

VLR - 6/19/90 NRHP 1/25/91

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Monterosa
other names/site number Neptune Lodge; DHR file 156-20

2. Location

street & number 343 Culpeper Street
city, town Warrenton
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 zip code 22186

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes sub-rows for Contributing and Noncontributing resources.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature]
Date: Dec 7, 1990
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.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[] entered in the National Register.
[] determined eligible for the National Register.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Domestic: Secondary structure

Agriculture: Animal facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Domestic: Multiple dwelling

Domestic: Secondary structure

Agriculture: Animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof metal

other wood cupola

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Monterosa-Neptune Lodge is located at 343 Culpeper Street, a half-mile south of the Fauquier County Courthouse in Warrenton, Virginia. The house is a stuccoed two-and-a-half-story gable-roofed structure constructed of brick with a side-passage plan. Built about 1847 or 1848, the house has sustained several periods of alteration and now manifests the proportions and details of the Colonial Revival style. Monterosa-Neptune Lodge shares its three-acre site with several contributing outbuildings. The most important of these is an Italianate brick stable that was first constructed about 1847 and was extended in three subsequent stages. The other contributing outbuildings include a brick smokehouse and a two-story single-pile dwelling that dates from the late nineteenth century and is known as the Office. Noncontributing structures include a modern one-story single-pile stone stable and an incomplete fallout shelter that dates from the 1960s. Archaeological sites known to exist within the boundaries of the property include two fieldstone foundations located north of the main house and the site of an outbuilding that once occupied a position at the northeast corner of the stable corresponding to the southeastern-corner siting of the Office.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Monterosa-Neptune Lodge rests on one of the rolling hillocks common to the Piedmont landscape of Fauquier County, Virginia. The stables, the largest auxiliary structure on the site, are located at the bottom of the southern slope of this hillock. Both the stables and house face northwest toward Culpeper Street, which leads northeast toward Warrenton. Culpeper Street, once known as White Springs Turnpike, intersects with Shirley Street a short distance past the house in the direction of Warrenton. Shirley Street delineates the southern limits of the town of Warrenton. The house is separated from Culpeper Street by a tall hedge of evergreens.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1847-ca.1935

Significant Dates

1847-1848

1856-1857

1921-1932

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

William Smith, James K. Maddux

Architect/Builder

not known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Monterosa-Neptune Lodge is significant under Criterion B as the main residence of William ("Extra Billy") Smith during his distinguished career as a two-term governor of Virginia (1846-1849, 1864-1865). He also served in the Senate of Virginia, the United States House of Representatives, the Confederate House of Representatives, and as a major general in the Confederate army. During a period away from Virginia when he practiced law in San Francisco, Smith served as president of the California Constitutional Convention in 1850.

The main house at Monterosa-Neptune Lodge has been so altered that it would probably not be recognizable to Smith. These changes reflect the tastes of a later prominent resident, James K. Maddux, a leader in the establishment of the Warrenton Hunt. The modifications that gradually transformed the Italianate Smith dwelling into a Colonial Revival house for Maddux add to the architectural significance of the site, which is generally known for its extraordinary brick stable. The stable is architecturally significant (Criterion C) because of its scale and because it is an outstanding manifestation of the Italianate style in rural Virginia.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The land on which Monterosa-Neptune Lodge was built is part of a tract of land that Thomas Lee acquired from the Fairfax Proprietorship in 1718. Fifty years later, John Lee sold forty-two hundred acres of this tract to Richard Henry Lee.¹ The land eventually devolved to Robert E. Lee, uncle of the famous general.² In 1833 Lee sold a two hundred-acre section of the tract to an up-and-coming young lawyer named William Smith.³

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

VA Department of Historic Resources

221 Governor St., Richmond VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 5.4054 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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2	5	6	4	8	0
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4	2	8	7	8	4	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The Monterosa-Neptune Lodge nomination consists of six acres with legally recorded boundaries that represent the domestic core of the two-hundred-acre tract conveyed to William Smith from Robert E. Lee by deed dated 16 April 1833. The land is extensive enough to include the main house, the stable, the other surviving outbuildings, and the archaeological sites of other nineteenth-century dependencies that were once closely associated with this domestic and agricultural site.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh McAloon
 organization Center for Historic Preservation date 30 May 1990
 street & number Mary Washington College telephone 703-899-4037
 city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

The house rests on a fieldstone foundation and is built of free standing brick construction. The walls are laid up in five-course American bond and have been covered with stucco and painted lemon yellow. The house was built in two stages. The first section dates from about 1847 and was a side-passage-plan house with a central chimney and a rear interior gable-end chimney. The second section, which was added to the rear of the first, has a lower roof line. In the attic of this section the original stuccoed wall of the first section is exposed. This also reveals a line of sheet metal flashing, evidence that another roof with a slightly lower pitch once covered the addition. This addition was probably built about 1856 according to changes indicated in Fauquier County land books. That the addition is antebellum is certified by a portrait of Union cavalry officers taken in front of the addition in October 1863.

It is the photographic record of the house that provides the best clues to changes in the exterior. Another historic photograph, taken between 1885 and 1891, shows the house as it appeared from the west during the latter part of William Smith's tenure. The house has a stepped parapet end wall on the facade, a one-bay entrance stair, and a balustraded Roman Doric porch sheltering the southwestern bay of the facade. A similar photograph from the period documents scrolled brackets which fill the steps of the parapet wall. Doors beneath the porch provided access to what may have been storage space or a ground-floor entrance. All of the nineteenth-century windows depicted in this photo survive today, excepting a dormer set midway between the gable ends which has been altered. The windows were placed in vertical pairs, each first-floor window having a matching second-floor counterpart. The southwest elevation had three pairs of windows, one in the main section, and two in the addition. The northeast elevation currently has five pairs of windows, three in the first section and two in the addition.

The ground floor and main story of the facade were each three bays wide with doorways located in the southwestern-most openings. The attic level of the facade was illuminated by one centered window that was flanked by two quarter-round windows and surmounted by a half-round window. All of the windows are wood-framed with six-over-six double-hung sash, and two four-over-four double-hung sash. These replaced glazings are all in the rear extension. Finally, the rear third of the southwest elevation of the original house was an open porch accessible from both the first and second stories.

A later historic photograph of Monterosa-Neptune Lodge taken between 1891 and 1908 depicts the house in a stage of transition from its original to its present form. Gone is the stepped parapet end wall on the facade, replaced by a steeply-pitched gable. Gone too is the one-bay entrance porch, and the original main doorway has been replaced by a window. A new main doorway was added to the ground-floor level, a change which undoubtedly accompanied substantial changes to the interior living

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

space. Finally, this photograph documents the addition of a two-story porch that shelters the facade and is ornamented with a bracketed and modillioned cornice supported by attenuated Roman Doric columns.

The next historic photograph, taken after the fire of 1921 and before 1932, shows Monterosa-Neptune Lodge in close to its present form. The central chimney was removed and replaced by a new chimney constructed on the interior of the northwest wall. The front doorway received an elliptical transom and sidelights, and the door received a brass knocker engraved with the name Neptune Lodge after the current owner's favorite horse. The original dormer in the southwest plane of the roof was enlarged and one smaller dormer was added to each side of it. All three dormers were embellished with classical pediments. The brackets and modillions were removed from the front porch entablature, giving it a more classical profile. Other changes visible in this photograph include the glass enclosure of the southwest-facing porch and the construction of a brick stove flue in the rear ell. Added after 1932 were the dormers in this ell as well as a bas-relief medallion in the southwestern wall which depicts three musicians in the garb of classical Greece.

The only exterior feature of the house that remained consistent from 1885 until 1932 is the stucco wall covering. This smooth exterior finish and the modern sheathing that now dominates the interior make it impossible to determine the original plan of Monterosa-Neptune Lodge, though it is clear that the plan has been changed. As it stands today, Monterosa-Neptune lodge has a side-passage plan with the passage extending along the southwest wall. The passage floor is tiled with black and white stone pavers. In the passage is a two-flight staircase to the second story and entrances to both the parlor and the dining room. At the time that Monterosa was renamed Neptune Lodge, all of the major rooms in the house were given names as well. These are indicated on plaques at the entrance to each room, and they correspond to the names of horses that belonged to James K. Maddux, an early twentieth-century owner of the estate.

Both the parlor and the dining room are finely embellished, but the parlor has greater detail, including a wallpaper entablature and a Colonial Revival mantel decorated with a carved acorn-and-oakleaf frieze with a cherub's face at the center. The dining room is distinguished with a wooden Federal mantel that must have been salvaged from an earlier house. Southeast of the dining room is the modern kitchen. Beyond that is a secondary vestibule and a spiral staircase that serve the apartment which now occupies the upper story of the original block and the top half-story of the addition.

Removal of the carpeting in the parlor and dining room during the winter of 1989-1990 revealed the concrete floor beneath, and within the concrete, impressions made by the foundations of earlier walls, including

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

that of the missing central chimney. The walls of the second floor plan correspond with the impressions in the first concrete and may reflect the original plan of the house. If so, the original entrance vestibule on what is now the second floor was converted into a bathroom. The floor in this space is the only area in the house with octagonal floor tiles. Until recently, the second floor of the main section had three rooms along the northeast wall. The middle of the three rooms had been denied access to the passage so, in 1987, it was divided in half to create a walk-in closet for the main bedroom in the northeast corner, and more space for the library and study. Both of these rooms have Federal mantels, and in the library the new wall space has been devoted to bookshelves.

The study is entered from the former rear porch. This enclosed space also has a door leading to the rear extension. At this doorway is more evidence that the addition is not original to the house; the floor level of the addition is lower and requires a three-tread stair to make the transition to the main part of the house.

The top half-story of the main block has the same plan as the second story, but with smaller rooms to accommodate the eaves of the roof and to allow for a storage room in the southern gable end. The top half-story of the addition is all renovated space, now in use as a separate apartment. It was the origin of a 1921 fire that precipitated changes made to the house between the 1908 and 1932 photographs.

Directly behind Monterosa-Neptune Lodge, and connected to it by a covered walk which is roofed with pressed sheet metal, is the nineteenth-century smokehouse. It is a fourteen-foot square structure built of brick laid in five-course American bond. It has two entrances, one recessed below grade and the other above ground, which both face the house. It has two floors and is now used as a storage shed. The roof is covered with corrugated metal.

Located about one hundred yards southeast of the house is the two-story stable. This Italianate structure was probably erected for use as a stable and barn in about 1856-1857 when tax records show significant improvement to the property. Possibly the most outstanding stable of its period remaining in Virginia, it is spectacular in its size and stylishness, indicating an enormous pride in the farm, its livestock, and its horses.

The stable is the result of three or four separate periods of construction: a central core, a south wing, and a two-section north wing. The central section, a two-story, seven-bay, hipped-roof structure, was built first about 1856-1857. Besides stylistic differences in the sections, structural evidence of the various periods of construction is visible on the interior, where the walls of the added wings intersect with bricked-over windows on the original north and south end walls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

That the long hipped-roof wings were also built in sections is clear from the brickwork. It is all American bond, but the course sizes vary from section to section. The total length of the stable is 164 feet. It has a depth of twenty-two feet. Set on a fieldstone foundation, the brick stable is distinguished by a central three-bay advanced pavilion with a front-facing gable and a pyramidal-roofed cupola. Brackets support the eaves of the main block and the cupola. The cupola has a pair of round-topped windows on each of its four sides, divided vertically by shelves which are set on brackets. A lightning rod tops the roof, but the rooster that appeared in old photographs as a weathervane is now missing. The first- and second-floor plan of this original section is open; no evidence survives of any original stall partitions.

The south wing has six irregularly spaced bays, all windows. Because this wing is missing many of the joists that once supported its second story, there is no upper level in use. The first-story level is now used as storage for farm vehicles that can enter the wing by way of added rear-wall openings. The earlier section of the north wing has one bay and an open interior plan. As is the case with the central core, no indication of its original interior partitioning survives. The northernmost section of the north wing has four bays and three interior chimneys. Clearly once used as dwelling space for stable hands or other farm workers, this section of the north wing now serves as a rented apartment.

To the south of the stable is a dwelling known as the Office, a two-story single-pile stuccoed structure with bracketed eaves that is now used as a dwelling. Its age can be documented in an 1880s plat of the site that shows it and another building of similar proportions set at the opposite end of the stable yard. This formally-placed pair of outbuildings add to the significance of the stable, indicating a deliberate composition of well-designed structures which enhance the overall impression of the establishment. The Office also appears in the background of an 1891 engraving of the stable.

Of archaeological significance are two fieldstone foundations located directly northeast of the main house and protruding from the slope of the hillside. The more southern of these two foundations measures roughly twenty-four by seventeen feet and the northern foundation measures about ten feet in width. Its other ground dimension is unclear.

Noncontributing structures on the site include a 1960s fallout shelter located east of the house, and a modern stone stable with a corrugated metal roof sited about thirty feet northeast of the nineteenth-century stable.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

William Smith was born September 6, 1796, at Marengo in King George County. He was educated in Virginia, Connecticut, and Maryland. In 1819 he received his license to practice law in Culpeper County, Virginia, and two years later he married Elizabeth Bell. In 1827 he embarked on his career of public service when he applied for and was awarded the mail contract between Washington, D.C., and Lynchburg, Virginia.⁴ By 1834 Smith had expanded the route to extend from Washington, D.C., to Milledgeville, Georgia which was then the state capital. At the time, Smith operated the longest mail route in the nation.⁵

The first construction on William Smith's Warrenton property occurred in 1838, and since he lived in Culpeper at the time, it was probably a stable to serve his mail contract. This stable may have stood on the site of the stable that remains at Monterosa now, but it is unlikely that it provided any core for the current structure.⁶ Besides the mail line Smith tried to operate steamship lines between Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia, between Baltimore, and Norfolk, Virginia, and between Pensacola, Florida, and Galveston, Texas.⁷ None of these undertakings lasted for long, and it was his legal career that supported him until after the Civil War, when the farm became his livelihood.

While his postal operation lasted, Smith provided many services not explicitly outlined in his mail contract, and during an 1836 Congressional investigation of waste in Federal spending, his charges to the United States Postal Service were singled out for specific mention. Senator Benjamin Watkins Leigh in denouncing Smith's practices refused to call him by name, but instead referred to him as "Extra Billy." William Smith proudly claimed this nickname for the rest of his life.

Smith attained his first elected public office in 1836, when he became a member of the Virginia Senate. From this office he advanced to the United States House of Representatives in 1841. He served only one term before falling victim to the gerrymandering of his district; he was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat at a time when the Whigs gained control of the Virginia legislature.

Smith's time in office had hurt his business dealings; in 1843 he sold some of his Fauquier property and located [to] Warrenton Va., with a view, to the improvement of some property adjoining the town, & a larger theatre for the prosecution of my professional career. . . I have determined to dedicate the next few years. . . to the repair of my private fortunes. . . taking only such part in politics as may be regarded as a duty.⁸

Despite Smith's resolve to focus on his private affairs, he considered it his duty to campaign for James K. Polk in the presidential election of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

1844, and is credited with helping produce an electoral victory in Virginia. A grateful legislature gave him the governorship of Virginia in December of 1845, a position which he did not desire as, "I saw at once that I would have to give up my profession, and as the Governor's salary would barely support a family in a very moderate way, I would at the close of my term be utterly destitute."⁹ Nevertheless, he felt honor-bound to accept.

His term began January 1, 1846, and ended three years later. According to tax records, he probably constructed the first section of the house at Monterosa before the end of his term.¹⁰ While governor he promoted a convention to rewrite the state constitution and put greater elective power in the hands of the people.¹¹ This effort was fulfilled after he had left office. He also promoted an east-west railroad to unite the slowly diverging eastern and western portions of the state and to reclaim for Virginia the commerce captured by the booming ports of Baltimore and New York. The Mexican war affected his governorship too, as he was called upon by the Federal government to raise troops for the war effort, a task he carried out ably. The only problem during his term as leader of the state involved his personal finances. As he had foreseen, the governorship required much of his attention and provided inadequate funds for his needs. These funds were further stretched by the construction of Monterosa.

Smith returned to civilian life without cash reserves. In April 1849 he went to California to alleviate his debts, where he joined one of his sons in San Francisco to practice law.¹² While there, Smith was elected president of 1850 California Constitutional Convention.¹³ He was also asked to serve as United States Senator for the new state, but he declined in order to retain his Virginia citizenship.

Smith returned to Virginia in December 1852, having made just enough to cover his debts. During his two-year absence, his popularity in Virginia had not diminished, and he was immediately re-elected to the House of Representatives. He served there until Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, and during this time he evidently concentrated on improving his farm. Though another term of public service probably hurt his finances, he was able at this time to build the large and impressive stable for which Monterosa is still known. As an ardent Democrat, William Smith believed in the right of states to withdraw from the Union, but he believed that conflict could be avoided if the border states mediated a settlement.¹⁴ When it became clear that war was inevitable, he applied to John Letcher, Confederate governor of Virginia, for a position in the armed forces. Letcher at first refused, citing Smith's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

advanced age of sixty-four.¹⁵ Desiring to support the Confederate cause in any way possible, Smith went to Fairfax to visit a Warrenton unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Quincy Marr. While he was there, the first engagement of the war took place. Marr was killed and the Confederates had begun to flee when Smith assumed command of his own accord, and with the remaining troops won the skirmish. It was this act that launched his career in the Confederate army as colonel of the 49th Virginia.¹⁶

Smith took part in the Peninsular Campaign, as well as the battles of Manassas, Chancellorsville, Antietam and Gettysburg. He became known for his disdain of West Point military professionalism, and his ability to inspire his troops. On at least one occasion he rode into battle wearing a beaver hat and holding a blue parasol to protect himself from the sun.¹⁷ Though his military decorum was questionable, his bravery was not. It was not unusual for Colonel Smith to lead his troops into enemy fire. His advance at Manassas was so brazen that the Union cannon emplacement he was marching upon at first thought that he was friendly.¹⁸ At Antietam he was wounded three times and as a result was promoted to the rank of brigadier general.¹⁹

While recuperating at home from his injuries, Smith found that Monterosa had been used during 1862 as headquarters for Union Major General Irvin McDowell. Mrs. Smith had earned the respect of McDowell's men, and several came to pay her a visit while Smith was recovering. On discovering the presence of a Confederate, the Union officers vowed not to reveal his whereabouts, wishing to repay Mrs. Smith for her kindnesses while they were at her home.²⁰

While he served in the field, Smith also served as a representative in the Confederate Congress, attending sessions in the winters between campaigns.²¹ His promotion to brigadier general caused him to resign his seat, but his political career was not yet over. In June 1863 he was elected governor for a second term, but since his term was not to begin until January 1864, he decided to stay with the army through the summer campaign.²² After Gettysburg he was promoted to major general and given the task of canvassing the state for recruits until his inauguration as governor.

As governor of a Confederate state, Smith pressed for increased temporary federalization, realizing that the Confederate system was too fragmented to win the war. He seized weapons works reluctant to fulfill state requests and worked hard to comply with Confederate troop requests.²³ He tried to purchase blockade runners with state funds, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

when his request was refused he funded the purchases with his own money. He proposed the emancipation of slaves who were willing to join the Confederate armed forces, a proposal which was not implemented until defeat became inevitable.²⁴ When Richmond fell, he removed the state government to Lynchburg and then to Danville, where the Confederate government had fled. After Appomattox, Smith tried to raise a guerrilla force to fight on, but he quickly saw that Virginians had had their fill of war and resigned himself to the fate of the Confederacy. While he was engaged in this activity, the Federal government offered a \$25,000 reward for his apprehension. That Governor Smith was widely and deeply respected is demonstrated by the fact that no Virginians attempted to take advantage of the reward, a fact in which he took much pride.²⁵ In 1865 he applied for United States citizenship without having met the qualifications of President Johnson's general pardon.²⁶

In 1865, as well, Smith made his wife Elizabeth trustee of the 183 acres of Monterosa. The property was suffering from four years of neglect when he returned. The war had not damaged the property, perhaps owing to the fact that it had been used as McDowell's headquarters. According to his biographer, Smith spent the rest of his years tending to his farm, improving his house, though the tax records show no major improvements.²⁷ He also dabbled in politics, ending his political career where it began; in 1877 he served one more term in the Virginia Senate.²⁸ Upon his wife's death in 1879, Smith's daughter Mary Amelia inherited the property.²⁹ Smith himself died at 7:30 A.M. on May 18, 1887.³⁰ Three years later, Mary Amelia Smith sold the property to the East Virginia Mineral and Warrenton Improvement Company, which intended to develop the tract into a subdivision of Warrenton.³¹

In 1895 James K. Maddux purchased ten acres that included the sites of both the Monterosa house and the stable.³² In 1901 he added seventeen more acres to the tract.³³ It was Maddux who transformed Monterosa from its Italianate incarnation into its present Colonial Revival form. His interest in horses and hunting probably attracted him to the estate's elaborate stable, and his interests in the property extended to the house. The house, as erected and modified by the eccentric Governor Smith, already displayed an unusual plan and elevations. Maddux's changes, though probably made in an attempt to modernize the house, only served to further remove it from the mainstream of design. The plan of the house was altered after 1921 when a fire significantly damaged the interior.³⁴ Maddux also changed the name of the house from Monterosa to Neptune Lodge in honor of his favorite horse. As an ardent horse enthusiast, Maddux helped revive the tradition of the mounted hunt club, and he was instrumental in the establishment of one such club in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

Warrenton.³⁵ He is also said to have encouraged a friend to purchase a promising young colt named Man O' War.

After the death of James Maddux, the Fauquier National Bank became trustee of the property and sold it to Thecla M. Pell in 1943.³⁶ Two years later Pell sold it to John S. Phipps, who sold it two months later to Hubert B. Phipps.³⁷ Phipps owned the property until 1955, when the Neptune Corporation purchased all twenty-seven acres and subsequently divided the land into two parcels; the house tract, which included 2.995 acres, and the stable tract, which included the remaining 24.005 acres.³⁸ The house was sold in 1958 to Robert Scott, who abandoned it in 1963.³⁹ In 1977 the Neptune Corporation sold the stable tract to the Fauquier National Bank, acting as trustee to Herman F. Sholtz.⁴⁰ The bank, in turn, sold it in 1978 to Walter and Arabelle Arrington and Melville Dudley.⁴¹ Dudley purchased the 3.1059 acres containing the stable from his partners in 1979.⁴² Michael and Katherine MacDonald purchased the house and stables in 1986 and are the current owners.⁴³

1. Fauquier County Land Book 3, p. 32, September 10, 1768.
2. Fauquier County Deed Book 26, p. 525, January 29, 1823.
3. Fauquier County Deed Book 33, p. 346, April 16, 1833.
4. John W. Bell, Memoirs of Governor William Smith of Virginia (New York: Moss Engraving Company 1891), p.6.
5. Ibid., p.7.
6. Fauquier County Land Book, 1838.
7. Bell, p. 7.
8. Fauquier County Land Book 43, p. 232, January 6, 1843. The quotation is drawn from a letter from William Smith to John C. Calhoun dated 27 May 1843. Published in Clyde L. Wilson, ed., The Papers of John C. Calhoun (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press 1985), p. 220.
9. Bell, p. 21.
10. Smith moved to Warrenton after 1843, and the Fauquier County Land Tax Book for 1848 indicates some major improvement to his land there.
11. Bell, p. 24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

12. Ibid., p. 24.
13. Ibid., p. 24.
14. W. Buck Yearns, ed., The Confederate Governors (Athens: The University of Georgia Press 1985), p.227.
15. Alan B. Bromberg, "An Unconventional Confederate: Extra Billy Smith and the Civil War," Virginia Cavalcade, (Spring 1981), p.150.
16. Bell, p. 29.
17. Bell, p. 96.
18. Laura V. Hale and Stanley S. Phillips, History of the 49th Virginia Infantry C.S.A.: "Extra Billy" Smith's Boys (Lanham, Maryland: S.S. Phillips & Associates), 1981, p.6.
19. Bell, p. 48.
20. Bell, p. 99.
21. Bromberg, p. 50.
22. Ibid., p.50.
23. Ibid., p.
24. Ibid, p.
25. Bell, p. 135.
26. William Smith, request for citizenship, September 5, 1865. Virginia State Library.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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