

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
Stewart-Hawley-Malloy House

AND/OR COMMON

Same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

N. side S.R. 1610 at junction with S.R. 1609 at old village of Stewartsville

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Laurinburg

VICINITY OF

8th

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

North Carolina

37

Scotland

165

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Scotland County Historical Association, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 1947

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Laurinburg

VICINITY OF

North Carolina

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Scotland County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Laurinburg

North Carolina

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

FILE

DATE

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stewart-Hawley-Malloy House, the only dwelling remaining in the old village of Stewartsville, is an imposing, well-preserved frame house of transitional Georgian-Federal style; it stands in a grove of large hardwoods and cedars. The original portion of the house consists of a two-story main block, five bays wide and two deep, with a one-story porch extending the length of the main (south) facade, and a one-story shed section, one bay deep, across the rear and extending around the rear east side bay; the center rear bay is occupied by a recessed porch. A one-story wing, two bays wide and four deep, with an engaged porch along the east side which extends from the west rear corner, is a mid-to-late nineteenth century addition.

The house rests on brick piers and is capped with a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. The wall area and ceiling of the main facade porch are covered with flush sheathing, and the lapped siding of the main block is predominantly beaded. The roofline treatment of the main block consists of front and rear boxed cornices, each with a pierced dentil course and a molded course ornamenting the eave, and tapering beaded raking cornices. The porch fabric, which appears to be original, consists of chamfered posts with lamb's tongue detail and a balustrade with balusters square in section set diagonally beneath a molded railing. The porch eave is boxed, with pierced and molded cornice courses. At each end is an exterior single smooth shouldered chimney with a freestanding stack. Both were recently stuccoed.

The main entrance, in the center bay of the main facade, is a mid-to-late nineteenth century replacement containing a double door, each leaf with six flat panels, surrounded by a six-pane transom and six-pane sidelights within a simple molded surround.

The corresponding rear entrance is identical. Nine-over-nine sash windows exhibiting diminution of fenestration pierce the main block with the exception of the upper main facade, where six-over-six sash have replaced the original sash. The first-floor main facade windows have wide molded and beaded surrounds and louvered shutters. The remaining windows have simple molded surrounds.

The trim of the rear shed corresponds to that of the wing, and was apparently replaced when the wing was added. Both sections have plain siding, boxed cornices with segments of cornice molding remaining, beaded raking cornices, nine-over-nine sash, and plain opening surrounds. In the east side of the shed section is a door with six raised panels, and in the wing are several flat-paneled later style doors. An interior brick chimney rises from the wing.

The original interior floor plan, consisting of a center hall, two-room deep arrangement on the first floor and a center hall one-room deep arrangement on the second, has undergone one alteration: the center hall was widened to the west by the repositioning of the first floor partition wall in order to accommodate a replacement stair and the replacement double door entrances. Throughout the main block is vernacular trim which, with the exception of the first-floor mantels, appears to be original. The walls and ceilings are covered with wide flush wooden sheathing. The doors each have six raised panels, and several strap hinges remain on the first floor, while both second-floor doors retain HL hinges. As exhibited on the exterior, the first floor contains

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two types of architraves: one identical to those of the lower main facade windows and a second two-part molded type. These are used randomly throughout the first floor. The second-floor openings all have identical wide molded surrounds. Molded baseboards, raised-paneled dados and molded chair rails occur in the west first-floor room and the hall. Flat-paneled dados with simpler molded baseboards and chair rails are present in the east first-floor room and the west second-floor room; the hall and east room at the second level have flush horizontally sheathed dados and accompanying moldings. Each room has a wooden ceiling cornice.

The west first-floor room, the larger room prior to the hall enlargement, contains the most elaborate finish and was presumably the parlor. The ceiling cornice is quite handsome and has, reading from bottom to top, a pierced dentil course, fret course, a flat-paneled frieze with vertical reeded separations (in imitation of triglyphs and metopes), and a heavy cornice molding. The west second-floor room has a molded dentil cornice, and the hall and east room at both levels have molded cornices. In each room is a Georgian-style mantel, although those in the first-floor rooms may be replacements of the original wider mantels, for there is a one-foot gap between the mantel architrave and the wainscot on each side of each mantel. These mantels appear to be contemporary with the other fabric. The west room mantel is a delicate composition with a segmental-arched fireplace opening surrounded by a molded architrave which supports fluted colonnettes, a plain frieze, and a deep molded dentil cornice which breaks out around the colonnettes. The simpler east room mantel consists of a rectangular fireplace opening outlined by segmental-arched and rectangular molded architraves which support a two-dimensional representation of a cushion frieze, and a molded cornice. The second-floor mantels both consist of wide plain, segmental-arched wooden surrounds with molded cornices and crude shelves which appear to be later additions.

The hall stair, which rises in two flights with a landing, has plain balusters, a molded handrail, and square newels with simple caps. Curvilinear brackets ornament the open string. The original stair apparently rose more steeply in a single flight. Most of the shed section finish matches that of the rear wing, and is probably contemporary with it, although some of the wide wall sheathing and raised-paneled doors found in the main block are present here. The fabric consists primarily of plastered walls, wood sheathed ceilings, flat-paneled doors, and simple molded surrounds.

In the northwest shed room and the rear wing room are fireplaces with simple pilastered mantels. The central bay of the rear shed section is open as a recessed porch, typical of antebellum houses in southeastern North Carolina, and its walls are covered with wide flush wood sheathing.

Northeast of the house is a one-story gabled smokehouse which appears to be contemporary with the house. The mortised and tenoned frame is covered with wide, plain siding, has a batten door in the south side and front and rear box cornices and raking cornices.

# SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Ca. 1800

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stewart-Hawley-Malloy House is a handsome, essentially intact late Georgian style dwelling, among the oldest and most ambitious buildings in Scotland County. It was built around 1800 for James Stewart, a Scots settler who achieved political prominence. It was the birthplace of Joseph R. Hawley, who moved to Connecticut and became governor and senator (he returned to visit his birthplace as a senator). Especially noteworthy as the Bicentennial approaches is Hawley's service as president of the United States Centennial Commission.

The Stewart-Hawley-Malloy House was built for James Stewart sometime between 1796 and 1806 on one of six tracts of land lying on both sides of Leith's Creek in present-day Scotland County. The first of these tracts was acquired by Stewart from Hugh Carmichael, a planter, in January, 1795. Stewart paid fifteen pounds for the fifty-acre tract, which Carmichael had obtained by patent dated December 20, 1791. The remaining five tracts were acquired by Stewart between 1798 and 1804 as land grants from the state of North Carolina. It was impossible to determine specifically which of these six tracts was the site of Stewart's house.

Stewart was born in Scotland on November 11, 1775. He received a liberal education there and later migrated to the United States. Like many Scottish and Scotch-Irish immigrants before him, Stewart settled in the southern piedmont or "up country" section of North Carolina in what later became Stewartsville, Richmond County (now Scotland County). The small community probably derived its name from a nearby cemetery of that name which was founded at least as early as 1785, possibly by an older member of Stewart's family. Here Stewart became a farmer and the proprietor of a store. He was appointed postmaster of the village in 1805 and apparently served in that capacity during the remainder of his lifetime.

Stewart was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons in 1798 and 1799 and to the State Senate in 1802, 1804, 1813, 1814, and 1815. In 1817 he was elected to the Fifteenth Congress to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of the incumbent. He served there from January, 1818, to March, 1819, then returned to Stewartsville, where he resumed farming and storekeeping.

Stewart died near Laurinburg on December 29, 1821, at the age of forty-six. The following notice of sale, probably published by Stewart's executors, suggests that he was actively engaged as a merchant until the time of his death:

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Will be sold to the highest bidder on the 18th day of February next 1822 at the late residence of James Stewart Esqr, deceased, a choice and elegant assortment of Dry Goods hardware & Cutlery Six head of Horses thirty nine head of Cattle Stock of Hogs, one Waggon one Cart two riding Chairs Farming utensils Household & Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, and a great Variety of other Valuable property. Will likewise be sold at the same time and place the following tracts of Land viz one tract of 160 acres in the State of Illinois, One of 200 acres in the County of Richmond one D<sup>o</sup> of 50 acres, one D<sup>o</sup> 487 acres and one D<sup>o</sup> of 600 acres one mority /sic/ of 1000 acres on little Pee Dee S.C. one moiety of 1160 acres on Lumber River commonly called the White Oak and one tract of 100 acres on upper little River Cumberland C<sup>o</sup> and will also be hired out on the Same day a number of likely negroes untill Jany 1st 1823. . . .

In his will Stewart devised to his wife Margaret a life interest in "the plantation whereon I now live my mansion house In which I live, with all outhouses attached to the same. . . ." Stewart's will further provided that at his wife's death the house should pass to his only son John P. Stewart. James Stewart bequeathed to his son "Twenty five volumes of the British Press, all my Congressional Books, and my silver watch," as well as four slaves (Stewart's four daughters likewise received four slaves each).

Margaret Stewart died March 18, 1823. John P. Stewart apparently then took possession of the homeplace, but whether he actually resided there is uncertain. Sometime during the mid-1820s the house was occupied by the family of Francis L. Hawley, a native of Connecticut, a merchant, and later a Baptist minister. On October 31, 1826, Hawley's son Joseph was born in the Stewart House. Soon thereafter the Hawley family moved to Marlboro District, South Carolina, where they remained until at least mid-1830. (They later returned to Richmond County, where they resided for a time.) In 1837 the Hawleys moved to Bristol, Hartford County, Connecticut, where Francis Hawley became pastor of a Baptist church.

Joseph Roswell Hawley was graduated with honors from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1847. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practiced the profession in Hartford. He was a delegate to the Free-Soil National Convention of 1852, and in 1857 became editor of the Hartford Evening Press (which was later merged with the Hartford Courant, then Connecticut's leading paper). At the outbreak of the Civil War Hawley was "the first man to enroll his name in the first company of the first regiment raised in Connecticut in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers." Beginning in April, 1861, as a captain, Hawley rose gradually in rank until he was named a brigadier general in September, 1864. One year later he was promoted to major general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

In 1866 Joseph Hawley was elected governor of Connecticut. Two years later he was

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named chairman of the Republican National Convention. He (like James Stewart in 1817) was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1872 to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of the incumbent. He served in the House from December, 1872, to March, 1875. In March, 1872, Hawley was chosen president of the United States Centennial Commission, a largely ceremonial position. He was re-elected to the House in 1878 and was elected to the Senate in 1881, where he served continuously until March, 1905. He died in Washington, D.C., March 17, 1905.

In May, 1895, in the midst of his senatorial career, Hawley paid a visit to his boyhood home of Stewartsville, a village which had all but vanished during his long absence. Hawley described his visit in a letter written December 20, 1895, to Alfred Dockery of Chapel Hill and published the following month in a Rockingham newspaper. "I was born," he wrote,

in Richmond County October 31, 1826, in one of a little collection of houses then known as Stewartsville, two or three miles from where the town of Laurinburg now is. The old house where I was born is the only one remaining in the little village.

Last May I visited Laurel Hill and Laurinburg and the region thereabouts for the first time in nearly 58 years. I found four of my schoolmates and could easily have found others. It was very pleasant indeed to be so heartily welcomed in the neighborhood. All the older people remembered our family very well.

At the very close of the Civil war I was for four months the general in command of the United States forces at Wilmington, with a jurisdiction extending over many counties in the southeastern section. It gave me a great pleasure to deal kindly with and sometimes grant favors to people from Richmond county as they occasionally came under my notice.

I wonder if there is another state as hearty and hospitable as North Carolina. They treat every wandering son of the State, who returns to its limits as if he were "kin" to them all.

As previously noted, the Hawley family apparently vacated the Stewart House shortly after James R. Hawley's birth (October 31, 1826). In June, 1827, the sheriff of Richmond County offered for sale to the highest bidder "the land devised by James Stewart to his son John P. Stewart." Successful bidder on the homeplace tract was William L. Adams of South Carolina, who sold the property to Dr. John Malloy two years later.

Of Dr. Malloy little is known. He was born in Cumberland County August 16, 1797, and was married to Harriet D. Adams of South Carolina (possibly a relative of William L. Adams). He settled in Stewartsville at least as early as March, 1823, and was active as a physician there throughout most of his life. His obituary notes that "his practice extended over a distance of country from thirty to forty miles wide--a field now 1867 occupied by not less than eight or ten physicians." He served as postmaster at Stewartsville from 1828 until at least as late as 1842. Toward the end of his life

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he devoted less time to his medical practice and was eventually forced by ill health to abandon his profession. The census of 1860 lists Malloy as a farmer (the 1850 census had listed him as a physician) and reveals that he was then the owner of 2,024 acres of land, thirty-three slaves, and personal property worth \$30,000.

Dr. Malloy died intestate and childless August 16, 1867--his seventieth birthday. His widow Harriet was awarded her dower in his estate, which included the homeplace tract. She continued to reside there until her death in 1897 at the age of ninety. In March, 1900, a court-appointed commissioner placed the house on sale at public auction; high bidder was H. W. Malloy of Laurinburg, who paid \$4,500 for the property. The house has remained in the possession of the Malloy family since that time. The present owner has agreed to give the house and five acres of land to the Scotland County Historical Society, which has plans to preserve the property as a Bicentennial project.

<sup>1</sup>Richmond County Estates Papers, Estate of James Stewart, 1822, State Archives.

<sup>2</sup>"Senator Hawley, Union General Visited Birthplace Near Here" (clipping from unidentified newspaper), quoting "A Connecticut Senator," in The Southern Index (Rockingham), January 11, 1896, Survey Unit, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Biblical Recorder (Raleigh). August 16, 1837.  
Biographical Directory of the American Congress: 1774-1971. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971.  
 Croffut, William Augustus, and John M. Morris. The Military and Civil History of Connecticut During the War of 1861-65. New York: Ledyard Bill, revised illustrated edition, 1868.

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 L&L: 34° 44' 43" 79° 24' 57"

UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME/TITLE	Research by Robert Topkins, survey specialist; architectural description by Ruth Little-Stokes, survey specialist	DATE	2 June 1975
ORGANIZATION	Division of Archives and History	TELEPHONE	919/829-7862
STREET & NUMBER	109 East Jones Street	STATE	North Carolina
CITY OR TOWN	Raleigh		

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL      STATE x LOCAL     

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Tom McRay*

TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 2 June 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

WITNESS:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Joint Report of the Commissions on Memorials to Senators Orville Hitchcock Platt and Joseph Roswell Hawley to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, 1915.  
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"Senator Hawley, Union General Visited Birthplace Near Here" (clipping from unidentified newspaper), quoting "A Connecticut Senator," in The Southern Index (Rockingham), January 11, 1896. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Historic Sites Section, Survey Unit.

Thomas, J. A. W. A History of Marlboro County /South Carolina/ with Traditions and Sketches of Numerous Families. Atlanta, Georgia: Foote & Davies Company, 1897.

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Stewart-Hawley-Malloy House  
 Laurinburg vicinity  
 North Carolina

N.C. Highway Commission map (no USGS map available)  
 Scale: 1/2" = 1 mile  
 Date: 1974

Latitude			Longitude		
degrees	minutes	seconds	degrees	minutes	seconds
34	44	43	79	24	57



LAURINBURG  
 POP. 8,850

