

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Jerkins-Duffy House  
other names/site number Beasley, Clarence B., House

### 2. Location

street & number 301 Johnson Street N/A not for publication  
city, town New Bern N/A vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Craven code 049 zip code 28560

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>    </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: None  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

William S. Fin, Jr. 2-3-88  
Signature of certifying official Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Federal  
Greek Revival

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
walls Weatherboard

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roof Metalother Wood

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built ca. 1830, the Jerkins-Duffy House is a two and a half-story, gable-roofed frame residence in the Federal/Greek Revival transitional style. At the rear of the sidehall-plan house is an engaged, full-width two-story gallery, and there are one-story wings on either side elevation, as well as a small, gabled portico at the front. Located at the center of an irregularly-shaped lot at the southwest corner of Johnson and Craven streets, the house is bordered on the front by a lawn with mature trees and at the rear has a brick-paved court. The entire lot is enclosed by modern, period-design brick walls and brick and picket fencing. Although the house has seen a number of alterations since its construction, it retains a clear integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Since 1957 the house has been carefully rehabilitated and maintained by its owners.

Rising above a high brick foundation, the assymmetrically-arranged, three-bay front elevation of the house has nine-over-six first floor windows and shorter, six-over-six second floor ones, all with plain surrounds framed by a backband molding. At one corner of the front elevation is a small, gabled portico with slender, Doric colonnettes at the corners, matching pilasters against the wall, and railings with delicate, tapered balusters. The eight-panel front door has four panels (two large, two small) above the wide lock rail and four panels (two medium, two small) below the rail. Above the door is a rectangular, five-light transom. Both the front door and the windows have wooden blinds (as do the side elevation windows.) Across the front of the house (and the rear) is a projecting, boxed cornice that contains a hidden gutter. Evenly spaced on the front plane of the standing seam tin roof are two small, gable-roofed dormers with returns.

On its west elevation the house is four bays deep, the outer two bays on each end divided by the exposed face of one of the two interior end chimneys. Like the front elevation, these windows have nine over six sash on the first floor and six over six on the second. At the third floor level are a pair of small, six over six windows, above which is a small, rectangular louver. The tall, rectangular chimney stacks have corbelled caps and are stuccoed above the roof line, as they have been

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since the late nineteenth century. Between the two stacks is a wooden captain's walk with simple railings.

Extending from the southwest corner of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed wing. A wing of the same general size and location was added to the house later in the nineteenth century, and was expanded to two stories ca. 1915, but the current wing is a 1957 replacement. At its rear, or south elevation, this wing has a small, gabled porch.

The east elevation of the house has only two window bays, reflecting the presence of the stair at that end of the house. These windows are also nine-over-six on the first floor and six-over-six on the second, with a pair of small, six-over-six windows at the third floor level and a small attic louver.

Across two-thirds of the east elevation of the house is a one-story, hipped wing with standing seam roof. Judging by its handmade brick foundations and by its Greek Revival interior woodwork, it appears that the south half of this wing was probably built in the mid-nineteenth century. Between 1913 and 1917 the north half of the wing was added, the roof reconfigured to cover both, and a new doorway cut on the east elevation between the portions. A porte cochere was also added to the south side. In 1957 the porte cochere was removed and the opening returned to a window. The resulting wing has two six over six windows on the north and south elevations and four six-over-six windows on the east elevation. It is not clear whether the ornate Georgian/Federal door surround on the east elevation is reused from another house or is a modern copy of a door surround from another New Bern building. There are a number of similarities between this door surround and that of the Bryan Office at 603 Pollock, an earlier Federal building.

Although extensively restored, the rear gallery of the Jerkins-Duffy House retains its basic original configuration. It appears that the sides of the gallery were originally open, on at least the second level, but were enclosed when the side wings were added. During the period before 1917 the rear of the gallery was also enclosed, sash and panelling being placed between the square columns to form a sunroom on the first floor and a sleeping porch on the second. The present configuration has two square columns and two pilasters on each level, with railings between them. A single door enters into the gallery on each level.

On its interior, the house has essentially the same plan on the first and second floors; a large stair hall at the east end and substantial front and rear rooms on the west side. The stair rises at the rear of

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its hall in a dogleg with landing. Its open string has simple scrolled brackets, while the newel posts are delicately tapered and the rounded mahogany rail is supported by slender, tapered balusters. Both the first floor stair hall and the stair have a panelled wainscot with Greek Revival moldings. Door surrounds in the hall, and throughout the first floor, have bi-partite surrounds with Greek ovolo backband moldings. The doors themselves are eight-panel doors like the front door, with flat panels framed by Greek ovolos. Closets have been added on either side of the front door, their detailing copying the original woodwork, to form an arched entrance alcove. The wooden cornice in the first floor hall is a copy of the original plaster cornice.

The front room of the first floor has the same wainscot and door surrounds as the hall. A crown mold has been added in recent years, replacing an existing crown molding. The two end windows are set in arched recesses on either side of the chimney, which is faced with a sophisticated Federal period mantel. This piece, which has Tuscan pilasters, a tri-partite frieze with reeded, oval panels, and richly-carved bed moldings, was moved from a house at 615 Middle Street by Mrs. Duffy.

The same finishes are used in the rear room, except that the original mantel survives, and the alcoves on either side of the chimney, originally containing windows, are closed off with doors, one to a closet, the other through to the kitchen wing. Late Federal/Greek Revival in style, the mantel has fluted pilasters, a tri-partite frieze with Greek ovolo-framed panels, and Greek ovolo bed moldings. Earlier in this century the rear room was joined to the gallery by French doors, but the original windows have been restored.

At the second level the plan is the same, though the front end of the stair hall has been closed off to provide bathrooms. The panelled wainscot stops at this level, and the chairrail is a more conservative pattern, with Roman ogee molding. Similarly, the doors on the second floor are six-panel, with Roman ogee molding around the flat panels. The front room has an added chairrail, which matches the original chairrail in the rear bedroom. Both rooms have crown molding. In the rear bedroom a built-in closet has been installed and the French doors to the gallery replaced with solid-panel ones. Both rooms have identical late Federal/Greek Revival transitional mantels, with added window seats on either side.

Above this level is a simply-finished garret with a pair of bedrooms whose chief ornament is a plain Greek Revival mantel.

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The east wing of the house has one room in which the original finishes survive; the rear room, which has a low, Greek Revival panelled wainscot and a less sophisticated late Federal mantel than those of the main house. This mantel also has a fireplace faced with turn-of-the-century art tiles.

Although the basement has been largely renovated, the basic original plan of an open passageway under the rear gallery leading to two parallel, rectangular rooms at the front and back can still be seen.

The house has retained a number of pieces of original hardware. At the rear door is a large, rectangular wrought-iron rim lock with a bolt end stamped "North and Stanley" (North and Stanley-1832 to 1848). On the second level are several smaller, wrought iron rimlocks with brass knobs and brass escutcheons with drops, the bolt ends of which are stamped "Stanley" (F. T. Stanley Co.-1831 to 1835). Ghost marks indicate that this model of lock was used throughout the house. A number of cast iron hinges of the type first available in the 1830s also survive.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Architecture

Period of Significance  
Ca. 1833

Significant Dates  
Ca. 1833

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/ A

Architect/Builder  
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Apparently built in the early to mid 1830s, the Jerkins-Duffy House in New Bern, North Carolina, is significant under National Register Criterion C as a representative example of a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style house built on the side-hall plan which was by then the standard form for substantial New Bern residences. It was constructed for sea captain Thomas Jerkins by an unknown builder; local tradition states that Jerkins had the house erected as a wedding gift for his daughter, Nancy, who married Alexander Mitchell in 1833. Important architectural features of the house are the two-tier gallery spanning the rear, the paired exposed-face chimneys on the west elevation, a wooden platform or "captain's walk" between the chimneys stacks, and well-executed Federal and Greek Revival trim on both exterior and interior. A number of changes have been made to the house since its construction, including erections of and modifications to wings on both side elevations and enclosure of the rear galleries (since restored). However, the house retains essential integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance coincides with the estimated date of construction.

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Historical Background

The Jerkins-Duffy House is a representative example of a small group of substantial New Bern Federal/Greek Revival transitional houses with side-hall plans. Its design typifies their more restrained embodiment of the side-hall plan while manifesting the characteristic features of that popular house form, particularly the frame examples. These include a two and a half-story, three bay, double-pile massing under a gable roof, interior end chimneys with exposed faces, and a dog-leg stair located at the rear of the stair hall. Unlike its earlier, more ornate cousins, however, the Jerkins-Duffy House is frame, rather than brick, and has a plain, boxed cornice rather than the more elegantly-embellished cornices of the brick examples. (1)

See continuation sheet

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The side-hall plan was not unique to New Bern, having been adopted as a suitable plan for plantation houses in the coastal regions of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Free-standing side-hall plan brick townhouses built in Norfolk, Virginia in the 1790s may have been the direct inspiration for New Bern houses built after 1800.(2) By the time the Jerkins-Duffy House was constructed, the plan was firmly established as the most appropriate arrangement for costly residences in the town, and had been for decades.(3)

As with similar houses of the period, changes in fashion are acknowledged, conservatively, in the execution of the exterior and interior finish of the Jerkins-Duffy House. In his book The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County, Peter B. Sandbeck notes that,

The few large houses built in New Bern during the 1830s and early 1840s display a continued reliance upon the typical Federal side-hall form as it had evolved earlier. But these later dwellings are distinguished from their earlier counterparts by transitional Greek Revival-influenced details.(4)

The exterior of the Jerkins-Duffy House is carried out in a rather plain rendition of the Federal style, but the interior woodwork, though basically a very restrained Federal, shows widespread substitution of Greek ovolo moldings as an indication of stylistic progress. In this respect it contrasts with the ca. 1830 Stephenson House at 609 Pollock and the ca. 1840 William Hollister House at 613 Broad Street, both of which show Greek Revival influence on the exterior, but which have completely orthodox Federal interiors.(5)

Unlike the more stylish side-hall plan houses, the Jerkins-Duffy House was built with a two-story gallery at the rear. Designed to catch the southeast breeze and to shelter the south wall from the high summer sun, these semi-engaged galleries were common features on more modest frame houses built during the 1790 to 1840 period. Only a few examples from this period survive in New Bern.(6) Their derivation may be from earlier eighteenth century porches built by Europeans in the West Indies, an area with which New Bern and Thomas Jerkins had regular contact.

Together with a number of other side-hall plan residences built during the period of Federal-style influence, the Jerkins-Duffy House exhibits the distinctive roof-top platform sometimes called a "Captain's Walk." Located between the chimneys, and accessible only by a steep ladder,

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this feature is as likely to have been used for chimney maintenance as to provide individuals with a view of the harbor traffic.(7)

Although a precise construction date for the Jerkins-Duffy House is uncertain, local tradition has long held that the house was built by Captain Thomas Jerkins (1783-1855) as a wedding present for his daughter Nancy, who married local merchant Alexander Mitchell in October 1833.(8) Documentary sources do not lend themselves to a firmer assignment of construction date, although physical evidence, such as construction techniques employed and hardware, tend to support a date in the early to mid 1830s.

The Jerkins-Duffy House was built at a time when New Bern's late eighteenth/early nineteenth century era of prosperity was drawing to a close. During the preceding four to five decades New Bern acquired the unique and harmonious architectural character which has distinguished the town to the present day. Commercial prosperity in that period made possible the construction of a large number of substantial brick and frame houses featuring elegant Federal and Adamesque detailing. The majority of these houses exhibit the side-hall plan which has come to symbolize New Bern's residential architecture, dominating as it did residential construction from the 1790s through the entire nineteenth century.(9) The Jerkins-Duffy House can be viewed as one of the town's last refined Federal style houses, with transitional elements of the more robust Greek Revival style.

It has been said that, "The year 1835 is generally considered by the best students of our local history to have been the turning point in the prosperity of Newbern. After that period her commercial decline was gradual but inevitable."(10) A number of factors contributed to this decline, including destruction by disease of the timber on which much of the town's economy had been based, growing competition from the western portions of the state, the general outmigration from the state, and the replacement of sailing vessels with steam. The town of Wilmington, with easier access to the sea was rapidly eclipsing New Bern as the state's principal port.(11) As a result of the downturn in the town's fortunes, relatively few substantial houses and public buildings were erected during the decade between 1830 and 1840.(12)

Captain Thomas Jerkins acquired lot number 319 in the plan for the town of New Bern from John and James Stanly in February 1819; two days later, he used the property as security for a loan from Thomas Wadsworth. At that time, there was no building on the lot.(13) Jerkins had previously built a brick house on the adjoining lot to the west [#320, now 309



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Johnson Street].(14) In 1829 Jerkins wrote out his will; although he did not die until 1855, he never drafted another will, so that the 1829 will was still in force. According to the provisions of this will, Nancy Jerkins was to receive ". . . the rents and profits arising from my Brick dwelling on Johnson Street . . . ." In addition, the adjoining lot [#319] was to be sold by Jerkins's executor [his son Alonzo T. Jerkins] ". . . and with the proceeds arising from such a sale he pay, satisfy, and discharge all my just and lawful debts." The lot was still unimproved at the time this will was written.(15)

Before his death, Jerkins acquired much additional property in New Bern and Craven County and disposed of the property mentioned in his 1829 will. In 1839, he gave his brick house on lot #320 [and lot #304] to his son Alonzo, with whom he was living at the time of the 1850 United States Census.(16) Twelve years after granting the brick house to his son, Jerkins deeded New Bern lot #113 to his older daughter Julia, who had married Francis McIlwean in 1826.(17) And in September 1855, three months prior to his death, Jerkins deeded to his daughter Nancy Mitchell ". . . for and in consideration of the paternal love and affection which I have and bear . . . ." lot #319 and the house standing on the lot, reserving a life interest in the house for himself.(18) The house remained in Jerkins family ownership until the early twentieth century.

Thomas Jerkins was born in Beaufort County, North Carolina and reared by an uncle until, running away to the nearby port town of Washington, he was able to sign on as cabin boy on a vessel bound for the West Indies. The date of his departure is unknown, but he is said to have first appeared in New Bern in 1804, as a ship captain.(19) He settled in the port city, and in January 1805 married Grizzle Sears.(20) He continued to serve as captain of sailing vessels, but also began to accumulate property in New Bern. His first land purchase in the town was recorded in 1804.(21)

Certificates of Registry at the port record his activities from 1815 through the mid 1830s. In 1815, he was part owner [with Moses Jarvis] and master of the Matilda. Two years later he was master of the Industry, a vessel owned by Thomas Wadsworth, on which Jerkins was again serving in 1821. Later in the decade he was master of the Hannah, another ship owned by Moses Jarvis. But by late 1830, he had gone into business with his son Alonzo, with whom he had purchased the Henrietta, a schooner built in Carteret County in 1824. At that time, Arthur Hodges was master of the Henrietta, but in 1831, Thomas Jerkins apparently returned to the sea, captaining the vessel himself. Two years

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later, he and his son had a new schooner built, in New Bern, named the Alonzo.(22)

Thomas Jerkins had presumably retired from the seafaring life by 1840, when he is listed in the United States census as engaged in manufactures and trade. Ten years later, his occupation was reported as merchant.(23) He clearly prospered in each of his careers. The slave schedule for 1850 indicated that he owned some 16 slaves.(24) And the inventory of his estate after his death revealed him as a man of substance, owning 2175 acres of "Lake Land" in Craven County, two lots with residences and one lot with a brick store in New Bern, ten acres in the city's northern suburbs, a stillyard on the Neuse River near New Bern, two unimproved lots in the city, and 560 acres in Alabama. This real property was in addition to stocks, bonds, cash, twelve slaves and a variety of personal property. The estate, totaling \$18,700 in value, was divided among his children in 1859.(25)

Among the other houses built by Jerkins were, as already mentioned, the ca. 1818 house at 309 Johnson Street, a brick Federal-style house altered in the early twentieth century; the Jerkins-Bryan House at 520 Craven Street, built ca. 1830 in a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style with a center-hall plan; and a third house on Johnson Street, constructed between the two earlier houses in the late 1840s in the Italianate style.(26)

As already noted, Nancy Jerkins [1810-1881] had married Alexander Mitchell [1807-1876] in 1833.(27) It is not clear when the Mitchells actually moved to the house at the corner of Johnson and Craven streets, but the 1850 census records Mitchell as a relatively prosperous merchant, having \$6,000 in assets. He and Nancy then had six children.(28) Of these, Julia [presumably named for Nancy's older sister] married William F. Rountree, also a New Bern merchant, in 1869.(29)

Approximately two weeks prior to his death in August 1876, Alexander Mitchell and his wife deeded to Julia Rountree the house and lot #319. This transfer was confirmed four years later.(30) Mrs. Mitchell lived with her daughter and son-in-law until her death in 1881. During the Mitchell/Rountree period of ownership and occupancy, a one-story, one-room wing was added on the east elevation. It has been said the room was for the use of Mrs. Mitchell, who had become an invalid. A small wing on the west elevation was probably also added during this period.(31)

William Rountree was associated with Ernest P. Lorch in an establishment

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dealing in wholesale and retail grocers. A veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company A of the 27th Regiment of North Carolina Troops, Rountree died in 1905.(32) His widow Julia sold the Jerkins-Duffy House to George B. Pendleton in 1907, by which time a second house had been erected on the lot, to the rear (south) of the main house and facing Craven Street. This house was being rented at the time. Julia Rountree reserved for herself a sixty-foot portion of the lot beyond this rental house.(33) She apparently built a third house here, as her will leaves a lot and house at 128 Craven Street to a daughter, calling it her "homestead."(34)

In 1909, George Pendleton, a cashier at the State Bank, sold the house to New Jersey native Monroe Howell. Pendleton retained the rear house facing Craven Street, where he is listed in the 1910 census as living with his mother and sister.(35) Between 1913 and 1917, Howell increased the size of the one-story wing on the east elevation and added a second floor to the west wing. Also prior to 1917, the rear galleries were enclosed, with the first floor used as a sun room and the second as a sleeping porch.(36) In that year, Howell sold the house to Mrs. Minnette C. Duffy, wife of Dr. Richard N. Duffy. The house remained in the ownership of the Duffy family until 1957, when, following the deaths of both Dr. and Mrs. Duffy, the house was sold by their heirs to Robert L. Stallings, Jr., and his wife Margaret H. Stallings.(37)

Dr. Duffy [1882-1955] was a native of New Bern, the son of Dr. Charles and Sophia B. [Moore] Duffy. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of North Carolina and his medical training at Johns Hopkins University, where he served as house surgeon for two years. He returned to New Bern to set up practice prior to 1910, becoming a prominent member of the community, both medical and civic. He served as president of the Craven County Medical Society, was district medical chairman in North Carolina during World War I, and wrote a number of medical works.(38)

Mrs. Duffy [d. 1951], was well-known in the community and state in her own right. Born in Knoxville, Tennessee, she married Dr. Duffy in 1907. In New Bern, she was president of the New Bern Historical Commission and was instrumental in beginning the restoration of Tryon Palace. In 1930, she was named winner of the first annual Rotary award as the First Citizen of New Bern for her work in organizing a major local historical pageant.(39)

The Duffys made few alterations to the house during their ownership. Dr. Duffy converted the already-expanded east wing for use as his office

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suite, comprised of a waiting room, examining room and office. Behind this wing, he erected a porte cochere, which was removed in 1957. Mrs. Duffy replaced the original front room mantel with one moved from a house at 615 Middle Street. Dr. Duffy also used part of the basement for a laboratory where he carried out experiments relating to kidney disease and cancer.(40)

Mr. and Mrs. Stallings began a careful restoration of the house which has been continued by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Beasley, who acquired the house in 1971.(41) Mrs. Beasley's mother and Dr. Duffy were first cousins.(42) The most important change carried out by these two sets of owners has been the restoration of the rear galleries. Other alterations made during the Stallings/Beasley ownerships have included removal of the porte cochere and an early twentieth century garage, replacement of the two-story west wing with a one-story kitchen, and conversion of part of the basement.(43)

The Jerkins-Duffy House is a contributing building in the New Bern Historic District, already listed in the National Register. This individual nomination was prepared at owner request.

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Footnotes

(1) Peter B. Sandbeck, The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County, North Carolina (New Bern, N.C.: Tryon Palace Commission, 1987), pp. 60 and 68.

(2) Ibid., p. 59.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid., p. 70.

(5) Ibid., p. 71.

(6) Ibid., p. 82.

(7) Ibid., p. 72.

(8) WPA Graves Index, North Carolina Archives, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Clarence B. Beasley, "Jerkins-Duffy-Beasley House," typewritten manuscript in Jerkins-Duffy House Survey File, Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N. C.; and "Married," North Carolina Sentinel, 18 October 1833, p. 3.

(9) Sandbeck, Historic Architecture, pp. 59 and 70.

(10) Chas. Emerson & Co.'s Newbern, North Carolina City Directory (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1880), p. 32.

(11) Ibid.

(12) Sandbeck, Historic Architecture, p. 70.

(13) Craven County Register of Deeds (hereinafter cited as CCRD), deed book 41, p. 133.

(14) CCRD, deed book 36, p. 462; and Dr. H. Braughn Taylor, ed., Guide to Historic New Bern, North Carolina (New Bern: New Bern/Craven County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1974), p. 47.

(15) Craven County Clerk of Superior Court, will book D, p. 253.

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(16) CCRD, deed book 54, p. 192; and Seventh Census of the United States, Craven County, North Carolina, 1850 population schedule.

(17) CCRD, db 60, p. 429; and Marriage Bonds Index, N. C. Archives.

(18) CCRD, deed book 62, p. 400.

(19) John D. Whitford, "The Home of a Walking Stick--Early History of the Biblical Recorder and Baptist Church at New Bern, N. C. Told in Every Day Talk," typed manuscript in John D. Whitford Papers, N. C. Archives.

(20) Marriage Bonds Index.

(21) CCRD, db 36, p. 462.

(22) Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Certificates of Registry Issued at New Bern, N. C., 1815-1861, Microfilm in Craven County Public Library.

(23) Sixth Census of the United States, Craven County, N. C., 1840 population schedule; and Seventh Census of the United States, Craven County, N. C., 1850 population schedule.

(24) Seventh Census of the United States, Craven County, N. C., 1850 slave schedule.

(25) Inventory of Estate of Thomas Jerkins, decd., Craven County Inventories of Estates and Accounts of Sales, 1855-1857, N. C. Archives; and Craven County Guardians and Administrators Accounts, 1854-1866, N. C. Archives.

(26) Taylor, Guide, pp. 47, 72 and 80.

(27) WPA Graves Index.

(28) Seventh Census of the United States, Craven County, N. C., 1850 Population Schedule.

(29) CCRD, Marriage Register, Women.

(30) WPA Graves Index; and CCRD, deed book 77, p. 368 and deed book 82, p. 45.

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(31) Beasley, "Jerkins-Duffy-Beasley-House."

(32) Emerson"s Newbern City Directory, p. 90; and WPA Graves Index.

(33) CCRD, deed book 166, p. 434 and deed book 166, p. 580.

(34) Craven County Clerk of Superior Court, will book H, p. 324.

(35) CCRD, deed book 177, p. 26; and Thirteenth Census of the United States, Craven County, N. C., 1910 population schedule.

(36) Mrs. Clarence Beasley, New Bern, North Carolina, Allison Black telephone interview, 16 September 1987; and Mrs. Charlotte Williams, New Bern, North Carolina, Mrs. Clarence Beasley interview, 15 September 1987, copy of notes in Jerkins-Duffy House Survey File.

(37) CCRD, deed book 218, p. 16, and deed book 547, p. 56.

(38) "Dr. Richard Duffy Passes Thursday," New Bern Sun-Journal, 15 April 1955, p. 1.

(39) "Mrs. Minette Chapman Duffy Passes Here on Monday Night," New Bern Sun-Journal, 2 October 1951, p. 5; and "Pick Mrs. Duffy as First Citizen," (Raleigh) News and Observer, 29 January 1930.

(40) Mrs. Charlotte Duffy Williams, New Bern, N. C., David and Allison Black interview, 25 June 1987; Beasley-Black interview, 16 September 1987; and Williams-Beasley interview, 15 September 1987.

(41) CCRD, deed book 780, p. 73.

(42) Beasley-Black interview, 16 September 1987.

(43) Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Beasley, 301 Johnson Street, New Bern, N. C., David and Allison Black interview, 25 June 1987.

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### Major Bibliographical References

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- , Mrs. Clarence. "Jerkins-Duffy-Beasley House." Typewritten manuscript in Jerkins-Duffy House Survey File. Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N. C.
- Craven County Clerk of Superior Court. Wills.
- Craven County Register of Deeds. Deeds, Vital Statistics--Death Certificates, and Marriage Register.
- "Dr. Richard Duffy Passes Thursday." New Bern Sun-Journal, 15 April 1955, p. 1.
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- North Carolina Archives. Craven County Records--Estates Papers, Marriage Bonds Index, and WPA Graves Index.
- "Pick Mrs. Duffy as First Citizen." (Raleigh) News and Observer, 29 January 1930.
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- Taylor, Dr. H. Braughn, ed. Guide to Historic New Bern, North Carolina. New Bern: New Bern/Craven County American Revolution, Bicentennial Commission, 1974.
- United States Census.
- Whitford, John D. "The Home of a Walking Stick--Early History of the Biblical Recorder and Baptist Church at New Bern, N. C. Told in Every Day Talk." Typed manuscript in John D. Whitford Papers, N. C. Archives.



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National Park Service

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Williams, Mrs. Charlotte Duffy, New Bern, North Carolina. Allison and David Black interview, 25 Jun 1987.

----- Mrs. Clarence Beasley interview, 15 September 1987. Copy of handwritten notes in Jerkins-Duffy House Survey File.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested (located in New Bern Hist. Dist.)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than 1 acre

UTM References

A 

1	8
---	---

3	1	4	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	8	8	6	9	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone      Easting      Northing

B 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone      Easting      Northing

C 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

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Zone      Easting      Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Jerkins-Duffy House nomination is indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying Craven County Tax Map #8-2, drawn at a scale of 1"=100'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Jerkins-Duffy House nomination includes the north half of New Bern lot #319, the original building lot for the house. The south end of the lot was severed from the property in 1907 when it, and a house that had been built on it, were sold off.

See continuation sheet

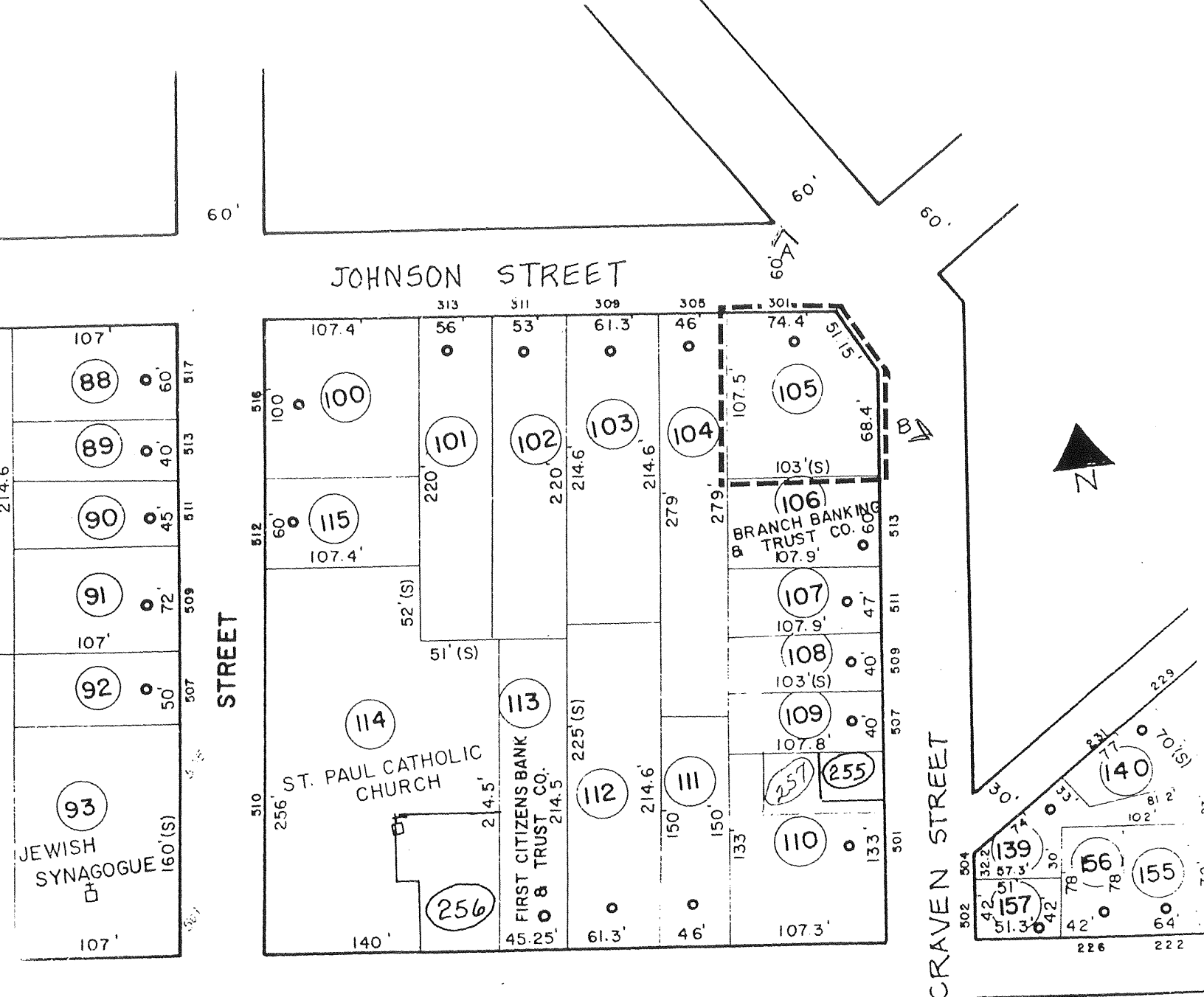
11. Form Prepared By

name/title David R. and Allison H. Black/architectural historians

organization Black & Black, Preservation Consultants date September 1, 1987

street & number 620 Wills Forest Street telephone (919) 828-4616

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27605



JERKINS-DUFFY HOUSE  
 NEW BERN, CRAVEN CO., N.C.  
 CRAVEN CO. TAX MAP 8-2  
 1" = 100'

JERKINS-DUFFY HOUSE, NEW BERN, N.C.  
N 3886 980 E 314240  
1 = 24000 ZONE 18

NEW BERN QUADRANGLE  
NORTH CAROLINA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
SE/4 NEW BERN 15' QUADRANGLE

