

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

**VLR Listed: 6/18/2009**

**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.

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**1. Name of Property**

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historic name Warden Family Home  
other names/site number VDHR #131-0093

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**2. Location**

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street & number 2732 Cedarville Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Chesapeake vicinity N/A  
state Virginia code VA county Chesapeake (Ind. City) code 550 zip code 23322

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**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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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.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
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

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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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)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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: single dwelling
DOMESTIC secondary structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: WORK IN PROGRESS Sub:
DOMESTIC secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL
VERNACULAR

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; CONCRETE; EARTH
roof METAL- Aluminum; ASPHALT
walls WOOD - Weatherboard; METAL- Aluminum; CONCRETE
other

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 c.1800-1930

Significant Dates c.1800; 1846; 1861

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder UNKNOWN

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

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**10. Geographical Data**  
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**Acreage of Property** 4.233

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

Zone	Easting	Northing									
1	18	396282E	4	052131N	2				3		
											4

     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.)

=====  
**11. Form Prepared By**  
=====

name/title Sarah C. McPhail  
 organization Commonwealth Preservation Group, LLC date November 2008  
 street & number 139 N. Main Street telephone (757) 923.9991  
 city or town Suffolk state VA zip code 23434

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**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. Gregory K. Pugh  
 street & number 1401 Drum Point Road telephone (757) 422-5795  
 city or town Virginia Beach state VA zip code 23457

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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  
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**Warden Family Home  
Chesapeake, VA**

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**7. Architectural Description**

Summary Architectural Description

The Warden Family Home is a rare example of an 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural complex; its primary dwelling is characterized by simplified vernacular detailing. Characteristic features include the paneled front door; windows with double-hung sashes having 6 to 9 panes each aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows; the simple box shape; and its few exterior elaborations. Other details include the large Flemish bond end chimneys, wide plank floors and heavy timbers with hewn joints. The scale and massing of the main block and ell are a visual indication of the dwellings' early construction date. The site contains the Warden Family home and two contributing outbuildings including a large 19<sup>th</sup>-century barn and an early 20<sup>th</sup> century chicken coop. There are two non-contributing modern buildings--the small shed and the smokehouse, both lacking physical integrity. The area surrounding the house today is rural and agricultural in nature with few examples of historic architecture remaining. As the City of Chesapeake has grown, and suburban sprawl has overtaken the area, much of the land in the immediate vicinity has been subdivided into 3 to 5-acre farms containing modern dwellings situated on land that was historically agricultural in use.

Detailed Architectural Description

**Warden Family Home**

**Contributing**

The single-family dwelling is a two-story wood frame vernacular house with a center-hall plan. The single-family dwelling is sited on a large rural parcel which contains four outbuildings. The house was built in three phases as evidenced by construction techniques and by bricks marked with the years "1846" and "1861" found in two separate sections of the main block. The original 1 ½-story ell consists of two rooms, one full height room, and a garret space. The kitchen and porch wings were added during the construction of the first addition to the house c1846. More additions followed, including one which dates to 1861, and a modern restroom that was added to this later 19<sup>th</sup> century addition within the last few years.

After a thorough inspection of the rear ell, the post-and-girt structural system has been verified and detailed photographs documenting the structural system are housed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia. The photographs illustrate the presence of hand hewn beams and mortise and tenon joints at the corner framing, the original brick piers and hand hewn joints, and interior floor joists hanging from the main frame without benefit of support from below. Because of the rural nature of the property and lack of written records, it is difficult to put an exact date on the construction of the ell but, based on the hand hewn post-and-girt structural system, it was likely erected c.1800. The upper floor of the ell is supported by heavy hand-hewn cross timbers, heavy corner posts, and widely spaced intervening posts, all characteristics typically found in post-and-girt buildings.<sup>1</sup>

The second phase of construction, completed in 1846, is a two-story side-hall addition to the ell which contained a main level parlor and a second level bed chamber. A restroom addition off of the first floor of the 1846 block of the house was constructed by the current owners in the late-20<sup>th</sup> century. The third phase of construction, completed in 1861, resulted in a center hall plan with the addition of a main level parlor and a second bed chamber on the second floor. This main block of the dwelling rests on a concrete block and brick pier foundation, and is covered by a side gabled roof clad in standing seam metal. A small stoop with a front gabled roof supported by simple modern columns serves as the main point of entry into the house. The exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding. According to the property owner, much of the original clapboard siding is extant underneath the modern aluminum siding.

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Detailed Architectural Description (continued)

The first floor of the main block features 9/6 and 6/4 wood frame windows, while the second floor features 6/6 and 4/4 wood frame windows. There are no windows on the southeast elevation of the dwelling. A pair of two-story end chimneys laid in seven-course Flemish bond brickwork flank either end of the main block. The second level of the main block contains two bed chambers connected by a narrow hallway. Also on the second floor is a modern bathroom constructed during the 20<sup>th</sup>-century in the original landing space between the second floor bed chambers. Much of the original woodwork remains as evidenced by the baseboards and mantels. Original wide-plank floors are found throughout the ell on the first floor as well as in the attic loft of the original portion of the dwelling. The floorboards in the main block of the house from the second and third phases of construction are not as wide as those in the original portion of the dwelling. Other interior detailing includes arched lintels supporting wood window surrounds and wood lath with triple coat plaster walls and ceilings.

As a result of many years of plaster repair, there are several layers of plaster build-up. The layers of plaster are obvious throughout the house as evidenced by the walls being almost flush with the trim. The current owner has completed some rehabilitation work on the interior including some woodwork and plaster repair. Modern alterations such as aluminum siding are evident on the building's exterior, but the historic weatherboard siding is intact underneath the aluminum clad exterior walls.

Though the property is not an active farm, it still reflects its historic agricultural use. There is an open field on the northeast side of the main dwelling that was historically used for agricultural purposes. As mentioned earlier, there are several contributing and non-contributing secondary resources on the parcel.

**Large Barn**

**Contributing**

The large c.1900-1930 barn sited behind the Warden Family home stands 1 ½-stories tall and features a hay loft. It is covered by a front gabled roof clad in aluminum. The exterior walls are clad with wood siding and there are several wood windows on the façade with 6 divided lights each. There are two doorways on the first level and a hay-loft door on the second. The first appears to be a carriage door and the other provides direct access into the side aisle. The structural system is reminiscent of a Dutch barn, but after much consideration by consultants and the staff at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, it was determined that it was constructed with similar techniques but does not exhibit all of the features typically associated with a Dutch barn.

The barn has an anchor beam post structural system much like that of a typical Dutch barn. Other features of the structural system in the Warden Family barn include the diagonal braces between the inside of the post and under the anchor beam, and a notched purlin plate connecting the H-frames and acting as a support system for the rafters. There is a central drive bay flanked by side aisles. One side of the barn served as stables for horses and livestock and the other side was used for storage. Today, it is used for storage.

**Small Barn**

**Non-Contributing**

The small, one-story barn features aluminum cladding on its exterior walls and the roof. The structural system is comprised entirely of wood. The front opening features a gabled roof clad in metal. It is of modern construction. The small barn is currently being used for storage by the owner.

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**Chicken Coop**

**Contributing**

The one-story chicken coop is sited on the northeast portion of the property. The building features a low pitch front gabled roof clad in aluminum. The exterior walls are clad in wood siding. The façade features two wood frame windows and two Dutch doors. The interior of the building is subdivided into two equal bays. The southeast and northwest elevations feature a series of wood frame windows with 6 divided lights each. Today, the chicken coop is vacant and overgrown with grass and weeds.

**Smokehouse**

**Non-Contributing**

The smokehouse sits directly north of the Warden Family Home. According to oral history, it is an historic building which has been enclosed with modern materials. The exterior walls are clad with cinderblocks and asbestos siding. The front gable roof is clad with metal and the door is wood with 15 divided lights. There is a smaller opening to the west of the door which has been covered with a piece of plywood. It is non-contributing because of its unknown construction date and because the majority of the historic fabric of the smokehouse has been enclosed and covered with modern materials. Today, the smokehouse is used as a storage shed by the current owner.

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**8. Summary Statement of Significance**

The Warden Family Home, located at 2732 Cedarville Road in Chesapeake, VA, consists of a dwelling and several agricultural outbuildings. While Chesapeake has seen rapid development to the south since its incorporation in 1963, with many large agricultural parcels sub-divided, the dwelling is still located in a relatively rural setting surrounded by agricultural fields and modern dwellings. The site was once part of a 17<sup>th</sup> century plantation consisting of 2,500 acres of land and the Warden Family Home was likely constructed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The dwelling was constructed in three phases beginning in the late-1700s and extending through the mid-1800s. Because of the rural location of the property, there is little documentation or written information available and consequently oral history and family genealogy papers were used in developing much of this analysis. The Warden Family Home is a rare example of an ante-bellum resource extant in the rural part of Chesapeake. It is unique because it retains both its agricultural setting and because it is an evolved dwelling which demonstrates three different periods of development with each exhibiting a strong level of historic integrity.

**Applicable Criteria**

The Warden Family Home is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture for its 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century architectural integrity, spanning three distinct periods of construction, and for its development as a single family dwelling in rural Chesapeake between the years c.1800-1930. It is a rare example of 18<sup>th</sup>-and 19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular architecture situated in rural Chesapeake. The home retains the integrity of its historic location, association, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship as it relates to the distinct periods of construction for each section of the house.

**Statement of Significance**

Originally, the City of Chesapeake was part of Elizabeth City County. In 1636, New Norfolk County was created from Elizabeth City County. A year later, New Norfolk County was divided into Lower and Upper Norfolk Counties. Lower Norfolk County consisted of the area that includes modern day Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Chesapeake.<sup>2</sup> Prior to the arrival of colonists, the area was occupied by the Chesapeian Indian tribe, which existed outside of the powerful Powhatan confederacy. Historically, the soils of Lower Norfolk County were not well suited for growing tobacco, Virginia's cash crop, but were well suited for the cultivation of corn and wheat for raising livestock. In addition to farms, the swamps and wooded areas with oak, juniper, cypress, and pine trees yielded lumber to produce wood shingles, wood planks, pine tar, and pine pitch for local consumption and trade. Lower Norfolk County traded its goods with northern colonies, Europe, and the West Indies. Imports consisted of rum, sugar, and other manufactured items.<sup>3</sup> As the area continued to expand, Lower Norfolk County was divided even further into Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties in 1691. Norfolk County encompassed the area that is now Chesapeake. Due to the swampy character of much of inland Chesapeake, settlement occurred gradually. Most of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century resources were built along major river routes, though Warden Family Home is removed from any substantial waterway. During the 1800s, agriculture brought in the majority of the money and the several large farms in the area were divided into plantations. Originally, farmers in the region planted tobacco. A shift was made from the cultivation of tobacco to the growth of wheat and small grains as demand increased. In later years, farmers in the area shifted to cultivating crops suitable for truck farming, including potatoes, tomatoes, and beans.<sup>4</sup> By the mid 1800s, farms consisting of 100-acres or less were located throughout the county. As development extended in the direction of the Warden Family Home, lots were sold off and parcels were sub-divided to accommodate modern development. The site containing the Warden Family Home was originally a part of a large 17<sup>th</sup>-century plantation. During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the plantation was the seat of business and society in Colonial Virginia.<sup>5</sup> The dwelling and the land surrounding it provided fresh produce and crops to a portion of Norfolk County for many years.

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**Statement of Significance (continued)**

Oral history reports and historic maps indicate that the house and land originally belonged to the James Family of Lower Norfolk County. The James family deeded the 228-acre parcel and the dwelling to William Warden in the mid 1700s.<sup>6</sup> William Warden and his family arrived to their new home in Lower Norfolk County at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century. The Wardens moved from Warwick County, England to become farmers in Virginia. Some sources have stated that William Warden I was at one time the wealthiest man in the county during the 18<sup>th</sup>-century.<sup>7</sup> Members and descendents of the Warden family occupied the land for several generations. It is rumored that the dwelling was occupied by a local physician named Dr. Tabb during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The current owner of the house reports that Dr. Tabb operated the dwelling as an infirmary during the Civil War. Dr. Tabb did not own the house until after the war when it was deeded to him in 1867 by the heirs of William Warden I. Dr. Tabb is related to the Warden Family through Elizabeth Tabb who married into the family.<sup>8</sup> There have been two owners of the house since Dr. Tabb lived there. A book from 1966 refers to the dwelling as the "Old Dr. Tabb Home".<sup>9</sup> After the civil war, the abundance of lush and fertile farmland in what is now the City of Chesapeake allowed the people and their farming businesses to quickly recover from a path of destruction left behind after the end of the war and to regain their livelihood.<sup>10</sup>

The Warden Family Home located in Chesapeake, Virginia is a rare example of an ante-bellum resource extant in the rural part of the city which still retains its agricultural setting. It is also unique because of its distinct and still clear construction in three phases; each phase of construction continues to exhibit characteristics and detailing typical of the time in which it was built. While several pre-Civil War houses in the area have additions or significant alterations, their earlier sections usually do not retain strong architectural integrity and have been altered to match the later additions to the house or stripped of architectural details in modern renovations. The strong level of architectural integrity seen in the three phases of the Warden Family Home would make each phase notable architecturally. But, it is the presence of three intact sections of the house representing three distinct periods which make this resource rare in Chesapeake.

In conjunction with research on the Warden Family Home, analysis of remaining and comparable resources within the City of Chesapeake was undertaken. This analysis underscores the Warden Family Home's distinct character and the rarity of its remaining overall integrity. There was no other resource identified in the City of Chesapeake which exhibits three distinct periods of construction while also retaining its original finishes and the character of each phase of development. Of the documented resources constructed around the same time as the Warden Family Home, only four are similar enough to warrant comparison. The remaining resources are either not eligible for listing, or not comparable in character, scale, massing, style and detailing, and were therefore not explored further. For example, gambrel roof wood frame dwellings were popular in mid-nineteenth century Chesapeake and several remain standing with varying degrees of integrity<sup>11</sup>. However, their character is distinctly different from Warden Family Home and they are contemporary only with the second phase of construction of the subject dwelling, thus offering a weak comparison.

The Caleb Williamson House (DHR# 131-0015), located in the Oak Grove section of Chesapeake is an evolved dwelling constructed starting in c1790. The second phase of construction dates to c1822.<sup>12</sup> The dwelling now exhibits a two-story, three-bay side-gabled side-hall plan with an exterior end chimney; this front portion of the dwelling appears to date to the c1822 campaign. The original late-eighteenth century portion of the dwelling now functions as a rear-ell to the c1822 section. The dwelling is similar in character and construction date to the Warden Family Home. Unfortunately, it has been remodeled several times and the original flooring, interior woodwork, and plaster has largely been replaced in the earliest part of the dwelling, thus rendering it difficult to discern the original section from the c1822 section. While the Caleb Williamson House provides a good comparison, it lacks the integrity that the Warden Family Home retains. Additionally, the Caleb Williamson House was found not eligible for register listing by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources according to an entry in the Data Sharing System<sup>13</sup>.

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Another dwelling comparable in age and character but lacking integrity is the Butt-Edson House (DHR#131-0292), located at 1433 Elbow Road.<sup>14</sup> The Butt-Edson House dates to c1820, twenty years after the construction of the original portion of Warden Family Home, and exhibits a two-story, three-bay, side-hall plan with vernacular detailing. The Butt-Edson House has an early-twentieth century one-story addition appended to its rear. The dwelling has been vacant and unattended since c1955 when the current owners moved to a more modern dwelling on the same parcel.<sup>15</sup> The Butt-Edson House is open to the elements. The beaded weatherboard siding is in an advanced state of deterioration; it is warped and buckled where it remains, though substantial portions are missing and have been replaced. Windows are missing, the side gabled roof is deteriorated with missing sections, and the chimneys have been partially rebuilt with modern brick. Though the interior was not accessible, it is evident that interior woodwork and plaster is deteriorated and missing in many locations. This dwelling is located on privately owned right-of-way which is marked for road expansion; it has lost its setting and is situated amongst recent suburban development. The dwelling is threatened with eminent demolition and its features have been lost and damaged by neglect. It post-dates the construction of the original core of the Warden Family Home and does not retain a comparable level of integrity.

Two later resources, the c1840 Parkerson House (DHR#131-0384) and the c1850 Lindsay House (DHR#131-0253) were explored for possible comparison, as well.<sup>16</sup> The Parkerson House is a two-story, three-bay, side-hall dwelling resting on a raised English basement laid in three-course American bond brickwork. The dwelling has a c1880 front porch addition with a decorative balustrade. The dwelling retains integrity, but is of much higher style design and was constructed in a single campaign versus the Warden Family Home, which is an earlier evolved vernacular dwelling.

Likewise, the Lindsay House is an early dwelling in Chesapeake which retains integrity. The Lindsay House may have been constructed in two phases and it exhibits some detailing typical of the Greek Revival period. The dwelling has much more refined interior detailing including fluted window trim, with corner blocks and detailed mantels.<sup>17</sup> By comparison, the Warden Family Home is vernacular in style and exhibits detailing of several time periods representing its three campaigns of construction. If compared solely to the latest portion of the Warden Family Home, the Lindsay House provides a contrast between high-style design it exhibits and the vernacular interpretations of those same architectural motifs exhibited by the Warden Family Home. These two dwellings are not comparable, but rather provide a glimpse of the range of understanding and interpretation of popular architectural styling during the mid-nineteenth century.

The Warden Family Home has several features which make it unique among the small number of remaining historic rural resources. Its continuous setting in an agricultural area convey its integrity of location, feeling and association while many of the other ante-bellum resources in Chesapeake have been encroached upon by modern development. Other distinct characteristics of the Warden Family Home include its early post-and-girt ell and its gradual evolution representing three stages of architectural development in Chesapeake over three generations; it retains integrity of craftsmanship and design, and clearly indicates its historic pattern of development. Its historic outbuildings are also unique in their setting; in Chesapeake, it is rare to find outbuildings dating back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries which were related to the agricultural functions of the property. Two of the four outbuildings retain their historic integrity.

Chesapeake became an independent city during the mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century as a result of annexation suits filed in the 1950s by neighboring cities which combined the areas of Norfolk County and South Norfolk. Citizens of the communities voted on the name "Chesapeake" for the newly created city in 1962. In January of 1963, the annexation was complete and the City of Chesapeake was officially independent. The incorporation of the City of Chesapeake in the 1960s led to increased development and population density which ultimately led to suburban sprawl in rural areas throughout the newly created city. The rural areas were threatened by suburban development which resulted in the subdivision of large agricultural parcels. Today, the City has a variety of development patterns ranging from densely developed commercial areas which rival the neighboring City of Norfolk in population, to rural pockets of land which

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retain their agricultural character.

The southern portion of the city has always been very remote and therefore retains much of its historically undeveloped agricultural land, though this is changing rapidly as suburban sprawl encroaches. The Warden Family Home parcel was subdivided as a result of this growth, but retains its outbuildings and agricultural character. There are few other intact examples of historic agricultural complexes in Chesapeake, and there are no other documented resources in Chesapeake which demonstrate the evolution of an early rural dwelling as clearly as Warden Family Home. When considered with the period of construction and the unique nature of the three phases of architectural evolution demonstrated in the main dwelling, the Warden Family Home is a rare rural architectural resource with a high level of integrity.

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**9. Bibliography**

Bonney, Albert B. *The Descendants of the Warden's abt 1600*. Personal Papers.

City of Chesapeake. *Deed and Will Book records for 2732 Cedarville Road/Warden Family 1687-1867*.

City of Chesapeake. "History of Chesapeake." City of Chesapeake. <http://www.chesapeake.va.us/community/about/history.shtml>

Cross, Eleanor P. and Charles B. Cross, Jr. *From the Archives*. Chesapeake: Norfolk County Historical Society, 1966.

Culhane, Kerri. "Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey of Architectural Resources in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia". Prepared for The Virginia Department of Historic Resources Portsmouth Regional Office, 1999.

Harper, Raymond. *The Making of America Series: Chesapeake, VA*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2002.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources. *Data Sharing System*. Accessed July 2008-February 2009.

Warden Family Home Deed Research conducted by previous owner; no specific reference given.

Warden, M. *Personal letter containing personal deed and will book research*. Texas, 1924.

**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The parcel containing the Warden Family Home and its resources is located northeast of the intersection of Cedarville and Sanderson Roads. It is bound on the north, east, and west sides by similar size parcels containing modern single family dwellings and large yards. It is bound to the south by Cedarville Road. See attached City of Chesapeake Tax Map #9.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary chosen for the Warden Family Home matches that of the property line as defined by the parcel on City of Chesapeake Tax Map #9. It encompasses the remaining land that was historically associated with the Warden Family Home and its associated resources. The remainder of the historic agricultural parcel has been sub-divided and features modern homes on land formerly used for agricultural purposes that no longer reflects its historic agricultural use.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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**Warden Family Home  
Chesapeake, VA**

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**Photo Log**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Warden Family Home (VDHR#131-0093)

Chesapeake, Virginia

Photographer: Sarah C. McPhail, April and August 2008.

The digital images are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, VA.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Direction</u>
0001	Exterior, Warden Family Home	Northwest
0002	Exterior, Warden Family Home	South
0003	Exterior, Warden Family Home	Northeast
0004	Interior, 1846 wing	East
0005	Interior, Original ell	Northwest
0006	Post & Girt Construction detail, Original ell	
0007	Post & Girt floor joists, corner of original ell	Northeast
0008	Large Barn	Northwest
0009	Chicken Coop	North

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

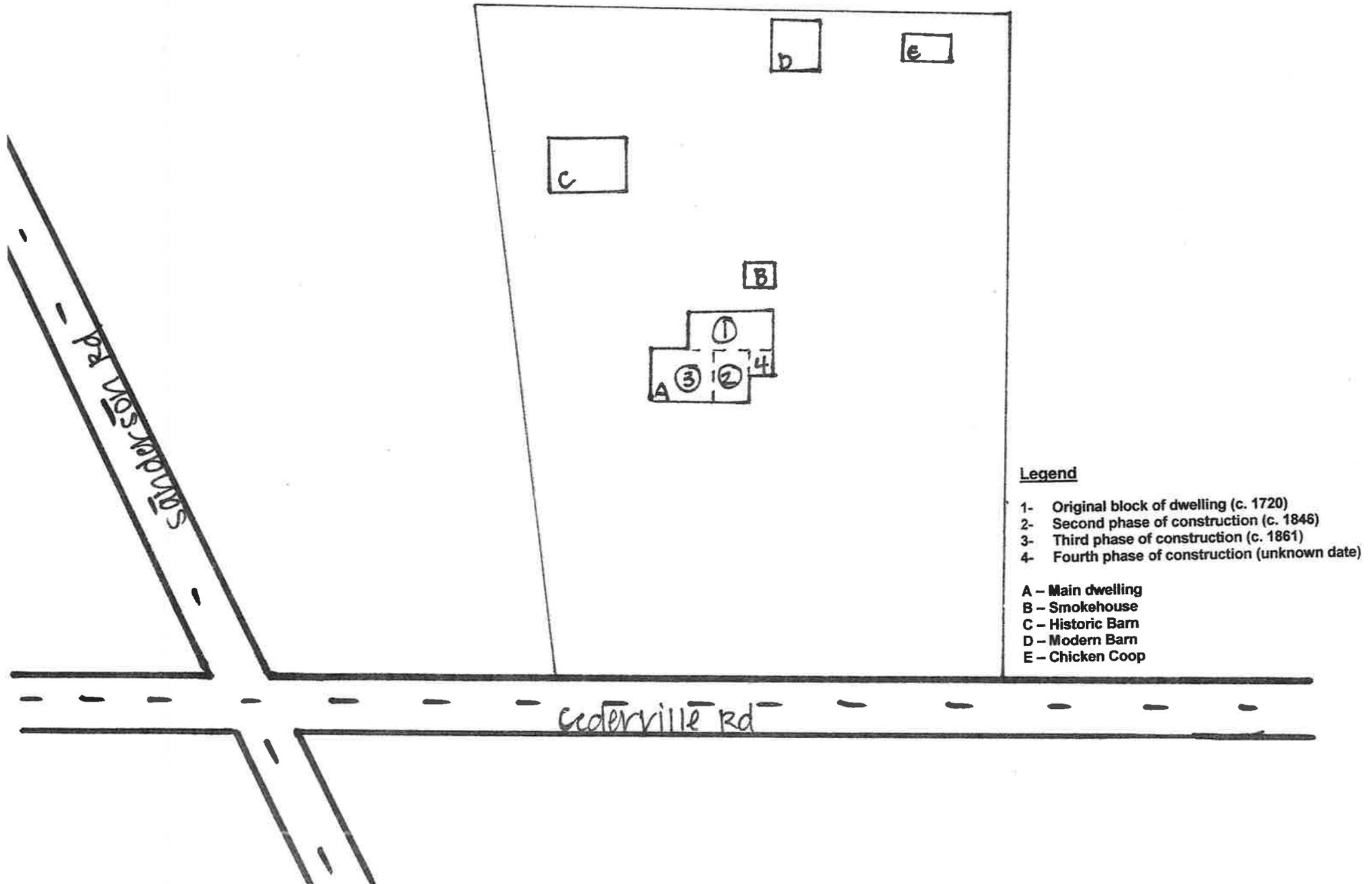
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Warden Family Home  
Chesapeake, VA**

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- <sup>1</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1996), 35.
  - <sup>2</sup> City of Chesapeake "History of Chesapeake" City of Chesapeake. <http://www.chesapeake.va.us/community/about/history.shtml> (July 2008)
  - <sup>3</sup> Harper, Raymond L. *Norfolk County* (Charleston: Arcadia, 2002).
  - <sup>4</sup> Thomas, William G, III., "The Chesapeake Bay," *Southern Spaces*, April 16, 2004.  
<http://www.southernspaces.org/contents/2004/tullos/3a.htm>
  - <sup>5</sup> Culhane, Kerri E. "Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey of Architectural Resources in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia" (RFP#97-98-18) John Milner Associates, Inc. 1999.
  - <sup>6</sup> Warden Family Home Deed Research conducted by previous owner of the house; no specific reference given.
  - <sup>7</sup> Pugh, Gregory. "Warden Family Home" Oral History Report, August 2008.
  - <sup>8</sup> Warden Family Home Deed Research conducted by previous owner of the house; no specific reference given.
  - <sup>9</sup> Cross, Eleanor and Charles Cross. "From the Archives" Norfolk County Historical Society: Chesapeake, 1966.
  - <sup>10</sup> City of Chesapeake "History of Chesapeake" City of Chesapeake. <http://www.chesapeake.va.us/community/about/history.shtml> (July 2008)
  - <sup>11</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources Data Sharing System search (February 2009).
  - <sup>12</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources DSS file DHR #131-0015.
  - <sup>13</sup> Ibid.
  - <sup>14</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources DSS file DHR #131-0292.
  - <sup>15</sup> Ibid.
  - <sup>16</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources DSS file DHR #131-0384 and DHR # 131-0253.
  - <sup>17</sup> Virginia Department of Historic Resources DSS file DHR #131-0253.

Warden Family Home  
2732 Cedarville Rd  
Chesapeake, VA  
VDHR # 131-0093



MOYOCK QUADRANGLE  
VIRGINIA—NORTH CAROLINA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5757 II NE  
(PLEASANT RIDGE)

11 NW (RESS) 395 10' 396 397 2 690 000 FEET (VA.) 398 399 76°07'30" 36°37'30"



WARDEN FAMILY HOME  
1:0000 FEET  
(VA.) VDHR # 131-0093  
MOYOCK QUADRANGLE  
4052  
UTM:  
18 396282E  
4052131N

2