joints) are of a higher quality on the east façade. As a result, the side and rear masonry walls deteriorated more extensively than the primary elevation, and have required more frequent and extensive repairs.

The east façade is six bays wide; on the first story, there are two window openings, and one door opening for each dwelling unit; on the second story, there are three window openings for each unit. Each of the façade's two entries has a simple transom, though the glass is long gone. The front door to the south residential unit is a modern replacement, while the entry door to the north dwelling unit is original; both currently are boarded over for security. The surviving historic

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entry door (to the north dwelling unit) is a solid wood four-panel door (though in poor condition). The door to the south dwelling unit is reached by a wood step, while the north dwelling unit is reached by a brick step. Each of the two entry doorways is surmounted by a row of header bricks. All window openings are topped with jack arches. Most window openings no longer contain window sash and are boarded over. Two window openings on the second story contain wood-framed, six-over-six sashes. (A 1975 VHLC photo confirms six-over-six sash were on the second story, and recorded the presence of nine-over-six sash on the first story.)

The rear (west) elevation has four symmetrical bays that include two entries and two windows on the first story and four windows on the second story. The two entries have solid wood, four-panel doors that match the surviving entry door on the façade of the north dwelling unit. Both door openings are highlighted by jack arches. On the second story of the north dwelling unit, a window opening was converted to a door opening to gain access to the second floor of an addition of unknown date (the addition is no longer extant).

Interior:

The house is divided into a pair of two-story residential units, mirrored in plan, each extending the depth of the building. Each residential unit has an entry on the east façade and a secondary entry on the rear (west) elevation. There is no internal connection between the two residential units. The first floor consists of a single-pile, side passage plan on each side, providing access to a single chamber. The front door of each unit opens into a passage while a larger room opens to the side and extends to the side walls with chimneys. A stair located in the passage of each unit leads to the second floor. The second floor has two rooms, a large chamber (corresponding to the chamber below) and a small chamber adjacent to the stair.

The walls and ceilings of both residential units are finished with plaster over wooden lath from mill-sawn lumber. The mantels (which are identical in all four rooms with hearths) have unremarkable, machine-cut Greek Revival moldings. All doorways and windows are emphasized by similar Greek Revival moldings. All of the large rooms have baseboards and chair rails extending around their perimeters. In both residential units, the ceilings are plastered, while the walls of the first-floor hallways are sheathed with large horizontal boards painted dark brown. The staircases are also enclosed with this material. Small closets open beneath the staircases. Throughout both residential units, the hearths have been closed up and stovepipes were inserted into the chimneys and the hearth, though the stoves themselves are no longer extant. In the north residential unit's second-floor large chamber, the stovepipe is run directly through the exterior wall, and not into the hearth.

The interior finishes in the two residential units are similar; the differences are largely restricted to choices of paint colors. In the north residential unit, the first-floor large chamber is painted light-blue, with a bright red mantel and dark trim. The second-floor large chamber above has a red-painted mantelpiece and trim; the trim in the small chamber is black. In the south residential unit, the first-floor chamber has vertical board paneling. In this chamber, the walls are painted a very light blue while the woodwork is grey. Above it, in the second floor large chamber of the south residential unit, the room is painted off-white with dark brown mantel and trim. The

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landing of the south residential unit is painted off-white with yellow trim, and the small chamber is a deep aqua blue with the same color trim.

The interior doors throughout both residential units are simple. The doors to the large chambers on the first floors are paneled, matching the trim on the doorways and inside those chambers. All other doors – including the closet doors on the first floor and all second floor doors – are wood batten doors, originally attached with heavy strap hinges. On all doors throughout both residential units there has been continuous reworking of knobs and hinges. Little remains of the original hardware.

Wood flooring from the historic period is intact in most of the building, although some areas show water damage and some patching may have occurred during the building's active use. The south unit's second floor has plywood boards for flooring due to severe damage to the historic period floor boards.

Additions:

Several frame additions were added to the rear of the house during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. These additions were plumbed (while the original, masonry portions of the dwelling never were). Presumably, the additions were the locations of new kitchens and bathrooms for the two dwelling units, replacing external dependencies which likely originally serves these purposes.

Sanborn Company fire insurance maps record the presence of a single two-story addition and a one-story addition to the rear of the Jarratt House on their 1915, 1951, and 1957 maps. A 1975 Virginia Historic Landmarks commission report does not mention the additions, indicating they were demolished between 1957 and 1975.

Site 44PG0470, contributing site

In 2006, the 80' by 60' lot on which the Jarratt House stands was subject to professional archaeological investigations, including identifying the locations of rear, frame additions and outbuildings typically associated with an early nineteenth century, urban parcel behind a double house. The Pocahontas Island Historic District nomination references some archaeological investigations as well. These investigations yielded 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 elevation.¹

The 2006 excavations included 22 test units, most of which measured 2' square or larger (Figures 1 and 2, below). The field investigations revealed that site soils were relatively undisturbed, with some of the lowest horizons evidently contemporary with (if not predating) the extant dwelling. Ample evidence of intact subsurface cultural features was documented, including what appeared to be a consistent builder's trench around the dwelling, postholes, possible pit and trench features, and other features likely associated with the later frame additions on the west (rear) façade of the house. A wide range of both domestic and architectural

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materials were recovered; in general, the artifact assemblage appeared to be consistent with the documented occupation dates of the house lot (ca. 1820 and later), although a few ceramics and wrought nails hinted at earlier activities, possibly on adjoining properties.²

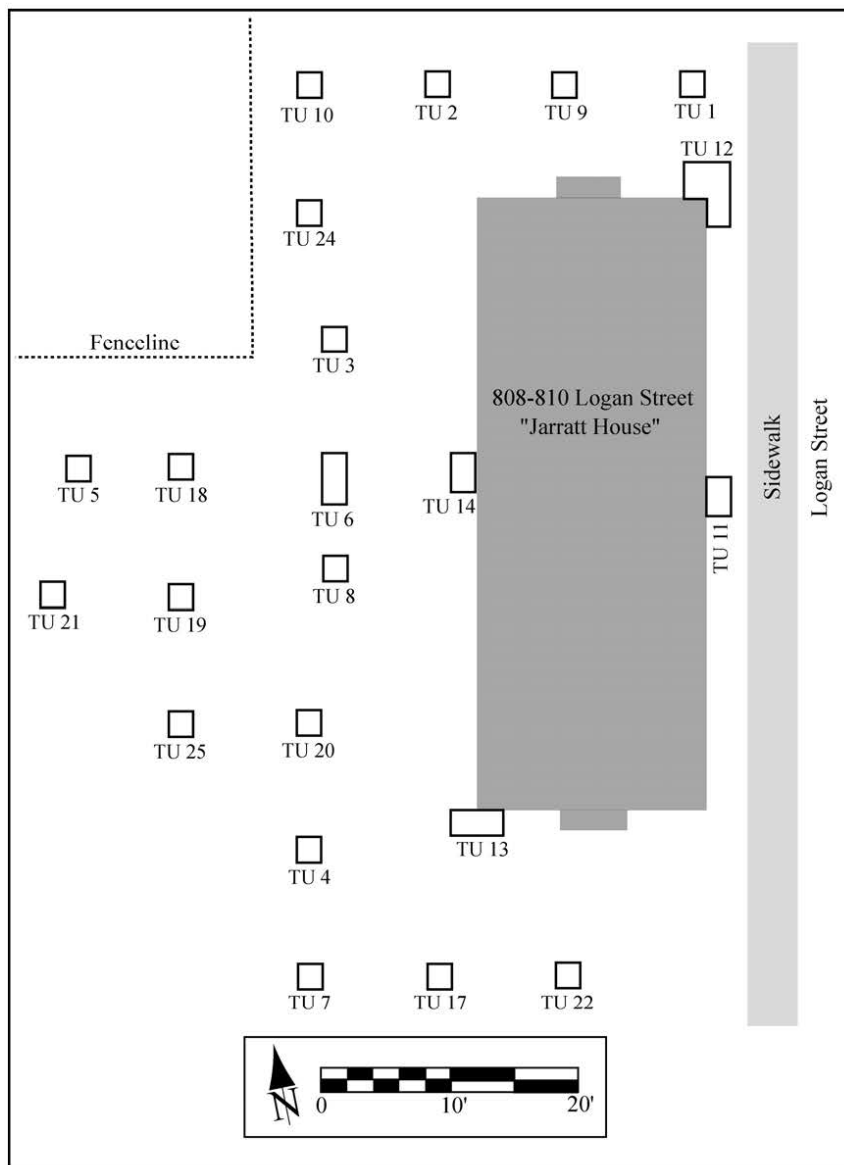


Figure 1. Location of 22 test units at the Jarratt House, (Laird, 2006, p. 8).

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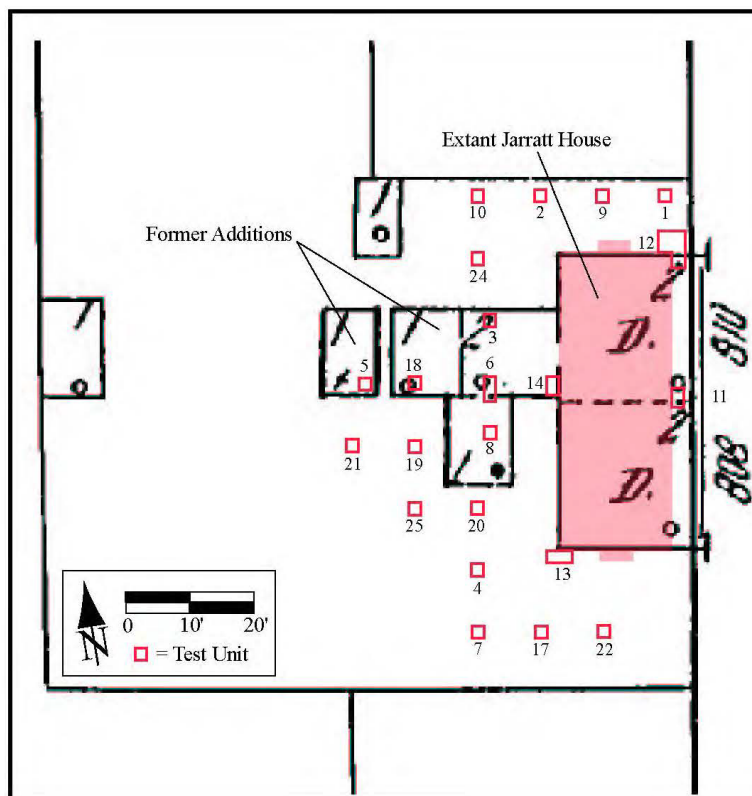


Figure 2. Test unit locations as projected on a 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (Laird, 2006, p. 7).

Integrity

The Jarratt House retains integrity of location because it continues to occupy its original site. The integrity of setting within and around the property has been altered over time, in part due to a 1993 tornado that destroyed numerous buildings in the vicinity and damaged the Jarratt House itself. Rear additions on the double house that were recorded on Sanborn maps by 1915 were removed between 1957 and 1975. Historic period outbuildings also are not extant, although archaeological testing indicates potential to identify locations of resources such as a detached kitchen. The integrity of design, workmanship, and materials of the Jarratt House's main block is largely intact. The brick double house's exterior design is a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style, which is evidenced by the symmetrical fenestration, Flemish bond façade and three-course American bond side and rear walls. The workmanship of the brick walls is varied, with the Flemish bond façade more skillfully built than the side and rear elevations, which show evidence of repeated repair campaigns. The dwelling's interior retains remarkably intact interior trim with minimal classical references. Although deteriorated, the wood flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, mantels, and trim are in situ. The property's retains its integrity of association as a modest dwelling occupied from ca. 1820 to the late twentieth century. Documentary records directly link the dwelling to the history of the Pocahontas Island community, which was home to free persons of color (including Black and Virginia Indian residents as well as those with mixed heritage) during the antebellum era and continued through the Reconstruction and Jim Crow eras

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in Petersburg. The property's integrity of feeling is somewhat diminished by loss of integrity of setting and loss of historic-period additions that would have provided a fuller context had they remained.

The dwelling's 60' by 80' lot comprises Site 44PG0470. Professional investigations in 2006 demonstrated that the site has high integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association. The soils have been undisturbed, resulting in intact cultural deposits as well as features such as a builder's trench, postholes, pit and trench features, and features likely associated with the dwelling's rear, frame additions. The assemblage of artifacts, including architectural and domestic materials, date to the dwelling's period of occupancy between c. 1820 and the late twentieth century.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American: Pamunkey

SOCIAL HISTORY: Civil Rights

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1820- ca. 1931

Significant Dates

1853

1862

1879

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Native American: Pamunkey

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The settlement at Pocahontas Island began during the mid-18th century and originally was a river community dominated by English colonists accompanied by enslaved Africans. By the early republic period, Pocahontas Island transformed into a largely African American residential and commercial neighborhood during the early 19th century and had substantial associations with Virginia Indian tribes.³ Petersburg had the largest free Black population in antebellum Virginia, and more free Black persons resided on Pocahontas Island than in any other part of Petersburg. The Jarratt House also is associated with Lavinia Sampson, a member of the Pamunkey tribe, who owned the property from 1853 to 1877. The property's longest association was with the Jarratt family, a locally prominent Black Petersburg family, who owned the property from 1877 and 1991. The Jarratt House is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black, Ethnic Heritage: Native American, and Social History: Civil Rights due to its direct association with the changing circumstances applied to Virginia Indian tribal members, Black Virginians, and "free persons of color," the latter being a classification for individuals of African descent who were not enslaved. On 2 July 1822, Sampson registered in Petersburg as member of the Pamunkey tribe; almost two decades later, on 18 February 1841, the Hustings Court of Petersburg ruled that Lavinia Sampson's children John, Sarah, Charles, Rebecca, Thomas, and Henry Sampson did not have to register as "free Negroes" since they were descendants of an Indian. By the 19th century, Virginia Indian tribes faced continuing scrutiny and opposition from state and local officials who sought to ignore the continued presence of tribes in the Commonwealth, including by misidentifying race and ethnicity in census and vital records. Virginia tribes further were hampered by federal government policies that relied on census enumeration to determine if a person was Native American, as well as racist notions about what it meant to be a "full-blood" Indian. In response, Virginia tribes developed a range of strategies to retain cultural identity and tribal cohesion. Following the Civil War, the house was acquired by the Jarratt family, who retained ownership for 112 years. Their association with the dwelling corresponds to the family's improving fortunes at the end of the Reconstruction Era through the rise of Jim Crow segregation to the advances made after World War II and the successes of the Civil Rights Movement. The inherent generational wealth that accompanies real estate ownership meant that, during the third generation of the Jarratts' ownership, William Thomas Jarratt Jr. collaborated with a White banker, Bill Patton, to secure financing for the construction of homes for Black community members in Petersburg, at a time when discriminatory financing and property ownership practices prevented many Black residents from purchasing real estate. The Jarratt House also is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Site 44PG0470 contributes to understanding of the dwelling's architectural evolution as investigations identified a consistent builder's trench around the dwelling, postholes, possible pit and trench features, and other features likely associated with the later frame additions on the west (rear) façade of the house. The period of significance is ca. 1820-ca. 1931, beginning with the double house's construction by John Wilder, its ownership and occupation by Lavinia Sampson, and its occupation and ownership by the Jarratt family; ca. 1931, following the death of William Thomas Jarratt Sr., the Jarratt family ceased living at the dwelling and began renting the property, continuing to do so through 1991. Significant dates of

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1853 and 1862 correspond to Sampson's acquisition of the dwelling units, and 1879 is the date that the Jarratt family acquired the property.

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

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage (Native American) and Social History: Civil Rights

The Jarratt House is locally significant for its direct association with the influence of the Pamunkey tribe on the development of the City of Petersburg, and specifically Pocahontas Island and for its association with early to mid-19th century claims for civil rights by members of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe during a time of severe racial and ethnic discrimination in Virginia. The level of documentation available concerning property owner Lavinia Sampson, a Pamunkey tribal member, offers insights into the kinship networks and financial progress made by the Sampson family from the 1830s to the 1870s. Historic records document the Sampson family's repeated efforts to document their tribal membership with the local government in Petersburg, as doing so

The Jarratt House was constructed at the order of John Wilder, a slave-owning, white merchant in Petersburg, who rented out both residential units of the Jarratt House to members of the Pocahontas maritime community, who were largely Black and included both free and enslaved individuals. After Wilder's death, and a series of short-term ownerships of the property by white investors, Lavinia Sampson acquired the northern residential unit in 1853, and the southern unit in 1862. Sampson (born ca. 1805), was a Pamunkey Indian but, because of Commonwealth of Virginia policies of the time that offered no recognition to the continued presence of Virginia Indian tribes, she was identified in census records as a free Black woman. Her life and her ownership of the Jarratt House are significant for the insight they provide into the complicated cultural milieu of Virginia Indians in Petersburg and how the Commonwealth of Virginia's policies responded.

Originally occupied by the Appamatuck tribe, Pocahontas Island is located on the north side of the Appomattox River, at a bend in the river near the falls at present-day Petersburg. The river to the south separated Pocahontas from Petersburg, while swamps, bluffs, and a diversion channel cut in 1915 (which transformed Pocahontas Island into an actual island) – separated Pocahontas from Chesterfield County. The geography has insured that the community – established in the mid-eighteenth century – remains isolated. Established as Whittontown, and later renamed Pocahontas, the settlement was first laid out ca. 1749. Initially named after Richard Whitton, a local landowner who surveyed and sold the land, the town was established during the February 1752 General Assembly Session. The name established by incorporation was Pocahontas, selected to commemorate the supposed descent of local landowner John Bolling from Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas.⁴ By the late-eighteenth century, the settlement became a densely populated residential and commercial enclave. From the 1830s to 1850s, the area's population transitioned to become majority Black and was home to many former enslaved persons. In addition to its physical seclusion, Pocahontas Island's transformation in the early nineteenth century from a majority-white community to a predominately Black community with

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particularly strong maritime associations has given it a history and character that are independent from the City of Petersburg.⁵ In the years before the Civil War, Pocahontas Island was one of Virginia's largest communities comprised of free persons of color, including Virginia Indian and Black individuals and those of mixed heritage. While the population of Pocahontas Island declined in the twentieth century, the neighborhood has retained its character as a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood. The area experienced considerable damage as a result of a tornado that swept through Petersburg in August 1993, and the Jarratt House is one of only two antebellum structures (the other being the "Underground Railroad" house) that survived. The "Underground Railroad" house was demolished in 2021.

The Jarratt House was completed in 1820, under the ownership of John Wilder, on what was originally town lot 29. Wilder purchased lots 11 and 29 unimproved from John F. May in 1817. The rental value of the two lots increased in 1819 from zero to \$80, reflecting the construction of a small dwelling on lot 11. In 1820, the rental value of lot 29 increased to \$170, the same year that the land tax book reported the value of lot 29 as \$1,312.50, reflecting the construction of "2 brick tenements," the double-house known as the Jarratt House.⁶

The 1810 U.S. Census identified John Wilder as a white male aged between 26 and 44, owning one enslaved person. Wilder became a successful merchant in Petersburg, and the house in Pocahontas was just one of his many investments. By the time of the 1820 census, Wilder was identified as a white male over 45. At this time, he owned eight male and six female enslaved individuals. His household also contained one free Black male under 14 years old. Given the reach of his business interests – his holdings included the ship *Rebecca* and schooner *Nancy* – and the thriving maritime endeavors in Pocahontas, it is possible that Wilder's investments in Lots 11 and 29 may have provided housing for Wilder's paid employees and/or enslaved workers owned by him.⁷

John Wilder died around 1824, leaving his property (including Lot 29) to his brother Joseph G. Wilder. Presumably, the property continued in use as rental housing until Joseph Wilder's death in 1840. In 1841, his executor sold Lot 29 to Henry H. Robinson, who subdivided the lot. In that same year, Robinson sold the northern half of the lot (and half of the house) to William G. Wynn, and the following year, sold the southern half (and half of house) to Hugh Doner. In 1842, Doner sold his half of the house to John Finn. Wynn retained the northern half until 1853, when he sold it to Lavinia Sampson; she would acquire the southern half in 1862, reuniting the double house under common ownership.⁸ Although an enrolled member of the Pamunkey tribe, Sampson was misidentified in local records as Black.

An 1803 act passed by the Virginia General Assembly required every Black person or free person of color to be registered and numbered in a book to be maintained by the clerk of each Virginia county. The Commonwealth categorized as "Black" anyone with any measure of Black ancestry. This legislation dramatically affected Virginia Indian tribes, many members of whom had intermarried with persons of African descent. Today, the classification of all people whose heritage included African Americans as "Black" is viewed as one of many attempts by Virginia officials to erase the continued presence of Virginia Indians across the Commonwealth. About

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120 years later, Virginia's 1924 Racial Integrity Act permanently altered the records of Virginia Indian communities to reflect this practice, as did the 1930 state law designed to clarify further who was "black" or "red."⁹ Tribes faced continuing scrutiny and opposition from state officials who pursued racist and eugenic goals through bureaucratic practices, such as methods for identifying race in census and vital records. Virginia tribes further were hampered by federal government policies that relied on census enumeration to determine if a person was Native American, as well as racist notions about what it meant to be a "full-blood" Indian. In response, Virginia tribes developed a range of strategies to retain cultural identity and tribal cohesion.¹⁰

In 1806, the General Assembly attempted to remove free Black Virginians from the Commonwealth by requiring any enslaved persons manumitted after 1 May, 1806, to leave the Commonwealth within a year, or forfeit the right to freedom and be sold by the Overseers of the Poor for the benefit of the parish. Starting in 1837, persons of color could petition the local courts for permission to remain in the Commonwealth. Among those who petitioned the court was Lavinia Sampson, who in 1841 was certified as a member of the Pamunkey tribe instead of being classified as a free Black or free person of color.¹¹

Lavinia Sampson, born around 1805, was the daughter of Sally Sampson Major, a member of the Pamunkey tribe. Sampson was listed as the head of a Petersburg household of one "free colored" woman in 1820. She was subsequently included with her son, John, in the list of free people of color in 1821.¹² A year later, on 2 July 1822, she registered in Petersburg as member of the Pamunkey tribe; the records describe her as the "daughter of Sally Major, near 5 feet 5 inches high, brown complexion, strait (*sic*) black hair, born free in the county of King William."¹³ Pamunkey tribal leaders and the tribe's trustees provided testimony to the City of Petersburg that Lavinia Sampson had been born at Indian Town¹⁴ and was the daughter of Sally Sampson, and the granddaughter of John Sampson.¹⁵ On 18 February 1841, the Hustings Court of Petersburg ruled that Lavinia Sampson's children John, Sarah, Charles, Rebecca, Thomas, and Henry Sampson did not have to register as "free Negroes" since they were descendants of an Indian.¹⁶

Despite her successful petition, Lavinia Sampson was listed as a "Black" woman in the 1850 census for Petersburg, and was recorded as owning \$450 in real estate (three years before her purchase of the Jarratt House). The census also mentioned her children: John Sampson (28, Black, a boatman), Sarah Brown (26, Black), Charles Sampson (22, Black), Rebecca Hope (19, "Mulatto"), and Thomas Sampson (16, "Mulatto"). Also listed in another part of her house were John Hope (16, "Mulatto"), G. Lankson (8, "Mulatto"), M. Dunkin (8, "Mulatto"), John Terry (40, white) and L. Ruff (10, Black), all possible tenants at the Jarratt House.¹⁷ Lavinia Sampson also had children by John Dennis – her son Thomas, born in Petersburg about 1832, was called the son of John Dennis Sampson and Levina (*sic*) Sampson when he married in King William County.

In 1860, after her purchase of the northern unit of the Jarratt House, Sampson owned \$3,400 in real estate in Petersburg. The 1860 census included family members (in the northern unit of the Jarratt House) as well as Elizabeth Norris (Mulatto, 13), Major T. Duncan (Mulatto, 17, a sailor), John O. Tyree (53, white, master of a schooner), and Edmund Stevens (43, Black, a sailor) in her

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household. Her son, now recorded as Thomas Dennis, as well as Colin and Martha Bland were living in adjoining households (possibly renting the southern unit of the Jarratt House).

By the time of the 1860 census, Sampson was recorded as owning \$3,400 worth of real estate, and operating a small boarding house for sailors. Her operation of a board house was a popular economic endeavor for women at the time. A practice of Pamunkey women owning and managing boarding houses in urban centers (Richmond, VA, Philadelphia, PA, New York, NY) is a small but evident economic pattern that continued well into the first half of the twentieth century.¹⁸ By 1860, Sampson lived in the southern portion of the double house. The northern portion was rented by Elizabeth Graves (identified as “mulatto,” no occupation, age 13), Major T. Duncan (identified as a “mulatto” sailor, age 17), Edward Stevens (identified as Black sailor, age 45), and John O. Tyree (identified as a white male and master of a schooner, age 53). Graves (no occupation) and Duncan, a sailor, also were categorized as “mulatto,” 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).¹⁹ Sampson retained Lot 19 and the double house on it until her death in 1877.

Lavinia Sampson loaned three of her children money to buy lots in Petersburg: \$50 to John in 1865 and \$500 to Sarah in 1865. In 1874 she loaned \$1,200 to Rebecca and her husband, John Hope, after moving with them to Cleveland, Ohio, where she died intestate in June 1875. All of her children defaulted on the loans and lost the properties.²⁰ Additional heirs were:

- John S. Dennis, born about 1822, a Black boatman in Petersburg in 1850, recorded as Mulatto in the 1860 census for Petersburg along with Emma (25) and Robert (5). John Dennis died intestate in January 1867, leaving widow Emma Dennis and children Henry Dennis, Lavinia Dennis, and Sarah Dennis;
- 2) Sarah Brown, born about 1824, died intestate on 16 June 1867, leaving children: Catherine (wife of James Norris), Lavinia S. Brown and Timothy Brown (age 17 in 1882).²¹
- 3) Charles, born about 1828, a Black man counted in Lavinia Sampson’s Petersburg household in 1850, perhaps counted a second time as “Mulatto” boatman Charles Dennis with \$250 real estate, Mary Dennis (28, Mulatto) and Mary Stewart (12, Black) in Petersburg in 1850. Mary Dennis, a seamstress (40, Mulatto) who was counted in the 1870 census Petersburg household of Colin and Martha Bland, may have been Charles Dennis’s widow. Mary Dennis next was recorded as a 55-year-old “Mulatto” widow living by herself at 115 3rd Street in Petersburg in 1880;
- 4) Rebecca, born about 1831, a 19-year-old “Mulatto” was counted in the 1850 census for Petersburg. She and her husband John Hope were “Mulattos” counted in the 1870 census for Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870. He was a shoemaker with \$500 in real estate owned with 60-year-old “Mulatto” Emelin (Lavinia) Samson (*sic*), all born in Virginia;
- 5) Thomas, born about 1834, a 16-year-old “Mulatto” counted in the 1850 census for Petersburg. He was called the son of John Dennis Sampson and Lavinia Sampson when he married Kizziah Sangton (Langston), daughter of James Y. and Nancy Sangton on 13 December 1855 in King William County. He and Kizziah were “Mulattos” counted in the 1860 census for Petersburg with John T. (2) and Anna Langston (5). Thomas Dennis died

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intestate before July 1881, leaving Kizziah Dennis as his widow and children Thomas, Theophilus (an infant), and Theodnell Dennis (an infant) [Petersburg Chancery case 1882-026].

Lavinia Sampson's children continued to reside in Pocahontas Island; all married and raised their children in the neighborhood. Interestingly, her sons changed their last names to Dennis from Sampson when they married. There is little information on who the father of Lavinia's children was as she maintained the surname Sampson throughout her life. However, when her son Thomas married, he identified his father as "John Dennis" on his marriage record.²²

In 1879, following a lawsuit to settle Lavinia Sampson's estate, the lot with the double house was purchased by John Fuller Jarratt, a formerly enslaved Black man.²³ The parcel remained in the Jarratt family for over a century.

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage (Black) and Social History: Civil Rights

The Jarratt House is important for its association with the significant influence of the Black community upon the development of the City of Petersburg. The Jarratt House was initially built as a two-family rental property by John Wilder, a White, slave-owning merchant in Petersburg. Wilder never occupied the structure, but rented both dwelling units to workers in the maritime community based in Pocahontas. Such workers were Black (both free and enslaved), Virginia Indian, and White, with most (including enslaved workers who "lived out") residing in the Pocahontas Island neighborhood in rented lodgings. Subsequent to Wilder's ownership, Lavinia Sampson (a member of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe who, because of Virginia policies of the time, was erroneously identified in some records as "free Black" instead of Virginia Indian) purchased the Jarratt House and both occupied and rented it to tenants as a means of building generational wealth for her children. After Sampson's death, her heirs sold the property in 1879 to John Fuller Jarratt, a formerly enslaved Black man who worked as a member of Pocahontas Island's maritime community. The Jarratt family owned the Jarratt House for 112 years, initially occupying it, and eventually renting it, until they donated it to the City of Petersburg in 1991.

Real estate property ownership by Black Virginians from Reconstruction through the Jim Crow era and the Civil Rights Movement embodied independence and autonomy. Although hemmed in by discriminatory practices that included restrictive racial covenants in deeds, prohibitions on racially integrated neighborhoods, and race-based financing and lending practices, Black families saw property ownership as an opportunity to improve their own and their children's circumstances. Neighborhoods such as Pocahontas Island, which had been occupied in large numbers by Black and Virginia Indian people since the early 19th century, were places where Black communities could establish their own businesses, churches, schools, social halls, and other spaces and engage in activities that had been prohibited during the slavery era. Meanwhile, local governments, dominated by White officials, generally ignored Black neighborhoods in ways that included not providing public utilities and infrastructure (such as paved streets and street lighting), under-funding segregated public schools, and with ratification of the state's 1902 constitution, using various means, such as poll taxes and literacy tests, to disenfranchise Black voters.

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As was the case with many Black families, some of the Jarratt family's members were free and others were enslaved prior to the Civil War. The freedman John Fuller Jarratt and his family trace 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.”²⁴ Of African and English descent, Richard Jarratt was a maritime tradesman who owned the cargo ships *Sloop Gayle* and *Jolly Sailor*. Jarratt and his wife Betsy Rollins Jarratt married in 1803; they raised five children on Pocahontas Island, including their son Alexander (1807-1869), and acquired Lot 29 and the ca. 1820 brick double house that was to become known as the Jarratt House.²⁵ 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.²⁶ Alexander Jarratt spent his working life in the fishing and boating industry, including serving as a steward on a vessel that travelled between Petersburg and New York.²⁷ The 1860 U.S. Census recorded that Alexander Jarratt owned \$500 in real estate and \$100 in personal property (possibly a boat). Around 1840 Alexander Jarratt married Nancy Fuller (b. 1820); they had at least eleven children, including John Fuller Jarratt (b. ca. 1847).

John Fuller Jarratt followed his father and grandfather into the maritime endeavors that were so much a part of the history of Pocahontas Island, working 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. John Fuller Jarratt, according to *Scrapbook Memoirs*, met his future wife Cornelia E. Park (b. 1852) in 1863, when she escaped from enslavement in Warren County, North Carolina. Jarratt gave her shelter, and in 1872 they were married in Petersburg. John Fuller Jarratt purchased Lot 29 in 1879, following the death of Lavinia Sampson. Two of the children of John and Cornelia Jarratt survived into adulthood, including William Thomas Jarratt [Sr.] (1879-1956) and Norman E Jarratt (b. ca. 1891).

William Thomas Jarratt [Sr.] lived with his parents on Logan Street through 1910; during this time, he attended Virginia State College, and worked for 40 years at the Petersburg Elks Home, rising from a porter and janitor to assistant manager.²⁸ William Thomas Jarratt [Sr.] married Mattie Dodson (ca. 1885-1969). They had one son, William Thomas Jr. (1915-1985); *Scrapbook Memoirs* indicates that they were still living on Logan Street when William Jr. was born. By 1920, the couple had moved to 440 North Carolina Avenue, Petersburg. In 1930 John Fuller Jarratt was a widower, living with his son William T. Jarratt Sr. on North Carolina Avenue in Petersburg. Upon his father's death in 1931, William Thomas Jarratt Jr., inherited the Jarratt House, though he and his family continued to reside at 404 North Carolina Avenue. At this time, the Jarratt House again became a rental property.²⁹

As did his father, William Thomas Jarratt Jr. attended Virginia State College. As late as 1941, he lived on North Carolina Avenue with his parents, but in 1944, he married Anna Morse Booker (1921-2011), a schoolteacher, and moved to Newport News, Virginia, a city with robust maritime industries, where he worked as a “carrier.” After the conclusion of World War II, William Thomas Jarratt Jr. purchased two former army barracks from nearby Camp Pickett,

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dismantled them, and built a home for his family on a parcel given to him by his parents at 334 North Carolina Avenue, Petersburg. By 1948, they were living in this house.

William Thomas Jarratt Jr. became a contractor. Apparently building upon relationships his father established during his long career at the Elks Home, William Thomas Jarratt Jr., developed a professional relationship with a White banker, William A. "Bill" Patton, from Petersburg. During the 1950s, Patton helped Jarratt secure a \$10,000 construction loan to build a house in Petersburg's Battlefield Park neighborhood. Following that, Patton continued to collaborate with Jarratt, arranging for financing for the construction of homes for Black community members in Petersburg, at a time when discriminatory banking practices prevented many Black residents from purchasing real estate. William Thomas Jarratt Jr. became a successful contractor, building houses in the College Park subdivision and new commercial buildings such as the Bland Funeral Home, and rehabilitating important Petersburg landmarks including Centre Hill Mansion, the Siege Museum, First Baptist Church, and the old Norfolk and Western Railroad Station.

William Thomas Jarratt Jr. and his wife Anna, had three children: Jocelyn Michelle Jarratt, William Thomas Jarratt, III, and John Fuller Jarratt. During William and Anna Jarratt's ownership, the Jarratt House remained a rental property. After William Thomas Jarratt, Jr.'s death in 1985, the Jarratt House passed to Anna and their three children, who retained ownership of the property until they donated it to the City of Petersburg in 1991. The City of Petersburg remains the owner of the Jarratt House.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Jarratt House is locally significant as an example of a rare surviving early 19th century double house in Petersburg. It is the only surviving double house on Pocahontas Island, and the only antebellum building surviving on Pocahontas Island. The architectural design represents the masonry double house form, here erected as a tenement at the order of John Wilder ca. 1820. The building evolved to include a series of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century frame additions to the rear, which included indoor plumbing, kitchens, and bathrooms that replaced what mostly likely were detached kitchens and privies; the additions were demolished before 1975. The house embodies the economic and social development of Pocahontas Island, as an urban, maritime community with a predominately white population at the beginning of the nineteenth century that changed to a variegated community made up of free and enslaved Black persons, Virginia Indians, and individuals of mixed heritage by the middle of the nineteenth century. The Jarratt House stands out amongst Pocahontas Island's (and the surrounding City of Petersburg's) architectural resources due to the rarity of its survival as an early nineteenth century double tenement house.

The Jarratt House was completed ca. 1820, under the ownership of John Wilder, on what was originally lot 29. Wilder purchased lots 11 and 29 unimproved from John F. May in 1817. The rental value of the two lots increased in 1819 from zero to \$80, reflecting the construction of a small dwelling on lot 11. In 1820, the rental value of lot 29 increased to \$170, the same year that

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the land tax book reported the value of lot 29 as \$1,312.50, reflecting the construction of “2 brick tenements,” the double house now known as the Jarratt House.³⁰

The two-story, six-bay, brick double house retains many of its original architectural elements and details. The primary elevation features a brick cornice constructed of header bricks projecting beyond the plane of the cornice to approximate a modillion cornice, while the rear elevation features a brick saw-tooth cornice. The front door (on the east façade) to the south residential unit is a modern replacement; the entry door to the north dwelling unit has an original, solid wood four-panel door. On the rear (west) elevation, the rear entry doors on both units are solid wood four-panel doors, matching the surviving entry door on the east elevation of the north dwelling unit. While most window sash have been removed, two window openings on the second story retain wood-framed, six-over-six sash windows. The interior retains its original plan on both floors of both residential units. The first floor consists of a single-pile, side passage plan on each side, providing access to a single chamber. A stair is located in the passage. The second floor contains two rooms, a large chamber (corresponding to the chamber below), and a small chamber. Each of the four large chambers retains its original, simple Greek Revival mantelpieces, along with base moldings, chair rails, and doors (though not door hardware). The stairs, along with their paneling, stringers, treads, and (with some damage) balusters and handrails, survive as well.

The double house form, while once a common building form in early nineteenth century American cities such as Petersburg has become a rare surviving form. At times constructed so that both dwelling units would be rented (as did John Wilder, and, in later years, the Jarratt family), or, so the owner would live in one half while the other half was rented out (as did Lavinia Sampson, and, in the early years of their ownership, the Jarratt family). While the double house form – built in both frame and masonry construction – were common features in the early American urban landscape, they have become rare, perhaps because the very modesty that made them attractive rental properties have pushed them out of favor in more recent decades. In Petersburg, for example, only nine nineteenth-century double houses (including the Jarratt House) survive, and only two of them (including the Jarratt House) are built of brick. Four of them are single-story, frame dwellings (431 Cross Street, 437-439 Cross Street, 411 Hurt Street, and 539 Grove Avenue). Another is a variant of the double house, 516 Grove Avenue, a single-story building that appears to be a double house, but has a tertiary entrance from the rear. Two surviving examples are two-story, frame dwellings (316 Low Street and 226-230 High Street). The only other extant brick double house is 132-134 S. Adams Street, a brick, two-story building with an English basement, and intended for tenants of far more substantial economic and social means than the tenants who rented the Jarratt House. (There are also masonry variants on the double house model, in which commercial buildings included stores or warehouses on the ground floor, and residences above. These were often three-story buildings, such as the Appomattox Iron Works, 26-28 West Old Street, and 102-104 Old Street, but these properly belong to a different type of building and do not directly compare with the Jarratt House.)³¹

Although familiarly known as the “Jarratt House,” the property did not become associated with that family until 1879, when it was purchased by John F. Jarratt. The only substantial alteration

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to the Jarratt House since its construction were several frame additions added to the rear of the house in the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century, during the ownership of the Jarratt family. These additions were plumbed (while the original, masonry portions of the dwelling never were). Presumably, the additions contained new kitchens and bathrooms for the two dwelling units, replacing external dependencies that likely originally served these purposes. Sanborn Company fire insurance maps recorded the presence of a single two-story and one-story additions to the rear of the Jarratt House in their 1915, 1951, and 1957 maps. A 1975 Virginia Historic Landmarks commission report does not mention the additions, indicating they were demolished between 1957 and 1975.³²

After the Jarratt House was donated to the City of Petersburg in 1991, remedial work began, beginning with the clearing of vegetation and the removal of debris. In 1993, however, a tornado struck the building, stripping off most of the metal roof and severing the connections between the second floor wall and the rear masonry wall. Following the tornado, the rear additions were removed, and a porch roof was demolished. In 2001, a roof replacement project was underway, replacing the roof decking, reinforcing rafters and joists, and installing new metal roofing. A 2008 survey noted masonry deterioration in the rear wall, which had wood boarding over the windows at the time. In 2011, an approximately 10-foot portion of the rear wall collapsed, caused by the deterioration of joists. Similarly, a major structural crack was identified in the south wall, and the north chimney began to lean badly. Shoring was installed, and the opening in the rear wall covered. In 2017, a historic structures report was compiled, and in 2019 a series of masonry and wood-frame floor joist repairs was completed.

The Jarratt House offers a perspective into the rich and complex evolution of Pocahontas Island's heritage. The street grid, for example, is virtually identical to the one laid out about 1749. Most residences are aligned along the east/west Rolfe and Witten Streets and the north-south Logan and Sapony (*sic*) Streets.³³ Warehouses, storehouses, and wharves once lined the waterfront of the Appomattox River. While most of those commercial structures have been lost, residences on Logan Street and the north side of Witten Street towards its east end retain a degree of that urban density. The evolution of Pocahontas Island during the first half of the nineteenth century from a typical white-dominated settlement to a largely African American residential and commercial neighborhood also is captured in the history of the Jarratt House. Petersburg had the largest population of free Black persons in antebellum Virginia's cities, and more free Black people lived in Pocahontas than in any other part of Petersburg.

The devastating 1993 tornado destroyed or damaged many of the houses on Pocahontas Island. As a result, there are fewer dwellings in Pocahontas today, and the landscape is much less dense than it was. The existing residences – both the surviving historic residences and the newly constructed ones – retain the same street setback with modest front yards.

The Jarratt House went into decline in the 1990s after it was badly damaged in a 1993 tornado (which removed the roof), and has remained unoccupied since. In recent years, the City of Petersburg has engaged in a series of stabilization, repair, and restoration efforts, which have greatly improved physical conditions in the building. The fact that the Jarratt House was nearly

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lost in the years following the 1993 tornado underscore the fragility of the building form, and the rarity of its survival.

Further contributing to the architectural significance of the Jarratt House is the associated Site 4PG0470, which is composed of archaeological deposits and features related to the building's construction and physical evolution over time. Multiple intact features, including builder's trenches, postholes, and other structural remains along the building's rear elevation are related to frame additions that changed over time according to the occupants' needs at the time.³⁴

The 2006 professional archaeological investigation of the yard area to the north, south, and east of the Jarratt House confirmed that a multicomponent archaeological site containing both prehistoric artifacts and historic artifacts and features occupies the entirety of the existing 60' by 80' lot. Soils are generally undisturbed, an unusual survival in such a densely occupied area.³⁵ Twenty-two test units, most 2' square, were hand-excavated across the house lot. Eighteen were sited in the open yard, with special attention to the locations of three earlier frame additions (since demolished) that extended west and south from the original building. One 2 x 3-foot test unit was excavated in the narrow aisle between the primary façade of the Jarratt House and Logan Street, two additional units were placed next to the foundation at the southeast corner and east elevation, and a large, irregularly-shaped unit was wrapped around the northwest corner of the building. All test units were excavated following natural strata, with all recovered soils screened through 0.25-inch metal mesh to ensure consistent recovery of small artifacts and fragments. Excavation of these units produced 9,545 individual artifacts and confirmed both soil integrity as well as the presence of subsurface architectural materials, including brick, mortar, and plaster fragments.³⁶

Test Unit 1, located in the north yard, contained both a posthole and a trench feature. Test Unit 2, also in the north yard, contained a posthole. Test Unit 6, located west of (behind) the standing building, was expanded by two additional feet to explore a large area of feature fill coinciding with the location of two of the Jarratt House's rear additions dating to the historic period. Test Unit 8, located in the west yard in the area of the third rear addition, contained a posthole and a straight-sided feature. Test Unit 11, located adjacent to the east elevation of the Jarratt House, contained a section of builder's trench and a posthole as well as a feature likely associated with construction of the existing sidewalk. Test Unit 12, which wrapped around the northeast corner of the building, also contained a section of builder's trench and a later utility trench. Test Unit 13, located adjacent to the south gable wall, contained a section of builder's trench and a large posthole with postmold as well as a third undefined feature. Test Unit 1, located at the west (rear) elevation, contained a section of builder's trench along with three postholes and a postmold that may represent scaffolding associated with construction of the original dwelling or its later additions. Test Unit 20, also in the west yard, contained a linear feature. Test Units 21 and 22 contained partial postholes.³⁷

The architectural artifacts, including nails, roof slate, and window glass, totaled 3,572 artifacts (37.42 percent), with nails totaling 1,954 or 20.47 percent of the total assemblage. The majority of the nails (723) were wire, a technology invented in the 1850s but not common in Virginia

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until the end of the 19th century. Cut nails, originally produced around 1790 but not in common use until the early 19th century, were a close second at a total of 622. Although 10 hand-wrought nails were also recovered, this extremely limited amount appears to indicate no significant structures on or near the property prior to 1800. Taken as a whole with the brick double house's architectural design, workmanship, and materials, the subsurface architectural features and materials contribute significantly to understanding of a once-common residential resource type in the Pocahontas Island neighborhood and the City of Petersburg at large, beginning with the construction of the brick tenement ca. 1819 – 20 and continuing through the early 20th century.³⁸

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Insurance maps of Petersburg dated 1885, 1891, 1897, 1903, 1908, and 1915 (revised to 1956).

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 # _____

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_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

☒ Local government

_____ University

_____ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; City of Petersburg,
Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #123-0114-0002 and 44PG0470

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .21 acre

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: 37.237620 Longitude: -77.399050

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The eastern (primary elevation) boundary of 808-810 Logan Street is Logan Street, the northern boundary is with a vacant lot at 812 Logan Street, the western (rear elevation) are with the rear of lots associated with properties on 230 Rolfe and 223 Whitten Streets, and the southern boundary is the rear yard of 225 Whitten Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of 808-810 Logan Street those designated by the City of Petersburg as parcel # 007040017, and are also those historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bryan Clark Green
organization: Commonwealth Architects
street & number: 101 Shockoe Slip, Third Floor
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23219
e-mail: bgreen@comarchs.com
telephone: 804.640.5040 x1135
date: October 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 date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Jarratt House

Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA

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Name of Property: The Jarett House
City or Vicinity: City of Petersburg
County: NA State: VA
Photographer: Bryan Clark Green
Date Photographed: 19 April 2021

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

- 1 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. East façade, view to west.
- 2 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. East façade and north elevation, view to southwest.
- 3 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. West elevation (rear), view to east.
- 4 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South elevation and east façade, view to northwest.
- 5 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. First floor. Passage. View to east.
- 6 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. First floor. Passage. View to east.
- 7 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. First floor. Passage (detail of stair). View to west.
- 8 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. First floor. Chamber. View to north.
- 9 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. First floor. Chamber. View to south.
- 10 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. Second floor. Stair landing in passage. View to south.
- 11 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. Second floor. Chamber (small). View to east.
- 12 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. Second floor. Chamber. View to north.
- 13 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. Second floor. Chamber (detail of mantelpiece). View to north.
- 14 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. North unit. Second floor. Chamber. View to south.
- 15 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. First floor. Passage. View to west.
- 16 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. First Floor. Passage (detail of stair). View to southwest.

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17 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. First floor. Passage (detail of door under stair). View to north.

18 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. First floor. Passage from stairs. View to southeast.

19 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. First floor. Chamber. View to south.

20 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. First floor. Chamber (detail of mantelpiece). View to south.

21 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. First floor. Chamber. View to north.

22 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. Second floor. Stair landing in passage. View to west.

23 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. Second floor. Stair landing in passage. View to east.

24 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. Second floor. Chamber (small). View to east.

25 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. Second floor. Chamber. View to south.

26 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. Second floor. Chamber (detail of mantelpiece)). View to east.

27 of 27. Jarratt House, Petersburg, VA. South unit. Second floor. Chamber. View to north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

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

Jarratt House
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

SANBORN MAPS

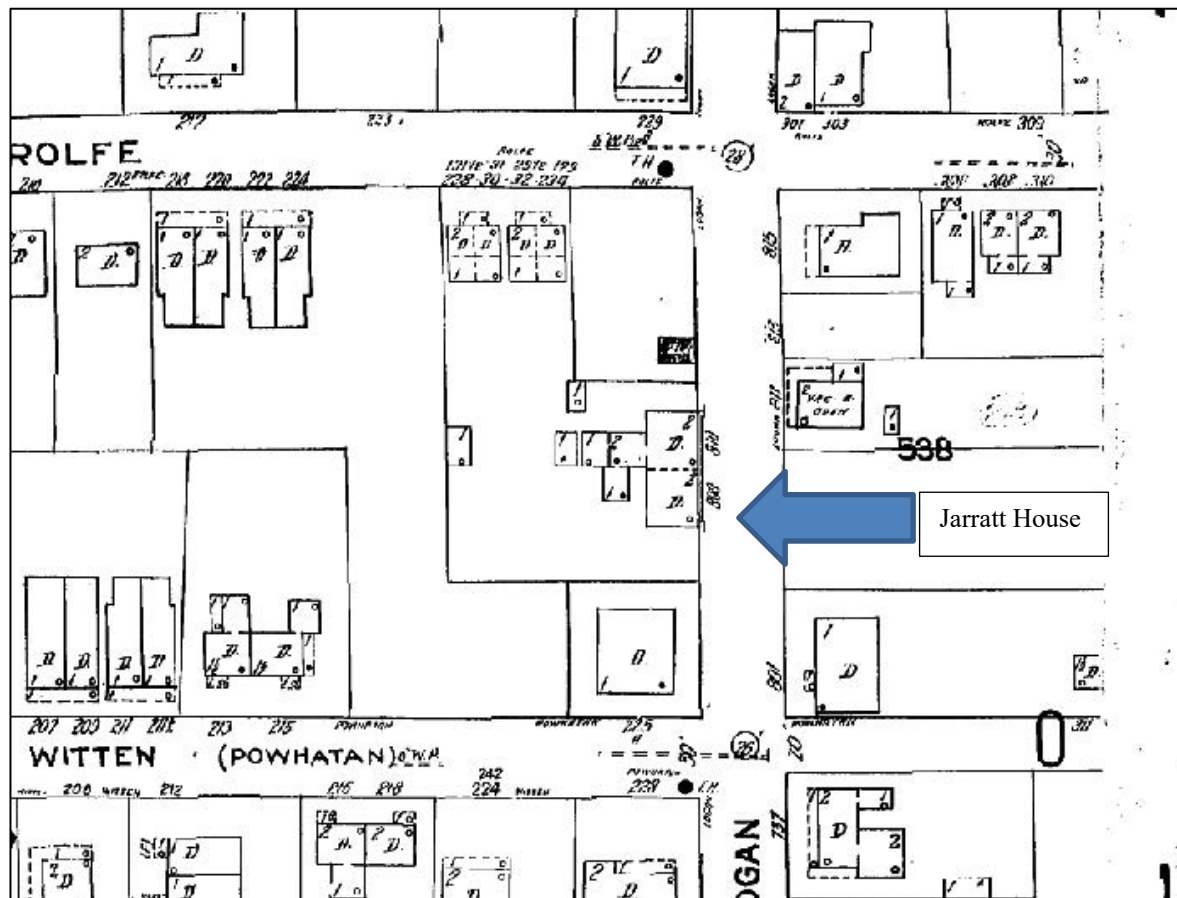


Figure 3. Jarratt House as shown in the 1915 Sanborn Map of Petersburg, as reproduced in Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House (Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017), p. 131.

Jarratt House
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

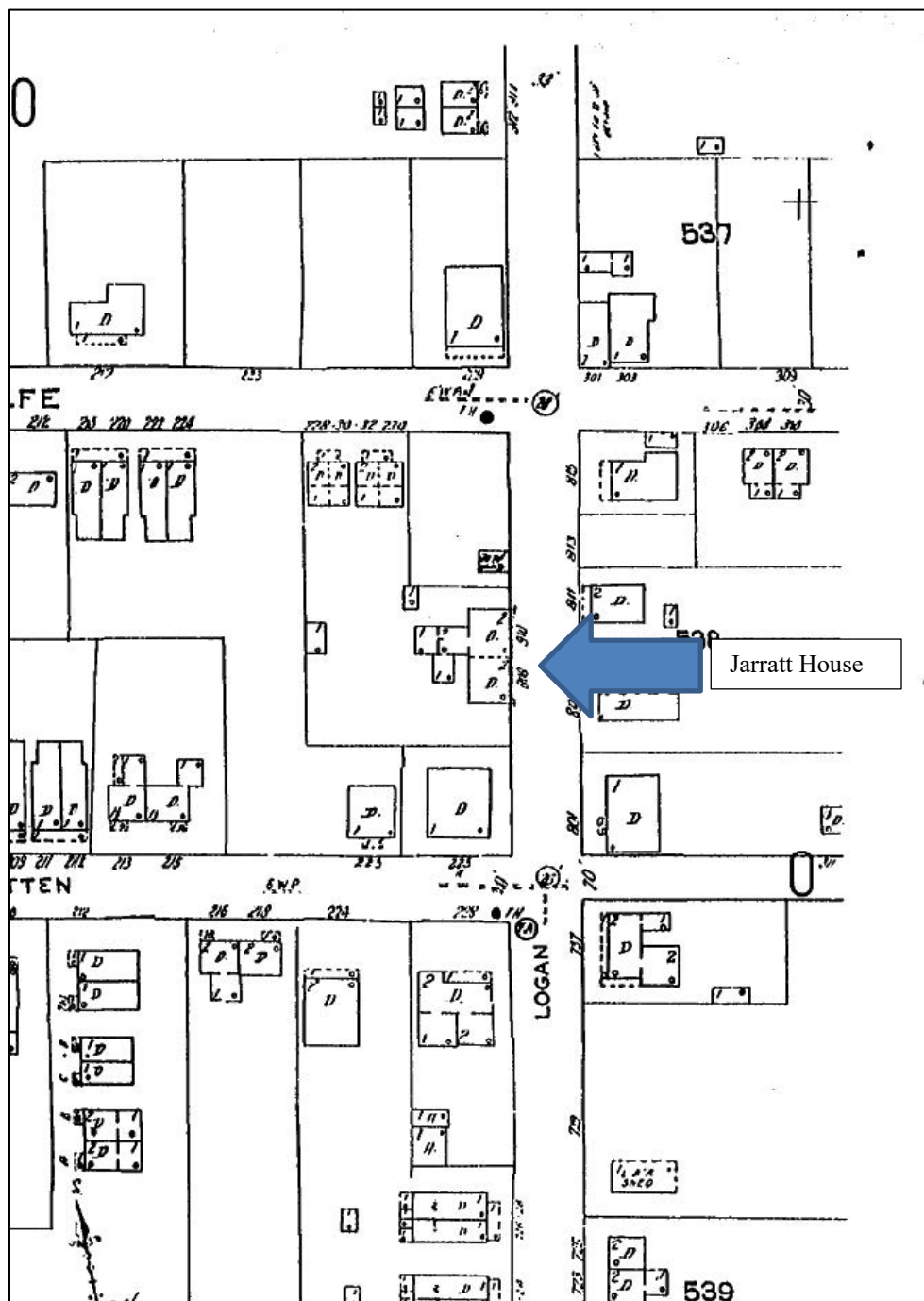


Figure 4. Jarratt House as shown in the 1915 (updated to 1950) Sanborn Map of Petersburg, as reproduced in Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House (Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017), p. 132.

Jarratt House
Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA
County and State

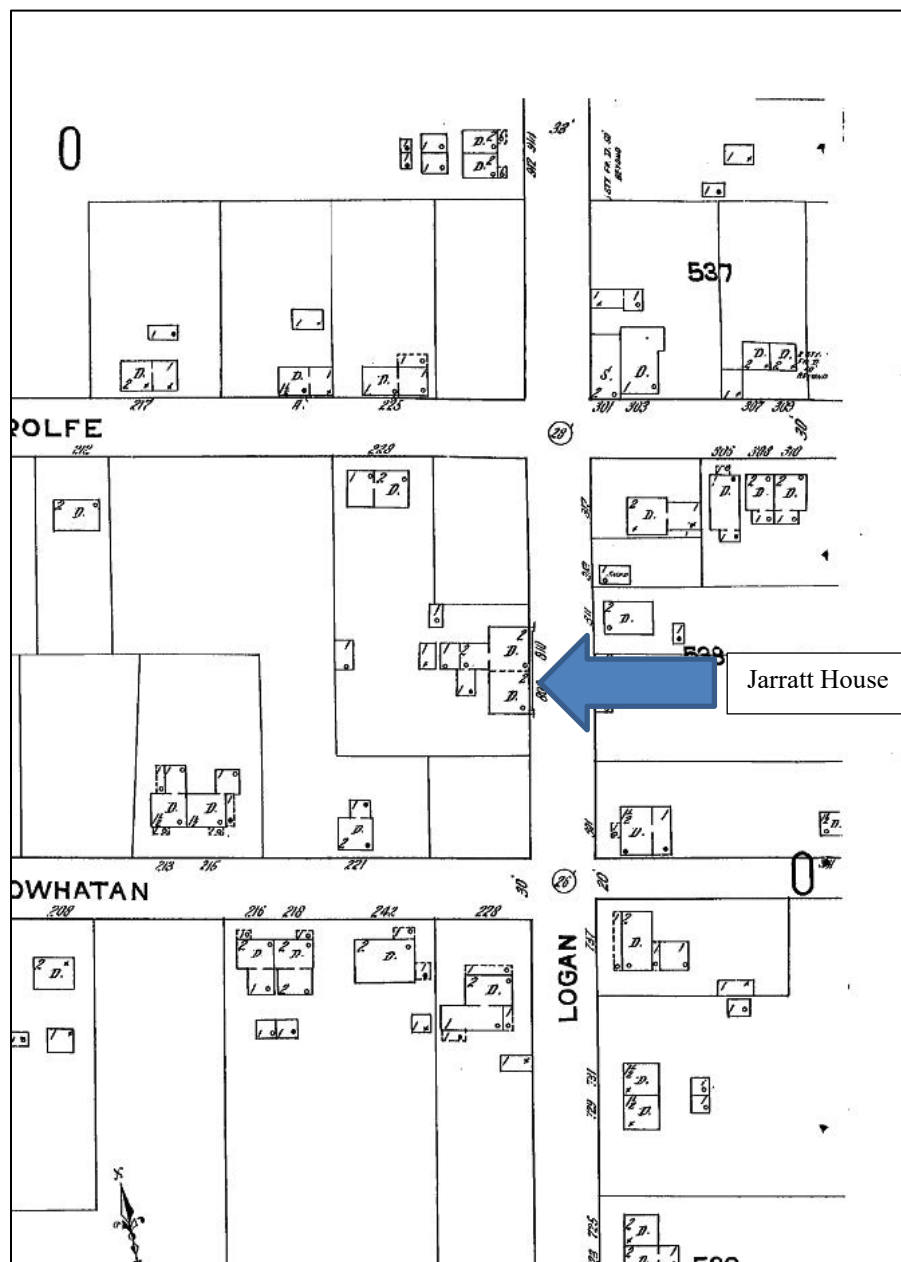


Figure 5. Jarratt House as shown in the 1915 (updated to 1956) Sanborn Map of Petersburg, as reproduced in Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House (Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017), p. 133.

Jarratt House

Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA

County and State

ENDNOTES

¹ See Laird, Matthew. Archaeological Investigation of Six sites ... at Pocahontas Island, City of Petersburg, Virginia. Prepared for the department of Planning and Community Development, City of Petersburg, Virginia, 2006. This report is on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

² Laird, 2006, p. 25.

³ Additional information about the significant associations of Virginia Indian tribes with the Pocahontas Island Historic District (123-0114) is available in the district nomination's 2021 Update.

⁴ Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 8.18.

⁵ Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 7.1.

⁶ Chesterfield Co., Deed Book 1, 1749–1753, p. 217, LVA; Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Petersburg, 1788–1820, LVA; Chesterfield Co., Deed Book 20, 1814–1816, pp. 434–435, LVA; Petersburg, Hustings Court, Deed Book 5, 1816–1818, p. 171, LVA. Cited in Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 8.28.

⁷ Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House. Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017, p. 9.

⁸ Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 8.28.

⁹ Laura Janet Feller, Constructing and Contesting Color Lines: Tidewater Native Peoples and Indianness in Jim Crow Virginia. (Ph.D. Dissertation: The George Washington University, 2009), p. 274.

¹⁰ Laura Janet Feller, Constructing and Contesting Color Lines: Tidewater Native Peoples and Indianness in Jim Crow Virginia. (Ph.D. Dissertation: The George Washington University, 2009), p. 274.

¹¹ A Guide to the Petersburg (VA) Enslaved and Free Records, 1787-1865. The Library of Virginia.

¹² List of People of Color in Petersburg 1803, African American Narrative Digital Collection, LVA.

¹³ Register of Free Negroes, 1819-1833, no. 1170. The Pamunkey reservation, established during the colonial era, is located in King William County.

¹⁴ During the 19th century the Reservation was often referred to as Indian Town or Indian Island.

¹⁵ Sampson, Lavinia Free Papers 1841, p.2-5. See also, Assistant Secretary Indian Affairs. 2014. *Proposed Finding for Acknowledgment of The Pamunkey Indian Tribe*. Office of Federal Acknowledgement, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., p. 38.

¹⁶ Petersburg (VA.) Free Negro and Slave Records, 1787-1865, Local government records collection, Petersburg (City) Court Records, LVA; Hustings Court Minutes, 1841-2, 14.

¹⁷ "Mulatto" is an archaic term used in Virginia to identify an individual of mixed heritage that might include African, white, and Virginia Indian ancestors.

¹⁸ Spivey, Ashley. "Knowing the River, Working the Land, and Digging for Clay: Pamunkey Indian Subsistence Practices and the Market Economy 1800 – 1900." PhD diss. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA, 2017.

¹⁹ Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Petersburg, 1788–1850, LVA; Petersburg, Hustings Court Deed Book 12, 1841–1842, pp. 47, 195, 327–328, 490, LVA; *ibid.*, Deed Book 20, 1853–1854, pp. 25–26; U.S. Census, 1860, Virginia, Schedule of Inhabitants, Dinwiddie County, p. 235, LVA. Cited in Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 8.28.

²⁰ Petersburg Chancery files 1869-021, 1874-033, 1882-026, p. 29, <http://lva.virginia.gov/chancery>.

²¹ LVA Chancery case 1874-033.

²² Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics 1853-1935, Marriages, King William County, VA. See also Assistant Secretary Indian Affairs. 2014. *Proposed Finding for Acknowledgment of The Pamunkey Indian Tribe*. Office of Federal Acknowledgement, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., p. 38. Additional information about Lavinia Sampson's descendants is recorded in census, birth, and marriage records, and is summarized in the 2021 update to the Pocahontas Island Historic District (123-0114) nomination.

Jarratt House

Name of Property

City of Petersburg, VA

County and State

²³ Petersburg, Hustings Court, Deed Book 26, 1860–1862, p. 726, LVA; *ibid.*, Deed Book 40, 1879–1880, pp. 134–135. Cited in Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 8.29.

²⁴ Jarratt, Debbie Bell. The Scrapbook memoirs of an African-American Artist: Watercolor Memories of Family, Faith, and Black Christian History. Manuscript, cited in Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House. Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017, p. 13.

²⁵ Jarratt, Debbie Bell. The Scrapbook memoirs of an African-American Artist: Watercolor Memories of Family, Faith, and Black Christian History. Manuscript, cited in Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House. Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017, p. 14.

²⁶ Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House. Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017, p. 13.

²⁷ Jarratt, Debbie Bell. The Scrapbook memoirs of an African-American Artist: Watercolor Memories of Family, Faith, and Black Christian History. Manuscript, cited in Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House. Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017, p. 14.

²⁸ The Petersburg *Progress-Index*. Obituary for William T. Jarratt, Sr., 26 June 1956, p.13.

²⁹ Gray & Pape, Historic Structures Report, Jarratt House. Prepared for the City of Petersburg, Department of Planning and Community Development, Petersburg, Virginia, 2017, p. 15.

³⁰ Chesterfield Co., Deed Book 1, 1749–1753, p. 217, LVA; Auditor of Public Accounts, Land Tax Books, Petersburg, 1788–1820, LVA; Chesterfield Co., Deed Book 20, 1814–1816, pp. 434–435, LVA; Petersburg, Hustings Court, Deed Book 5, 1816–1818, p. 171, LVA. Cited in Neville, Ashley, and John S. Salmon. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Pocahontas Island Historic District. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2006, p. 8.28.

³¹ Willie Graham to Marc Wagner, email, 27 August 2021.

³² Laird, Matthew. Archaeological Investigation of Six sites ... at Pocahontas Island, City of Petersburg, Virginia. Prepared for the department of Planning and Community Development, City of Petersburg, Virginia, 2006. Vol. 1, p. 5.

³³ The Sappony tribe today is based just south of the Virginia state line and has been recognized by the State of North Carolina.

³⁴ Laird, 2006, 28.

³⁵ Laird, 2006, 25, 28.

³⁶ Laird, 2006, p. 24.

³⁷ Laird, 2006, p. 9-24.

³⁸ Laird, 2006, p. 25, 28.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jarratt House

Name of Property

Petersburg (Independent City), Virginia

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number SLR Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100008893

Date Listed: 9/5/2023

Property Name: Jarratt House

County: Petersburg (Independent City)

State: VA

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

9/5/2023
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The SLR is issued to clarify the areas of significance for the district.

The areas of significance noted in Section 8 are Architecture, Ethnic Heritage (Native American), Ethnic Heritage (Black), and Social History: Civil Rights.

Social History: Civil Rights is not fully supported in the nomination. While the issues of who could own property and where such properties were located is inherently and issue of civil rights, in the context of the significance of this particular property the ownership of the house by first a Pamunkey woman and later an African American family falls under the broader Social History umbrella without invoking direct civil rights associations. Therefore, "Civil Rights" is hereby deleted as a subcategory.

Since Criterion D is no longer claimed, the Cultural Affiliations are also dropped.

The VA SHPO has been notified of this amendment.

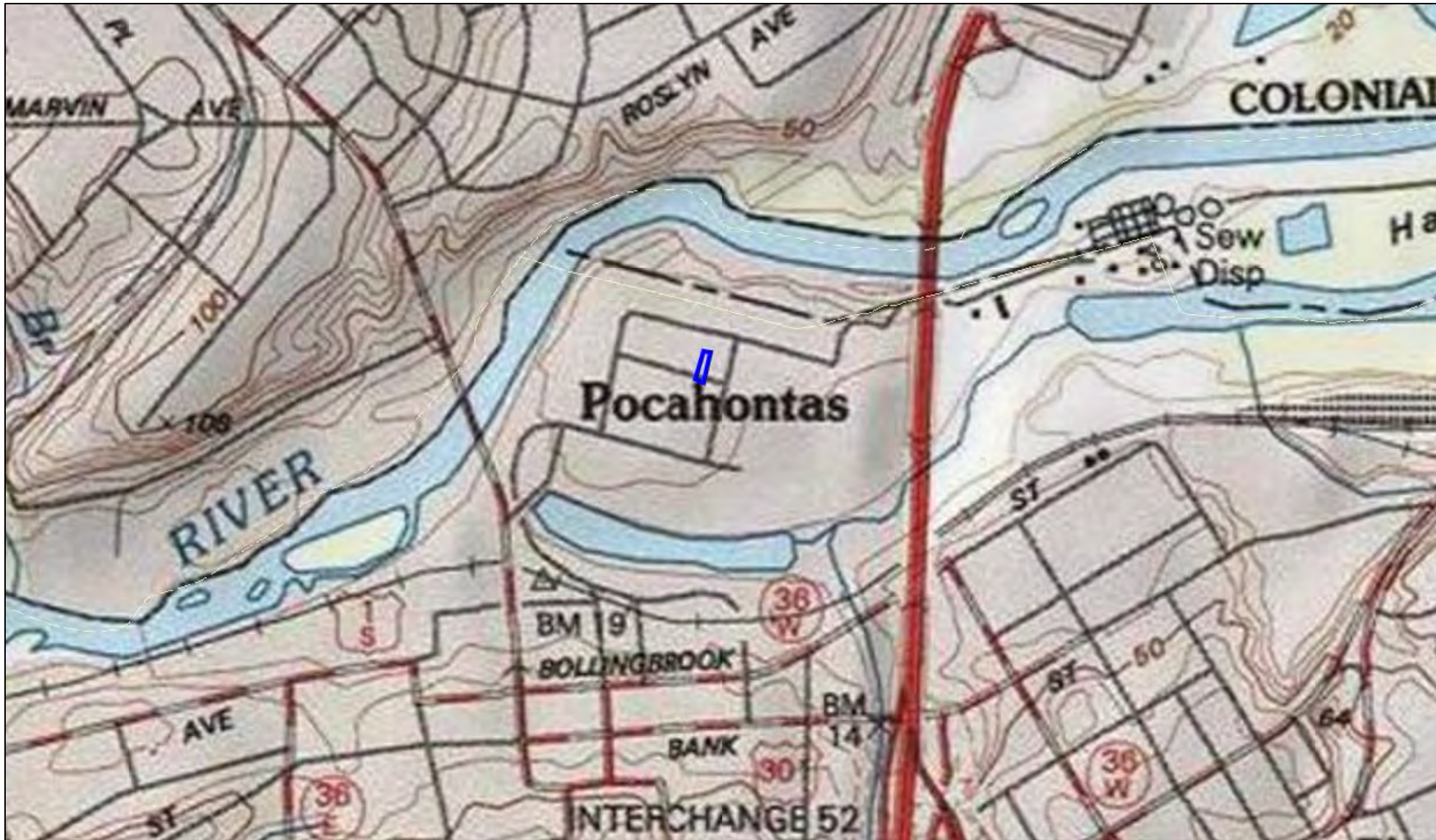
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Jarratt House
City of Petersburg, VA
DHR No. 123-0114-0002

 Historic Boundary





Legend

County Boundaries

AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

Jarratt House

City of Petersburg, VA

DHR No. 123-0114-0002

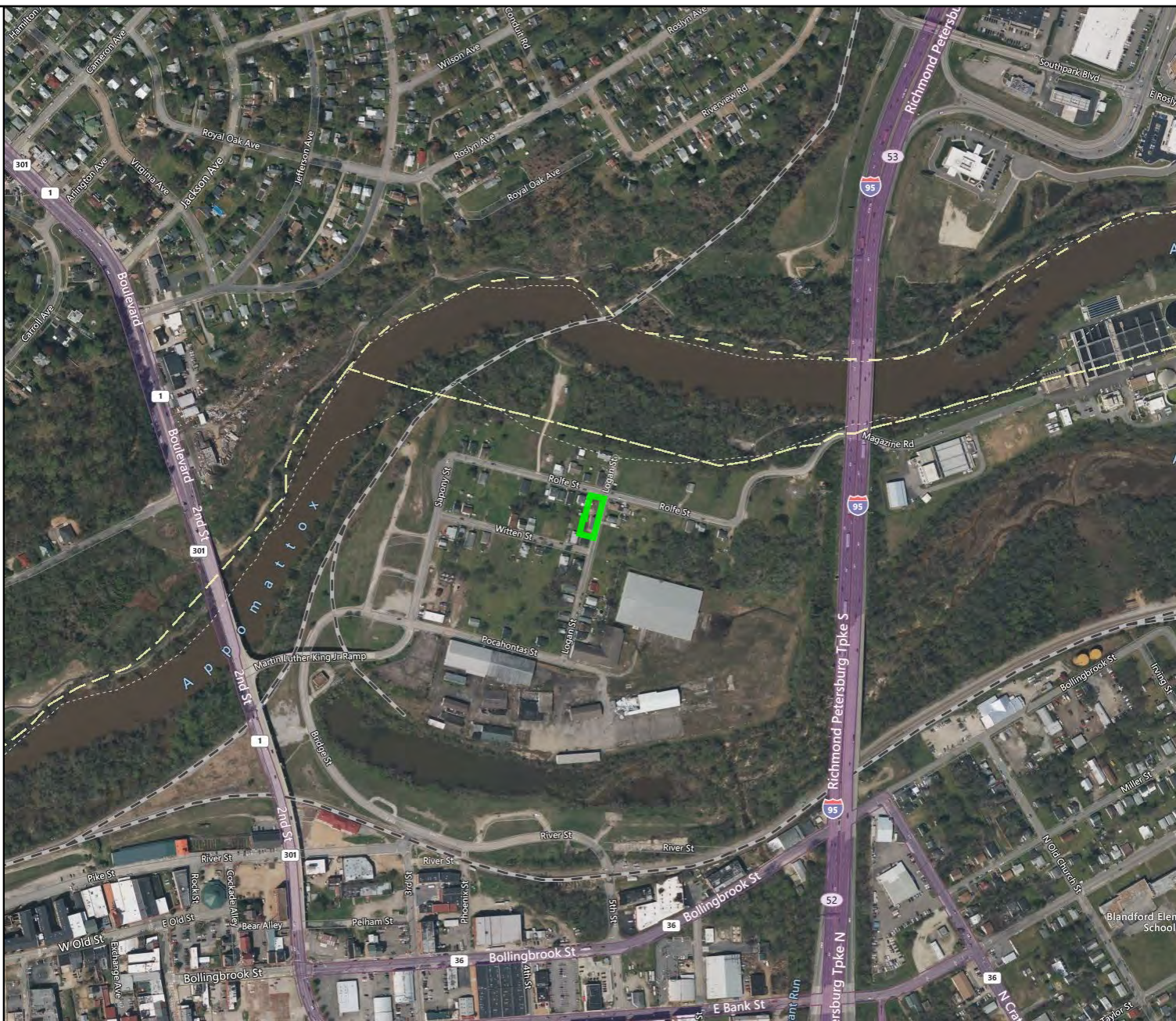


Historic Boundary



Feet

0 200 400 600 800
1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet



Title:

Date: 10/7/2022

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

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

Petersburg, Virginia

Legend

-  County Boundaries
-  Parcels

LOCATION MAP/ TAX PARCEL MAP

Jarratt House

City of Petersburg, VA

DHR No. 123-0114-0002

Parcel: 007040017

Lat: 37.237620

Lon: -77.399050

 Historic Boundary



Parcel #: 007040017

Date: 6/22/2021

Feet
0 100 200 300 400
1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and City of Petersburg is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.

SKETCH MAP/ PHOTO KEY (exterior views)

Jarratt House

City of Petersburg, VA

DHR No. 123-0114-0002

A Jarratt House (contributing building)

 Historic Boundary



FLOOR PLANS/ PHOTO KEY

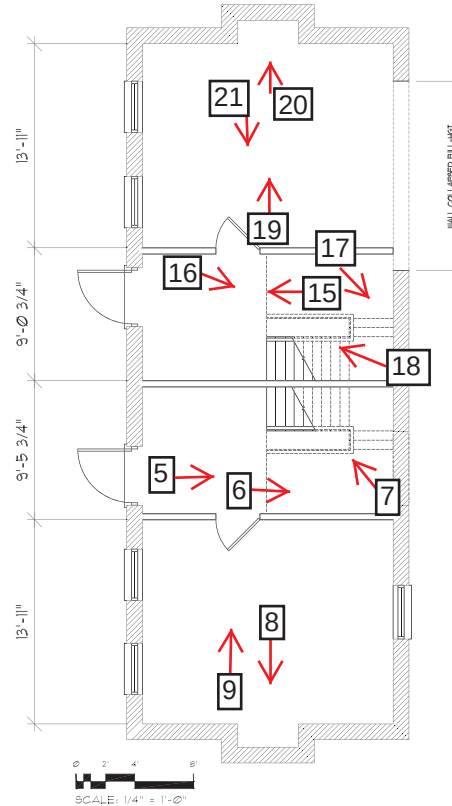
Jarratt House

City of Petersburg, VA

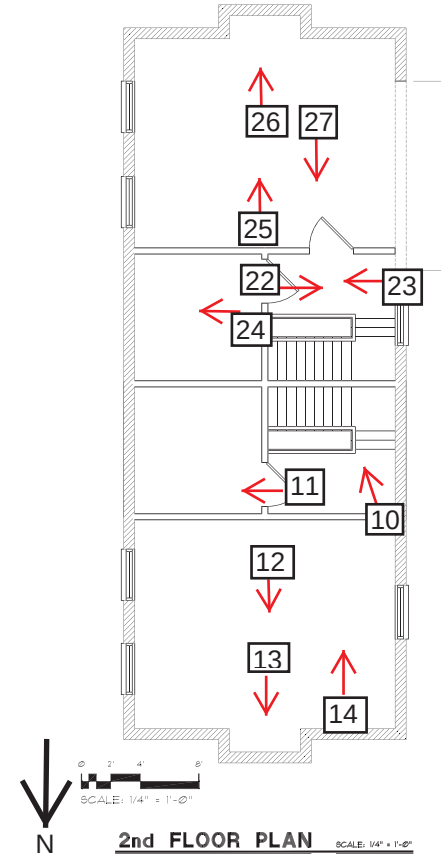
DHR No. 123-0114-0002



Photo Locations



1st FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2nd FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"