

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Providence Plantation and Farm
other names/site number Fogg House and Farm; DHR ID 049-0063

2. Location

street & number 1302 Roundabout Route not for publication N/A
city or town Newtown vicinity _____
state Virginia code VA county King and Queen code 097 zip code 23126

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M. Carr Krasser July 21, 2009
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ____ entered in the National Register
____ See continuation sheet.
- ____ determined eligible for the National Register
____ See continuation sheet.
- ____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ____ removed from the National Register
- ____ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Dwelling
Agriculture Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Family Dwelling
Agriculture Animal Facility and Apiary

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
 roof Metal
 walls Brick, Plaster, Drywall and Paneling
 other Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance Circa 1826-to-circa 1925

Significant Dates circa 1826, 1840, 1865, 1908, and 1925

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown/Dr. and Mrs. William and Susan Dew and others

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; SWEM Library, The College of William and Mary; Library of Virginia; Edgar Allan Poe Museum and Library; King and Queen County Historical Society

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 6.47 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	308681	4	198440	2				3		
NAD 27				___ See continuation sheet.							

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The boundary includes the main house and all remaining and contributing agriculturally-related outbuildings as shown in a satellite image of the property from the Metropolitan Regional Information System's "Matrix" real estate database dated 2006.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Mr. and Mrs. Harold and Laura Stuart

organization N/A date 8 July 2008

street & number 1302 Roundabout Route telephone 804-450-3670

city or town Newtown state VA zip code 23126

=====
Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. Harold and Laura Stuart

street & number 1302 Roundabout Route telephone 804-760-8530

city or town Newtown state VA zip code 23126

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions,

gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Providence
King and Queen County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Providence is two-story, three bay brick house built ca. 1826 and altered in ca. 1840. The home is a well preserved and continually evolving farm and single family dwelling nestled on rich farmland in the Newtown District of King and Queen County. The original antebellum plantation consisted of 1211-acres supported by as many as 93 slaves by 1850.¹ During the Early Republic, the plantation consisted of a dwelling, up to a dozen slave quarters, horse barns, hog pens, blacksmith shop, small chapel or meeting house and graveyard. Of the original buildings only the dwelling survives. The dwelling is a Federal Period brick home with Federal-style influences typical of the Tidewater and Mid-Atlantic regions. Some rehabilitation took place in the late 20th and early 21st centuries in order to stabilize the house and provide modern utilities, but this caused minimal alteration to the historic fabric and design. To emphasize the diversity, duration and scope of the agricultural operations, there remain four different contributing agriculture-related buildings: a two-story Reconstruction-era granary and carriage house, and Great Depression-era hen laying house, two-story sweet potato shed, and mechanic's shop. The property is located along State Road 627 (Roundabout Route), two miles south of State Road 721 (Newtown Road), along a portion of the original Colonial-period King's Highway. The main house is approached from the paved state road by a long, narrow lane that runs from the road to a traffic circle just before reaching the front of the house dwelling. The Newtown District of King and Queen County is well known for its Native American, Early Republic and agricultural history. The property now consists of 6.47-acres of the original 1299-acres assembled by Dr. and Mrs. (Ida) Driscoll at the time of the property's sale to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel and Dora Fogg in 1925.²

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Landscape and Setting

The local landscape looks much like it did in the 1820's. The surrounding fields are planted with a variety of local crops, often corn or wheat, as in the 19th Century. Small amounts of tobacco were planted at Providence. However, the plantation was known for its livestock production, especially hogs. At present, an environmental barrier of fields and woods shield the dwelling house, kitchen vegetable garden, herb garden and apiary from the toxic herbicides and pesticides associated with modern agricultural production. The property is also bounded by a continuous line of 132-Virginia White Pines and 22-Leyland Cypress trees to add privacy and wind-breaks. Several large English boxwood, forsythia, hibiscus and laurel bushes, as well as many dogwood and black walnut trees populate the property. Several of the larger trees on the property date from the early 1900's. The bushes and some of the older trees were planted by former owners Mrs. Ida Driscoll and/or Mrs. Dora Fogg. A 100-plus year old black locust tree was recently studied as part of the Virginia Poly-Technical Institute's "Remarkable Tree Project." The tree is considered a historic tree. Black locust trees have been used in Virginia for the past 400-years in framing for homes, barns, sheds and for use in fences and stockades. They are fast-growing trees that yield strong lumber resistant to insect infestations. Current owners, the Stuarts, are encouraging several young black locust trees that grew-up from seedlings of their last, remaining old black locust.

Overall Appearance and Condition

Main House (Contributing Building)

Providence house now is a two-and-half story, brick, single pile dwelling over a raised English-style basement. The house measures 20.5-feet by 55-feet with a single gable roof, beaded weatherboard sided sentry box basement entrances, paneled doors, classical-style column pillar-supported front porch and two exterior end chimneys with three flues each. The main entrance is through the southeast-facing front porch. An oversized wooden raised paneled door guards the entry, and a four paned overhead transom lends light to the doorway and central hall below. The side entrances on the southwest and northeast sides of the house are one story in height and lead directly to the basement. All eight windows in the basement are reproduction windows. Six of the seven windows on the first floor are six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. These windows were replacements in the 1840's for the original narrow three-over-three, double-hung sash windows popular in the 18th and early 19th Centuries. The second floor windows are not replacements. These windows are original to the 1840's, and were part of the upward expansion of the house from a story-and-a half to two-and-half stories. There are nine six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the second floor. Two of the windows are joined in the upstairs hallway to create a great window on the front of the house overlooking the

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circular driveway. This use of a pair of windows sets the house apart from similar Early Republic houses in King and Queen and adjoining Caroline Counties of similar style and age, such as Tudor Hall, Broad Plain and Pecan Ridge. The interior of the house is well preserved. The flooring is composed of wide board yellow pine and mostly original, although it suffered some disruption when the house was wired for electricity, and again when the house was struck by lightning. Much of the wood work and fireplace mantels in the dining room, front parlor and two upstairs bedrooms are original, as well as the stair casing. Brick for the foundation and walls were made on-site in the 1820's through the mid-1840's as the house evolved, and is laid in English-bond with lime and sand mortar joints. Lintels support the placement of windows in the English basement and first floor. The original herringbone style brick floor in the basement was replaced in the 1990's with a harder, modern brick laid in the same traditional, herringbone pattern of interlocking bricks. The walls in the base of the foundation are three feet thick, and gradually taper as the walls go upward, until you reach the third floor; there the walls are eight inches thick on the gabled north and south sides. The double shouldered chimneys on the north and south sides are laid in Flemish-bond. The chimneys have been repaired over the years several times, and most recently after Tropical Storm Gaston dropped 14 inches of rain on the dwelling in four hours. Of the six fire places, all are in working order, three are setup to be fueled by wood and remainder by propane.

19th Century Additions

As the Dew family grew from two-to-nine family members from the 1820's into the 1840's, the main house also grew. As the Dews became more affluent the style of the house changed. The original construct of the house was quite possibly a much smaller and simpler, brick story-and-half house. The house more likely resembled "Stanhope" in what is now Caroline County,³ than the vertical, Federal period building it does today. Evidence of a simpler and smaller house is most noticeable in the exterior walls by the changes in size and color of the bricks, varying patterns of brick laying, the outlines of more numerous but smaller windows, and the blunt end of a large wood support beam on the north side of the house that was cut when the house was enlarged. The end of the wood beam was left imbedded in the north wall as the ceilings were raised on the first and second floors. A walk-up third floor was added and two separate rooms were developed possibly for domestic slaves, and later for children. An original door frame exists on the third floor. The original six panel door to the third floor can be locked from the second floor bedroom to keep people confined on the third floor. The classical style and exaggerated vertical scale of the Dew dwelling was meant to send a signal to locals and visitors alike of the family's longstanding prominence and significant wealth. The house was also a strategic, strong point, and a building easily defendable in times of trouble, whether by foreign invasion or slave insurrection. The walls were thick, the doors strong, all easily locked, and every window was a potential firing position.

20th Century Restoration

The main house was vacated by the Fogg Family in 1983 and the intervening years were not kind to the property. The main house, when purchased by the Norman family in 1993, was in unlivable condition. In fact, the house would not be lived in for 18-months, and during the initial period of work, the Normans lived in a 14 feet x 70 feet mobile home. At the time of purchase, the main house did not have central heating or air conditioning. At least one tree had taken root inside the house and grown up through the brick walls. The only heating sources were the six fire places in each of the main rooms. Once they had water, electricity and electric heat established in the main house, the Normans lived in the basement. The family then worked on the first and second floor rooms nearly full-time for a year. However, the detail work continued on weekends for almost five years. The Normans considered the house fully restored in 1999. The Normans encountered several other challenges. Structural stability was stated often as the most difficult to overcome and rectify. For example, there was a 12-inch bow in the front wall of the house that required the removal of brick from an area of the wall 12-feet wide by 20-feet tall. A related problem involved tying the front and rear walls together. Ceiling joists were used in lieu of steel beams. The supporting joist were attached to the outside walls with strong epoxy and then bolted down. Other major stabilization problems included rebuilding the two large basement fireplaces and the chimney flues, and re-enforcing the window lintels with steel angles. Where possible, the Normans reused the original brick, often cleaning them by hand. The brick were then reset where needed using period mortar and masonry techniques. In some cases, complementary old brick of similar age and color were brought in to fill gaps in the walls. Other structural problems presented a combination of challenges and opportunities. The basement windows were beyond repair and replaced with reproductions. The first and second story windows, all replacements during the 1840's restructuring of the main house, were saved, repaired and reused. As previously mentioned, the windows are double hung, wooden sash windows with six individual glass panes in each window frame. The glass panes are all old glass and many are believed to be original to the 1840's. Most of the interior and exterior doors and door hardware are also original to the house. The main house would not have survived unless

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the Normans had intervened to save it.

21st Century Renovations

Recent renovations and updating focused on keeping Providence a relevant, economically viable and physically comfortable property to live and work. The Stuarts built upon the Norman family restoration in the 1990's with the goal of making the overall property more practical and livable. The Stuarts added a new high capacity septic system to replace the one in use since the 1960's. The replaced septic system supported the adding of a seventh room off the back of the house where a rear portico once stood. The portico roof-line was used as a pattern for the new roofline, and the dimensions of the room built to mimic the dimensions of the original rear portico. The added room is currently used as an office. The room is complementary in style but stands apart from the original architecture. The floor is oak instead of yellow pine. The room is painted and not wallpapered. Crown molding and chair rail dress-up the office walls and ceiling. The room is well lit with natural light from five traditionally-styled, but new insulated windows. The original rear doorway with its 19th century three glass pane transom, over a heavy wood door and original cast box lock with brass skeleton key set-off this new room from the old house. The room is also wired to support a modern home office with separate phone, fax and computer communication lines. The Stuarts also replaced all the aging kitchen appliances, and added updated home security, satellite television and more energy efficient heating and cooling sub-systems. A five ton heat pump with three speed air handler and auxiliary gas-fired furnace greatly reduced the cost of heating and cooling the house by almost 20-percent the first year. In addition, the new variable speed air handler eliminated a great deal of humidity in the first and second floors of the house, especially during July and August. A second bathroom was also added to the first floor to support guests and entertaining. The second bathroom was constructed by enclosing the side-porch. The side porch may or may not have been part of the 1840's version of the house and used by servants to bring food to the dining room from the outside summer kitchen. Photos taken during the 1940's into the 1960's do not show the porch. A side porch may well have been removed like the back porch. Moreover, substantial repairs and upgrades were made to plumbing in the kitchen and second floor bathroom. The chimney on the north-east side of the house was repaired to inhibit water intrusion in the basement during severe storms. The Stuarts are very interested in "green" restoration and repair, and have worked hard to find historically appropriate, but also "eco-friendly" building materials.⁴

Granary/Carriage house (Contributing Building)

The contributing granary and carriage house appears to date from after the Civil War. It was probably built by Mrs. Dew to house carriages, and to feed and service horses and mules. The building is of post and beam construction. Black locust, oak and hickory are the predominant woods in the mostly original framework. Vertically nailed pine and cedar planking was used over the years to cover the frame. A roof of galvanized metal dates from the 1920's. A system of early 20th Century lightening rods remains in place to protect the structure from lightning. The building features two large open bays facing southeast. The bays act as wings to support a fully enclosed two-story barn. Original feeding bins and stall occupy the first floor of the enclosed barn while the second floor was apparently used for the storage of grain, hay and straw. A small tack room is attached to the rear of the granary. The granary was restored to safe and full use to support herb and vegetable gardens, as well as a small apiary operation in 2006.

Mechanic's Shop (Contributing Building)

The contributing mechanic's shop is a two-story, low-slung structure that appears to lie close to the location of what is believed to have been the plantation blacksmith shop. The mechanic's shop was built by Samuel Fogg in the mid-to-late 1920's. Numerous hand-wrought tools, as well as several hand-hammered horse and mule shoes were unearthed in back of the shop, now the location of an attached woodshed. The first floor of the shop is made of cinder blocks, while the second floor is composed of and yellow pine framing and siding. A concrete floor was added to the shop's first floor in the mid-1990's, as well as simple wood (white pine) storage shelving. The second story is accessed by a narrow set of rear stairs. The second floor is low-peaked, but capable of significant storage. The shop was cleaned-out and repaired in 2004 for use as a maintenance shop and storage location. The Normans added a simple double door and small double-hung insulated window in the mid-1990's. The electrical system was upgraded and expanded to run a gas powered generator to support the main house during electrical power outages. The roof is a standing-seem metal roof of galvanized steel and appears original.

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Sweet Potato Shed (Contributing Building)

The contributing sweet potato shed is a two story, cinder block building constructed to store and cure sweet potatoes and root vegetables. The building was built in the mid-1920s by Mr. Fogg. In recent years, the building fell into serious disrepair, and it took three years of stabilization and restoration by the Stuarts to save the building. The supporting structure is of wood framing, a mix of black locust, yellow pine, and oak posts, beams and framing. A standing seam roof of galvanized steel covers the building. A simple, block chimney extends-up from the lower floor through the center of the building up through the upper level into the ceiling and roof. A pot-bellied stove heated the building and kept the sweet potatoes from freezing in the winter-time. There were no existing doors or windows on the shed when the Stuarts purchased the property. During renovations in 2006, a small bay window was added on the south side, and a small portal window on the back wall facing northwest, as well as wooden plank doors for the upper and lower entry points. The shed is now used as a sewing studio on the upper level, and for storage of honey and canned fruits and vegetables on the lower level.

Chicken Coop or Hen Laying House (Contributing building)

The contributing hen laying house or chicken coop was also built by Mr. Fogg in mid-to-late 1920's. The chicken coop is a one story sloped-roof building, 17 feet x 41 feet in size, and made of cinderblock. The roof was originally a standing seam metal roof of galvanized steel. The roof was replaced in spring 2008 by a lighter, interlocking, paneled sheet metal roof. The supporting structure was originally post and beam. Termites and weather gradually forced the replacement of all the original beams by pressure treated white pine support posts. The coop has two plank doors on northeast and southwest ends, and 11-large windows of varying sizes that slant inward to a slightly open position for ventilation. The Fogg family eventually added electricity to the operation of the coop in the 1960's. The coop held up to 100-laying hens and other chickens. Currently, the chicken coop is a dog-kennel for rescued dogs. The farm also had a similar sized turkey coop. The turkey coop was demolished in the mid-1990s.

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King and Queen County, Virginia**

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Providence Plantation, constructed by or for Dr. William and Susan Dew, circa 1826, is one of a few Early Republic-era brick farm houses that both survives and remains inhabited in King and Queen County, Virginia.⁵ Many of the earliest brick buildings in the region no longer exist, such as *The Glebe*, *Rock Springs* and *Tudor Hall*, or the buildings are near collapse such as *Broad Plain*.⁶ Much of the dwelling house at Providence is original to at least the 1840's and as a now rare brick example of the Federal style in King and Queen County, meets the criteria for local significance under National Register Criterion C for architecture. In addition, four surviving agricultural outbuildings spanning Reconstruction to the Great Depression also survive, remain functional, and continue to support agriculture. These buildings contribute to the property's significance under National Register Criterion C for agricultural architecture, as they illustrate the evolution of the agricultural activities on the property. Collectively, the property's resources demonstrate the activities and fortunes of the influential Dew family and their predecessors at Providence. The period of significance for Providence Plantation and farm is from initial construction and habitation of the property in approximately 1826 to circa 1925, the approximate date of the construction of the last contributing building.⁷

Historical Background:

Providence was the family seat of one of Virginia Tidewater Region's most prominent Early Republic-era families, the Dew family of Drysdale Parish, or what is now known as the Newtown District of King and Queen County.⁸ The Dew family was one the wealthiest and most accomplished families in all of Virginia.

Dr. William Dew and his family built Providence and lived there for more than 75-years. The history of Providence as a family home place, physician's office and working plantation, and later lumber mill and farm is one of evolution not revolution.

William Dew was the eldest of the five sons of Captain Thomas Dew.⁹ Captain Dew lived at Dewsville very near Providence. William was the first of Captain Dew's four sons to attend The College of William and Mary. Captain Dew would eventually have all his sons graduate from the college, and later one would become college president, Professor Thomas Roderick Dew. William Dew later studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to King and Queen County, and established a successful general medical practice. He also developed and operated a large and successful plantation.

Captain Dew built Providence, and gave it to his son William as a wedding gift in 1826. William married Susan McDowell Jones of King William County.¹⁰ Though the use of Flemish bond on the house's lower stories may signify an earlier construction date than 1826, the documentary evidence strongly suggests otherwise. According to county tax records, Thomas gave William 500-acres and a new house, collectively valued at \$6500. The value of the house was \$1000.¹¹ There are no existing records of any other houses in King and Queen County that were built, occupied and taxed in 1826.¹²

There is evidence that the Dew dwelling house of 1826 looked very different than it does now. Very likely, the building was a one and a half story, one pile brick house over a raised English basement. The first floor and half are wood mould bricks laid in Flemish-bond.¹³ All the windows had white plastered brick lentils, as the basement windows have today. The basement consisted of two rooms, a fall and winter kitchen and large dinning room. The basement floor was of brick laid in a traditional herringbone pattern. The original basement floor is gone and a new brick floor was laid in the same bold herringbone pattern in the mid-to-late 1990's. A closet exists under the stairs to store food and sundry items. The first floor consisted of a central hallway with two rooms off this large hall, perhaps a bedroom, and sitting room doubling as a doctor's office. There may also have been an upper bedroom or loft in this earliest construct.

By 1830, the Dew family had outgrown their simple brick dwelling house. The small house was now home to at least four adults and two children. Besides the Dew adults, two other adults lived at Providence, a white woman and a man in their 20's or 30's.¹⁴ These other adults may have helped oversee the plantation's growing farming operations, and could have been hired help or possibly indentured servants. No other information is known about them. However, in 1830, the plantation was worked by 17-slaves, eight males and nine females. Seven of the slaves were children.¹⁵

The Dew family began to grow almost immediately and then steadily for the next 15-years. The first Dew child came along in 1827. The child was named after his grandfather Thomas. The first girl came along in 1828, and her name was Mary Isabella. A

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second daughter, Lucy was born in 1832, and followed in quick succession by two more children named for their mother and father: Susan in 1834 and William in 1836. A fourth daughter, Betty, was born in 1840, and the final child, Benjamin, was born in 1842.¹⁶ A Dew Family genealogy published in 1937 lists a fifth girl, Anna. However, there are no records to support the birth of this child.¹⁷

In 1837, Dr. Dew obtained an additional tract of 200-acres of land adjoining his plantation from his father.¹⁸ He also added on to his house to accommodate his growing family. In approximately 1840, the renovations to the dwelling house were begun. Second and third floors were added. The second floor was made more formal and spacious with two large bedrooms or bays connected by a wide hall. Off the hall was a small office or trunk room. The upper floor was roughed out into two separate large bays. There were no fireplaces on the third floor. Four small windows on either side of the chimney provided ventilation during spring and summer and periods of good weather. Though not supported by documentary evidence, oral history and recollections of former Providence owners have indicated that domestic slaves and children may have been kept on the third floor.¹⁹ In the front of the dwelling, the small three-over-three pane windows were replaced with larger, six-over-six pane windows and repositioned to create more wall space for furniture. In the back of the house, the smaller original windows were removed to accommodate newer, larger windows and to add a large portico. By 1840, the value of the house appreciated to \$1400.²⁰ Five more slaves were working the land to include sawing timber and making wood mould bricks to support the expanding main house and outbuildings.²¹

With its three feet thick walls buried four feet into the ground, deep firing positions at each window, strong doors and locks, and each door with a lock and separate key, Providence can appear as much a fortified block-house as a dwelling, though there is no documentary evidence to support this. Southern society was conflicted and deeply paranoid about slavery. The white population of King and Queen County, as well as much of Virginia, was fearful of slave uprisings or insurrections. Gabriel's Rebellion of 1800 and the Nat Turner Insurrection of 1831 had a chilling effect upon the slave-holding class.²² Dwelling houses of slave owners were not just places to live; the buildings were also places of refuge and defense. In King and Queen County, there were more than five-times as many black slaves as there were slave holders. According to Dr. Barbara Kaplan, in 1830, "Two hundred thirty-one land owners were slave-owners—owning a total of 1,263-slaves among them."²³ In addition, the Dew family was strongly anti-British. The Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 were important events for the family. During both wars, Virginia was both raided and invaded many times. The Northern Neck and Middle Peninsula were significantly affected by British military incursions. The War of 1812 crept as close to King and Queen County as Tappahannock, where the British raided and occupied the town, and set several homes and warehouses on fire in 1814.²⁴

In 1849, Dr. Dew's father, Captain Dew, passed away at the age of 86-years leaving a large estate. He left his surviving sons substantial inheritances.²⁵ William gained an additional estate worth upwards of \$10,000. His father's detailed will called for the passing of a house and outbuildings, 511-acres of land and more than 20-slaves.²⁶

Dr. Dew gave the land for what is known as Horeb Church, which stood between Tudor Hall and Providence.²⁷ There is a brief reference about Horeb Church in the account of the "Christian and Disciple Denomination" written by Dr. B.H. Walker for Dr. Alfred Bagby's history of *King and Queen County, Virginia*:

Some time between 1845 and 1850 a church claiming to hold the truth as given by the Apostles was organized in the upper portion of the county, called Horeb; sustained by Dr. William Dew, John Lumpkin, Roy Boulware, Richard Pollard and others, it held regular meetings until during the war, when the Yankees destroyed it, and all the leading members dying or moving away, the organization was broken up and has never been revived.²⁸

Dr. Dew died in 1854 at the age of 57-years. At the time of his passing, he had amassed a plantation estate worth more than \$60,000. The estate consisted of two separate farms, 1211-acres of land and more than 60-slaves.²⁹ Dr. Dew's Last Will and Testament called for the real estate to be left to Mrs. Dew, and the slaves to be left to his children. Spreading out the tax burden of agricultural assets, among close family members, was and is a normal financial management practice among farming families. However, it would also appear that Dr. Dew was clearly thinking that slavery, as an institution, would have a future beyond even his wife's years.³⁰

By 1860, Mrs. Dew's house and land was valued at \$13,321. Her slaves and other personal property were valued at more than

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\$40,000. The children Lucy, Susan, Betty and Benjamin were all still at home and each one had slaves and personal property of their own valued at between \$16,700 and \$17,000.³¹ On the eve of the Civil War, 69-slaves called Providence Plantation home.³²

The Slave Inhabitants Schedule of the U.S. Census of 1860 indicated there were 11-slave quarters at Providence. Archaeology performed in the mid-to-late 1990's by Mr. Gary Norman revealed the foundation remains of at least five slave quarters in a line east of the house, out beyond where the spring and summer kitchen stood. According to Mr. Norman, the slave quarters were quite small, only about 10-feet by 12-feet in size.³³ Unfortunately, these findings were not sufficiently documented and the authors have not had access to the information.

Mrs. Dew did not remarry after her husband's death. She continued to live in style at Providence through and after the war. She had an excellent and generous reputation for entertaining. Her parties were famous in the county and the state for their size and extravagance. In the Civil War-era diary, *Green Mount*, the author, 16-year old Benny Fleet received an invitation to attend one of Mrs. Dew's Parties, from 1-2 December 1863. The invitation would have been quite appropriate. Dr. and Mrs. Dew would have known Dr. and Mrs. Fleet, especially since they lived less than 10-miles from one another. Mrs. Dew also had young daughters at home, all of whom were marriage eligible by this time. Young Master Fleet went in his best suit of clothes, long tail blue coat and this brother's satin vest, and a nice pair of cashmere pants. Fleet reported on the party in some detail:

Got there about 7 o'clock & had a splendid time. There were about 25 or 30 beautiful Ladies and as many Gentlemen & I had a splendid time. We had an elegant supper about 11 o'clock viz: Pig, Ducks, Ham, Coffee, Tea, etc. & then Ice Cream, Jelly Cakes etc., etc., & I certainly enjoyed myself. We got up a set & danced a little. The party broke up at 4 1/2 & although I was very much pressed to stay all night. I came home & got there between daybreak and sunrise. Went to sleep & slept about 2 hours, got up, felt like a 'stewed tomato,' staid home all day. Went to bed about 7 tonight & slept about 12 hours.³⁴

The main house at Providence is a good-size house by the standards of the day or even today. However, entertaining 50-guests or more, and their attendants during a winter-time, night-long party would have been a major and expensive undertaking, especially given the choices of hot beverages and sweet desserts.

The war years were hard on King and Queen County. The county contributed several regiments of regular troops, as well as state militia and home guard units to the Confederate States cause. The Dew family had three sons in military service. William Dew served as a Second Lieutenant, first with the 24th Virginia Cavalry, and later with the reorganized 42nd Virginia Cavalry. Brother Thomas served first as a Corporal and later rose to become a Captain in the 47th Regiment of Virginia Infantry. The 47th and 55th Virginia Infantry Regiments were consolidated in February 1865. Youngest brother, Benjamin, served as a First Lieutenant in the 9th Virginia Militia.³⁵

Although Newtown was not the site of any documented civil war battles, the village cross-roads were important thoroughways for both armies during the war. Confederate Major General George Pickett's division camped throughout the Newtown area before moving northwest to join the Army of Northern Virginia for the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in May and June 1863. We also know in 1864 and again in 1865 that Union troops from Major General Phillip H. Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah occupied Newtown. In General Sheridan's personal memoir, he referred to Newtown in King and Queen County as New Town on his maps to differentiate the strategic Tidewater cross-roads from another strategic village in the Shenandoah Valley near Winchester.³⁶ General Sheridan's army controlled the crossroads, ferry crossings and river fords south to the Richmond-Petersburg Theater of military operations. What is now State Road 625 or Passing Road was used extensively by Union Troops to convoy supplies by wagon train from Port Royal south through Central Point to Newtown and beyond. Union and Confederate Army maps of the period published, in a popular post-war, atlas shows in red the word "Enemy" in and around Caroline, King and Queen and King William Counties.³⁷ The word "Enemy" meant Confederate forces and fortifications according to the book's forward.

County-raised and based Virginia Militia and Home Guard units frequently ambushed Union troops and supply trains. The militia and home guard units often met in private homes, churches and meeting houses all over the county to plan attacks, requisition supplies and have wounded attended. In one well document ambush, Union cavalry returning from a raid on Richmond, in an attempt to free Union prisoners of war held at the Libby Prison, were attacked near the King and Queen County Courthouse. The

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leader of the ill-fated raid, Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, was killed in the ambush. In retaliation for the Colonel's killing and to repress further armed opposition, Union forces burned crops, barns, meeting houses, churches and even the King and Queen County Courthouse. The Dew family supported meeting house, Horeb, mentioned earlier, is believed to have been a casualty of Union troops after the ambush.³⁸ During the civil war, the Dews were strong financial and political backers of Confederacy. The family bought thousands of dollars worth of government bonds and treasury certificates, all of which became worthless at the war's end. The family was also known for its strong support of Confederate widows, orphans and disabled veterans. They were not passive about their support for the institution of slavery, states rights, Virginia and the Confederacy.³⁹ Family members were forced to sign the Oath of Allegiance at the Caroline County Courthouse in Bowling Green. Male Dew family members were subjected to the official military amnesty process conducted by the Federal Provost Marshal in Richmond and eventually paroled.⁴⁰

With the defeat of the Confederate States, the Dew family, like many slave-owning plantation families lost economic, political and social standing. The cost of the war and the emancipation of their many slaves diminished their wealth substantially, perhaps as much as 70-percent.⁴¹ The devastated Virginia economy would also have hurt their significant financial interests, especially their holdings in the Treadager Iron Works, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac River Railroad line.⁴² Labor for domestic service and field work also become scarce after the war.⁴³ However, by 1880, Providence was once again prospering. Mrs. Dew and three of her daughters had five hired labors working in the house or in the fields. While the Dew family held onto Providence until the early years of the 20th Century, other members of family moved to other parts of Virginia, south and west to South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Texas after the war to rebuild their lives and fortunes.⁴⁴

One major irony was that the Dew family after the Civil War proved supportive of former slaves working to establish their identities and lives away from Providence and the county. The Dews supplied names, places of birth and birth dates to former slaves. One good example of this help is a letter from former Dew family slave Anthony Butler to Franklin Benjamin Dew, the nephew of Dr. William Dew, in 1872 asking for more information about his early life.⁴⁵ How Mr. Dew responded is not known.

The Dew family sold Providence in 1908. Several families owned Providence for a few years at a time, William B. Richardson and his wife sold to Levy B. and Blair M. Boyd, and they sold to Dr. O.E. Driscoll and his wife Ida Mae Driscoll. These three families farmed the land and lived at Providence for next 17-years. They raised crops such as corn, sweet potatoes and wheat. Dr. Driscoll farmed and also practiced general dentistry from his home. He saw patients in the first floor parlor.⁴⁶ There are several apparent bloodstains on the floor where Dr. Driscoll is said to have had his dentist chair. In 1923, Dr. Driscoll moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. At this time, Dr. Driscoll's brother, a P.R. Driscoll, operated the farm and harvested timber and operated a lumber mill at the Caroline County crossroads of Gether, only two miles from Providence. Mr. Driscoll was in partnership with Thomas Brooks. Mr. Brooks would later leave Mr. Driscoll and partner with Robert Kay in the lumber business.⁴⁷

In 1923, Dr. Driscoll rented Providence Farm to Samuel Lee Fogg. In 1925, Mr. Fogg bought Providence for \$8500. The farm and woodlands consisted of almost 1300 acres. Providence would be home to the Fogg family for more than 60-years. Sam Fogg and his wife Dora Lee (Longest) Fogg had 13-children, ten sons and three daughters. Three boys and one girl died in infancy. Four of the children had muscular dystrophy, and all died in early adulthood. Dora Lee, affectionately known as Aunt Dora to many long-time residences of the county, is remembered with great respect for her great emotional and physical strength. Mrs. Fogg had a miscarriage during one of her pregnancies while in the fields at harvest time. Apparently, she buried the baby herself and kept on working. Mrs. Fogg is also known for carrying all of her disabled children upstairs, one at a time, to bed.⁴⁸

Mr. Fogg farmed and also dealt in raw lumber and milled lumber products. The Fogg farming operations were very diverse. They raised not just crops, such as corn and sweet potatoes but also hogs, turkeys and chickens. They also had larger livestock such as cows, horses and mules. They used the horses and mules in the fields and in the logging and lumber operations. Mr. Fogg also operated a large sawmill.⁴⁹ Among the more unusual capabilities on the farm was the hand cranked and wall mounted telephone party-line. The Fogg family ring was two short rings and one long one. The Fogg family built, during the Great Depression, a two-story, sweet potato shed and a mechanical workshop, as well as chicken and turkey coops.⁵⁰

According to Mr. Ernest Hill, a seventy-nine year old African-American man living in King and Queen County, both he and his father, Ruffin Hill, worked at Providence during the 1930's and 1940's. They picked corn, maintained the cows, horses and mules, and helped service tractors and other farm equipment. It was a rough place according to Mr. Hill, even though both he and his father boarded with the Fogs. The Hills were allowed to stay in the attic because it was too far to walk home at night and then

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walk back the next day. The attic had two rooms with very low ceilings. At that time, there was no electricity, no heat and certainly no air conditioning in the third floor rooms.⁵¹

Samuel Fogg's son Manley inherited Providence Farm and most of the surrounding cultivated fields and woodlands. Several of Manley's sons followed their father into logging, milling timber and farming operations. Two sons spent time in the U. S. Marine Corps and were stationed in Asia. Manley was the last of the Fogg family to log and mill on a large scale. His son Johnnie was the last to farm their land for a living.

The Fogg family continues to live around Providence on approximately 410-acres of land originally owned by Captain Dew and later his son, William. Manley's widow, Christine Fogg lives in a nearby house built by her husband Manley. Her son Johnnie lives across the road from Providence with his wife Ivy. The Fogg family sold Providence to Karol and Steve Norman in 1993 for \$57,500.⁵² Manley Fogg passed away in 1999.

As previously stated, the Norman family worked for almost eight years to save, restore and make livable Providence. Several members of the local community donated time and materials to the effort. Several Fogg family members carted away refuse and debris, and reclaimed and cleaned old brick from around the grounds. Mr. Herbert Collins donated a fireplace mantle from one of his three historic homes on his Caroline County estate.⁵³ The large fireplace mantle in the kitchen is from the indoor kitchen at Elmwood and dates from the 1830's. Providence is very much a community house, lived in by one family but appreciated and enjoyed by many others.

Several Fogg family members were also involved in major stabilization projects including reworking most of the basement fireplaces and chimneys, and re-enforcing the window lintels with steel angles. Where possible Mr. Norman reused old brick, some donated from Mr. Collins and some found buried in the grounds around Providence. The bricks were all cleaned by hand. Mr. Norman also used cement block instead of solid brick in the reconstruction of the walls. However, he did use a period formulated limestone mortar and brick laying techniques common to the period.

Given the destruction of so many houses in the Tidewater and Virginia during the Civil War, the amount of original material in the house is not a small matter. The fireplace mantels in the kitchen and what is now the parlor are fine examples of American Federal period Virginia Tidewater carving and craftsmanship.⁵⁴ While the basement walls had to be completely gutted due to deterioration, the old plaster on wood lathe in the upper stories was in useable condition and preserved. Considerable paint analysis was done during the restoration with the help of Gary Norman. Some period wall paper was matched and replaced, as well as reproduction federal period wall paper. Although the décor and atmosphere are of an earlier day, utilities were either updated or added for the first time. The house was completely rewired and re-plumbed, while saving the old flooring and much of the original wall plaster. A three zone, dual fuel heat pump was added to keep the house temperate. Propane gas is used as a backup fuel for supplemental heat in three of the six fireplaces and a backup furnace.⁵⁵ The restoration of Providence as a dwelling by the Normans was featured on the Homes and Garden Television Channel's "Old Homes Restored" program in 2002.

After 10-years of ownership, the Norman family sold Providence with two contributing agricultural outbuildings along with 5.84-acres to its current owners, Hal and Laura Stuart in October 2003 for \$369,000.⁵⁶ The Stuarts moved from Fredericksburg, where they had owned the historic Hart House on Winchester Street.

The Stuarts built on the work done by the Norman family. They added a new high capacity septic system to replace one in use since the 1960's. The replaced septic system supported the adding of a seventh room off the back of the house and a second bathroom. They also replaced all the kitchen appliances, and added new security and satellite television systems. The Stuarts also replaced the older heating and cooling units, adding a variable air handler and forced-air furnace. The variable speed air handler greatly reduced the humidity in the upper floors of the house during the summer months. Repairs were also made to the plumbing in the kitchen and upstairs bathroom. The chimney on the eastside was rebuilt to inhibit water intrusion into the basement kitchen during severe storms.

The Stuarts have also restored the yard and all the surviving out buildings. The workshop, two-story sweet potato shed and granary have all been restored, and given new functionality. The mechanics shop is now a woodworking shop with second story storage. The sweet potato shed was transformed into a sewing studio. The granary supports the gardens and apiary. The Stuarts

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planted more than 220-trees and shrubs to create more environmentally friendly grounds, especially for migratory birds. Trees include Virginia white pines, Alberta blue spruces, Japanese flowering crab apples, sugar maples, red buds, weeping willows, and replacement Bradford pear trees of the Cleveland variety. Also added were perennial flower, vegetable and herb gardens. Efforts continue to save as many old trees and shrubs, such as fully grown walnut and black locust trees, and shrubs, such as English boxwood and forsythia.

In 2006, Mrs. Fogg sold to the Stuarts the old granary and several old, wooden sheds.⁵⁷ The cluster of outbuildings was on less than an acre of ground. The granary was recently restored, and the warren of old and unsafe sheds pulled down. Additional new artifacts were unearthed to include more 19th Century wrought iron tools, farm implements, as well as bits and pieces of red ware pottery and flow blue china. One collection of artifacts is not well understood as yet, the discovery of old car and truck parts, many in their original boxes under the granary.⁵⁸ Under part of the newly acquired property are believed to be the remains of the previously mentioned slave cabins. The ground continues to yield interesting artifacts related to the lives of the original master and his slaves, as well as later owners and their laborers.

Architectural Discussion:

The tidal rivers separating the peninsulas of eastern Virginia were easily navigable and led to early English settlements, accompanied by the forest-clearing cultivation of tobacco and other crops. Many impressive buildings were constructed in the three peninsulas making up this geographical region in the middle to late 18th century, among them notables such as Westover in Charles City County, Mount Airy and Sabine Hall in Richmond County, Rosewell in Gloucester County, and Christ Church in Lancaster County. Though similar, but smaller, brick dwellings of the late 18th and early 19th century once also populated King and Queen County, part of the Middle Peninsula between the Rappahannock and York Rivers, many have disappeared or are in nearly ruinous condition. The loss of land productivity from tobacco cultivation, coupled with the lessening of importance of river commerce with the arrival of the railroads, caused an economic depression and slowing of development in the early 19th century.⁵⁹ The construction of large brick dwellings consequently became less commonplace and those that existed already suffered. Department of Historic Resources survey records reflect this, indicating the presence of few other Federal Style dwellings in King and Queen County, most of which are of frame construction. Two, North Bank (c.1722) and Rose Garden (c.1825) have been listed in the Virginia and National Registers. The King and Queen Historical Society Museum keeps a display list of homes lost, which cites many of those former dwellings. Providence's construction in circa 1826 reflected the prosperity of the Dew family in a time of declining fortunes among many occupants. Though it too suffered from neglect, its revival and existence to this day places it in a select group of survivors that can inform our understanding of King and Queen County in this period.

Providence's collection of outbuildings also sets it apart. The economic depression, which persisted well into the 20th century, caused the loss of many agricultural outbuildings or the stagnation of type as landowners struggled to change and update their methodologies. Not many early 19th century dwellings in the county still retain more than one outbuilding, and those that do, such as White Marsh (c.1800), the Major Bagby House (c.1830), Noel Place (c.1830), and Ingleside (c.1830), contain buildings mostly contemporaneous with the main house, providing impressive but temporally fixed perspectives of life on the property. Providence's outbuildings are a distinctive collection providing a glimpse of how the practice of agriculture evolved to accommodate changing needs and technologies. This provides a documentation of the property's activities extending well beyond the construction of the main dwelling.

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Personal Communications:

Dr. Herbert Collins

Ms. Joanne (Dew) Flanagan

Ms. Christine Fogg

Mr. Johnnie Fogg

Mr. Ernest Hill

Mr. Maynard Penney

Ms. Anastasia Rice

Mr. Gary Norman

Mr. and Mrs. Steve and Karol Norman

Ms. Anne Kay

Mr. Larry Hoffman

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in Newtown District, King and Queen County, Virginia, known as Lot 1, Manley U. Fogg Subdivision, and containing 5.84 acres more or less, on plat and survey prepared by Hulcher & Associates, Inc., dated July 13, 1993, entitled "Plat Showing Boundary and Improvements-Survey on 5.84 Acres Owned by Manley U. Fogg and Christine L. Fogg, Being a Part of Tax Parcel 178-35R-134R" and recorded July 26, 1993 in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of King and Queen County, Virginia, in Plat Book 16, page 92, to which plat reference is made for a more particular description.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining, lying, being and situate in Newtown Magisterial District, King and Queen County, Virginia, containing in area 0.63 acres, and being more definitely the particularly described on plat of survey made by Dennis E. Davis, Land Surveyor, dated July 27, 2006, which said plat is attached to, made a part of and recorded along with this deed.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the remaining 6.47 acres of the original Dew Plantation still associated with Providence farm. The acreage includes the main house, and four agriculturally related buildings and other resources from 1826 to the present day.

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All photographs are common to:

Property: Providence Plantation and Farm, King and Queen County, VA
Photographer: Hal Stuart
Date: August 2008
Negatives Stored: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

View: Eastern elevation of main house of Providence
Photo Number: 1 of 11

View: Southern elevation of main house showing changes in brickwork and windows
Photo Number: 2 of 11

View: Northern elevation of main house showing sentry box entrance
Photo Number: 3 of 11

View: Western elevation of main house showing changes in brickwork and windows
Photo Number: 4 of 29

View: Central hallway of main house and view of original woodwork
Photo Number: 5 of 29

View: View of the hand-carved "Starburst" Federal mantle in parlor
Photo Number: 6 of 11

View: View into the parlor
Photo Number: 7 of 11

Photo: View of storage room on the other side of the English basement
Photo Number: 8 of 11

Photo: Reconstruction-era granary and carriage house
Photo Number: 9 of 11

Photo: Two story cinderblock sweet potato shed
Photo Number: 10 of 11

Photo: Mechanic's shop and wood shed
Photo Number: 11 of 11

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

1. MATRIX Satellite Photo of Providence, 2006, 1 inch equals 150 feet
2. Hand-drawn sketch of Providence to include lost buildings, 2008
3. Hand-drawn sketch of Providence Dwelling House Floor Plan, 2008

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¹ U.S. Census, Schedule 2, Agricultural Schedules, 1850, Virginia, King and Queen County, LVA, Microfilm.

² Ibid.

³ *Caroline County Historical Guide Book*, "Stanhope," The Caroline County Jamestown Festival Observance Committee, p. 29, 1957.

⁴ Richard Moe, "Sustainable Stewardship," *The Green Team Newsletter*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, December 2007, pages 1-10.

⁵ Providence began to show-up as the name of the tract of land the Dew Family owned by at least the 1850's. *King and Queen County Land Book List of Land Tax, 1859-to-1863*.

⁶ The King and Queen County Historical Society Museum Display of Homes Lost cites many lost Colonial and Early-Republic Buildings, many in Drysdale Parish or Newtown.

⁷ There are no surviving records of a private dwelling newly built in 1826 in King and Queen County, Virginia. *Old Houses of King and Queen County Virginia*, Virginia Cox and Willie T. Weathers, King and Queen County Historical Society, 1973. Also see *Plat Book 1*, King and Queen County, Virginia, Clerk of Courts Office, King and Queen County Courthouse, Virginia.

⁸ Drysdale Parish was formed in 1723 from a subdivision of St. Stephen's Church Parish, by 1860, the Parish System of County Divisions was no longer referenced in U.S. Census Reports.

⁹ Captain Thomas Dew was reportedly a Captain in the 9th Virginia Militia during the War of 1812 according to Marshall Wingfield's *A History of Caroline County, Virginia*, page 421.

¹⁰ *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, "Providence," Bulletin 91, July 2001.

¹¹ King and Queen County, Virginia, *Land Book, 1828-1833*, page 10.

¹² *Old Houses of King and Queen County Virginia*, 1973. Also see, *Plat Book 1*, King and Queen County, Virginia.

¹³ According to Mr. Larry Hofma, a licensed brick mason and owner of Cornerstone Masonry, the bricks were first laid in Flemish bond. The pattern of brick laying changes at about one-and-half stories above ground elevation to American bond. Mr. Hofma believes Providence may not have been a new dwelling house when the Dew's occupied it, and the foundation, basement and first floor of the dwelling could be much older than previously reported.

¹⁴ U.S. Census, *List of Inhabitants*, 1830, Virginia, King and Queen County, Drysdale Parish.

¹⁵ U.S. Census, *Schedule 2, Agricultural Schedules*, 1830.

¹⁶ U.S. Census, *List of Inhabitants*, 1850, Virginia, King and Queen County. This later Census provides the clearest listing of the Dew family.

¹⁷ Ernestine Dew-White wrote in her history, *Genealogy of the Dew Family*, that a daughter named Anna was born to Dr. William and Susan Dew, page 96. Anna does not show-up in any census or in other known and examined family documents.

¹⁸ King and Queen County, Virginia, *List of Land Tax, 1840-37, 1837*, page 9.

¹⁹ Christine Fogg, personal communications, 2003, Mrs. Fogg lived at Providence from 1949-to-1983.

²⁰ King and Queen County, Virginia, *List of Land Tax, 1837-1840, 1840*, page 9.

²¹ U.S. Census, *Schedule 2, Agricultural Schedules*, 1840, Virginia, King and Queen County, LVA, Microfilm.

²² The brother of Dr. William Dew, Dr. Thomas R. Dew, named after his father, the elder Thomas, was a professor at the College of William and Mary. Dr. Thomas Dew's 1832 essay "An Essay on Slavery" represents one of the earliest southern legal defenses of their "peculiar institution." The Dew essay appeared the same year as the first issue of William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator*, an Abolitionist journal soon to be detested in the South. Dr. Dew's essay was a calculated response to important political and social events in the South. Nat Turner's Rebellion prompted a meeting of the Virginia Legislature which seriously discussed abolition and colonization of the Commonwealth's slave population. Dr. Thomas Dew wrote that "every plan of emancipation and deportation which we can possibly conceive is totally impractical." He further explained in great detail why abolition would harm Virginia's economy by depriving it of needed labor, the prohibitive expense of colonization, and the likelihood of a race war that would accompany emancipation. The essay was written at the request of then Governor of Virginia, John Floyd. Stephen Mansfield, "Thomas Roderick Dew," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 75, No. 41, 1967, p. 434.

²³ Dr. Barbara Kaplan, *Land and Heritage in the Virginia Tidewater: A History of King and Queen County*, Cadmus Fine Printing, Richmond, VA, 1993, p.89.

²⁴ Robert LaFollette, Anita Harrower, and Gordon Harrower, *Essex County Virginia: Historic Homes*, Anchor Communications, Lancaster, VA, 2002, p. 87.

²⁵ Captain Dew's namesake, Professor Thomas Roderick Dew, also died in 1849, while on a visit to France.

²⁶ Dew Family Papers, "The Last Will and Testament of Captain Thomas Dew," The College of William and Mary, SWEM Library Collection. Also see *Genealogy of the Dew Family* in which Ernestine White-Dew estimated that Captain Dew left an estate as large as \$200,000.

²⁷ As with much early American research, there is contradictory and conflicting information on individual names, dates and place names. For example, there are references to Horeb Church as early as 1835 in such books as *Joseph Martin's Gazeteer*, a well known Virginia and District of Columbia travel guide published in Charlottesville, VA. Horeb may also have doubled as a school house as the family grew and their education became more important.

²⁸ Bagby, Alfred, *King and Queen County, Virginia*, New York, Neale Publishing Company, 1908, page 104.

²⁹ King and Queen County, Virginia, Chancery Records, *Last Will and Testament of Dr. William Dew*, 1854.

³⁰ Spreading out the income tax burden on farming operations within a farm family is still done today in the Tidewater Region and elsewhere

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with regard to agricultural income, land use and farm equipment ownership. Maynard Penney, personal communication, 4 March 2008. Mr. Penney owns and operates a family farm in Caroline County, Virginia near Providence that dates from the early 19th Century.

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³¹ U.S. Census, *Schedule 1, Free Inhabitants*, 1860, Virginia, King and Queen County, LVA, Microfilm.

³² U.S. Census, *Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants*, 1860, Virginia, King and Queen County, LVA, Microfilm.

³³ Gary Norman, personal communications, September 2004, Mr. Norman worked for the Kenmore Association, now known as George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation and the Historic Jamestown Foundation. Also see The King and Queen County Historical Society, *Bulletin* 91, "Providence."

³⁴ Fleet, *Green Mount*, pages. 284-285.

³⁵ National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, <http://www.civilwar.nps.gov>.

³⁶ Major General P. H. Sheridan, *Personal Memoirs*, "Map of Central Virginia, New York, Charles Webster & Company, 1888, p. 122A.

³⁷ U.S. War Department, *Atlas to Accompany the Official Record of Union and Confederate Armies*, U.S. Printing Office, no page supporting numbers.

³⁸ Cox and Weathers, *Old Houses of King and Queen County*, pages, 91 and 203.

³⁹ Dew Family Papers, The College of William and Mary.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ U.S. Census, *Schedule 1, Inhabitants*, Virginia, King and Queen County, 1870.

⁴² The Dew Family Papers, The College of William and Mary.

⁴³ Fleet and Fuller, *Green Mount after the War*, p 22.

⁴⁴ The Dew Family Papers, The College of William and Mary and *The Dew Family Genealogy*.

⁴⁵ The Dew Family Papers, The College of William and Mary.

⁴⁶ Christine and Johnnie Fogg, personal communications, July 2007 and April 2008.

⁴⁷ Anne Kay and Maynard Penney, personal communications, March 2005 and February 2008 respectively. Robert Kay was Anne Kay's father-in-law.

⁴⁸ Anastasia Longest Rice, personal communications, December 2006.

⁴⁹ Johnnie Fogg, personal communications, November 2003 to June 2008.

⁵⁰ Christine Fogg, personal communications, February 2008.

⁵¹ Ernest Hill, personal communications, October 2003 to July 2008.

⁵² King and Queen County, Virginia, *Deed Book 207*, Page 700.

⁵³ Mr. Herbert Collins, a former Curator of American History at the Smithsonian Institution, and owner of Green Falls Plantation in Caroline County, advised Mr. Norman on several aspects of the restoration. Mr. Collins even provided Mr. Norman with a considerable number of Colonial and Early Republic period wood-mould bricks and a hand carved mantle from Elmwood.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ "Providence Featured at King and Queen Historical Society Summer Meeting," Nancy Toombs, *County Courier*, Vol. 12, No 22, 25 July 2001, pages 1 and 8.

⁵⁶ King and Queen County, Virginia, *Deed Book 207*, Pages 700-702.

⁵⁷ King and Queen County, Virginia, *Deed Book 134*, Page 244.

⁵⁸ Johnnie Fogg, personal communications, October 2007.

⁵⁹ Richard Guy Wilson, ed. *Buildings of Virginia: Tidewater and Piedmont*, Oxford University Press, New York 2002, p. 328-329.