

VLR 3/13/02
NRHP-5/29/02

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 GREEN PASTURES

other names/site number ARDARRA VDHR FILE No.: 30-742

2. Location

street & number 2337 Zulla Road not for publication N/A
city or town Middleburg vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 20186

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 x nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 4/15/02
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ 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 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	Non-contributing	
<u>12</u> / <u>13</u>	<u>5</u> / <u>6</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>12</u> / <u>13</u>	<u>5</u> / <u>6</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: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Processing
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Animal Facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural Field

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural Processing

Property Name, County
Green Pastures, Fauquier County, Virginia

 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Storage
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Animal Facility
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS - Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE; BRICK; CONCRETE BLOCK; CINDER BLOCK
roof WOOD; METAL-Tin
walls WOOD = Weatherboard; Board-and-batten; Log
 STONE
other Chimney BRICK; CINDER BLOCK; Porch WOOD; Lintel WOOD; STONE;
STONE KEYSTONE; Cornice WOOD; BRICK

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.
- 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.

Property Name, County
Green Pastures, Fauquier County, Virginia

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
 POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRY
 SCIENCE

Period of Significance 1931-1951

Significant Dates
 1931
 1939
 1941
 1946

Significant Persons (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Robert Earll McConnell

Cultural Affiliation

Architect Penrose V. Stout, Architect & Arthur K. Fuller, Architect
Builder W. J. Hanback, Builder

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

See 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: (see Bibliography Section 9)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 236.1239

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
A	18	259880	4314100	B	18	260400	4313880
C	18	260600	4314300	D	18	260900	4314000

See continuation sheet.

Property Name, County
Green Pastures, Fauquier County, Virginia

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 Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian
organization Millennium Preservation Services date 01 October 2001
street & number (74 Winchester Street) P. O. Box 312 telephone (540)349-0118
city or town Warrenton state VA zip code 20188-0312

Additional Documentation

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. & Mrs. STEVEN G. LAMB, Owners
street & number ARDARRA, 2337 ZULLA ROAD telephone 540-687-3969
city or town MIDDLEBURG state VA zip code 20117

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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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Narrative Description

The 236-acre Green Pastures property is located in northeastern Fauquier County, approximately two miles southwest of Middleburg in Scott Magisterial District. It is bordered on the west by Zulla Road (Rt. 709), on the south by Muster Lane (gravel Rt. 706) and partly by Burrland Road (gravel Rt. 705) and farmland on the east. The 50-acre portion containing a nineteenth-century dwelling and outbuildings, recently partitioned from the estate, lies on the north. Zulla Road presently serves as the primary route to Middleburg, considered the heart of hunt country with some of the finest equestrian estates in the county. While the houses and stables of neighboring farms can not be seen from this road, one is impressed by the sudden change from wooded fields to the sight of the two-and-one-half-story, white Colonial Revival-style manor house, clearly inspired by Mount Vernon, standing at the end of a long central drive. This early twentieth-century hunt country estate has twelve contributing buildings including the frame manor house, smokehouse, stable, hostlers' quarters, farmer's cottage, garage and cow shed, chicken house and cow barn designed by New York architect Penrose V. Stout and built by W. J. Hanback between 1931 and 1932. A stone sheep shed, a masonry work shop, a metal machine shed and log cabin were constructed between 1935 and 1947. A late-nineteenth-century vernacular tenant house of the earlier leased farm, three loafing sheds or horse run ins, a machine storage barn and a Colonial Revival-style bathhouse designed by Middleburg architect William B. Dew are considered non-contributing buildings. Green Pastures retains good to excellent integrity in location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

Manor House Landscape and Farm Setting: Mr. Stout designed a graceful approach to Robert Earl McConnell's manor house by locating its Zulla Road entrance about two hundred yards to the north. This road remains and continues eastward into the farm, but later owner Roy Ash built a center-axis driveway up to the forecourt and main door of the house in 1989. Japanese cherry trees are planted in front of the house. The manor's south side yard has a Renaissance-style terrace with the upper lawn bordered by a battered, dry-stacked stone wall. Elliptical brick steps, except for the top mill stone, lead down into a grass courtyard that has a round goldfish pond at the opposite end. Tall box wood encloses this lower terrace on the west, east and south. The shrubbery parts at the southeast for the walk-through gazebo to the stone bathhouse, swimming pool and asphalt tennis court. The east rear yard slopes to a dry-stacked stone ha-ha wall. An ample pond was built a short distance to the east in the 1980s. The Bull Run Mountains on the east horizon offer a splendid view. A gravel court east of the garage and smokehouse allows rear delivery to the service entrance at the north side of the house.

A dry-stacked stone wall borders the outer property boundary and portions of the original farm road. New black-stained, horizontal board fencing confines the interior horse pastures. A well-designed run in can be seen from Zulla Road in the south field. Indicating its importance to Green Pastures, the stable is situated prominently to the northwest front of the residence, next to the hostlers' quarters. The first farm road turns northeast from this location toward the garage and cow shed, metal machine shed and farmer's cottage before sloping east by the chicken house, a small run in, cow barn and stone sheep shed deep into the estate. A south-to-north gravel road intersects the farm road opposite the chicken house and leads north to a masonry machine storage barn that faces a frame loafing shed on the east. On the far south side of the farm, the log cabin stands north of a second pond constructed in 1989 with enlargement of the McConnell-period swimming pool located in the back of the south field. The vernacular late-nineteenth-century tenant house fronts Burrland Road on the west.

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**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Manor House, contributing building, 1931-1932:¹ The Colonial Revival-style manor house was designed by New York architect Penrose V. Stout and constructed by master builder W. J. Hanback. Front west elevation: The house would have a five-part plan except for the stone and frame wing with a gabled wall dormer that extends to the frame and masonry attached garage on the north end. This is a two-and-one-half-story, twenty-one-bay-wide, weatherboard frame house on a stone and brick foundation with a block modillion cornice, cedar-shingled gable roof and four, interior, corbeled brick chimneys. A one-bay, octagonal, stone smokehouse with a brick dogtooth cornice and pyramidal cedar shingle roof adjoins the northwest corner of the banked, stone, back wall of the one-story garage.

The two-and-one-half-story central block of the house is seven bays wide. Its three-bay-wide, two-story pedimented central gable is distinguished with shiplap cypress siding, while the flanking walls are cypress weatherboard. The architect may have differentiated the treatment here to simulate what George Washington called "rusticated boards" on Mount Vernon where sand was applied to freshly painted siding and block scored.² The Colonial Revival-style central door has a rectangular leaded transom, elaborately hand-carved palm and bell flower pilasters and a swan neck pediment with a centered urn. The door is flanked by six-pane, wood casement windows. The second story has a centered six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window which is flanked by leaded oval casement windows. A leaded octagonal window is in the modillioned pediment. The two gable-roofed dormers have six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows. Louvered shutters without a rail are on all wall windows.

One-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, weatherboard hyphens flank the main block. The south hyphen has a center six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung sash, wood windows with fluted surrounds and plain corner blocks. There are replacement six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows flanking the wider, six-over-six, replacement window on the north hyphen. Raised panels are within the fluted surrounds below the windows on both wings, but they are not original on the north. The six-over-six, gable-roofed dormer windows are original. Two-story, two-bay-wide, gable-fronting wings with interior-end, American bond, brick chimneys adjoin the north and south hyphens. They have six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows, a rectangular, louvered gable vent and returned cornice. A one-story, four-bay-wide, screened porch with a plain balustrade surrounding the upper terrace is set back on the south end of the south gable-fronting wing. At the north end of the house, the three-bay-wide, one-story, stone wing connects to the north gable-fronting wing. It has an interesting gabled wall dormer with a six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window and brick sill on the south and two, six-pane, wood casement windows with brick sills to the north. However, this facade was altered in 1954.³

The east rear elevation is twenty bays wide with a brick foundation to the south, a stone English basement to the north and a block modillion cornice. The central two-and-one-half-story block has shiplap cypress siding and is further distinguished by a five-bay, two-story portico supported by square columns with flat panels, another allusion to Mount Vernon. The portico has a dentiled cornice and a plain balustrade above. Tall, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash, wood windows with a molded lintel flank the ten-pane, double-leaf entrance with rectangular transom. Three gabled dormers are on the roof. The north dormer has a six-light-over raised-panels door for access to the roof terrace on the portico. Two tall, corbeled brick, interior chimneys rise from the roof. The south chimney appears to have been rebuilt in a stretcher-course bond, as the north has a six-course American pattern.

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**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

The one-and-one-half-story hyphens have no dormers on this rear elevation. The north hyphen is three bays wide with a three-pane, vertical, wood casement south of two, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows. The south hyphen has two, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows. The facades of the north and south gable-fronting wings replicate those on the west front elevation. The four-bay, one-story, screened porch with a plain balustrade on the roof steps back on the south end of the house, and the north service end has the side-gabled, weatherboard (on this elevation) tool room with a single, raised-panel door adjacent to the garage. The one-story, four-bay-wide garage wing has a wood-shingled gable roof and weatherboard siding covering the piers between the flat-paneled overhead doors. Three, single-car, doors at the south have three horizontal lights, while the wide, two-car bay at the north end has five horizontal lights. This wing was originally completed in 1932 as a three-bay, shed-roofed wood shed adjoining the frame wing to the south which had a two-car garage with an overhead door in its north gable end. The 1954 alteration of this service wing reduced the size of the north-facing, two-car garage and extended the wood shed seven feet to reconnect with it. Overhead garage doors for the wood shed openings were also installed at this time.⁴

The two-story south side elevation has a six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window on each side of the centered, one-story, screened porch with an upper plain balustrade. Two, four-pane, french doors with rectangular three-pane transoms provide access to the porch from separate bedrooms. A six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window sits between the doors. The second story has a centered, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window flanked by twelve-pane wood doors and six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows. The north side elevation is five bays wide. Brick steps lead up to the screened, three-bay porch into the service wing. The frame weatherboard north gable end of the garage has no openings.

Manor House Interior - The manor house has twenty eight rooms, eight bathrooms and three fireplaces. The cellar is excavated only under the north wings of the house and has an outside entrance down brick steps from the service courtyard or down stairs within the service hall. The floor is cement, the exterior walls are stone, while those in the boiler room are hollow tile, and the ceiling is parged. The vegetable room which was heavily used during the McConnell period is at the bottom of the steps on the north wall. The wine cellar with iron racks is to its west. The boiler room with a coal chute is on the west front, while the pump room is behind on the south. The north service wing on the first floor has a central stair hall with stained red oak paneling on the walls, doors and ceiling that continues up on the second floor. The oak stairway on the west wall has a plain newel post, round molded rail and plain balusters, typical detailing for the service wing. A powder room, servants' dining room and laundry with plastered walls are on the east. The kitchen with its original walk-in oak refrigerator and freezer by Jamison is west of the hall. This walk in refrigeration unit may have been the second of its type in Fauquier County, having been preceded by the one built at North Wales during its 1916-1920 additions.⁵ A servants' sitting room is west of the refrigeration room.

A small children's dining room with painted vertical paneling and ceilings, narrow oak floor boards, plastered walls, a molded chair rail and a six-inch deep, molded wood cornice is south of the service-wing passage. The butler's pantry with glazed cupboards is on the west front of this dining room and within the north hyphen. A swinging, nine-light door on the north wall of the pantry leads back into the kitchen, while a swinging, raised-panel door on the opposite south wall opens into the octagonal-shaped formal dining room with a molded chair rail and deep

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**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

cornice in the main block. A Georgian-style, deep-shelved niche with a wood keystone in its elliptical architrave is on the east wall of the formal dining room where a fireplace was removed in 1956.⁶ Although the fireplace was designed by Penrose Stout, its interior side-wall placement proved awkward and uncomfortably close to diners.

The interior detailing of the house really comes to life beginning in the central passage of the main block where the walls have rarely seen pecky cypress paneling entirely up to the second floor and in the stepped-down living room to the east. The passage and main vestibule of this country residence are further elaborated by an elegant cantilevered spiral stairway with white-painted turned balusters and a mahogany-painted, birch railing to contrast with the cypress paneling. The balustrade concludes with a reeded newel. A classical colonnade with Doric columns, also of pecky cypress, introduces the lower living room on the east. Paired columns flank the four steps down into this expansive paneled room. An identical balustrade to the passage stairway is set between the outside columns to the corners. The floors are oak plank, the ceiling in the passage is plastered white, and the living room ceiling consists of tongue-and-grooved cypress planks, painted white. Even the shallow mantel on the north living room wall is pecky cypress, but with fewer pockets. A carved cable molding is below the shelf, and the fireplace slip and hearth are of Westfield green marble. The twelve-over-twelve windows in the northeast and southeast corners have a pecky cypress window seat. Centered french doors on the east back wall open out onto the expansive rear piazza.

The main block concludes on the south with a guest bedroom on the west front and an anteroom out to the rear porch on the east, similar to one at the north end. A wainscoted library with an oak plank floor, bookshelves with lower cabinets, a plastered ceiling and a heavily-molded dentil cornice is in the south hyphen. The fireplace on the south wall has a black marble slip and hearth, but no mantel or appearance of an earlier one. A raised-panel door in the southeast corner leads into the master bedroom passage where a narrow stairway to the children's bedrooms on the second floor is hidden behind a raised-panel door. The original walk-in Herring Hall Marvin Safe is behind the second raised-panel door to the west. Original owner Robert McConnell's bedroom with a wide cornice and a pine Federal-style mantelpiece is on the west front at the south end. An immediate door on the east wall opens into the linen closet. The master bedroom connects through a master bathroom to Mrs. McConnell's former bedroom on the east. There is no fireplace in this room. However, both bedrooms have glazed french doors that open out onto the south end porch with a good view of the south terrace.

The McConnells had five children, and there are six bedrooms and three bathrooms in the family wings on the second floor. The architect designed a narrower cornice for these rooms, and none have fireplaces. The hyphens are all closet space between the dormers except for a small sewing room at the northeast corner of the south wing. The raised-panel wall closets in the south hyphen were covered with flat wallboard, circa 1980 when the walls of the south bedrooms were also given a drywall treatment to suggest a vaulted ceiling. The passage of the central block is fully paneled with pecky cypress. The servants' wing, where the passage walls are unusually distinguished with oak paneling, begins in the north hyphen. There are four servant's bedrooms, typically without much elaboration. A bathroom is at the north end behind the hall stairway to the lower service wing. The oak stairway to the attic on the third floor of the main block is back in the north hyphen. The architect stipulated that the walls, floor and ceiling of this natural storage space be fully covered with Tennessee aromatic red cedar, tongued and grooved, and have shelves, hanging poles and strips for clothing.⁷ His design likely created the largest cedar closet in Fauquier County in the 1930s.

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**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

The few alterations by later owners to Robert McConnell's frame Colonial Revival-style manor house have been confined to the service and garage wing in particular. Some minor applications of later wall covering in the second-floor family wing can easily be removed to reveal original detailing, and even Penrose V. Stout would likely conclude that the fireplace in the formal dining room was obtrusive. The main block with its distinctive design amenities, including the two-story pecky cypress paneling, the Doric colonnade, stepped-down living room, cantilevered spiral stairway, remains as designed by the architect and built by W. J. Hanback. The manor house, therefore, retains very good integrity.

Smokehouse, contributing building, 1932.⁸ This one-story, one-bay, stone masonry smokehouse with a cedar-shingled pyramidal roof adjoins the northwest corner of the garage in the service courtyard of the manor house. The nine-light, board-and-batten door is on the east elevation of this octagonal-shaped building. The building is distinguished with a brick dogtooth cornice and a copper weathervane. Horizontal, latticed windows are on the north and west elevations. The interior floor is a concrete slab, and the rafters are circular sawn and fastened with wire nails. Large meat hooks remain on the inside attached to several soot-blackened, circular-sawn hanging poles lying on the top of the stone walls. The walls are also partially blackened and smell of smoked meat. There is no evidence of an earlier mortar than Portland cement. The only alteration of this building is the expected replacement of its roof and door. Yet, the rafters and smoking poles appear to be original. This well-designed smokehouse has excellent integrity.

Stable, contributing building, 1931-1932; 1934; 1937.⁹ Originally built of frame and stone masonry with eight linear stalls divided by a steeply-pitched centered gable in 1931-1932. Identical four-stall, frame and stone projecting wings were added at both the east and west ends of the south front, which created an E-plan, in 1934 and 1937. The two-story, thirteen-bay-wide, cypress weatherboard and stone masonry stable has a cedar-shingled gable roof. A centered, wood shingled and louvered cupola on the middle cross gable has a standing-seam metal, bell-shaped dome. Except for the central entrance gables which have a broad segmental-arched opening on the front and back, all gable ends are embellished with splayed stone masonry up to the eave where weatherboard rises to the louvered gable vents. South front elevation: The south facade of the west front gable end has a four-light, wood casement window with a stone sill, and an archway with a stone lintel is to the east. A double-leaf, four-light, beveled batten hay door is in the weatherboard above, followed by wood louvers to the ridge. The stall facades are weatherboard and have beveled board-and-batten Dutch doors. The frame centered gable has a wide, double-leaf, wood sliding door and a double-leaf, four-light, beveled batten hay door above. This taller gable also has wood louver venting below the ridge. The stall facades from the center to the east wing match the opposite side. The south facade of the east front gable end is also identical to the opposite west wing except that the archway is west of the four-light, wood casement window. The stone archways allow horses to be led from stalls out to the fenced south fields.

West side elevation: The splayed stone and weatherboard gable end of the rear wing has a four-light, wood casement window and archway to the north in keeping with the front, except that a flat door panel has been inserted in the arch. The upper weatherboard gable detailing is consistent with the front. The weatherboard stall section to the south is distinguished with a high, three-light, awning window north of each beveled-batten Dutch door. The fascia below the eave is wood louvered for venting. The east side elevation is identical to the west side, but for the

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**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

reverse position of the openings. There are four Dutch stall doors abutting high, three-light, awning windows on the east and west sides of the steeply-pitched weatherboard entrance gable on the north rear elevation. This centered gable is directly flanked on the east and west by a low batten door with a three-light awning window above. A double-leaf sliding door is in the wide segmented entrance on the centered gable which is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows. A double-leaf batten hay door is above, and the gable has wood louvers to the ridge. A stretcher brick, interior chimney rises from the east side of the gable. All wood openings on the stable have plain mortise and tenon joined architraves and wood sills. Windows in the masonry portions have stone sills.

Stable interior: The central interior aisle has an asphalt floor, wash stalls have a poured concrete floor, while that in the tack room is pine. All interior walls and ceilings are shiplap pine. The outside south courtyard has a blue-dust walking ring with a central green. A low stone wall borders the outside perimeter up to the gated grass aisle between the horizontal plank fences that contain the south fields. This courtyard area was a neglected mud hole in 1982 when new owner Roy Ash restored the walking ring and green space. Highly visible from Zulla Road, this cypress weatherboard and stone masonry stable is an important architectural feature on this hunt country estate. As expected in a stable, some stall door replacement has occurred, but no major alteration or additions have compromised its excellent historic integrity.

Hostlers' Quarters, contributing building, 1931-1932:¹⁰ The hostlers' quarters faces the north original entrance into the estate. This is a long, one-and-one-half-story, four-bay, frame weatherboard house with a wood-shingled gable roof, three exterior-end brick chimneys and an interior-end brick chimney. A one-bay, one-and-one-half-story gable projects north from the east and west ends, creating a U-plan. The west projecting gable with a vinyl garage door and a six-over-six, double-hung sash window above appears to be an addition. The back of this two-bay-deep wing abuts an exterior-end brick stretcher-course chimney on the long rear section that was also extended west from the six-course American bond chimney. Paired six-over-six, double-hung sash wood windows are on the east projecting wing. A wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash window is in the gable. The windows on the projecting gables have louvered shutters. A wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash window is to the west of a brick-stretcher flue chimney on the recessed facade. At some distance west, a nine-light door is closely flanked by four-over-four, double-hung sash windows. A two-bay porch on a concrete slab with a wood-shingled roof spans this set back facade.

The west side elevation has two, six-over-one, double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters on the garage wing. A nine-light door is north of the brick stretcher chimney on the back wing. The east side elevation has a six-course American bond, exterior-end chimney on the rear wing. A nine-light door is under a shed-roofed porch on the north projecting wing which has a cinder-block raised basement. A six-over-six, double-hung sash window with louvered shutters is to the north front. The south rear elevation has a six-over-six, double-hung sash wood window and a four-over-four window to the east. Paired six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are situated below the six-course American bond, interior chimney. A four-over-four, double-hung sash window and a six-over-six original wood window is at the east end. All windows on this elevation have louvered shutters.

Interior - The north front door opens into a small utility boot room, and the kitchen is on the east. The living room east of the kitchen has a narrow-board pine floor, molded baseboard and sheetrock on the walls and ceiling. A rear

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passage leads back to the original bathroom centered between two bedrooms with small, plain fireplaces. This east section has wide pine flooring, a molded baseboard and walls and ceilings of sheetrock. A hall directly behind the utility room leads into the added rear bathroom and large west bedroom behind the garage. The flooring is narrow-board pine in this west portion, and walls are finished with drywall. Steps within the garage go up to the half-finished attic. The hostlers' quarters was originally built as a one-story dwelling for the stable manager or trainer and serves the same function today. Although expanded in the 1980s, the hostlers' quarters is compatible in materials, design and scale to the adjacent stable.¹¹

Garage & Cow Shed, contributing building, 1931-1932:¹² This one-story, five-bay, corrugated metal frame building is situated southwest of the farmer's cottage. The east-facing garage and cow shed stands on a stone concrete slab and has a new corrugated metal gable roof with an overhanging eave. The garage consists of the first wide bay on the south with an overhead, three-light, metal door, and three open bays comprising the cow shed are to the north. This important building contained hay, feed and supplies and functioned as a cow milking shed in the McConnell period. There were six milking stanchions inside at that time.¹³ An unframed, corrugated metal, section with a narrow door bay is north of the open shed, which may be an addition. The north gable end has a two-light metal casement window. The three-bay, west rear elevation has a single, two-light, metal casement window near the north end and two metal, two-light, casements at the south end. There are no openings in the south gable end. The interior wood roof and wall framing of the garage and cow shed is exposed. This is an important 1930s building relating to the themes of transportation and agriculture. Now used as a garage and work shop, the garage and cow shed retains very good integrity.

Work Shop, South of Garage & Cow Shed, contributing building, circa 1940:¹⁴ A one-story, three-bay, cinder-block building with a standing-seam metal gable roof and a stretcher-course brick, interior-end chimney abuts the south gable end of the garage and cow shed. This small building sets down into the slope. The raised-panel central door has a long steel lintel above. Six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows flank the entrance. The south gable end has a six-over-six, double-hung sash window east of a broad, sliding, batten door. While the lower southwest portion with the window is cinder block, weatherboard rises to the ridge from the eave. A tall batten block is in the weatherboard gable, suggestive of a hay door, which is unlikely for this one-story building. The sliding door below would allow small equipment access for maintenance. Two, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows are on the west rear elevation. Representative of the first use of cinder block at Green Pastures, this building served as a work shop where small farm machinery was repaired and parts manufactured during the McConnell period of ownership. It retains excellent integrity.

Machine Shed, North of Garage & Cow Shed, contributing building, circa 1947:¹⁵ This machine and equipment storage shed stands north of the garage with cow shed. It is a one-story, six-bay-wide, frame pole barn sheathed with corrugated metal like the gable roof. The open south front has a roof overhang that is supported by square eight-by-eight Y-braced posts. A corrugated metal sliding door is on the east gable end. There are no openings in the north rear or west end. The interior floor is earthen, and the roof framing is cross-bridged. This functional building that housed manure spreaders, tractors and the like has excellent integrity.

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Farmer's Cottage, contributing building, 1931-1932; 1989.¹⁶ The farmer's cottage faces south and is located northeast of the garage & cow shed. This is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, weatherboard frame house built on a brick foundation with a standing-seam metal gable roof and interior-end corbeled brick chimney. A broad central, one-bay, dormer with a standing-seam metal roof projects from the main block and is supported by the standing-seam metal shed roof of the twelve-bay-wide, screened porch on this south elevation. The centered bathroom dormer has a six-over-six, double-hung sash window with louvered shutters and a triangular louvered vent in the gable. Originally a three-bay-wide house, a one-bay, enclosed porch with a one-over-one, fixed-sash window and a one-bay-wide kitchen on a stone foundation were added on the west gable end. A six-over-six, double-hung sash window is in the kitchen addition. An off-center, six-light, raised-panel door and two widely-spaced, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are on the main block behind the screened porch.

The west end has three gables with a six-over-six, double-hung sash window north of the chimney on the main block followed by the one-story kitchen wing with a rectangular louvered vent in the gable and the porch below with a rectangular louvered gable vent. This end addition was later widened to the north and enclosed with weatherboard for an interior laundry room. An eight-light over a horizontal, flat-paneled, wood door opens into the four-bay enclosed porch. A six-light door with two, vertical, flat panels and a six-over-six, double-hung sash window are on the wall of the original facade. The north rear elevation is six bays wide. The main block has a six-over-six, double-hung sash window at the east and two, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows closer to the west end. Two, gabled, six-over-six dormers are on the roof. The front gabled kitchen wing has been extended with a shed-roofed addition joining the porch addition on this elevation. This facade has a tripartite, one-over-one, double-hung sash window and a horizontal single-pane window at the west. Three bays of the screened front porch are visible on the main block of the east gable end. The main block also has a six-over-six, double-hung sash window on the first story south and north of the projecting bathroom bay which has a narrow four-over-four sash window. A six-over-six, double-hung sash window is in the gable over the addition. This weatherboard frame bathroom addition was constructed during the Period I building according to the architect's specifications.

The architraves on the cottage are plain with mortise and tenon joints, and the sills are wood. All windows and doors are wood and appear original. Some of the weatherboard is damaged and needs repair. Interior: The kitchen has a linoleum floor and sheetrock walls. The interior, five-course, American bond chimney is on the east wall against the closeted furnace, while stained cupboards and the stainless steel sink are on the south. The doorway to the small laundry room is at the northwest corner. The deep living room on the east has two-inch-wide, tongue-and-grooved pine floors, a plain baseboard and sheetrock walls and ceiling. The fireplace on the west wall has fluted pilasters supporting the mantelpiece. The frieze is plain, and the hearth and slip are brick. A door at both the north and south ends of the east wall leads into the two east bedrooms and end bathroom. Using a colonial space-saving technique, the stairs to the second floor are boxed within the east wall, with the bottom step on the living room floor. These stairs, with a tall square newel post and plain balusters, begin south of the north bedroom door and wind up toward the south.

The second floor has a central passage with a bathroom on the south rear and two bedrooms on the west and east. Closets are built into the north wall between the dormers of the bedrooms. An added door at the southwest corner of the west bedroom opens into attic storage above the kitchen addition. All windows on this farmer's cottage are

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original wood and retain their rope pulleys. The architraves are plain with mitred corners. While the west additions have altered the original plan, they were compatibly made and show a continued use and need for a larger kitchen in the cottage. This four-bedroom, frame farmer's cottage is two stories tall which is atypical of such 1930s servant or tenant houses in Fauquier. The cottage retains high integrity.

Chicken House, contributing building, 1931-1932; 1988:¹⁷ The north elevation of this one-story, ten-bay-wide, weatherboard, frame building backs up to the board fence opposite the fork in the farm road. The south elevation faces a peach orchard that begins just beyond the exercise yard. Originally constructed as a five-bay-wide building on a concrete block foundation with a wood-shingled gable roof, a five-bay addition with a cinder block foundation extended the chicken house to the east in 1988. There are five, four-light, wood casement windows in the west original section, but two in the center have replacement sash. Three, four-light, wood casements in the east addition are flanked by Dutch board-and-batten doors. The west gable end has a raised-panel door with a white marble knob north of a four-light, casement window which has a replaced sash. The south elevation sets within wire poultry pens, and there are two, ground-level, poultry exit doors to this exercise yard. The west Period I section of this south facade consists of a four-pane casement, paired four-light, awning windows, and two, eight-pane, awning windows, all protected by chicken wire. Four Dutch board-and-batten doors are on the east addition. The east gable end has a double-leaf, flat-paneled door at the rake. All window and door architraves are plain.

Interior: The raised-panel door on the west gable end opens into the long west-to-east passage along the north wall. The floor is a stone concrete slab. Beaded pine paneling covers the walls of this 1931-1932 section. The ceiling is pine paneled, but without a bead. The three large chicken stalls south of the passage are paneled with horizontal pine boards on the lower half, while wire comprises the upper half. A wire screen door opens into the stalls. A raised-panel door at the east end of the passage opens into the feed room of the addition which has oak plywood walls above a plain chair rail and vertical oak wainscoting below. The ceiling is oak plywood. Pig stalls are in the easternmost end which has a loft above, enabled by the step down in the foundation. This frame agricultural building is notable for being designed by Penrose Stout, who distinguished a usually plain chicken house with beaded pine wainscoting, pine ceiling and stalls. Further, the chicken house was important for supplying eggs and poultry to original owner Robert Earl McConnell's family and servants in the 1930s and throughout the lean World War II years. The 1988 east extension built to accommodate hogs by owner Roy Ash is compatible in design and materials. Still housing hens and roosters, this chicken house retains very good integrity.

Loafing Shed/Run In, East of Chicken House, non-contributing building, 1988:¹⁸ This one-story, two-bay, weatherboard frame building with a wood-shingled gable roof stands on a poured concrete slab foundation about two-hundred feet east of the chicken house on the south side of the farm road. The south front elevation is open. Compatible in scale, design and materials, this loafing shed is non-contributing by age.

Cow Barn, East of Loafing Shed, contributing building, 1931-1932:¹⁹ The cow barn is located on the south side of the farm road, about three-hundred feet east of the circa 1988 loafing shed, and faces south to the board-fenced field. This one-story-with-hayloft, three-bay, board-and-batten frame barn stands on a concrete block foundation and has a cedar-shingled gambrel roof. The wide central entrance on the south elevation has a double-leaf, board-and-batten door. Six-pane, sliding wood windows flank the door. A narrow doorway has been cut in the southeast

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corner, probably to allow access for livestock to the back stalls. Originally, two cast stone concrete watering troughs were against this facade, but only the southeast one remains. The remnants of the southwest trough are strewn in the woods to the east. The west side elevation is two bays wide with two, six-pane, sliding wood windows. Vertical board siding and a rectangular louvered vent are above the eave. Two, six-pane, wood sliding windows are on the east side elevation which has a sliding, two-pane, window in the gambrel. The vertical boards above the eave again have no batten strips. A steel cattle vaccination chute is against the north rear elevation. This facade has four, six-pane, sliding wood windows.

Interior: The center entry is open, joining a west-to-east passage with six cow stalls placed against the east, north rear and west walls. The floor is dirt except for a slab in the west stall. The stalls have board-and-batten, Dutch doors to allow top ventilation and a lower partition to contain cattle. The walls are covered with horizontal shiplap yellow pine boards. The ceiling is detailed with beaded yellow pine boards that have reddened with age. The floor of the hayloft above is also pine with a tongue-and-groove joint. Designed by Penrose Stout, the interior wood paneling distinguishes this barn from a simple agricultural building. Representative of Robert McConnell's insistence that Green Pastures be self sustaining in the event of another world war, this cow barn is important to the historic landscape and retains very high integrity.

Stone Sheep Shed, Northeast of the Cow Barn, contributing building, circa 1937: A one-story, six-bay-wide, rubble stone building with a corrugated-metal shed roof faces east and stands north of the farm road approximately three-hundred feet northeast of the cow barn. The lower east wall is stone, and six square posts support a four-foot roof overhang on this elevation. The south side is open allowing livestock shelter or machine storage as a secondary use. The west rear and north side elevations are both stone rubble. A dirt floor is on the interior. There are both circular-sawn and mill-sawn rafters, Portland cement is the sole mortar, and only wire nails fasten the framing. A round cast stone watering trough is out from the south end. Sheep on the McConnell farm were sheared in this stone building which probably had several uses for later owners, including machine and wood fencing storage or as a livestock shelter. The half-open east side suggests that the building may have served as a hunting pavilion at some time. This important 1930s sheep shed appears to have been constructed using available field stone from fencing at Green Pastures and some reused timber and retains excellent integrity.

Loafing Shed/Run In, East of North-extending Farm Road, non-contributing building, 1989:²⁰ This one-story, three-bay, weatherboard frame building stands on a cinder block foundation and has a cedar-shingled gable roof. The eaves are boxed on the east and west elevations. The east elevation is infield and entirely open for horses to enter. This well-built run in is compatible to contributing buildings in design and materials.

Machine Storage Barn, West of Above Loafing Shed/Run In, non-contributing building, circa 1955: The building faces the north-extending farm road and opposite the above loafing shed. This is a one-story, four-bay, cinder-block masonry building with a standing-seam metal gable roof. The east front elevation is open, save for a half cinder-blocked wall at the southeast, and three square posts support the slightly overhanging roof. This non-contributing barn is compatible in materials and design.

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Bathroom, South of the Manor House Landscape, non-contributing building, 1960:²¹ This is a one-story, five-bay, stone masonry, Colonial Revival-style building with a stone foundation and wood-shingled and standing-seam metal hipped roof. The cornice is elaborated with a brick dog-tooth course. A louvered eye-brow dormer is on the roof above the rectangular jalousie windows at the north and south ends. A three-bay, one-story porch with a wood-shingled and standing-seam metal roof is supported by four battered, square posts detailed with raised panels. A delicate dentil molding is above the wide plain frieze. The east elevation facing the pool has a matching facade. The south and north elevations have a rectangular jalousie window and flat-paneled door with a jalousie transom. This door has an exterior double-leaf louvered door to cool the interior changing room and showers. A louvered eye-brow dormer is centered on the roof on these side elevations. The central interior is open with kitchen utilities on the north wall. The tennis court is on the west front. Designed by Middleburg architect William Bland Dew Jr., and built by W. J. Hanback, this is a dignified and classic example of a hunt country bathroom.

Loafing Shed/Run In, South Field, non-contributing building, 1986:²² This is a one-story, five-bay-wide frame weatherboard barn on a hidden cinder-block foundation with a wood-shingled gable roof. While the east rear elevation is open for animal entry to interior feeders and shelter, the front west elevation is visible from the road, and the design disguises its function. A one-bay, centered gable has a broad, double-leaf, board-and-batten door with a segmental wood arch on this west elevation. A rectangular louvered vent is in the gable above. This bay is flanked by rectangular louvered vents on the recessed facade walls. Narrower bays with a board-and-batten door with segmental arch and rectangular louvered vents in the gable project from both the north and south, thus creating a modest E-plan. The north and south side elevations have no openings. Although non-contributing by age, this building is thoughtfully designed to camouflage its function from the road and reflective of the shape of the stone and frame stable northwest of the manor house.

Log Cabin on the Southeast Pond, contributing building, circa 1935: This one-story, one-bay frame log cabin has a stone foundation, wood-shingled gable roof and stone exterior-end chimney. A wood Dutch door is on the south elevation facing the pond. Paired one-over-one wood casement windows are cut into the north back elevation. The chinking is grey Portland cement, also used on the chimney and foundation. The interior has a large stone fireplace with a millstone hearth. Several logs have been replaced with modern faux hewn members. The cabin was moved here by Mr. McConnell for a bathroom for the swimming pool he had built here. In the 1980s, Mr. Ash "rehabilitated" the building and turned the pool into a pond.²³ Although the alterations, especially the paired windows, detract from the cabin, the building marks the location of the McConnell-period pool which can also be detected by the remaining cast stone diving board ramp and deck below the grass on the east side of the pond.

Tenant House Facing Rt. 705 on the East Boundary, ~~non-contributing~~ building, circa 1890: This late-nineteenth-century house began as a modest two-bay, German-sided building on a stone foundation with a standing-seam metal gable roof and appears to be a tenant dwelling built on the old road from Marshall to Middleburg for the earlier leasehold farm. The oldest portion is on the north with a six-over-six, double-hung sash window south of a nine-light, raised-panel door. The dwelling was sited on a 1916 plat.²⁴ Lester Brown, a black farm hand with many children, lived here during the McConnell period. Although this is a nineteenth-century house, it does ~~not~~ relate to the period of significance for Green Pastures. (CONSIDERED CONTRIBUTING)

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NOTES

1. W. J. Hanback Ledger Book 1931-1935 of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd. "Mr. McConnell's House," September 1931-September 1932, 40-49.
2. Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, *Mount Vernon, A Handbook* (Virginia: Mount Vernon, 1998), 32.
3. W. J. Hanback Papers of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Cross & Son Architect, "Alterations to Residence for Mr. & Mrs. George Tener," Garage Plan, August 1954, Garage & Wood Shed Elevation, 12 June 1954.
4. Richard E. McConnell interview at his Catharpin home by author, 4 September 2001. Mr. McConnell is the son of Robert Earll and Caryll McConnell; George and Anne Tener of Washington, D. C., telephone interview by author, 27 August 2001; Hanback Papers, "Mr. McConnell's House," Penrose V. Stout, Architect, "Order for a Change in the Amount of Contract, 26 February 1932; Hanback Papers, Cross & Son Alterations, 12 June and August 1954.
5. North Wales National Register Nomination, 30-0-93, 21 December 1998: Richard McConnell had heard that Green Pastures' walk-in freezer was the first in Fauquier County. Still, it is significant that, like cotton broker Edward Weld of North Wales, the McConnells arrived in Virginia from New York and brought this technology with them to the south.
6. Hanback Papers, H. Page Cross to W. J. Hanback, 5 March 1956. "Mr. George Tener asked me to consider the problem of removing the fireplace and chimney breast from his dining room in order to widen the room. He may want to change the treatment of the room, but the chimney and fireplace is the principal problem. It appears to me that it is an easy job, although it will probably be necessary to remove the flue and brick at the second floor back hall and in the attic as well as the dining room."
7. Hanback Papers, Arthur K. Fuller for Penrose V. Stout to W. J. Hanback, 10 September 1931.
8. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001; Hanback Papers, Stout Order, 26 February 1932; Cross & Son Alterations, 12 June 1954.
9. Penrose V. Stout, Architect, "Specifications for General Work in connection with the erection of a Farm Group to be built for Robert E. McConnell, Esq. at Middleburg, Virginia," June 1931; W. J. Hanback *Final Statement of Farm Group*, n.d.; Hanback Ledger Books 1931-1935, 1934-1938.
10. Ibid.
11. Roy L. Ash, telephone interview by author, 2 March 2001; Fauquier County Land Tax Records 1982-1999.
12. Hanback Papers, Stout Farm Group Specifications, 1931-1932.
13. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001. Mr. McConnell recalls spending many hours in the cow shed conducting daily milking chores.
14. Richard E. McConnell interview by author at his Catharpin home, 22 September 2001.
15. Ibid; Fauquier County Land Tax Records. 1948.
16. Hanback Papers, Stout Farm Group Specifications, 1931-1932; Ash interview.
17. Ibid; Fauquier County Land Tax Records 1982-1999.

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18. Ibid.
 19. Hanback Papers, Stout Farm Group Specifications, 1931-1932.
 20. Ash interview; Fauquier County Land Tax Records 1982-1999.
 21. Hanback Papers, "Bathhouse for Mr. George Tener," June-November 1960.
 22. Ash interview; Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1982-1999.
 23. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001; Ash interview. The 1979 Fauquier County VHLC Survey indicated that the ruin of an eighteenth-century Fields House (VHLC 30-774) remained on the then George Tener property. However, intensive-level research revealed that this no longer extant cabin stood well to the north of the present boundary of Green Pastures-Ardarra on the pond owned by the Bryants.
 24. Fauquier County Deed Book 114/383, John Noland Mackenzie and wife Rachel to Claude Wrenn, 182 ½ acres on the north side of Broad Lane (future Burrland Road and Rt. 706), west side of the road from Salem to Middleburg (future Rt. 705), east side of the road from Marshall to Mt. Defiance (future Zulla and Rt. 709) and south of the Middleton land, 2 October 1916. An earlier 1902 will of Sarah MacKenzie devising this parcel within a larger 487-acre tract indicate that the land was tenanted and occupied by Joseph Madison Davis.

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Statement of Significance

Green Pastures meets several areas of significance relating to the themes of architecture, politics/government, industry, science and agriculture from 1931 to 1951. Before developing Green Pastures, industrialist Robert Earll McConnell achieved great wealth in the early twentieth century as a mining engineer and Wall Street financier. In 1919, Navy Lieutenant McConnell made significant scientific contributions and risked personal peril when he entered the German Farben Haber nitrogen plant and removed nitrate nodules from a guarded catalyst chamber. His act brought about mass nitrate production and secured national defense in the free world. He later developed a logarithmic security chart called an analograph to monitor industrial stocks as he financed groundbreaking communication inventions. While living at Green Pastures during World War II, Robert McConnell demonstrated his patriotism by volunteering his services to the government, first serving in the Department of Commerce in 1939. By 1941, he headed the Conservation and Substitution Department in the Office of Production Management implementing Eleanor Roosevelt's scrap aluminum drive, presided over the Engineer's Defense Board and became CEO of General Aniline and Film Corporation for the Department of the Treasury.

When he retired from Wall Street in 1931, Robert McConnell engaged New York architect Penrose V. Stout and local master builder W. J. Hanback to create a Colonial Revival-style estate in Middleburg where he became an enthusiastic fox hunter. Their impressive frame manor house was built of cypress inside and out between 1931 and 1932, and the architect designed the collection of outbuildings with fine details that distinguish them from the vernacular. The twelve contributing buildings constructed between 1931 and 1947 include the manor house, the octagonal smokehouse, a stone and frame stable, the work shop, a garage and cow shed, metal machine shed, a chicken house, cow barn, sheep shed, log cabin, the hostlers' quarters and farmer's cottage. There are six non-contributing buildings including a stone bathhouse designed by Middleburg architect William B. Dew, three horse run ins, a machine storage barn and a late-nineteenth-century vernacular tenant house. Green Pastures continues to have good to excellent integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Justification of Criteria

Green Pastures is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C. The property meets Criterion B for its association with Robert Earll McConnell who became a high-level member of the Roosevelt administration, honored by a Certificate of Merit. His major accomplishments include accumulating and developing vital materials for the war effort, giving Bernard Baruch the objectives to acquire a stockpile of rubber which earned the latter the title of "Rubber Czar" and doubling the profits of General Aniline and Film Corporation while Americanizing the former German subsidiary. Green Pastures applies to Criterion C for the architectural significance of the Colonial Revival-style manor house and agricultural buildings. The Depression-era country house is important as an aristocratic example of a dwelling influenced by the Mount Vernon style, but it displays bolder ornamentation in its hand-carved pilasters on the entrance, the splendid cantilevered spiral stairway, the rare pecky cypress paneling and classical columns in the central passage. Penrose Stout balanced function, form and bold materials to create a dignified estate for a dedicated American statesman that extended to the impressive agricultural buildings. While the outbuildings display high-style characteristics, they are made more important for their major role in supporting the McConnells and their laborers during the Great Depression and World War II.

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Historic Context

Green Pastures is a portion of the original 13,879 acres on the east side of Goose Creek, formerly in Prince William County, granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax to Charles Burges in 1731. Mr. Burges died the next year without a provision in his will for this land grant so his heirs filed a chancery suit in Prince William County. The court finally ordered a division in March of 1763, allotting grandson Burges Smith the eastern portion of 7,763 acres. Henry Lee, the father of Light Horse Harry, acquired 2,746 acres of the former Smith tract two years later.¹ Throughout the next century, the future Green Pastures parcel appears to lie within 443 acres of leased agricultural land, and by 1912, a tenant had "occupied for some time past" a house on its rearmost portion.² However, it would not be until 1931 that approximately 182 acres lying east of Zulla Road and north of Muster Lane acquires historic significance.

According to his autobiography, illustrious mining engineer and financier Robert Earll McConnell (1889-1971) so enjoyed his Thanksgiving weekend foxhunting near Middleburg in 1928 that he decided to retire someday and live in Virginia.³ Although his commitment to the nation would not allow him to fully retire, he purchased 182 acres of "wonderful blue grass land called Green Pastures, between the Blue Ridge and the Bull Run Mountains" near Middleburg four years later. He added the former Pearle/Fields property of 145 acres to the north in 1937. Mr. McConnell noted that his wife Caryll was "also enthusiastic about living in Virginia, and we built a large house in the style of Mount Vernon. Also on the grounds were a stone stable with fourteen box stalls, and three farmer's houses."⁴

Even as a young boy growing up in the wild west mining town of Durango, Colorado, Robert Earll McConnell dreamed of becoming a mining engineer with a degree from the Columbia University School of Mines. As soon as his father, a banker and Durango mayor, felt he was old enough to work, Robert enthusiastically spent his summer vacations from school learning various trades in the silver and gold mines of southwestern Colorado. Robert entered Columbia University in 1906, but his father's bank failure threatened to end his education had it not been for the funds sent by his aunts, uncles and friends and his after-school jobs. Upon graduation in 1910, Robert was hired by his classmate's father Seeley W. Mudd as surveyor at the new Chino Copper Mine in Santa Rita, New Mexico. Considered by Robert as "one of the most capable and successful mining engineers in the United States," Mr. Mudd saw that both he and his son worked their way up through the mines until they learned every responsibility.⁵ This philosophy suited Robert, as even under the most grueling life-threatening conditions, he loved the excitement and challenge of locating a prolific mineral mine in the southwestern United States and Mexico, assaying the rocks and ultimately making investment decisions in excavations yielding millions of dollars that would soon pay off his school loans. In the next five years, he advanced to mine foreman at Tumco Mines, superintendent of Big Horn Mines and mining engineer with S. W. Mudd & Associates.⁶

Robert E. McConnell joined the Navy as America entered World War I in 1917. The Navy put Lieutenant McConnell's considerable engineering skills to use by assigning him the task of developing a stable catalyst to convert atmospheric nitrogen and hydrogen into an active nitrate form, the indispensable compound in manufacturing ammunition. Chile held the world's only known natural supply of nitrates, but demand had drained its resources. This shortage had not affected Germany's ammunition supply, however, as chemist Fritz Haber had

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developed a stable catalyst about 1912.⁷ The war ended before McConnell discovered the catalyst, but his immediate dangerous reassignment to Ludwigshafen in January of 1919, just a month after his marriage to Caryll Esterbrook, proved successful. Wearing his long Navy overcoat, Lieutenant McConnell entered Germany's I. G. Farben Haber nitrogen plant and surreptitiously removed and pocketed nitrogen-hydrogen nodules from a catalyst chamber. His courageous act brought about mass nitrate production and secured national defense in the free world.

In April of 1919, Rear Admiral Ralph Earle sent Lt. R. E. McConnell, a Letter of Commendation "for your zeal, intelligence and perseverance in carrying out the Bureau's orders, merit and receive the highest praise from its naval and civilian staff."⁸ Twenty six years later, Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California reminded the house of the former lieutenant's actions, "In further justice to Mr. McConnell I wish to add that it was he who brought back to the United States from Germany after World War I the 'know how' regarding certain processes for the production of explosives which has been of prime importance to the defense of this Nation."⁹ Robert Earll McConnell later reflected on his momentous accomplishments that influenced "four of the greatest new commercial developments of the century" while boosting the international economy. They included his work in developing the low-grade porphyry mines that merged into Kennecott Copper Company, the Cyprus mines worth hundreds of millions of dollars in copper, sulphur and iron, the sulphur discovery for the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company (Bernard Baruch) and finally his undercover role that "cut the cost of nitrogen in half."¹⁰

At the age of thirty three in 1922, Robert Earll McConnell developed a logarithmic security chart which he called an analagraph to monitor the stock of major corporations and industries. He analyzed the conditions and operations of an enterprise over a fifteen-year period using a combination of shaded areas and lines to provide a rigid comparative criticism with other companies and securities within the same industrial group. Mr. McConnell explained the "scientifically correct basis" for his charts in his published book *Analagraphs*: "In its character of simplicity perhaps lies the greatest value of the analagraph, for each of these carefully constructed analyses, present a mass of financial data obtained from three to five hundred sets of figures constituting past and present income accounts, balance sheets, operating statements and sundry relevant reports. On the face of the analagraph these many items are so woven together as to afford a clear and concise picture of the history, the current position and the trend of the particular company being reviewed."¹¹ Security underwriters quickly found that McConnell's charts increased their sales as clients saw the profits and strengths of the company in which they invested.¹²

Later in 1922, Mr. McConnell convinced bond salesman H. Elbert Foster and his former boss Seeley Mudd to join in developing Foster, McConnell and Company at 14 Wall Street. Their skilled collaboration brought themselves and clients abundant wealth as they invested in and financed major groundbreaking industrial innovations of the early twentieth century. The firm contributed to the creation of a new process for casting iron pipes centrifugally for the U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Company and managed the licensing and further research and development of Alan Hazeltine's neutrodyn principle, a real breakthrough for clear radio reception. The triumvirates next incorporated Mayflower Associates in 1924 to expand investments overseas in major mining prospects. With Robert McConnell as president and a major stockholder, the firm began offering 400,000 subscription stocks at sixty dollars per share in February of 1929. That summer the former mining engineer invested Mayflower's funds in several millions of dollars' worth of diversified stock including a Rhodesian high-grade copper mine called N'Changa, which he bought in London. This stock grew in value until the New York

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market crashed in October. Still, McConnell's investment proved quite profitable for Mayflower as N'Changa merged with another Rhodesian copper mining company with prolific yields. Fortunately, Mr. McConnell and his conservative group survived the market crash because their firm invested wisely, refrained from owning many stocks and, instead, held cash capital in banks and United States Liberty Bonds.¹³ Worried about the stock market crash, Caryl McConnell asked her husband whether they had lost their money, and he responded, "No, not really. We have enough for our natural life expectation."¹⁴

Therefore, the self-made northern industrialist had ample assets in 1931 to pursue his retirement dream to purchase a sizeable farm in the Middleburg hunt country. He chose to name his new estate after a very popular 1930 Broadway and Pulitzer Prize-winning play by black playwright Marc Connelly, titled *The Green Pastures*.¹⁵ Running for five years, the comedy-drama was based on Roark Bradford's *Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun* which portrayed the "living religion" of the Old Testament by Negroes in the deep south.¹⁶ McConnell's wealth also afforded him the privilege of acquiring the New York architectural firm of Penrose V. Stout and local master builder W. J. Hanback to design and build his Depression-period country residence and farm buildings.

Penrose Vass Stout (1887-1934) was in business in New York City from 1924 until 1935. The Montgomery native graduated from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn in 1909 and first practiced in Pensacola, Florida. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery while serving in the air force during World War I. After the war, the architect's commissions spread to Virginia, North and South Carolina from his New York office in the Graybar Building on Lexington Avenue. Mr. Stout's brief career focused on public buildings including Bronxville's Winthrop Hall and numerous residences in the New York suburbs.¹⁷ His close friendship with Robert McConnell likely resulted in a commission to design his country estate in Virginia. In fact, the industrialist often stopped by the Graybar Building to see "Penro" before catching the evening commuter train.¹⁸ Associate architect Arthur H. Fuller, with Penrose V. Stout from 1924 to 1934, served as a draftsman and project manager for the buildings at Green Pastures. Mr. Fuller had come to Stout after two years with the prestigious New York firm of Delano & Aldrich.¹⁹

Robert McConnell and Penrose Stout chose master builder William J. Hanback (1895-1988) of Warrenton to construct the Colonial Revival-style country residence and outbuildings at Green Pastures. It was Mr. Hanback who remodeled the home of Duncan Read where Mr. McConnell stayed while foxhunting near Middleburg in 1928. Following in the steps of his father and grandfather before him, the builder devoted his entire lifetime to honing his craftsmanship, resulting in some of the finest public and residential buildings in the Piedmont region of Virginia. Mentioning just a few in Warrenton, W. J. Hanback built the Fauquier National Bank on Court Street in 1925, the parish house for St. James' Episcopal Church and the Fauquier County Administration Office in 1928 as well as The Oaks between 1931 and 1933 for Rev. and Mrs. Paul D. Bowden (National Register Nomination, VDHR File 30-320). Among his many buildings in Loudoun County for nationally-recognized owners, Mr. Hanback constructed the Middleburg Community Centers, the Middleburg Training Center, the Upperville Trinity Episcopal Church, 1951-1960, and the Brick House, known as the Oak Springs Library, completed in 1942 for Paul Mellon. In fact, Mr. Hanback and his sons undertook all of Mr. Mellon's building projects in Virginia from 1938 into the 1980s.²⁰

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Long recognized for masonry country dwellings, the McConnell residence at Green Pastures is a rare example of a stately frame manor house built by W. J. Hanback. Constructed between 1931 and 1932, the Colonial Revival-style dwelling is distinguished with several characteristics from Mount Vernon which became far more fashionable after World War II in mass-produced middle-class houses. In 1893, however, an earlier upper-class trend generated when architect Edgerton Rogers designed a replica of the Virginia house for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.²¹ McKim, Mead and White's James L. Breese residence built between 1898 and 1907 in Southampton, New York was among the early gentry estates influenced by the style. Decades later in 1931, Sears, Roebuck and Company reproduced Mount Vernon at the Washington Bicentennial Celebration in Brooklyn and included building plans in its 1933 edition of "Modern Homes Catalog."²² Thus, Mount Vernon became one of the popular symbols of the ideal southern house that demonstrated aristocratic strength and influence in its majestic portico rising above high columns.²³ While designing Robert McConnell's Virginia house, architect Penrose Stout may have visited the Brooklyn bicentennial celebration and realized that Mount Vernon's characteristics would appeal to his prestigious client and be most appropriate for the hunt country landscape of Green Pastures. Far from a middle-class dwelling, the grand Colonial Revival-style manor house, stable and barns portray Mr. McConnell's status and wealth as if he had long been a member of the Middleburg community.

The high-columned portico with its block modillion cornice on the back of the central block of the manor house is the most outstanding reference to Mount Vernon. Although the north and south wings are weatherboard, the cypress siding on the main block is mounted flush rather than overlapping and probably intended to simulate the "rusticated boards" on Mount Vernon where sand was applied to freshly painted siding and block scored.²⁴ The centered pedimented gable with a tympanum of shiplap cypress on the front is the third suggestion of the iconic Virginia Colonial-style house. Rather than the horizontal oval window displayed in Mr. Washington's pediment, Penrose Stout chose an octagonal-shaped opening. He did not disregard the oviform altogether, but incorporated two vertical glazed ovals beside the window below the pediment. McKim, Mead and White's frame Breese Residence appears to have further influenced Mr. Stout's design.²⁵ However, the latter created a more prominent two-and-one-half-story central block for the McConnell dwelling by flanking it with one-and-one-half-story hyphens, while two-story wings adjoin the main block of the Breese house. Both designers symmetrically followed these appendages with corresponding gable-fronting wings with tall chimneys. Because of the non-matching end wings on the Breese dwelling, the McConnell house displays better symmetry until the attached service wing and garage on the north which is a product of the 1930s trend to connect garages.²⁶ Ultimately, McKim, Mead and White's design is more linear, while Penrose Stout succeeded in designing a more imposing residence for Robert McConnell who always aspired for greatness.²⁷

Mr. Stout created a Colonial Revival-style entrance that is a true frontispiece. A glazed rectangular transom is above the raised-panel door, but the style's expected oversized sidelights are missing. Instead, the surround is composed of bold cable-fluted pilasters further embellished with capitals of hand-carved palm leaves and bell flowers on scrolls. The background of the wood capital is colored teal green to enhance the raised white pattern. The heavy Colonial Revival-style swan-neck pediment with a central urn has a cable molding with its channels painted teal to match the pilaster detail. Mr. Stout again emphasized this elegant entrance by not including a portico in his design, thus making it the most important decorative detail on the front elevation.

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Penrose Stout introduced his most impressive work inside the manor house. The inspiration for the hierarchy he established on the exterior with a taller central block is realized in its marble-floored vestibule, stair hall and *stepped-down living room* where the walls are fully paneled with a golden pecky cypress. This unusual wood was a gift of Mr. McConnell's friend Gardner W. Taylor of the lumber company of the same name in New York City.²⁸ Pecky cypress has marked lenticular or finger-shaped pockets caused by a fungus that attacks the heartwood of living overly mature (century-old) baldcypress trees. This rot ceases after the tree is felled, leaving a marked lumber that is especially decorative and extremely durable.²⁹ While wainscoting in Georgian or Federal-style dwellings is common in important rooms, this revival house is made more significant by the choice of this rare wood which continues up on the second floor of the stair hall and cross hall. Even the cornice and trim molding are cypress, but Mr. Stout specified that these elements not have pockets as definition of these important details. He was also concerned that the pockets be evenly distributed on the wainscot.³⁰

The unpainted cypress greatly enriches the palatial cantilevered spiral stairway that rises from the north side of the stair hall. Mr. Stout called for the ceiling to be white plastered here and in the passage up to the north and south arches to further highlight the stairway's contour and separate the stair hall from the living room.³¹ Stout surprisingly made a reference to modest colonial interior detailing by designing a board ceiling for the living room, vestibule, cross hall and children's dining room rather than using the expected plaster of a high-style house. The round louvered fan in the second-floor ceiling above the stairway that mirrors the graceful pattern of balusters is a nice feature, and a skylight in the attic casts some light into the fan. The pecky cypress Doric columns of the classical colonnade at the back of the hall create a dramatic entrance into the stepped-down living room where flat paneling is framed by Doric pilasters at the corners and sides of the french doors that *open out onto the piazza* and view of the outer fields and distant mountains. The culmination of the main block is the third-story attic space where the architect requested that the floor, walls, ceiling, hanging hooks and clothing shelves be entirely made of Tennessee aromatic red cedar which probably created the largest cedar closet in Fauquier County in the 1930s, if not today. By balancing function, form and bold materials, Penrose Stout achieved grandness in the imposing central block, inside and out.

Although the manor house has four tall chimneys, there are surprisingly only three fireplaces within the large residence, all on the first floor. A fireplace was removed from the formal dining room in 1956, and there appears to be some framing for one on the south wall of the spacious living room to be served by the chimney rising from the roof in this location. However, McConnell-period photographs and communication between the architect and builder do not support its intention.³² Perhaps Mr. Stout incorporated the partially-framed recess to allow for future execution because symmetry and the size of the room calls for one at each end. Still, the McConnells kept the shed *between the meat house and garage half full* of firewood because the family burned "a lot" of fires in the north fireplace in the decorative living room.³³

The separate children's dining room between the central block and the north service wing is another unusual feature, but the McConnells had five children and often entertained dignitaries such as Sen. Claude Pepper and Undersecretary of the Treasury Dan Bell.³⁴ The children slept on the second floor at the south end of the house above their parents. The black servants including the butler James Thomas, laundress and phone operator Louise, cook Sadie Gaskins and her daughter Maureen had bedrooms in the opposite north end.³⁵ The McConnells' son

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Richard praises Penrose Stout for his "excellent design for heating the large house with coal" using a vapor heating system.³⁶ Of great importance, Green Pastures must certainly have had one of the very first air conditioning systems in Fauquier County. This "humidifying and cooling system" was installed in the manor house by the Carrier-Lyle Company.³⁷ Three units were unobtrusively placed within air conditioning cabinets in the living room, and one unit each was installed in wall cabinets of the first floor stair hall, library, and the bedrooms of Mr. and Mrs. McConnell. Three large compressors with one-and-one-half horsepower motors were placed in the boiler room of the cellar next to the refrigerator compressor. Plumbing and sewer connections were made because the period water condensers required water cooling. Although available to private residences since 1928, the Great Depression and expense of upgrading electrical and plumbing for these early cooling systems interfered with sales until after World War II. However, affluent industrialist McConnell could easily afford its comfort in his new home during Virginia's hot and humid summers.³⁸

Like many early twentieth-century architects such as Little and Browne of Boston and W. H. Irwin Fleming of Washington, D. C., Penrose Stout planned the driveway to the forecourt and the manor's landscape. He placed the entrance past the dwelling to the north for a slower approach to the forecourt where Japanese cherry trees still border the outer perimeter. At the south side of the house where the land slopes, Mr. Stout created a stone-walled terrace with elliptical brick steps down into the lower green. He requested a millstone for the top step as a reminder of earlier agricultural customs, while Mr. McConnell desired the stone ha-ha wall in the outer eastern slope to deter cattle from approaching the back of the manor house.³⁹ The family moved into the Green Pastures dwelling on the 27th of June 1932. The former mining engineer wrote to W. J. Hanback in September to convey "my complete satisfaction for the work which you have done for me," and assured that he would be happy to recommend the builder in the future.⁴⁰ His friend Penrose Stout likely received a personal appreciation every time he visited the estate and realized that his exceptional frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling and outbuildings successfully expressed the stature and ambitions of the man for whom it was built.

Of the many McConnell-period agricultural outbuildings, the stone smokehouse with its brick dogtooth cornice, stable, chicken house and cow barn are the most architecturally outstanding. The octagonal smokehouse was heavily used between 1932 and 1954 to cure hog meat, a southern taste that is somewhat unusual for a Colorado mining engineer who later removed to New York.⁴¹ The stable is architecturally significant for its Dutch-style influence demonstrated in its broad frame gables which terminate in flared stone lower walls. As Penrose Stout suggested, Mr. Hanback accumulated the rock for this building from earlier-built stone fences within Green Pastures, as evidenced by the spaces in several walls.⁴² The builder twice expanded the stable with identical wings in 1934 and 1937 as Mr. McConnell filled his racing stable with thoroughbreds whose names began with his initials such as "Royal Marriage," "Roving Miss" and the highly appropriate "Rare Mineral."⁴³ Just as colonial farmers prominently displayed their agricultural success by placing barns in front of their dwellings, Middleburg newcomer Robert Earl McConnell positioned his finely-detailed stable to equally impress his neighboring horsemen. Because of its design and prominent position, the Green Pastures' stable has become a recognizable landmark at this section of Zulla Road.

Although the frame chicken house has typical exterior characteristics, it is the beaded pine paneling on the ceiling and walls inside that distinguishes the building from the vernacular. This is equally true for the board-and-

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batten cow barn where the interior walls are wainscoted with yellow pine, and the same wood, reddened with age, was used on the beaded ceiling and tongue-and-grooved hayloft floor. Such attention to design on agricultural buildings suggests that the architect determined that barns on this early 1930s gentry estate should be appropriately embellished as a reflection of the affluence, preference and social standing of the owner. Tenant houses for laborers and overseers is a common tradition on hunt country properties, but the second story of the farmer's cottage is infrequent and demonstrative of the size of the family living there in the *McConnell* period. It should be noted that Penrose Stout covered all of the roofs of the outbuildings with wood shingles, not only the preferred material of the colonial period, but also associating them with the cedar-shingled revival manor house.

Even though *Green Pastures* is situated in the heart of hunt country, Robert McConnell insisted that his gentry estate minimally maintain subsistence farming, not only because of the depression, but "he was talking about a long war in 1938."⁴⁴ His livestock included sheep, dairy cows, "black Angus cattle, Hampshire hogs, chickens and ducks."⁴⁵ He periodically informed his family and staff that "the only things I want to see on the table not made on this farm are salt, pepper, coffee and tea."⁴⁶ His son Richard remembers that conviction holding true even to the homemade "soap that would burn your skin off."⁴⁷ The *McConnells'* five-acre garden and orchard east of the chicken house kept the vegetable room in their cellar filled with beans, tomatoes, racks of apples and an enormous amount of potatoes. The children all had chores, and Richard rose early to milk the dairy cows in the cow shed. Sheep were shorn in the stone sheep shed, and eggs were gathered from the chicken house. Robert McConnell believed that "folks in Virginia suffered from the depression very little in comparison to other parts of the country. If they could not find work they lived quite well because they had their gardens, pigs and chickens. Each employee at *Green Pastures* had a plot of land for his garden and I carried one or two pigs for each family. When we killed a fat steer a large part went to the employees."⁴⁸ Every Saturday, laborers at *Green Pastures* were allowed to take as much food as they could carry for their families which was greatly needed for Lester Brown's "jillion children" living in the nineteenth-century farm house, affectionately called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," on Burrland Road.⁴⁹

Robert McConnell's prediction of an impending long war would prove correct after World War II began with Germany's invasion of Poland in August of 1939. Unable to stand by, he asked former Foster, McConnell client Ed Noble, the Undersecretary of Commerce, for a government job and agreed to serve as business advisor to the Department of Commerce for one dollar per year. *The Washington Post* proclaimed his appointment brought "one of the Nation's highest priced executives to augment the already imposing panel of special experts whom Secretary Hopkins has gathered about him."⁵⁰ The paper expounded on Mr. McConnell's career "which included the occupations of miner, blacksmith, cowboy, timberman, assayer, chemist, surveyor, engineer, geologist, mine shift boss, foreman, superintendent, mine manager, organizer of a stock exchange firm, corporation founder, president and director in more huge mining and manufacturing firms than you can shake a Moody's register at."⁵¹

After serving on the department's Anti-Monopoly Committee investigating the petroleum industry, President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau asked Robert McConnell to expedite the delayed delivery of French airplane engines by the Allison Company, a subsidiary of General Motors which he accomplished in two weeks. In 1941, the Department of Defense designated the industrialist as head of its newly created Conservation and Substitution Department in the Office of Production Management (OPM) tasked with promoting conservation of and developing substitutions for metals, rubber and other vital materials needed for the war effort. In this

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capacity, Mr. McConnell implemented Eleanor Roosevelt's idea to begin a scrap aluminum drive to allow all Americans to serve the war effort. Their nation-wide canvass for aluminum kitchen utensils for melting and manufacturing shell and bomb fuse parts and other defense weapons began on the 21st of July 1941. He also asked bicycle manufacturers to cut production by ten percent in order to conserve their supply of materials.⁵²

Mr. McConnell justified the need for their crusade before the American Trade Association in September when he said, "the defense program has now reached the stage in its evolution and in its size where our supplies of raw materials and machines and trained manpower simply are not large enough to take care of a giant munitions industry and a normal civilian economy. There just isn't enough to go around."⁵³ In addition to conservation, recycling and using substitutions, he called for maximum production of raw materials and equipment as a means of "increasing the military strength pitted against Hitler."⁵⁴ McConnell agreed that reducing non-defense consumption was agonizing, but the rapid construction of military airplane plants in America had far surpassed the time it would take to develop bauxite mines, build and power aluminum plants. The OPM expanded McConnell's advocacy with his appointment to form and head the Engineers' Defense Board to be composed of five representatives from six national engineering societies in October of 1941. This government-industrial liaison provided engineering counsel to the defense department and encouraged engineers to pursue and promote means of increasing the production, conservation and innovative substitution of raw materials. Although President Truman awarded only McConnell and two other board members the Certificate of Merit for their services in 1946, the engineer cited General Motors' Vice President C. L. McCuen's development of a steel alloy to replace the copper in shell cases as the most outstanding accomplishment of the committee.⁵⁵

Chief officers of the OPM, Edward Stettinius, Donald Nelson and William Knudsen, asked Robert McConnell to oversee the building of an artificial rubber pilot plant because he shared their worry that it would be the most critical raw material of the war. Before he could start the project, Stettinius apparently changed his mind and turned over the job and the \$50,000,000 building grant to another in the department who accomplished nothing for a year. So, McConnell moved to retake the position since he believed that rubber factored into America's winning of the war and safety at home. His initial goal was to compile an excess of 500,000 tons of crude rubber as a cushion to fight the war while undertaking the artificial plant construction. Aware that a large supply of crude rubber was wasting on Far Eastern docks because of a ship shortage, McConnell called on his old friend, mining financier Bernard M. Baruch. He offered Baruch objectives to facilitate the stockpile such as raising the freight rate on rubber and authorizing the U.S. Maritime Commission to close west coast ports to ships not transporting a rubber cargo. If the magnate's persuasions succeeded, then he was to negotiate with the OPM triumvirates or the President for access to the grant money needed to build the artificial rubber plant. Baruch understood the costs to the war effort without the raw material and accomplished the feat in less than a day, earning him the title, "Rubber Czar."⁵⁶ Two years later Bernard Baruch wrote Robert McConnell and gave him credit for the effort, "I suppose you know you are responsible, more than anybody else, for the extra rubber we got."⁵⁷

The McConnells were at Green Pastures when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in December of 1941. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau appointed Robert CEO of General Aniline and Film Corporation the following March for which he received a \$49,999 per year raise. He would preside over the board's responsibility of completing the Americanization of this former German chemical subsidiary of I. G. Farben as well as administering contracts and

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increasing the plant production of war material for the Army and Navy.⁵⁸ After satisfying his mission, McConnell resigned the position in July of 1943, declaring that "the company is now satisfactorily staffed with competent Americans . . . in the past sixteen months the expanded capacity of the same plants, represented by the rate of production, has increased 50 per cent. Operating profits have been doubled and prices of many products reduced."⁵⁹ Upon hearing the news of Robert McConnell's resignation, Secretary Morgenthau telegraphed:

I could not let the occasion pass without indicating to you my appreciation for the yeomen service you performed . . . It has been a feeling of pride that I have followed the activities of the company under your guidance, not only during the period when you were responsible to me as Secretary of the Treasury and were operating under the general instructions that I gave you at the time of your selection, but since then. The results you have achieved have amply justified the confidence that was reposed in you, and both you and I, but particularly you, may look back upon your period of service with a great deal of personal gratification. Certainly it was a difficult job done extraordinarily well.

H. Morgenthau Jr. Secretary of the Treasury.⁶⁰

Secretary Morgenthau would not let the public servant rest, however, and immediately appointed him as his special assistant on post-war problems, followed by election to the Joint Contract Termination Board and chairman of the Committee on Overall Company Settlement.⁶¹ While McConnell represented the Treasury Department on the Contract Termination Board, Bernard Baruch acted for the War and Post War Adjustment Policies with Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal speaking for the Navy Department. Robert McConnell expressed great frustration when his one-man crusade lobbying Secretary Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of State Nitze and other Washington powers to bomb Germany's nitrate plants fell to deaf ears. Morgenthau's special assistant put his personal campaign before the public in the January 1944 issue of *The Reader's Digest* in an article titled, "How to Disarm Germany for Keeps" which provoked a five-month-long response. He argued that "we need not fear a warlike revival of German industry — provided we allow no German production of nitrogen and oil. Without these two key materials, whatever planes the Germans might manufacture in secret could never leave the ground; whatever guns she might sneak by Allied inspectors would be as harmless as the Civil War cannon on a village green."⁶²

Busy promoting his own agrarian plan for reconstructing Germany, Harry Dexter White, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, criticized McConnell's plan. Secretary Morgenthau called a meeting together on the reconstruction proposals with Undersecretary Dan Bell, Assistant Secretaries Ed Foley, Bill O'Donnell, White and McConnell. Having just discharged his son Richard from Walter Reed Hospital where he was recuperating from a German mortar shell that had badly damaged his legs, McConnell brought him to the meeting, even though he was walking on crutches and still wearing military-issue pajamas. When White tried to discredit the engineer's report by accusing that McConnell "wants to rebuild Germany," the room fell to an awkward silence.⁶³ Robert McConnell angrily rose to his feet and responded with a reddened face and trembling voice, "Mr. Secretary, there are more than two hundred reasons why I do not want to rebuild Germany's war power; all of them are in my son's legs!"⁶⁴ McConnell's passionate belief that wiping out Germany's nitrogen supply would have ended World War II before the United States dropped the atomic bombs on Japan remained with him throughout his life. In his 1966 autobiography he wrote, "the war would undoubtedly be ended with the unconditional surrender of Germany and

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without further loss of life. Furthermore, the Russian Army would still be in Russia. But this was not done. It was the greatest mistake ever made in any war in history."⁶⁵

Robert Earll McConnell ended his war service as chairman of the National Engineers' Committee of the Engineers' Joint Council. He finally achieved some recognition for his nitrogen theory after the council produced a report on the German war facilities. Representing engineers across the nation, the group concluded that "the most vital single factor for the prosecution of modern warfare is the element nitrogen . . . the chief source from which a nation, bent on aggression, can obtain self-sufficient supplies is through the chemical fixation of this element. The large scale development of chemical nitrogen fixation in Germany prior to 1914 made it feasible for that nation to engage in World War I. The maintenance of this industry in Germany, and its further expansion after the first world war made World War II possible."⁶⁶ Mr. McConnell believed President Truman's presentation of Certificates of Merit to several of the engineers who wrote that report to be a degree of the acknowledgment he longed for.⁶⁷

With official retirement at the end of the war, Robert McConnell had a second chance to enjoy his Green Pastures where he found that "the fields looked green and restful."⁶⁸ He was proud to note that his Black Angus cattle and his hunters had thrived and that the same men he had hired in the thirties were still working for him there including manager Leslie Smallwood. His contentment would not last long, however, for he decided to give up foxhunting when it became difficult to build up his racing stable. He sold Green Pastures in 1954 to another Irishman, George Evans Tener and his wife Patricia Buehner Tener and moved to Hobe Sound, Florida where he became mayor.⁶⁹ George Tener had been with the Department of State since 1949 as a foreign service officer. He served as Vice-consul American Consulate General in Naples, Italy, 1949-1951, and Secretary of the Embassy of Manilla from 1952 through 1954. He became a security analyst for J. & W. Seligman & Company of New York in 1956.⁷⁰ Mr. Tener renamed Green Pastures Ardarra after his grandfather's home in Sewickley, Pennsylvania.⁷¹ The foreign service officer also engaged W. J. Hanback for his 1954 addition designed by Cross & Son of New York to the garage on the manor house and for his brick bath house designed by Middleburg architect William Bland Dew.⁷²

Mr. Tener and his second wife Anne owned Ardarra until 1982 when they sold the equestrian estate to Litton Industries' founder Roy L. Ash and his wife Lila.⁷³ The Ashes relocated the main road entrance from the north creating an all-weather central drive up to the manor house. They also planted a peach orchard northeast of the manor running perpendicular to the chicken house and built four run ins for the horses. They were responsible for rearranging the two second-floor front bedrooms to make room for a master bathroom in the central pediment of the residence. The Ashes now live at Langollen near Upperville as well as in California.⁷⁴ Susanne and Steven Lamb most recently of Lake Forest, Illinois, bought Ardarra in September of 2000 and immediately filed an open space easement on the 236 acres with the Virginia Outdoors Foundation.⁷⁵ The Lambs have already filled Robert Earll McConnell's stone and frame stable with thoroughbreds and are living in his exceptional frame Colonial Revival-style manor house designed for a true American patriot, significant in the history of both World War I and World War II.

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NOTES

1. Northern Neck Grant Book C/162, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Charles Burges of Lancaster County, 15 June 1731; Lancaster County Will Book 12/239, Last Will and Testament of Charles Burges, written 4 November 1732, recorded 14 March 1732(3); Prince William County Deed Book Q/19, Plat of the division of 14,833 acres by survey of the lands belonging to Charles Burges, deceased, as ordered by the March 1763 court; Fauquier County Deed Book 3/162, James Ball to Henry Lee, all that tract of land in Fauquier County, lately purchased by James Ball of Burges and Alice Smith, 28 October 1767.

2. Fauquier County Deed Book 114/383 John Noland Mackenzie and wife Rachel to Claude Wrenn, 182.25 acres according to a plat and survey by William A. Cowne with a house on Rt. 705, 2 October 1916; Fauquier County Will Book 44/465, Last Will and Testament of Sarah Eleanor MacKenzie who left her son John a farm of about 487 acres tenanted and occupied now and for sometime past by Joseph Madison Davis, probated 16 June 1912.

3. "Robert McConnell" Obituary, *The New York Times*, 17 April 1971; Robert Earll McConnell, *The Autobiography of Robert Earll McConnell* (New York: Cross, Hinshaw & Lindberg, Inc., 1966), 79.

4. Fauquier County Deed Book 136/218, Lena Middleton Wrenn to Robert Earll McConnell and wife Caryl of New York 182 1/4 acres on the Marshall-Mt. Defiance Road, 23 May 1931; Fauquier County Deed Book 144/281, J. Preston Middleton and wife Glenna L. to Robert Earll McConnell and wife Caryl Esterbrook 145 acres adjoining the property of Robert Earll McConnell, 4 May 1937; McConnell, 79.

5. McConnell Autobiography, 46.

6. Ibid, 17-29; *Who's Who in Transportation and Communication*, vol. 1 (Boston: Transportation Press, Larkin, Roosevelt & Larkin, LTD, 1942), 467; *Who Was Who in America 1969-1973*, vol. 5 (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, Inc.), 474.

7. *Dictionary of American History*, rev. ed., vol. 5 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1976), 97-98; Henry Jermain Maude Creighton, "How the Nitrogen Problem Has Been Solved," *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, 187, no. 6 (1919) 705-735.

8. Ralph Earle, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Chief of Bureau to Lieut. (j. g.) R. E. McConnell, USNRF, April 1919 in Robert Earll McConnell Papers of Richard E. McConnell, Catharpin, Virginia.

9. Jerry Voorhis, of California in the House of Representatives, Saturday, 21 July 1945, "Correction of Statement Regarding Mr. R. E. McConnell, Extension of Remarks," *The Congressional Record-Appendix*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 24 July 1945), A3898 in Robert Earll McConnell Papers.

10. McConnell Autobiography, 31-35.

11. Robert E. McConnell, *Analographs 1922* (New York: J. G. White & Company, 1922), Forward; Copyright *Analographs* App. Rec'd. and Aff. On 25 January 1922, Copyright Claimant Robert E. McConnell, A944205 Certificate and Registration to Pennie, Davis, Marvin and Edmonds in New York, US Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

12. McConnell Autobiography, 47.

13. Robert E. McConnell to Mother and Dad, 21 February 1929 in Robert E. McConnell Papers. Mr. McConnell informed his parents of the formation of Mayflower Associates, its purpose, its assets, the identity of the board of directors, his role and inviting them to subscribe to the new stock offering; McConnell Autobiography, 45-72.

14. McConnell Autobiography, 72.

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15. Richard E. McConnell to author, 29 August 2001; George E. Tener to author, telephone interview, 27 August 2001.
 16. Marc Connelly, *The Green Pastures* (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Incorporated, 1929), Author's Note, xv. Mr. Connelly and William Keighley directed the film of the same name which was a big Warner Brothers release of 1936.
 17. Earle G. Shettleworth, "Brief Biographies of American Architects Who Died Between 1897 and 1947," Transcribed from the *Annual Art Annual* and *Who's Who in American Art*, "Stout, Penrose Vass," Society of Architectural Historians. <<http://www.sah.org>>, February 1996; James Ward, *Architects in Practice in New York City 1900-1940* (New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1989), 75; W. J. Hanback *Ledger Book 1931-1935 of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd*, Warrenton, Virginia, "Mr. McConnell's House," September 1932-September 1933, 40-49; W. J. Hanback *Papers of Cheryl Hanback Shepherd*, Warrenton, Virginia, Penrose V. Stout, Architect, "Specifications for General Work in connection with the creation of a Farm Group to be built for Robert E. McConnell, Esq. at Middleburg, Virginia," June 1931; Henry F. Withey, AIA and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 577-578; "Penrose V. Stout" Obituary, *The New York Times*, 25 October 1934.
 18. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001. "Penrose [he pronounced Penro] was a good friend of my parents. Dad always stopped at the Graybar Building before getting on the commuter train."
 19. Hanback Papers, 1925-1967; List of Hanback Buildings by Bruce T. Hanback, son of W. J., Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Warrenton, Virginia.
 20. Hanback Papers, "Mr. Mellon," 1938-1984.
 21. Charles E. Brownell, Calder Loth, William M. S. Rasmussen and Richard Guy Wilson, *The Making of Virginia Architecture* (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992), 112.
 22. Brownell, 112-115.
 23. Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, *Mount Vernon. A Handbook* (Virginia: Mount Vernon, 1998), 32. George Washington called this technique "rusticated boards" as it gave the appearance of stuccoed and block-scored stone ashlar.
 24. Benjamin Blom, *A Monograph of the Works of McKim Mead & White 1879-1915* (New York: Arno Press, 1977), plates 168-270; Leland M. Roth, *The Architecture of McKim, Mead & White 1870-1920 A Building List* (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1978), 144.
 25. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 321.
 26. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.
 27. Ibid; Arthur Fuller for Penrose V. Stout, Architect to W. J. Hanback, 25 February 1932. Gardner Taylor shipped the pecky cypress from New York to the Marshall Planing Mill for cutting.
 28. "Baldecypress," <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/silvics_manual/Volume_1/taxodium/distichum.htm>. Baldecypress grows in the southeastern and Gulf Coastal Plains.
 29. Arthur H. Fuller for Penrose V. Stout, Architect to W. J. Hanback, 29 January 1932.
 30. Arthur H. Fuller for Penrose V. Stout, Architect to W. J. Hanback, 24 March 1932.
 31. McConnell Autobiography, photograph of the living room, n.p.; Hanback Papers.

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32. Richard E. McConnell <REMcConnel@aol.com>, "Shed at House," private e-mail message to Cheryl Shepherd, 5 September 2001. Penrose Stout's architectural drawings are not among the Hanback Papers and have not been found in the possession of later owners.
33. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.
34. Ibid.
35. Ibid; S. Robbins of the Vapor Heating Company, Inc. of Fifth Avenue, New York to W. J. Hanback, 3 November 1931.
36. Arthur H. Fuller for Penrose V. Stout, Architect to W. J. Hanback, 24 November 1931. Loudoun Light & Power Company was paid \$52.50 for wiring for the Carrier Lyle Cooling System per bill of 11 July 1932.
37. Ibid.
38. Inventors, "Father of Cool; The History of Air Conditioning," <<http://view.iballs.a1.avenuea.com>>; Mike Pauken, P. E., "The First Century of Air Conditioning," *ASHRAE Journal* (May 1999): 43.
39. Arthur H. Fuller for Penrose Stout, Architect to W. J. Hanback, 1 March 1932; McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.
40. Arthur H. Fuller for Penrose V. Stout, Architect to W. J. Hanback, 20 June 1932; Robert E. McConnell to W. J. Hanback, 29 September 1932.
41. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.
42. Stout's Specifications, 12.
43. Hanback Ledger Books 1931-1935, 1934-1938; McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.
44. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.
45. McConnell Autobiography, 81.
46. McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.
47. Ibid.
48. McConnell Autobiography, 80.
49. McConnell interviews, 4, 22 September 2001.
50. McConnell Autobiography, 88: "R. E. McConnell, Virginian, Joins Panel of Commerce Department Experts," *The Washington Post*, 28 September 1939.
51. "Commerce Man," *The Washington Post*, 28 September 1939.

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52. McConnell Autobiography, 91-92; "New OPM Division to Unify Efforts to Conserve Raw Material Supplies," *The Wall Street Journal*, 25 March 1941; "Agency Created For Conserving Vital Materials," *The New York Herald Tribune*, 23 March 1941; "Pots and Pans for Defense," *The New York Times*, 9 July 1941; "OPM Heads Urge a Big Scrap Drive," *The New York Times*, 3 September 1941; "OPM Request Met by Bicycle Makers," *The New York Times*, 11 September 1941. Robert McConnell noted on page 92 of his autobiography that he and the OPM decided to later let New York Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia take some credit for the drive, although "he was no help whatsoever but he got his publicity. Two reporters called in later with very good guesses of what had happened but we reminded them it was wartime and we had enough problems and 'would they please lay off.' They did."

53. McConnell Papers, "Address by R. E. McConnell Before the American Trade Association Executives Convention, Hershey, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1941."

54. Ibid.

55. McConnell Autobiography, 93; "Certificate of Merit Award to Robert Earll McConnell for outstanding fidelity and meritorious conduct in aid of the war effort against the common enemies of the United States and its allies in World War II, [signed] Harry Truman," 18 December 1946 in McConnell Papers; "New Board Opens Attack on Waste," *The New York Times*, 14 October 1941; "Engineers' Defense Board Formed to Assist Government," *Mining & Metallurgy* (November 1941): 545.

56. McConnell Autobiography, 89-91.

57. McConnell Papers, Bernard M. Baruch to Robert E. McConnell, President of General Aniline & Film Corporation, 22 September 1942.

58. McConnell Autobiography, 94-94; "Treasury Names Four as Managing Directors of General Aniline, R. E. McConnell May be President. Others are R. E. Wilson, George Moffett, A. E. Marshall," *The Wall Street Journal*, 17 March 1942; "New Aniline Officials, Group Designated by Morgenthau Elected Yesterday," *The New York Times*, 17 March 1942; "McConnell Heads General Aniline," *The New York Sun*, 17 March 1942.

59. "General Aniline Gets New Board," *The New York Times*, 14 July 1943.

60. McConnell Papers, Western Union Telegram to the Hon. Robert E. McConnell from H. Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, 12 July 1943.

61. "Coordinator of Post-War Planning is Reported Chosen by Roosevelt," *The New York Times*, 26 August 1943; Morgenthau telegram, 12 July 1943; McConnell Autobiography, 98-99.

62. R. E. McConnell, "How to Disarm Germany for Keeps; If we ration their oil and nitrogen, the Germans can't start another war of conquest," *The Reader's Digest*, January 1944, 74.

63. Richard E. McConnell, *The Debt Penalty* (Palm Beach, Florida: Richard E. McConnell, 1991), 22-26.

64. Ibid; McConnell interview, 4 September 2001.

65. McConnell Autobiography, 101.

66. Ibid, 105-106.

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67. Ibid.
68. Ibid. 107-108.
69. Ibid; Fauquier County Deed Book 187/392, Robert Earl McConnell and wife Caryll to George Evans Tener and wife Patricia Buehner, 19 July 1954.
70. George E. Tener and Anne Faber Tener telephone interview by author, 27 August 2001; *Marquis Who's Who 20th Edition 1977-1978* (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, 1978), 686; *Who's Who in America 2000 Millennium Edition*, Vol. 2 (New Providence, New Jersey: Marquis Who's Who, 2000), 4875.
71. "Tener: A History of the Family in France Ireland and America." (Privately Printed, 1949), 65, 74; Tener interview.
72. Hanback Papers, "Alterations to Residence for Mr. & Mrs. George Tener," "Garage Plan," "Bathhouse for Mr. & Mrs. George Tener," 1954-1960.
73. Roy L. Ash telephone interview by author, 2 March 2001; Fauquier County Deed Book 435/443, George Evans Tener and wife Anne F. Tener to Roy L. Ash and wife Lila M. Ash, 1 October 1982.
74. Ash interview.
75. Fauquier County Deed Book 878/1982. Brane-Strom LLC to Steven and Susanne Lamb, 236.1239 acres known as Ardarra Farm, 22 September 2000.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM References (continued)

Zone Easting Northing		Zone Easting Northing	
E 18	260600 4313600	F 18	260900 4313380
G 18	260400 4313300	H 18	260400 4313120
I 18	260300 4312780	J 18	259480 4313160

The approximate boundary of the 236-acre nominated property is delineated by the polygon with vertices marked by the preceding UTM reference points.

Verbal Boundary Description:

Green Pastures, PIN # 6082-95-5924, is situated on Zulla Road, approximately two miles southwest of Middleburg in Scott Magisterial District of Fauquier County. The property is bordered on the west by Zulla Road (Rt. 709), on the south by Muster Lane (Rt. 706) and partly by Burreland Road (Rt. 705) and farmland on the east. A farm borders the north property line. This boundary is outlined on the included Rectortown quadrant USGS map and site plan.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary contains the land purchased on 22 September 2000 by Steven G. and Susanne Lamb in Fauquier County Deed Book 878, Page 1982. It includes the southernmost portion of the total 327 acres that Robert Earl McConnell bought in 1931 and 1937. This boundary has been selected to encompass all of the buildings designed and constructed at Green Pastures for Mr. McConnell during the period of significance as described in Section 7 and featured in Section 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph List Page 36
VDHR Film Roll 19344

**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

PHOTOGRAPHS VDHR FILE # 30-742 Negatives are filed at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources
All photographs are of Green Pastures 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia
Fauquier County, Virginia **VDHR Film Roll # 19344**
Credit: Cheryl Shepherd
Date Photographed: Frames 1A-31A in March 2001; Frames 32A-36A in August 2001

- Photo 1 of 24 - Neg. 19344-1A - Manor House - West front & north side elevations with Smokehouse & Garage, Facing southeast.
- Photo 2 of 24 - Neg. 19344-3A - Manor House - West front & south side elevations, facing northeast.
- Photo 3 of 24 - Neg. 19344-5A - Manor House - South side elevation & South terrace with drystack stone wall & elliptical brick steps with upper mill stone, facing north.
- Photo 4 of 24 - Neg. 19344-6A - Manor House - West front elevation & forecourt, facing east.
- Photo 5 of 24 - Neg. 19344-16A - Manor House - West front door detail, swan neck pediment, facing east.
- Photo 6 of 24 - Neg. 19344-14A - Manor House - East rear elevation, Mount Vernon-style portico, facing NW.
- Photo 7 of 24 - Neg. 19344-13A - Manor House - East rear landscape, stone ha-ha wall, facing south.
- Photo 8 of 24 - Neg. 19344-23A - Manor House Interior - Pecky cypress colonnade, passage, spiral stairway, steps to living room, facing southwest.
- Photo 9 of 24 - Neg. 19344-29A - Manor House Interior - Spiral stairway, pecky cypress paneling, elliptical door to vestibule, facing west.
- Photo 10 of 24 - Neg. 19344-28A - Manor House Interior - Upstairs balustrade of stairway & pecky cypress paneling on upper stairhall, facing northwest.
- Photo 11 of 24 - Neg. 19344-21A - Manor House Interior - Living Room north wall with pecky cypress paneling, fireplace and tall window, facing north.
- Photo 12 of 24 - Neg. 19344-25A - Manor House Interior - Paneled library south wall with fireplace, dentiled cornice, shelves, cabinets, door to family quarters, facing south.
- Photo 13 of 24 - Neg. 19344-27A - Manor House Interior - Master Bedroom Federal-style mantelpiece, facing N
- Photo 14 of 24 - Neg. 19344-8A - Stable - West side & south front elevations, facing northeast.

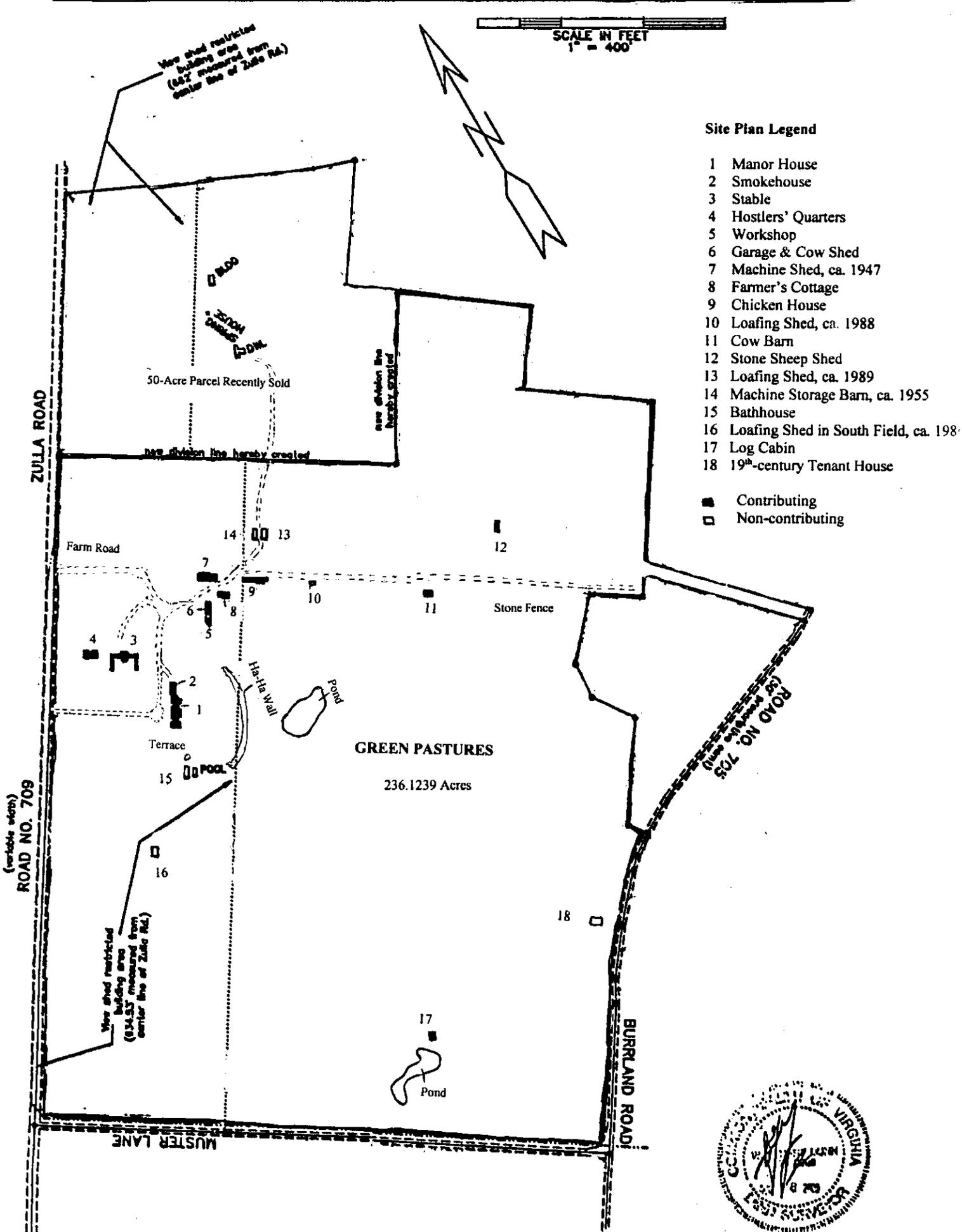
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

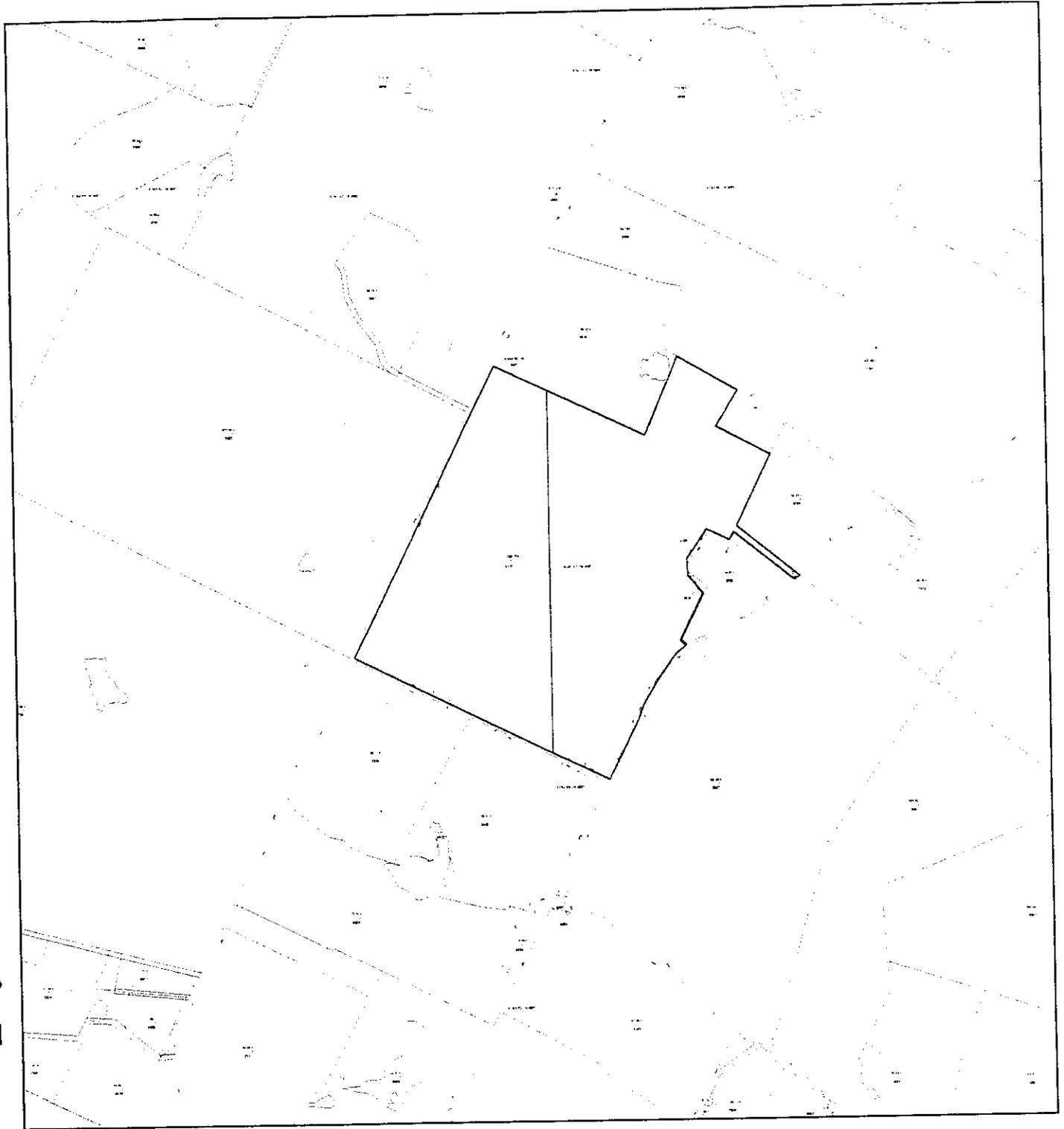
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph List continued Page 37

**Green Pastures
Fauquier County, Virginia**

-
- Photo 15 of 24 - Neg. 19344-11A - Stable - East side and north rear elevations, facing southwest.
- Photo 16 of 24 - Neg. 19344-32A - Hostlers' Quarters - North front elevation, facing southwest.
- Photo 17 of 24 - Neg. 19344-33A - Workshop, Garage & Cow Shed - Front elevations, facing northwest.
- Photo 18 of 24 - Neg. 19344-18A - Machine Shed - South front elevation and east gable end, facing northwest.
- Photo 19 of 24 - Neg. 19344-17A - Farmer's Cottage - South front elevation, facing northeast.
- Photo 20 of 24 - Neg. 19344-19A - Chicken House with Non-contributing Machine Storage Barn & Loafing Shed
in distance, west side and south elevations, facing northeast.
- Photo 21 of 24 - Neg. 19344-20A - Cow Barn - West side and south front elevations, facing northeast.
- Photo 22 of 24 - Neg. 19344-36A - Stone Sheep Shed - South end and east elevations, facing northwest.
- Photo 23 of 24 - Neg. 19344-34A - Loafing Shed in South field - West front & south side elevations, facing NE.
- Photo 24 of 24 - Neg. 19344-35A - Bathhouse - East elevation, facing west.





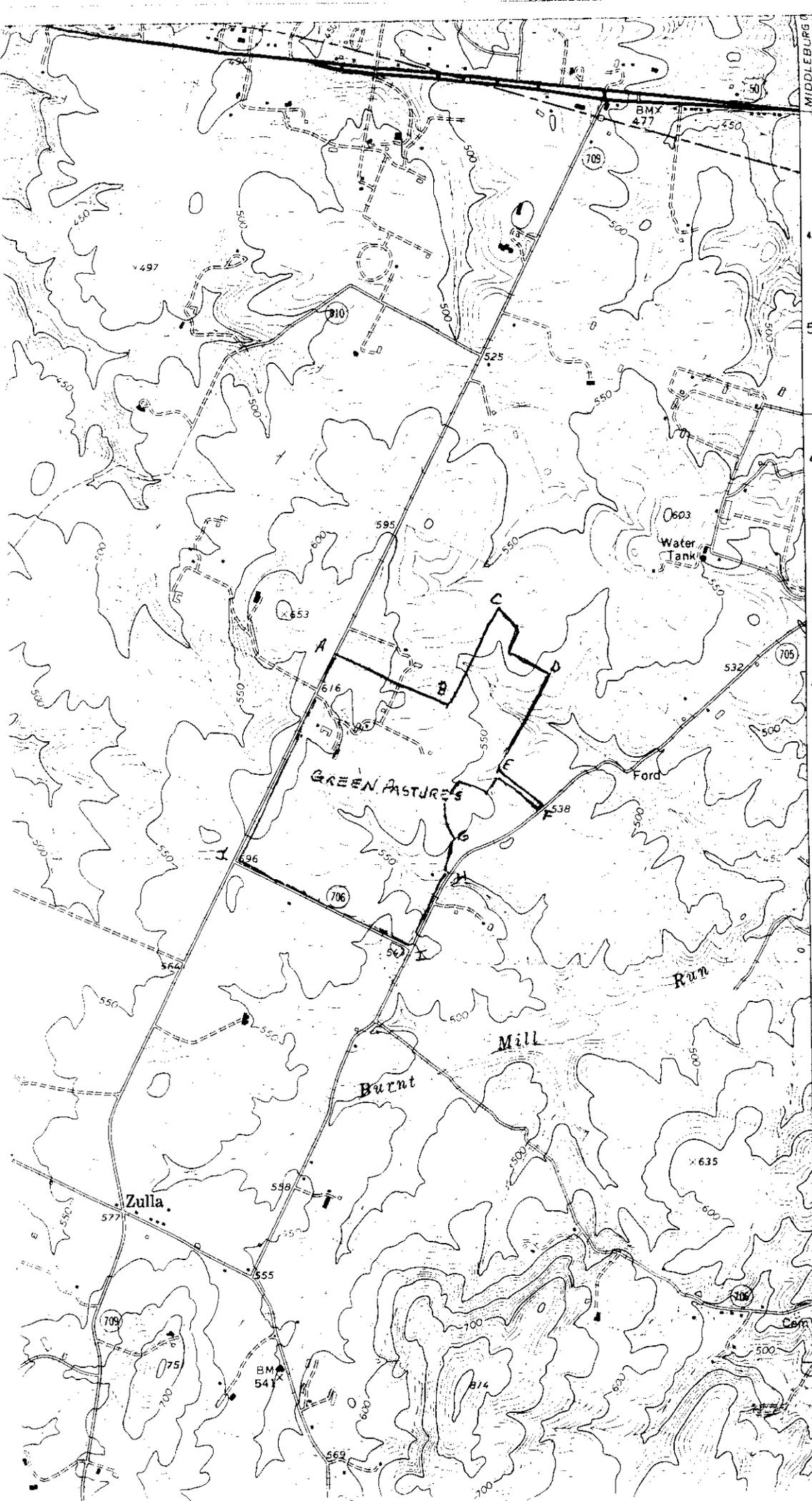
**Fauquier County
Geographic
Information
System**



1 Inch = 1445.818 Feet.

Date Printed : 03/23/2001

This map does not meet
surveying accuracy standards.



GREEN PASTURES
 FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA
 RECORD TOWN QUAD
 30-742

A	18	259 230 N	4314 150 N
B	18	260 110 E	4313 880 N
C	18	263 605 E	4314 300 N
D	18	264 110 E	4314 000 N
E	18	260 000 E	4313 100 N
F	18	260 000 E	4313 850 N
G	18	260 000 E	4313 600 N
H	18	260 000 E	4313 350 N
I	18	260 000 E	4313 100 N
J	18	260 000 E	4312 850 N
K	18	260 000 E	4312 600 N

4316

57'30"

4315

4314

4312

4311

55'