

**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator


Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary, Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

June 14, 2022

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Kate Husband [klhusband@ncdot.gov](mailto:klhusband@ncdot.gov)  
Environmental Analysis Unit  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**FROM:** Renee Gledhill-Earley   
Environmental Review Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report for BP3-R008, replacement of Bridge No. 352 on  
SR 1004 over Outlaws Pond Spillway, Duplin County, ER 22-1532

Thank you for your May 19, 2022, memorandum transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur with the report's finding that the Outlaw House and Store (DP1234) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A for the reasons outlined in the report. We do not concur that the resource is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C due to the application of metal and vinyl siding on a relatively unremarkable house type, the absence of interior photographs that might have strengthened the argument regarding the house's integrity, and the absence of an interior description of the store, which the consultant viewed through windows but did not describe beyond noting that the interior did not appear to be altered. While the boundary is large, it does include open fields, historically used in agriculture during the site's history and help communicate the site's integrity of setting as a rural house-store complex.

Finally, the search for comparable examples is limited by the content of the HPO's GIS/HPOWEB and survey files. When a search of the GIS and surveyed resources does not yield suitable comparable examples, the preparer may find it helpful to simply drive throughout the county or throughout a section of the county to look for unsurveyed, comparable examples and get a sense of the county's history.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT [mpfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mpfurr@ncdot.gov)

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT  
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 352 ON SR 1004 (SUMMERLIN CROSSROAD ROAD) OVER  
OUTLAWS POND SPILLWAY, DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP PROJECT BP3-R008  
WBS NO. BP3.R008.1.1.1  
PA TRACKING NO. 22-03-0001**

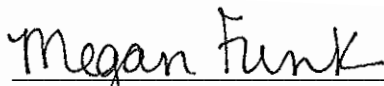
**Prepared for:  
The North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Environmental Analysis Unit  
Century Center A  
1000 Birch Ridge Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27610**

**Prepared by:  
*Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.*  
P.O. BOX 1198  
201 WEST WILSON STREET  
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27886**

**Megan Funk  
*Architectural Historian***

**NCR-0879**

**APRIL 2022**



---

**Megan Funk, Principal Investigator  
Commonwealth Heritage Group**

**05-11-2022**

**Date**

---

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE GROUP, NCDOT**

**Date**

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT  
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 352 ON SR 1004 (SUMMERLIN CROSSROAD ROAD) OVER  
OUTLAWS POND SPILLWAY, DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP PROJECT BP3-R008  
WBS NO. BP3.R008.1.1.1  
PA TRACKING NO. 22-03-0001**

**Prepared for:  
The North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Environmental Analysis Unit  
Century Center A  
1000 Birch Ridge Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27610**

**Prepared by:  
*Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.*  
P.O. BOX 1198  
201 WEST WILSON STREET  
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27886**

**Megan Funk  
*Architectural Historian***

**NCR-0879**

**MAY 2022**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 352 on SR 1004 (Summerlin Crossroad Road) over Outlaws Pond Spillway in Duplin County. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) equates with the study area and spans from a farm path just north of 2549 Summerlin Crossroad Road then runs south to a farm path just north of 2386 Summerlin Crossroad Road. The project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number BP3-R008 and is state funded. Federal permits are anticipated.

The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.<sup>1</sup> An NCDOT Architectural Historian conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. One resource warranted intensive National Register eligibility evaluation and is the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

This report represents the documentation of one property located within the APE for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth), architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the requested property in the study area. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Duplin County Register of Deeds and online, in addition to using other online sources. This report recommends the Outlaw House and Store as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

PROPERTY NAME	HPO SSN	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	CRITERIA
Outlaw House and Store	DP1234	Eligible	A and C

---

<sup>1</sup> FHwA, USACE, NCDOT, ACHP, and NCSHPO, Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects, 2020, <https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Environmental/EAU/CR/Documents/North%20Carolina%20Transportation%20Program%20Section%20106%20Programmatic%20Agreement.pdf>, accessed April 26, 2022.



## CONTENTS

Contents .....	iii
Methodology .....	1
Physical Environment .....	1
Historic Background/Context .....	4
Property Inventory and Evaluations.....	4
Outlaw House .....	6
Setting.....	6
Property Description.....	8
Historical Background.....	18
NRHP Criteria Evaluation.....	28
References Cited .....	40

## METHODOLOGY

For the preparation of this report, the Commonwealth architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth NRHP evaluations of the requested property in the study area in April 2022. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Duplin County Register of Deeds and online, in addition to using other online sources. This report includes the architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of one property in the Area of Potential Effects (APE): the Outlaw House and Store. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Commonwealth prepared this historic architectural resource evaluation report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*,<sup>2</sup> NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO's) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports*. Resources are evaluated according to NRHP criteria. The location of the project area and the evaluated resources are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area is in a rural part of Duplin County and follows the path of Summerlin Crossroad Road (SR 1004), which runs northwest-southeast in the vicinity of the studied property for 0.6 miles. Bridge No. 352 is just south of the APE's center where Hooker's Marsh (historic name) meets Outlaws Pond. There is a dam under the bridge that, according to the property owner, was constructed along with other alterations to the bridge following Hurricane Floyd in 1999.<sup>3</sup> East and west of Summerlin Crossroad Road, the study area is characterized by agricultural fields with agricultural buildings and manmade ponds and pockets of wooded areas (Figures 1 and 2).

---

<sup>2</sup> National Park Service, 2017. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60.

<sup>3</sup> Liza Willaford, Telephone conversation, March 28, 2022.

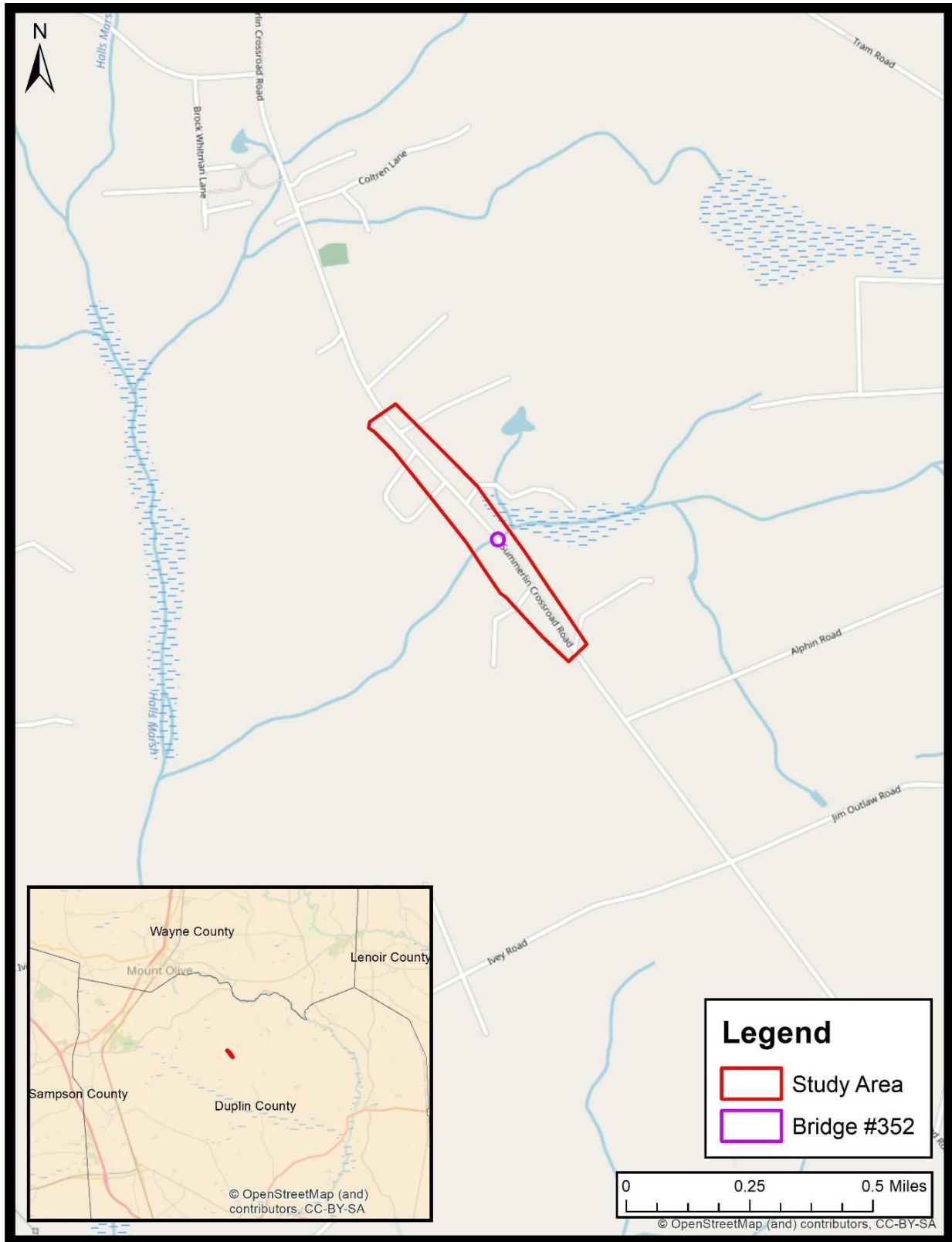


Figure 1: General Location of Project Area.

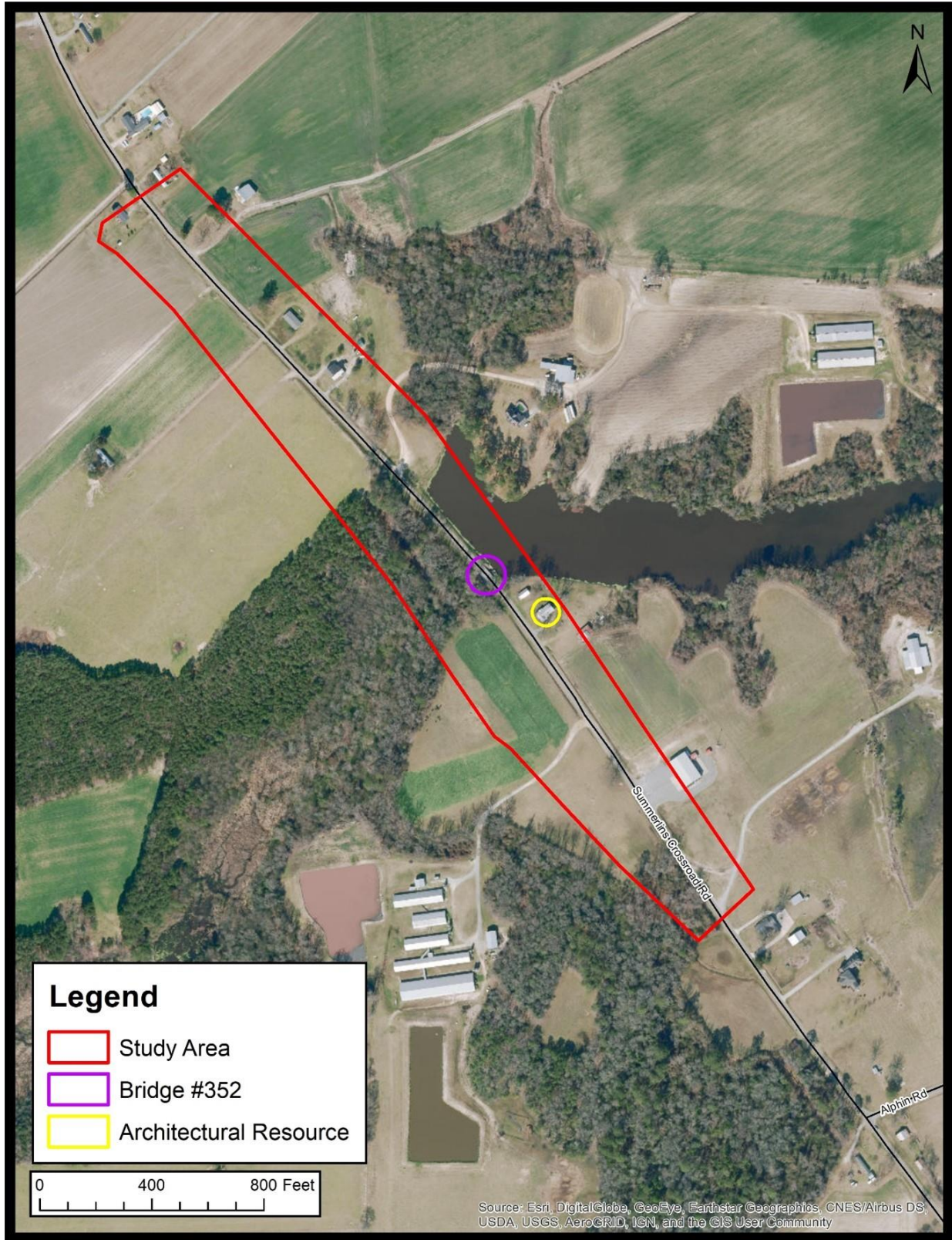


Figure 1: Resource Location.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

After settlement in the mid-eighteenth century, present-day Duplin County followed the trajectory of most North Carolina communities with small homesteads established along waterways and a dependance on agricultural products, such as such as Indian corn and other grains, peas, flax, and cotton, as well as naval stores like resin, tar, and spirits of turpentine.<sup>4</sup>

By 1900, the population of Duplin County was 22,405. The county was still primarily agricultural with famers producing a diversity of crops including potatoes and sweet potatoes, asparagus, huckleberries, strawberries, cabbage, peas, beans, tobacco, and its long-time staple crop, corn. Farmers also discovered that the county's large, flat marshes were suitable for rice cultivation and upland rice became a significant portion of the county's exports.<sup>5</sup>

Due to the rise in population as well as evolving legislation, the county experienced a substantial increase in the area of new construction, including schools, houses, and commercial buildings. Earlier dirt and plank roads were paved to accommodate the growing number of automobiles as part of North Carolina's "Good Roads" movement.<sup>6</sup> Coupled with the railroad, the improved roads increased the reach and accessibility of products produced across the county, state, and nation. Paved roads also led to the automobile becoming the primary means of everyday travel for people and created the need for service stations in populated areas as well as rural areas.

The boom of transportation and commerce encouraged the construction of new brick commercial buildings.<sup>7</sup> In Duplin County, the new buildings ranged in aesthetic from those detailed with simple corbelled cornices to those finished in the Italianate style. These styles, which represented national trends, were also applied to dwellings ranging from small cottage-like dwellings with Greek Revival and Italianate details to large dwellings finished in the ornate Queen Anne style or the refined Colonial Revival style.

As the century progressed, a new style, referred to as the Craftsman style, spread across the country. Conceptualized in California, the style was defined by asymmetrical forms and the combined use of natural materials like wood and stucco. Soon, a subdued form of the style appeared in architectural plan and style books and in large cities and rural hamlets across the country, even in far off, places like Duplin County. The style evolved in conjunction with two new building forms as well, the bungalow and the four-square. A version of the style common in the northern part of Duplin County presents an asymmetrical façade (common in original iterations, but less common in subdued versions) and incorporates forward gables and wrap-

---

<sup>4</sup> A. R. Newsome, Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810-1811, *The North Carolina Historical Review*, 1929, 6:281-310.

<sup>5</sup> State Board of Agriculture, *North Carolina and Its Resources*, M. I. and J. C. Steward, Winston, 1896 and Faison McGowen and Pearl McGowen, *Flashes of Duplin's History and Government*, Edwards and Broughton, Raleigh, 1971.

<sup>6</sup> Robert E. Ireland and Wiley J. Williams, NCPedia. "Good Roads Campaign". <https://www.ncpedia.org/good-roads-campaign>, accessed April 2022.

<sup>7</sup> Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

around porches. The style was primarily applied to residences but was also applied to commercial buildings.

Likely the first store/service station in the vicinity of the project area was Summerlin Crossroads General Store (DP0097), a few miles south of the studied store. Though no evidence was found pointing to either as the first store in the area, the adoption of the name Summerlin for the area hints at the importance of the general store to the area's development.

By 1950, the county's population was 41,074.<sup>8</sup> In terms of industry, the next decade saw the establishment of J. P. Stevens & Co., considered the first "major non-agricultural" endeavor in the county and the establishment of commercial poultry. During the same period, the county also experienced the tremendous destruction of Hurricane Hazel.

Since then, the county has continued to grow in industry and population.<sup>9</sup> Agriculture, including poultry, eggs, and swine (evident in the vicinity of the project area), remains one of the largest industries and despite growth in other areas, the county has succeeded in maintaining its rural character, balancing its history with modern advancements and progress.

---

<sup>8</sup> Duplin County, "Chronology of Events in the History of Duplin County, NC", <https://www.duplincountync.com/duplin-county-history/>, accessed April 2022.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.



## PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Outlaw House and Store
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	001
HPO Survey Site Number:	DP1234
Location:	2452 Summerlin Crossroad Road, Mount Olive, NC 28365
Parcel ID:	340900478869
Dates(s) of Construction:	1926
Recommendation:	Eligible



Figure 3: Outlaw House, Looking Northeast.

### Setting

The house and associated structures are located on the east side of Summerlin Crossroad Road (SR 1004) between Outlaws Pond to the north, plowed fields and a newly constructed fire station to the southeast, and additional plowed fields, a wooded area, and a family cemetery on the west side of Summerlin Crossroad Road (Figure 4). The three primary resources are oriented in a line that runs northwest-southeast with the store being the northern resource and closest to the road, the house in the middle, and the tobacco barn on the south edge of the domestic yard and farthest from the road. The store and house face Summerlin Crossroad Road and the barn faces northwest toward the domestic yard. Mature trees shade the yard around the house and store while the area north of the barn is clear and the area southeast of the barn is a plowed field. Bridge No. 352, the replacement of which prompted this study, is located northwest of the store

where Hooker's Marsh meets Outlaws Pond (Figure 5). Beneath the bridge, on the side with the pond, is a concrete dam designed to retain water in the pond. The area around the property is predominantly agricultural with plowed fields, pockets of woodlands, agricultural buildings paired with manmade ponds (possibly swine sheds and lagoons), and houses on large parcels.



Figure 4: Bridge No. 352, Looking Northwest.





Figure 5: Site Plan of the Outlaw House.

## Property Description

### *Exterior*

The 1926 one-story, Craftsman-style dwelling has a front-gabled, standing seam metal roof and a roughly rectangular footprint (Figure 6). It rests on a continuous brick foundation that is painted red, and its exterior elevations are clad with metal siding. Features and materials that characterize each elevation of the dwelling include an extended ridge beam in each gable and closed eaves with flat soffits, both of which are wrapped with aluminum. The gable ends are oddly wrapped suggesting they were originally finished with extended purlins that are now encased in aluminum. All of the brick elements are painted red and each chimney is corbelled at the top. Multiple weathervanes rise from the roof including one above the front gable that has an arrow on one end and a flat plate within a decorative frame on the other end (Figure 7).

The dwelling has a three-bay façade that consists of, from north to south, a gable that projects forward a few feet and contains paired, one-over-one, vinyl sash windows; a screened entry door; and paired wooden sash windows with four vertical panes over single panes and aluminum-framed screens. A side-gabled porch intersects with the small gable and extends south sheltering the second and third bays before wrapping the south corner of the house. The porch is supported by five brick piers with concrete tops and wooden posts. A balustrade spans between the piers on the façade, but the porch is open on the southeast side and has concrete steps in the first bay.

The southeast elevation of the house has four bays (Figure 8). The first bay is sheltered by the porch and contains two small wooden sash windows that flank an exterior brick chimney with a wide base and a narrow stack that rises through the porch roof. The windows have four vertical panes over single panes. The second bay is gabled and projects forward of the elevation. Due to projecting forward, the bay creates a small southwest elevation that is sheltered by the porch and contains a wooden entry door. The door is lit by four vertical panes and shielded by a screen door. The gabled bay contains paired one-over-one vinyl sash windows, one of which holds an air conditioner. An interior brick chimney, also painted red, rises from the main roof just beyond the gabled bay. The third bay contains a small wooden sash window with two horizontal panes in each sash, and the fourth bay contains a ribbon of four one-over-one, vinyl sash windows that extend to the east corner of the house. The fourth bay may represent an enclosed porch.

The south half of the northeast elevation contains a modern, multi-pane entry door sheltered by a small gabled roof with exposed rafter tails and large gables brackets (Figure 9). The door is accessed by a concrete block stoop topped with a slab of rusticated concrete and flanked by a one-over-one vinyl sash window and a smaller wooden sash window with two horizontal panes in each sash. The north half of the elevation contains a one-over-one, wooden sash window and a narrow exterior brick chimney that rises through the eave. A wooden deck spans between the stoop and the chimney.

The northwest elevation has four bays (Figure 10). The first and second, east to west, contain paired, one-over-one wooden sash windows. Those in the second bay have been shortened and a panel fills the space above the windows. They also appear to have fixed sashes. The third bay is gabled and projects forward. It contains an exterior brick chimney with a large base and a narrow stack that rises through the peak of the gable. The chimney is flanked by two wooden sash windows with four vertical panes over single panes. The fourth bay contains an additional wooden sash window with four vertical panes over a single pane.





Figure 6: Outlaw House, Looking North.



Figure 7: Outlaw House, Weathervane, Looking North.





Figure 8: Outlaw House, Looking Northwest.



Figure 9: Outlaw House, Looking Southwest.





Figure 10: Outlaw House, Looking East-Southeast.

*Interior*

The interior of the house was not accessed due to the presence of one or more children and the wishes of their mother. Additionally, because the dwelling has remained in the same family since it was constructed there are no online property listings with interior photos.

### *Store*

The ca. 1926 one-story, Craftsman-style store has a rectangular footprint and a front-gabled, standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails (Figure 11). It rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and is clad with German siding. The symmetrical façade is deeply recessed below the store's front gable, which is supported by two wooden posts, and a concrete area spans the space below the gable. The wooden entry door has nine lights over two horizontal panels and is accessed by concrete block steps. It is flanked by 15-light wooden sash windows. Like the house, the store has multiple weathervanes placed along the peak of its roof. The weathervane above the front gable has an arrow on one end and an automobile on the other end, an ode to its use as a gas station (Figure 12). A concrete area that was likely poured at a different time than the concrete below the gable spans from the front edge of the sheltered concrete area to a small, slightly raised concrete base that once held gas pumps. A mature tree has grown from the center of the base.

The southeast elevation is blind except for a single, modern door at the east end (Figure 13). Concrete block steps with the remnants of a skim coat of concrete access the door and what appears to be strips of roughly two-foot-wide metal roofing covers the lower portion of the elevation. The northeast elevation contains a centrally placed, six-over-six vinyl sash window that is flanked on the south by a slender, exterior, brick chimney with concrete coping at the top (Figure 14). The northwest elevation is blind.



Figure 11: Outlaw Store, Looking Northeast.





Figure 12: Outlaw Store, Weathervane, Looking East.



Figure 13: Outlaw Store, Looking Northwest.





Figure 14: Outlaw Store, Looking South.

*Interior*

Access to the interior of the store was not permitted. Views through the windows, however, did not reveal any significant signs of alteration. The store is currently used for storage.



### *Barn*

The ca. 1926 barn is composed of a front-gabled tobacco barn sheltered on the northeast, northwest, and southwest elevations by a hipped roof (Figures 15 through 17). Square, wooden posts support the hipped roof, and the southeast and northeast elevations are clad with corrugated and 5V crimp metal panels above a low concrete block wall. The opposite elevations are open. The tobacco barn sits on a concrete block foundation, and its exterior has wooden, batten-like framing that appears to hold down a green material, possibly weatherproofing, applied over the original exterior material. The northwest elevation of the tobacco barn has a batten door with strap hinges below a batten loft door that also has strap hinges. Both the gabled and hipped roofs are finished with 5V crimp metal roofing and have exposed rafter tails. The roofs and exterior panels are all weathered, and the framing of the tobacco barn's front gable is exposed and deteriorating due to missing a panel of roofing.



Figure 15: Barn, Looking South.



Figure 16: Barn, Looking East.



Figure 17: Barn, Interior, Looking Southeast.



### *Additional Ancillary Structures*

A small ca. 1926 shed stands northeast of the dwelling (Figures 18 and 19). It is front gabled, and both its roof and sides are covered with weathered, 5V crimp, metal panels. Exposed rafter tails are present below the eaves. The southwest (façade) elevation has a wooden door with four vertical lights over three recessed panels. A fenced in area extends from the northeast elevation and appears to have been used for chickens.

There is also a modern playhouse with swings, a slide, and an area for a sandbox that stands southeast of the house and northwest of the barn (Figure 20).



Figure 18: Shed, Looking North.





Figure 19: Shed, Looking West.



Figure 20: Playhouse and Setting, Looking East.



### *Cemetery*

The 1889 D. J. Outlaw or Outlaw Cemetery is located on the opposite side of Summerlin Crossroad Road near the middle of a field (Figure 21). It contains at least 20 graves including those of Charlie David Outlaw, who most likely constructed the studied resources, and his father, David James Outlaw, who the cemetery is named after.<sup>10</sup>



Figure 21: Cemetery, Looking Southwest. Headstones are visible just above the tall grass.

The headstones and markers date from 1889 to 1998 and all appear to be granite or marble (Figure 22). Over two-thirds represent individuals who died before 1950 and each headstone or marker appears contemporaneous with the death of the associated individual. The oldest marker (low to or flush with the ground) is for four-year-old Clarence Outlaw, who passed away in 1889, and is a simple block of granite with rusticated sides and a smooth top with neat lettering. The oldest headstone is that of John Warren Outlaw, Sr. and Susan Ann (Summerlin) Outlaw. It likely dates from Susan's death in 1903 with John's information added after his death in 1919. An urn or vase with leaves and flowers separates their names and fan-like details and ivy span the top. Other headstones include a roughly three-foot pillar erected for David James Outlaw; two pillar-like headstones with slanted tops for David Wesley Williams and Anna Davis Williams; an elaborate headstone with a wing-like design at the top and detailed lettering; and two small headstones composed of a square slab turned forty-five degrees and set in a base for an infant and a one-year-old. The later graves have markers or modern headstones.

---

<sup>10</sup> Findagrave.com (a), "D.J. Outlaw Cemetery Memorials", <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2489992/memorial-search?orderby=d>, accessed April 2022.



Figure 22: Representative Headstones and Markers from the D. J. Outlaw Cemetery (Findagrave.com (b)).

## Historical Background

According to county records, the house was constructed in 1926, and though it does not share specific information about the store or barn, it is reasonable to believe they were constructed at the same time or soon after.<sup>11</sup>

Additionally, research did not lead to a clear owner of the property in 1926 but does establish that it was most likely owned by a member of the Outlaw family. The Outlaw family has owned property in present-day Duplin County since as early as 1758 as shown on Duplin County Land Grant Maps researched and created by Thomas M. Byrd.<sup>12</sup> The owner of the earliest parcel (acreage unknown) was Edward Outlaw. Byrd's maps also show a 640-acre parcel granted to George Outlaw and a 200-acre parcel granted to Lodwich Outlaw, both in 1764, a 50-acre parcel granted to James Outlaw in 1800 (following 1776, grants were issued by the State of North Carolina), Edward Outlaw's Mill Bridge (likely DP0049), and Outlaw's Road. The closest of these to the studied property is Lodwich's parcel. It was located less than one mile from the studied property's parent parcel, which was granted to Hezekiah Blizzard in 1785. The other parcels are all located in the northern portion of the Summerlins Crossroads Quadrangle a few miles south and east of the studied parcel. Genealogy research suggests that Edward and George were the brother of John Outlaw, the great-great-grandfather of David James Outlaw, who is discussed below.<sup>13</sup> James Outlaw may be the son of John Outlaw and great-uncle of David. Lodwich's connection with the other members of the Outlaw family is unknown. It is also worth noting that many other parcels in the county (outside of the Summerlins Crossroads Quadrangle) were owned by or granted to members of the Outlaw family.

Taking into consideration the family's generational ties to Duplin County, as well as the quantity of land they owned early on, it seems very plausible that they acquired the parent parcel or a portion of it during the late eighteenth century or the nineteenth century. The earliest known or potential owner of the property is David James Outlaw.<sup>14</sup> Born in Duplin County around 1847, David married Dora (Vernon) Outlaw in the late 1870s. They had four children, including Charlie David Outlaw who most likely constructed the studied resources.

Charlie married Ella Effie (Heath) Outlaw around 1908, and the 1910 census indicates they lived in the Wolfscrape Township on a farm that was only a few households away from Charlie's parents' residence.<sup>15</sup> Charlie and Ella owned their house free and clear, and Charlie worked as a

---

<sup>11</sup> Duplin County, Duplin County Property Record Card, 340900478869, [https://gis.duplincountync.com/server/rest/directories/arcgisoutput/ExportWebMap\\_GPServer/\\_ags\\_3ebdafd444eb407884bcfae0c58b044f.pdf?ts=1651261109570](https://gis.duplincountync.com/server/rest/directories/arcgisoutput/ExportWebMap_GPServer/_ags_3ebdafd444eb407884bcfae0c58b044f.pdf?ts=1651261109570), accessed April 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Thomas M. Byrd, Duplin County Register of Deeds, Land Grant Maps, Summerlins Crossroads Quadrangle, Book 7, Page 17, <http://72.15.246.186:82/Home/ShowServerImage?recordID=2414>, accessed April 2022.

<sup>13</sup> Ancestry.com, "Howard/Toler Family Tree", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/26038307/family/familyview?cfpid=1767879448&fpid=12554010587&usePUBJs=true>, accessed April 2022.

<sup>14</sup> Ancestry.com, "David James Outlaw", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26038307/person/26142905404/facts>, accessed April 8, 2022.

<sup>15</sup> Ancestry.com, "Charlie David Outlaw", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26038307/person/26143629490/facts>, accessed April 2022.



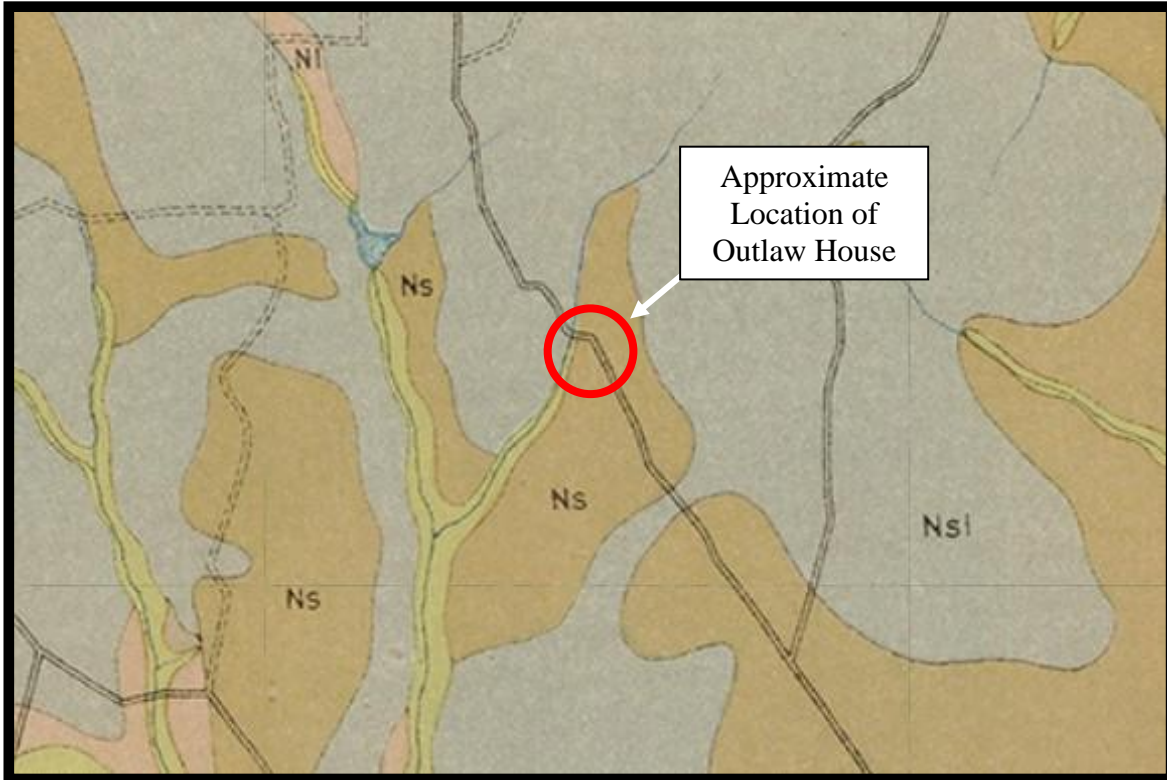


Figure 23: Detail of 1905 Soil Survey of Duplin County Showing the Approximate Location of the Outlaw House (North Carolina Maps).

farmer on his own account. The census also lists their oldest son, Norman DeLeon Outlaw, who was not yet a year old.

Figure 23 shows the approximate location of the studied property around the time of Charlie and Ella's marriage. Regarding the overall map, no structures are identified, but many placenames, and waterways are labeled. None, however, are labeled in the vicinity of the studied property. The same is true of a 1930 Duplin County Road Survey map, which indicates the road was graded, but does not provide names for nearby places.<sup>16</sup>

Substantiating that the family owned or lived near the property is that when David passed away in 1916 he was buried in a cemetery on the opposite side of Summerlin Crossroad Road from the house and outbuildings.<sup>17</sup> At the time, only two other people were interred in the cemetery—Clarence, a child of David and Dora who died in 1889; and Susan Ann (Summerlin) Outlaw, the wife of David's brother John Warren Outlaw who died in 1903. Today the cemetery is known as the D. J. Outlaw Cemetery or simply Outlaw Cemetery and contains at least 20 graves.

Following his father's death, the 1920 census shows Charlie's mother, Dora, as part of his household along with Ella and their three children, Norman, Ruby, and Erma (possibly Effie).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> North Carolina Maps, "North Carolina County Road Survey of Duplin County", <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/2043/rec/5>, accessed April 2022.

<sup>17</sup> Findagrave.com A.

<sup>18</sup> Ancestry.com, "Charlie David Outlaw".



Since the 1910 census indicates that Charlie and his parents lived near each other, it is a little blurry as to whether Dora moved into Charlie's house or the family moved into Dora's house, as well as what may have happened with the vacated house.

In 1925, Dora passed away and Charlie seems to have inherited the property and soon thereafter constructed the studied house and outbuildings.<sup>19</sup> He and Ella's fourth child, Charlene "Charlie" Ruth, was also born in 1925. Over the next fifteen years, aside from their oldest children moving out of the house, censuses reported details similar to those reported in 1920. The only new information was the value of their home (now the studied house), which was listed as \$2,000.

The first census that records Norman as living outside his parents' household is the 1930 census.<sup>20</sup> By this time, he was married to Bessie (Chestnut) Outlaw, and the couple lived on the same road as his parents with no residences in between. The census also indicates that they rented their home. It is possible the home they rented was the home of David and Dora or of Charlie and Ella before they constructed the studied house.

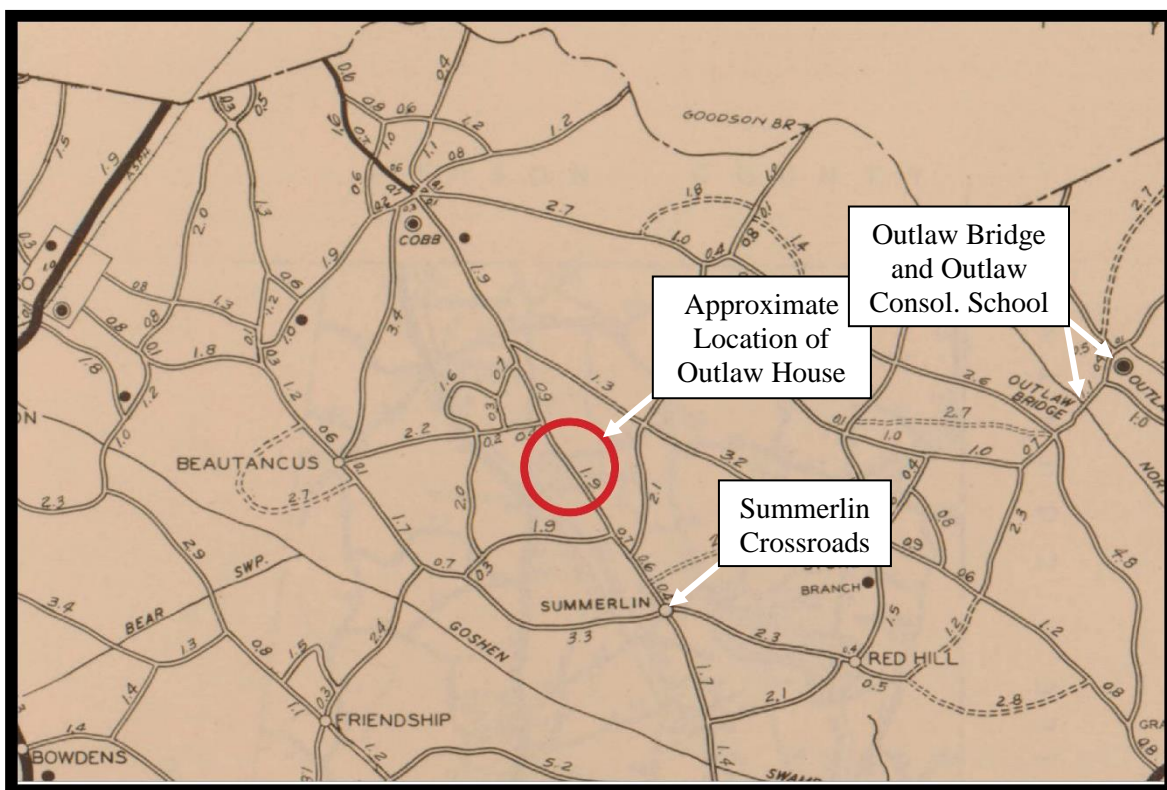


Figure 24: 1936 Duplin County Road Survey Showing the Approximate Location of the Outlaw House as well as Summerlin Crossroads, Outlaw Bridge, and Outlaw Consolidated School (North Carolina Maps).

<sup>19</sup> Ancestry.com, "Charlie David Outlaw".

<sup>20</sup> Ancestry.com, "Norman DeLeon Outlaw", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71493930/person/30495932523/facts>, accessed April 2022.

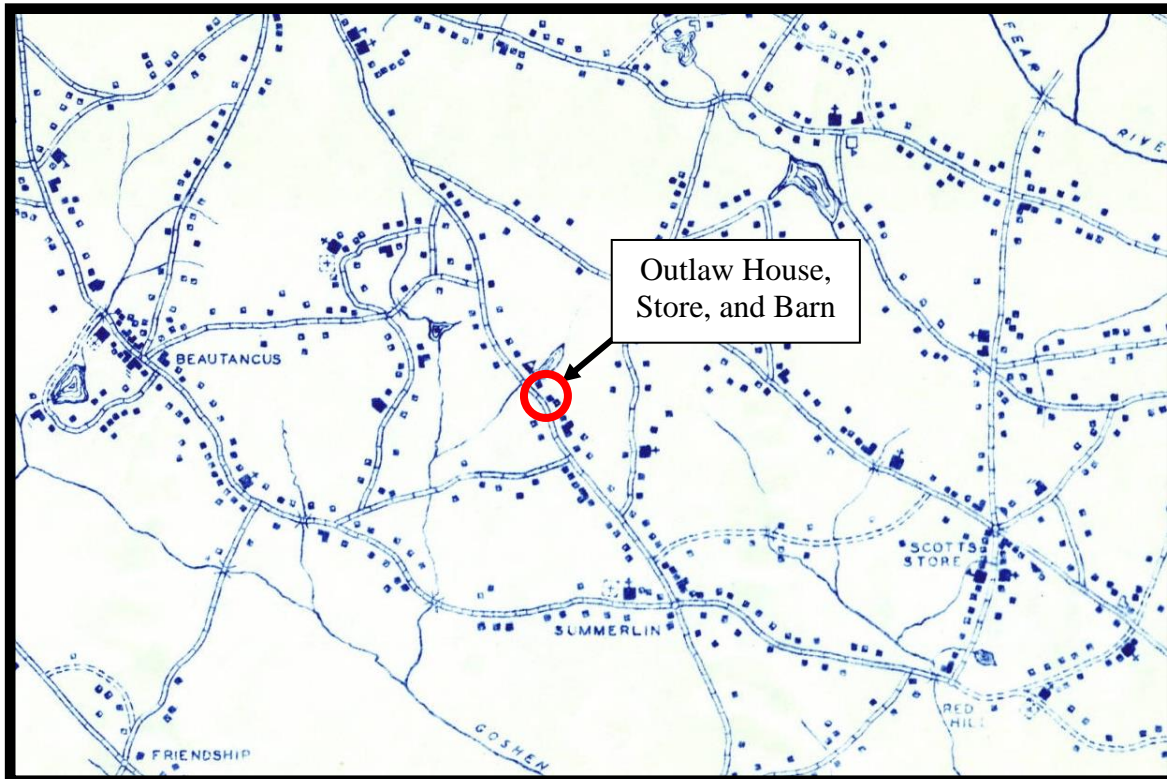


Figure 25: 1938 Duplin County Road Survey Showing the Outlaw House, Store, and Barn. Note the Triangle Symbol on the Opposite Side of the Pond Indicates a Bathing Beach (North Carolina Maps).

A 1936 road survey map indicates the location of Summerlin Crossroads roughly three miles south of the studied property as well as the locations of Outlaw Bridge (shown on 1905 map [see Figure 21] but outside of detail's frame, and Byrd's land grant map) and Outlaw Consolidated School, both a few miles to the east (Figure 24). A 1938 road survey map is the first to depict the house, store, and barn as well as residences to the south, which may have housed other family members (Figure 25). Note, HPOWeb also shows the location of the no longer extant Willie I. Outlaw House (DP0338) 0.5 miles south of the studied property and on the opposite side of the road. Willie was the brother of Charlie.<sup>21</sup>

Over the next five years, Norman and Bessie had two daughters, Bessie "Earlene" and Norma Jean. Bessie, however, contracted bronchial pneumonia and influenza in 1935 and passed away that year.<sup>22</sup> Sometime in the next five years, Norman married Reva Rich.<sup>23</sup> Though no information was found indicating they had any children of their own, the 1940 census lists a foster daughter, Helen Tucker, as part of their household.

<sup>21</sup> Ancestry.com, "Charlie David Outlaw".

<sup>22</sup> Ancestry.com, "Bessie Earlene Chestnutt (Outlaw)", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71493930/person/30495940360/facts>, accessed April 2022.

<sup>23</sup> Ancestry.com, "Norman DeLeon Outlaw".

The 1940 census also shares that Ruby, Norman's sister, had married James Thomas "Tommie" Summerlin and they owned a house in between Norman and their parents (Charlie and Ella ).<sup>24</sup> The value of the home, \$300, suggests it was not new and may have been one of the family's previously vacated houses. Also, since no vacant house was indicated by the 1930 census, it's possible the three Outlaw families simply reshuffled/traded houses depending on each family's size and needs. The 1940 census also shows Tommie as "at private work" but the spaces for occupation and industry are blank. This may hint that he was involved in the operation of the store. Additionally, the census shows that between 1930 and 1940 Norman's occupation changed from farmer to unable to work.

The current homeowner, Liza Willaford, who is the former wife of Norman's grandson (Edward Glen Parrish), shared that to her knowledge Norman operated the store.<sup>25</sup> Though the cause and extent of his disability is unknown, it's possible the store was constructed to serve as a source of income due to his inability to farm. It is difficult to establish this since no pre-1938, early twentieth-century maps indicating the location of structures was identified. A second map, particularly from the early 1930s, could help confirm when the store was constructed, for example, if before 1930 the store may have served as an additional source of income, or if after 1930 as a response to Norman's disability. A search of Duplin County newspapers through DigitalNC's North Carolina Newspapers collection did not lead to any mention of Norman Outlaw Store, Outlaw's Store, or Outlaw's Station (service or fueling), etc., though it did reference other stores owned by members of the Outlaw family in other parts of the county. There was also a section titled Summerlin Crossroads' News, which mentioned Ella and Norman, and mentions of Outlaw's Pond for swimming and J. L. Summerlin's Store in Summerlin Cross Roads, which likely refers to Summerlin Crossroads General Store (DP0097), south of the studied property. Though in competition with the larger store, its location next to the pond would have been convenient for swimmers in need of fuel or general goods.

In 1946, Charlie passed away and was buried in the family cemetery.<sup>26</sup> It's likely Ella continued to live at the studied house as in November 1948, she conveyed 60 acres of land, more or less, to Norman for the remainder of his natural life (or her own natural life if she outlived him) then to her granddaughters, Norma Jean and Earlene.<sup>27</sup> Reserving her own life interest as well as information from the 1950 census, which shares that Norman and his daughters lived in Ella's household, suggests that she remained in the house until her death in 1976.<sup>28</sup> The 1950 census also shares that Ella kept house and apparently farmed on her own account, Norman and Earlene were unable to work, and Norma Jean, who was 17 at the time, was listed other.<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>24</sup> Ancestry.com, "Norman DeLeon Outlaw", A.

<sup>25</sup> Willaford, Telephone conversation.

<sup>26</sup> Findagrave.com, "D.J. Outlaw Cemetery Memorials", A.

<sup>27</sup> Duplin County Deed Book 450, page 66.

<sup>28</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 Census Population Schedules, Enumeration District Maps, and Enumeration District Descriptions, <https://registry.opendata.aws/nara-1950-census>, accessed April 2022 and Ancestry.com, "Norman DeLeon Outlaw".

<sup>29</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 Census.

In 1981, Norman and Earlene conveyed their interest in the property to Norma Jean and her husband Edward Goodman Parrish.<sup>30</sup> The deed describes the parcel as being border by land belonging to Norman's sisters, Ruby and Charlene.

Today, the property, as well as many of the surrounding parcels are still owned by descendants of the Outlaw family, their spouses, or members of families they married into.<sup>31</sup> Since the execution of the 1981 deed, the property has remained connected to Norma Jean's descendants. In 1996, it was conveyed to her son, Edward Glen Parrish, for the remainder of his life and thereafter to his daughters Maria Elizabeth Parrish and Holly Suzanne Parrish.<sup>32</sup> Next, in 2014 and potentially as a part of his divorce from Maria "Liza" Parrish, his daughter's mother, Edward Glen conveyed his life interest in the property to her.<sup>33</sup> His daughters retained their interest until the next year, when in 2015 they and their stepfather, Leighton Eugene Willaford, conveyed complete ownership of the property to Liza.<sup>34</sup> This included the life interest of Edward Glen Parrish (partially owned by Leighton due to his marriage to Liza) and the one-half interest of each daughter, which would have taken effect following the life interest. Liza continues to own the house and her daughter lives there with her family.

Prior to the 1996 deed, Norma Jean and Edward conveyed 12.83 acres and a 20-foot easement (access road) on the west side of Summerlin Crossroad Road to Boyd Thomas Barfield and Kenneth Wayne Barfield.<sup>35</sup> Along with Summerlin Crossroad Road, which already divided the property into east and west sections, the sale of the 12.83 acres divided the west section into a 20.05-acre section along the road and a 2.67-acre section west of the Barfield tract, giving the once 60-acre parcel its current discontinuous shape.

---

<sup>30</sup> Duplin County Deed Book 887, page 687.

<sup>31</sup> Duplin County Parcel Map, <https://gis.duplincountync.com/maps/default.htm>, accessed April 2022.

<sup>32</sup> Duplin County Deed Book 1192, page 546.

<sup>33</sup> Duplin County Deed Book 1782, page 1004.

<sup>34</sup> Duplin County Deed Book 1793, page 249.

<sup>35</sup> Duplin County Deed Book 970, page 5.

## **NRHP Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Outlaw House and Store is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

### *Integrity*

The resources remain in their original locations and their setting has been nicely preserved though the continued use of the surrounding land for agriculture as well as the presence of the pond. The only negative element of the property's setting is a recently constructed fire station roughly 0.1 miles south of the dwelling on Summerlin Crossroad Road. Though it is large, it is the only modern structure directly in the viewshed of the dwelling—a nearby house and what appear to be modern agricultural structures are shielded by trees and/or distance. The dwelling retains a moderate level of historic integrity regarding design, materials, and workmanship through the preservation of its brick elements, particularly the porch piers and chimneys, its standing seam metal roof, and its form, which may have been expanded at the rear but has not been greatly changed. Negative aspects of its design, materials, and workmanship include adding metal siding and vinyl soffits and replacing some wooden sash windows with vinyl sash windows. The store has experienced the least change since its construction retaining its wooden siding, a metal roof (though its 5V profile suggests it is not the original roof), and its original front door and windows. The barn has been altered in ways that are not uncommon but has lost integrity through deterioration and deferred maintenance. The placement of the structures next to the pond and within a preserved agricultural setting conveys the feeling of a modest, early twentieth-century farm and preserves its association with development patterns and agricultural trends in northern Duplin County.

### *Criterion A*

The Outlaw House and Store are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

In the early twentieth century, small rural stores were both convenient places for nearby residents to obtain provisions and social centers. They were often constructed on farms and operated in tandem with farming to generate extra income. Stores of this type were typically located within view of the house and fields so family members could keep an eye on it while working in the field or house. Despite not knowing its period of operation, the store likely still served as a place for community members to socialize, swimmers to purchase a soft drink or fill up their vehicle, and the family to sell produce from the farm. Also, though the resources may not qualify for the NRHP individually, as a grouping they, their tobacco barn, agricultural fields, and family cemetery as well as their proximity to Outlaw's Pond, have retained sufficient integrity to convey how families lived, worked, and sustained their way of life in the early twentieth century. The house and store are also important in the context of automobile transportation and how it affected not just travel, but commerce, farming, and the general life of people in the first half of the twentieth century. For these reasons, the Outlaw House and Store are recommended eligible under Criterion A.

### *Criterion B*

The Outlaw House and Store are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The property is historically associated with the Outlaw family, a family that can trace its history in the county to the colonial era. The productive life of the family, however, particularly those associated with the studied property, appears to be tied to maintaining the family farm and store. Research did not reveal their activities to be historically significant within the local, state, or national historic context. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

### *Criterion C*

The Outlaw House and Store are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

In order to provide a complete evaluation of the studied property, and due to a lack of identified house-store pairs in the county, the house and store were individually evaluated against local comparables as well as against regional house-store pairs, particularly those with a determination of eligibility, on the North Carolina Study List, or listed on the NRHP.

### *Outlaw House*

The Craftsman-style house has been altered over the years with metal siding, vinyl wrapped soffits, and some vinyl replacement windows. Despite these changes, it also retains many original elements including its brick foundation, chimney, and piers; some original doors and windows; its standing seam metal roof; and its general form. Similarly, the store retains its wooden German siding, multi-pane front windows, entry door, and exposed rafter tails but has a modern door and vinyl window on its southeast and northeast elevations. Furthermore, it is missing its gas pumps, which aside from the store's general form, serve as a key character-defining element of small rural stores.

The Craftsman style, elements of which are present on both structures, was used throughout Duplin County to add character to dwellings, stores, and ancillary buildings. However, many of the Duplin County resources recorded in HPOWeb lack descriptions of their form, plan, style, and even date of construction. Due to this, only four Craftsman-style resources in Duplin County—a farm (DP0458), two dwellings in an NRHP-listed historic district (DP0523 and DP0536), and a brick commercial building (DP0651)—are recorded in the database. Nonetheless, many Craftsman-style houses appear scattered along the county's rural roads. The

houses range in form from simple, one-story, front-gabled houses with hip-roofed porches to two-story dwellings like the house associated with the W.G. Fussell Farm (DP0458).

Most interesting is that many of the Craftsman-style houses, as well as some with Colonial Revival elements, displayed forms and plans that resembled those of the Outlaw house. These elements include front gables, porches that wrap one corner, and smaller projecting gables. One similar property is located at 2519 Tram Road (Figure 26). The house is taller than the Outlaw House but has a front gable with a smaller projecting gable on the left and a wrap-around porch on the right. Both houses also have paired windows on both the small gable and the sheltered elevation. Differences include the porch being longer—four piers across instead of three—and a gable on the left elevation that projects far enough to create a small room versus those on the Outlaw House, which are an appropriate size to accommodate a window seat. The comparable house also has battered posts on piers, which are more characteristic of the Craftsman style than the Outlaw House's straight posts. Despite its slightly more sophisticated features, the comparable house has also been altered with replacement siding (vinyl) and at least a few vinyl windows.

A more high-style, Craftsman-style dwelling is in the NRHP-listed Warsaw Historic District (DP0611). The form of the John Carter House (DP0523, Figure 27) is not as similar to the Outlaw House as the dwelling on Tram Road (DP0523). It has a hipped roof with a hip-roofed dormer on its forward slope, its porch spans the full width of the façade before wrapping the right corner, it has tripled windows (narrow sashes that flank a large sash), and it has an entry door with sidelights and a transom. It also appears to retain its wooden siding, though it does have a modern asphalt shingle roof. It may also have replacement windows, but care was taken to choose sashes with smaller panes over a single pane, a configuration that resemble Craftsman-style windows more accurately than the Outlaw House's one-over-one sash windows.

In comparison with the impeccably well-maintained John Carter House as well as the well-maintained, but more vernacular house on Tram Road, the Outlaw House does not stand out as a NRHP-eligible resource. This conclusion is made despite the two houses having a similar level of material integrity—both diminished by replaced siding and vinyl windows—and the possibility that the Outlaw House's metal siding has gained its own significance as a common mid-twentieth century alteration. Per the siding, though newer, the house on Tram Road has thin vinyl siding that is a closer representation of the scale and repetition of original wooden siding and more in harmony with the house's c. 1910 construction. This along with its standing seam metal roof, battered posts on piers, and pierced brick foundation contribute to it being a better representation of the Craftsman style and the early twentieth-century period of construction.





Figure 26: 2519 Tram Road, Looking Northeast.



Figure 27: John Carter House (DP0523), Looking Southeast.



## Store

A search of HPOWeb resulted in 33 stores in Duplin County. Of these, seven are noted as demolished and 16 are in one of the county's NRHP-listed historic districts. Those in the historic districts are primarily brick commercial buildings set in contiguous rows and date to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. A search for "stations" to capture gas, service, and filling stations, was also conducted and resulted in eight resources, three of which are no longer extant. The five remaining stations are in or on the outskirts of one of the county's NRHP-listed historic districts and have little resemblance or shared context with the rural store. Of the extant recorded stores, only one has been added to the study list and none have been determined eligible or listed on the NRHP. Many of these appear to have been abandoned and have suffered from deferred maintenance.

The study-listed store is Summerlin Crossroads General Store (DP0097, Figure 28). Though it bears little resemblance to the studied store, it is worth comparing as the only study-listed store in the county; its location, approximately 2.5 miles south of the studied property on the same road; and as the likely source of the community's name. The general store is a two-story, brick building with a shed-roofed porch supported by round posts on the façade and, despite standing alone on the corner, conveys the appearance of a downtown commercial building more than a rural store. The porch shelters two plate glass windows that flank a recessed glass entry door and the upper story windows (on the façade and secondary elevations) are covered with plywood concealing what may or may not exist of the original windows. A tall, shed-roofed drive-through extends from the south elevation and shelters four gas pumps. Currently, the building is used as a store and lunch counter with outside seating under the porch. The store was added to the study list in 1993, and while it is reasonable to think it may have undergone some changes in the nearly three decades since, such as covering the windows, it still appears to retain a high level of integrity.

Due to the low integrity of many of the county's extant stores, it was difficult to find a store with a similar form and adequate integrity to compare with the studied store. One, however, that appeared as a decent comparable is located at 1349 Veachs Mill Road (Figure 29). This store is larger than the studied store due to having a long, gabled wing at the rear and its front section is side gabled and wider than the studied store. Similar, however, is a large front gable that projects from the forward slope of the roof to shelter two barred windows that flank a barred door. The gable also shelters a concrete patio. A second concrete area spans from the patio to a concrete island with two gas pumps. This store also stands out for the concentration of agricultural buildings in its vicinity. Additionally, the structures are all owned by a member of the Veach family.

Regarding the studied store, though its integrity has been lessened by the loss of its gas pumps, a key element in defining and recognizing rural stores, it also stands as one of the best-preserved examples of a typical, rural, frame store in the county due to its unaltered form and the number of stores already lost or slowly falling into disrepair. The nearby Summerlin Crossroads General Store stands in stark contrast to the smaller store with its larger form and brick construction. Study-Listed nearly 30 years ago, the building appears to have lost some material integrity but remains in good shape and is easily recognizable as a place of commerce. The general store has the added significance of being the reason Summerlin Crossroads became a named place.



Figure 28: Summerlin Crossroads General Store (DP0097), Looking Northeast.



Figure 29: 1349 Veachs Mill Road, Looking South-Southeast.

Furthermore, it still has gas pumps, continues to be used as a store, and was the only observed brick store outside of Duplin County's many towns. On the other hand, Veachs' Store has also undergone some alteration including the construction of its large rear addition and replacement of its original roofing with asphalt shingles. Veachs' store stands out from others observed in the county due to retaining gas pumps and being set in an area with a high concentration of agricultural buildings, though the use of those buildings at this time is questionable. Both stores convey significance in their own way, ways that differ from the studied store. With this in mind, the studied store stands as a rare example of a nearly unaltered, one-room, rural store in Duplin County and is a strong candidate for listing on the NRHP, even as an individual resource.

### House and Store Complex

An effort was also made to identify properties with both a house and a store in Duplin County. However, in most cases where there was a house and a store, one or both resources lacked integrity or it couldn't be confirmed that the resources were actually related, such as a store on one corner of an intersection and a house on an adjacent corner. Additionally, none of the 33 stores (including no longer extant structures) are recorded in HPOWeb as a pair. Since many stores, particularly small service stations or general stores, were constructed adjacent to or at least near the residence of the owner, it is likely that Duplin County once had many pairs. Examples of properties in HPOWeb with both a house and a store in their description; that are located within a few counties from Duplin County; and that have been determined eligible (DOE), added to the Study List (SL), or are listed on the NRHP include Yates Grocery & Farm Supply (WA7185, DOE), William and Lillie Willis House and Store (WA4808, SLDOE), Morton House and Store (MG0160, DOE), and J. O. Barnes Store and House (JT1297, SLDOE). Each of the pairs are significant under criteria A and C; none are listed on the NRHP. Those most similar to the studied store are Yates Grocery & Farm Supply (Figure 30) and Morton House and Store (Figure 31). Though significant in their own right, both resources at the William and Lillie Willis House and Store are constructed of concrete block and date to the middle of the twentieth century. In contrast, the store associated with J. O. Barnes Store and House is two stories and has a one-story, hip roofed porch. Though it is also frame and dates from the same era as the studied store, its size precludes it from being a strong comparable.

Yates Grocery & Farm Supply, which was given a determination of eligibility in 2020, consists of a c. 1949 store, a c. 1930 house, a frame garage, and a frame barn, both from the early to mid-twentieth century.<sup>36</sup> The house has a vernacular form with a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof; a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square vinyl posts; vinyl siding; single and paired vinyl sash windows; and two interior, brick chimneys that rise along the ridge of the roof. In general, the house retains a very low level of integrity, particularly regarding materials and workmanship. This remains true even when compared with the altered Outlaw House, which at least retains its metal roof, brick foundation and piers, and some wooden windows.

---

<sup>36</sup> Heather L. Carpini and Kimberly Nagle, Historic Structure Survey, NC Highway 751 Pipeline Phase 2B Project, Chatham and Wake Counties, North Carolina, S&ME, Inc., 2020, on file with NCHPO, Raleigh, p. 30-37.





Figure 30: Yates Grocery & Farm Supply (WA7185), Looking East (Carpini, p. 32).



Figure 31: Morton House and Store (MG0160), Looking Northwest (Steely, p.4).

The greatest difference between the Yates store and the studied store is that it is constructed of concrete block and has plywood-clad, shed-roofed additions on each side elevation. Constructed roughly 20 years after the studied store, which is frame construction, the concrete block construction of the Yates store represents a second iteration of the rural, vernacular store form. Like the studied store, its core is front gabled and has a similar scale and form including a large front gable (a continuation of the main roof) that projects forward and shelters a concrete or gravel area and the store's façade. The symmetrical façade contains an entry door behind a modern screen door and is flanked by 12-pane, metal sash, industrial windows. The gable is filled with German siding like the studied store and exposed rafter tails are visible along the eaves of the canopy. Rafter tails like lined the full length of the eave before the additions were added. The Yates store also has a modern asphalt shingle roof versus the studied store's metal roof.<sup>37</sup>

Lastly, the Morton House and Store, which was given a determination of eligibility in 2021, includes both a house and a store that were constructed in 1925.<sup>38</sup> The one-story frame house has a common vernacular form with a front-gabled roof, a full-width shed-roofed porch, and a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. The house is finished with a modern metal roof, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. Though it appears to retain its original wooden entry door and wooden screen, its porch deck and columns are new. Like the dwelling on the Yates property, this dwelling has a low level of integrity regarding materials and workmanship and has less integrity than the Outlaw House.

The Morton Store is a well-preserved, one-story, brick building with a metal 5V crimp, hipped roof. An interesting element of the store is that its brickwork is laid in a common bond pattern, the detail of which adds to the store's integrity of design and workmanship. The store's roof extends forward to shelter the façade, which contains a wooden entry door behind a wooden-framed screen door and a square, boarded over window. At least one other window is covered by a sign on a side elevation. The porch is supported by wooden posts on brick piers and the eave of the roof is finished with exposed rafter tails. There is also a possibility that the porch originally had a deck to access the somewhat raised threshold of the door. Due to the store's brick construction, it has weathered the past 95 years without any great loss in integrity. Its only apparent losses appear to be its windows, though there is a possibility that the sashes are preserved underneath, and loss of a step or deck to access the primary entry door. These losses in integrity are very similar to those of the studied store, which has only faired the replacement of one door and one window. Both of the store's original roofs have been replaced with 5V crimp as well.

In conclusion, the Outlaw House has lost a significant amount of integrity over its nearly 100-year existence and is ineligible for listing on the NRHP as an individual resource. The store, on the other hand, retains a high amount of integrity and is representative of a once common building type that is quickly disappearing from the Duplin County landscape and other rural areas across North Carolina due to abandonment, neglect, and, increasingly more often, development. These qualities make the store a strong candidate for individual listing on the NRHP. However,

---

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Melissa Steeley, Historic Structures Survey Report, Upgrade Roadway NC 109, From SR 1127 (Hearne Farm Road) to SR 1174 (Pee Dee Road), Montgomery County, North Carolina, Commonwealth Heritage Group, 2020, on file at NCHPO, Raleigh.



combined, the modest house and well-preserved store complement and provide additional significance and context to one another. In this sense the two resources create an even more significant resource that conveys the various ways rural families worked and provided for their dependents. Additionally, in comparison with house-store pairs cataloged in HPOWeb as having sufficient integrity to be listed on the NRHP, both the house and store easily surpass or have a similar level of integrity to those used as comparables. Their significance is further strengthened by the property's associated agricultural fields, tobacco barn, and family cemetery as well as its nearly untouched agricultural landscape with additional fields, wooded areas, marshes and swamps, and the pond bearing the family's name. In this regard, the Outlaw House and Store are illustrative of North Carolina's rural economic development in the early twentieth century when automobile transportation was growing increasingly more common. The property, including its tobacco barn and fields, is also illustrative of the many ways in which rural North Carolina farm families relied on agriculture in addition to other sources of income, in this case roadside commerce, to sustain their families in the early twentieth century. For these reasons, the Outlaw House and Store are recommended eligible under Criterion C.

#### *Criterion D*

The Outlaw House and Store is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

#### *Criteria Consideration D*

The Outlaw Cemetery is a contributing element of the Outlaw House and Store historic property but is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries). For a cemetery to be eligible under Criteria Consideration D, it must derive its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

The cemetery contains the graves of members of the Outlaw family, none of the family members, however, were found to be of transcendent importance to the history of the community, state, or nation. Furthermore, while the cemetery is over 100 years old, it does not derive a high enough level of significance from its age nor from its design or associations to warrant NRHP eligibility. For these reasons, the cemetery is recommended not individually eligible under Criteria Consideration D.

The National Register boundary for the Outlaw House and Store has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the dwelling, store, tobacco barn, and the family cemetery on the opposite side of Summerlin Crossroad Road as well as its associated agricultural fields and the portion of Outlaw Pond encompassed by the resources' parcel, both of which contribute to the historic setting (Figure 32). The boundary contains approximately 27.5 acres. The National Register boundary is identified as a part of parcels 340900478869 and 340900471438, both of which are owned by Liza Willaford and have been conveyed jointly since 1946 (Duplin County PIN).

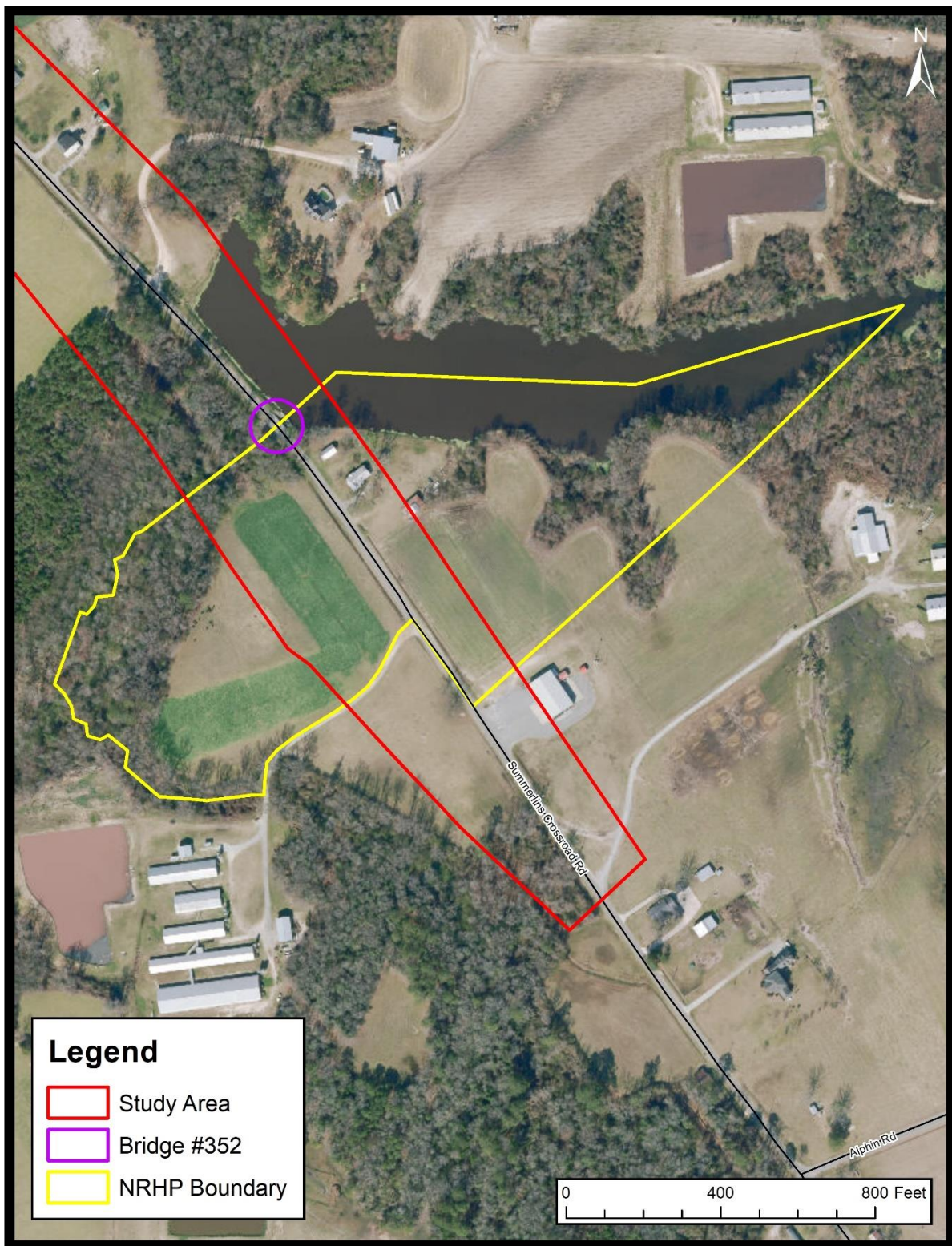


Figure 32: Proposed NRHP Boundary for the Outlaw House and Store (DP1234).

## REFERENCES CITED

### Ancestry.com

- 2022 "Howard/Toler Family Tree". <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/26038307/family/familyview?cfpid=1767879448&fpid=12554010587&usePUBJs=true>, accessed April 2022.
- 2022 "David James Outlaw", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26038307/person/26142905404/facts>, accessed April 8, 2022.
- 2022 "Charlie David Outlaw", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26038307/person/26143629490/facts>, accessed April 2022.
- 2022 "Norman DeLeon Outlaw", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71493930/person/30495932523/facts>, accessed April 2022.
- 2022 "Bessie Earlene Chestnutt (Outlaw)", <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71493930/person/30495940360/facts>, accessed April 2022.

### Ashe, Samuel

- 1908 *History of North Carolina*. Charles Van Noppen, Greensboro.

### Barrett, John G.

- 1963 *The Civil War in North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

### Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern

- 1996 *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

### Byrd, Thomas M.

- 2022 Duplin County Register of Deeds. Land Grant Maps. Summerlins Crossroads Quadrangle. Book 7, Page 17. <http://72.15.246.186:82/Home/ShowServerImage?recordID=2414>, accessed April 2022.

### Carpini, Heather L. and Kimberly Nagle

- 2020 Historic Structure Survey, NC Highway 751 Pipeline Phase 2B Project, Chatham and Wake Counties, North Carolina. S&ME, Inc., on file with NCHPO, Raleigh.

### Duplin County

- 2022 "Chronology of Events in the History of Duplin County, NC". <https://www.duplincountync.com/duplin-county-history/>, accessed April 2022.
- 2022 "Duplin County History". <https://www.duplincountync.com/duplin-county-history/>, accessed April 2022.

2022 Parcel Map. <https://gis.duplincountync.com/maps/default.htm>, accessed April 2022.

Duplin County Register of Deeds (Kenansville, North Carolina)

Deed Book 970, page 5.

Deed Book 1192, page 546.

Deed Book 1782, page 1004.

Deed Book 1793, page 249.

Deed Book 887, page 687.

Deed Book 450, page 66.

Federal Highway Administration, United States Army Corps of Engineers, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (FHwA, USACE, NCDOT, ACHP, and NCSHPO)

2020 *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer for the Transportation Program in North Carolina* (December 7, 2020). Electronic document, <https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Environmental/EAU/CR/Documents/North%20Carolina%20Transportation%20Program%20Section%20106%20Programmatic%20Agreement.pdf>, accessed April 26, 2022.

FindAGrave.com (a)

2022 “D.J. Outlaw Cemetery Memorials”.

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2489992/memorial-search#srp-top>, accessed April 2022.

FindAGrave.com (b)

2017 “D.J. Outlaw Cemetery Memorials”. Photographs of Headstones and Markers taken by Anne Price Hinson.

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2489992/memorial-search#srp-top>, accessed April 2022.

Ireland, Robert E. and Wiley J. Williams

2006 NCPedia. “Good Roads Campaign”. <https://www.ncpedia.org/good-roads-campaign>, accessed April 2022.

Kenan, Alvaretta

1967 *The Kenan family and some allied families of the compiler and publisher*. Statesboro, Ga., J. S. Kenan II, University Library, UNC, Chapel Hill.

Kenan, Thomas S., III

1988 “Kenan, Thomas”. <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/kenan-thomas>, accessed April 2022.



- Lefler, Hugh and Albert Newsome  
1954 *North Carolina, the History of a Southern State*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill
- McGowen, Faison and Pearl McGowen  
1971 *Flashes of Duplin's History and Government*. Edwards and Broughton, Raleigh.
- National Park Service  
2017 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60.
- Newsome, A. R.  
1929 Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810-1811. *The North Carolina Historical Review*.
- North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
2022 North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program, "Grove Church", <http://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?MarkerId=F-4>, accessed April 2022.
- North Carolina Maps  
2022 "North Carolina County Road Survey of Duplin County", <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/2043/rec/5>, accessed April 2022.
- Sikes, Leon  
1984 *Duplin County Places: Past and Present*. Wallace Enterprise, Wallace, North Carolina.
- North Carolina Board of Agriculture  
1896 *North Carolina and Its Resources*. M. I. and J. C. Steward, Winston.
- Steeley, Melissa  
2020 Historic Structures Survey Report, Upgrade Roadway NC 109, From SR 1127 (Hearne Farm Road) to SR 1174 (Pee Dee Road), Montgomery County, North Carolina. Commonwealth Heritage Group, on file at NCHPO, Raleigh.
- Willaford, Liza  
2022 Telephone conversation, March 28, 2022.
- U. S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau  
2022 1950 Census Population Schedules, Enumeration District Maps, and Enumeration District Descriptions. <https://registry.opendata.aws/nara-1950-census>, accessed April 2022.