

Historic Structures Report
PART III
ON
DOGAN HOUSE
Manassas National Battlefield Park
Architectural Data Section

Prepared by
Orville W. Carroll
June 1962

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART III

ON

DOGAN HOUSE

A P P R O V A L S H E E T

R E C O M M E N D E D

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Superintendent

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INTRODUCTION

Restoration work on the Degan House was basically completed during the fall months of 1960. This report represents a record of the work accomplished on the house under the supervision of Orville W. Carroll, Resident Architect EODC, Historic Structures Section. Conferences were held at the Park, with Charles E. Peterson, Supervising Architect, Historic Structures, H. A. Judd, Architect EODC, F. F. Wilshin, Park Superintendent as well as other interested persons who visited the project from time to time. The results of these meetings were incorporated into the text and drawings of the Architectural Data Section of Part I and Part II.

During the course of restoration work, a few difficulties were encountered that required minor changes to the approved plans. These changes have been recorded and included within this report.

Orville W. Carroll
Architect
April 1961

I. PHYSICAL HISTORY

A. Summary of Background: The Dogan House was one among several buildings that comprised the small village of Groveton, Virginia, during the mid-19th century. At that time the house existed as a single room, one story structure which probably served as quarters for the farm overseer. Its date of construction is unknown but probably falls in the 1817-1819 period of building activities as noted in the Historical Data Report written by E. T. Crowson, Park Historian. Another period of building activity was listed as being between 1840-45 which probably represents the date when the frame outbuilding was erected at the nearby "peach Grove" site.

It is a matter of record that the frame building which composes the north half of the present Dogan House, was moved from its "Peach Grove" site in 1860 and attached to the log cabin, providing a temporary residence for Mrs. Lucinda Dogan and her children. This was done almost immediately after the stone house at "Peach Grove" burned in 1860. Thus, on the eve of the Civil War, the Dogan House was occupied by the Widow Dogan and her family.

The lack of more specific documentary information relating to the architectural changes occurring to the Dogan House during the 1860 period shifted the burden of interpreting its Civil War appearance from documentary evidence upon what physical evidence could be found during the architectural in-

vestigation of the house in 1960. Unfortunately, many of the building details of the 1860 period were removed during the three major changes of 1881-82, 1948 and 1950. In some instances, additional evidence was found in the framework as restoration work proceeded to confirm a number of conjectural views.

B. Historic Structures Reports:

1. Historical Data: A documentary study of the W. H. Dogan House was prepared by Elmer T. Crowson, August 1958. A copy of this report is on file at the Manassas National Battlefield Park. This report furnished most of the basic data describing the historical background of the Dogan House with particular emphasis upon its role in the Second Battle of Manassas.

2. Architectural Data: Part I, Architectural Data Section was written by Orville W. Carroll, April 1960. This report was followed by a Part II section consisting of proposed plans for restoration based upon a thorough examination of the structure, including the removal of its fabric. Part II report was approved August 3. Copies of both reports are on file at the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

II. RESTORATION WORK

A. Exploratory Investigations: It was necessary before submitting any proposed plans for the restoration of the Dogan House to conduct a minor exploratory search of the grounds immediately surrounding the building. This seem logical since many of the contemporary houses of the 1860's in this area possessed porches. Work was started April 30 by R. E. Smith, laborer, under the supervision of the Resident Architect and continued through May. The area on the east and west sides of the house was examined for footing remains but no definite evidence was found during the course of work. On the east side of the house, opposite the door in the frame addition, an old stone walk was uncovered. It is thought that the walk dates back to the 1860 period. (See Illustration Nos. 7 and 8).

Not all the effort expended looking for footings went unrewarded. A large number of rifle and pistol balls, Minie balls, cannister shot, cannon shell fragments, one bayonet and numerous hardware and household articles were uncovered. The hardware items were invaluable leads in replacing the type of door locks, door latches and door hinges used in the restoration work.

B. Construction Work: Construction work on the Dogan House started June 15. Prior to this, three sheets of working drawings No. NBS-MNHBP 3051 were completed in detail showing

the proposed work. A materials list was distributed to three local lumber dealers for bids. The lowest bid submitted to supply the lumber was from Brown and Hooff Lumber Company of Manassas. It was found that the local companies were not equipped to supply beaded boards or mouldings as required. As a result, the Brown and Hooff Lumber order was milled in Richmond.

The lumber order arrived July 11 and was taken to the utility area where it was stored and later hand-planed and back primed with white lead paint.

Two local carpenters from Haymarket, C. N. Lightner and L. E. Thomas were hired June 15, to do the carpenter work. After the building was leveled, straightened and rotted members replaced, the old stone foundation, which was in poor condition, was removed. Rebuilding of the stone foundation walls was begun July 5 by Ervin Sisler, stonemason from Falls Church. Mr. Sisler also completed repairs to the chimney, built new pier footings for the east stoop and relaid the brick hearth in the frame addition and stone hearth in the log cabin. (Note: the hearth in the log cabin was changed from brick as shown in the preliminary plans to stone. This decision was made as a result of a study of other log cabins in this area. For an example, see Illustration No. 7, Part II Report, Robinson House floor plan).

The plastering job was done by Clarence Furr of Haymarket, October 21-27.

Approximately 95 percent of the restoration work was completed by November 14, 1960. Interior work consisting of painting and whitewashing continued until December 11, when the job was closed down by snow and cold weather.

The final touches to the interior work was completed May 15-31, 1961, by Vane Chandler, carpenter from Buckhall. This work consisted of hanging four interior doors and installing hardware; repairing the ceiling boards, 1st floor, log cabin section; installing the stair railing on the 2nd floor, log cabin and the hand-scraping of the floor boards in both 1st floor rooms. The floors were cleaned and given two coats of Johnson's "Traffic Wax."

Exterior: The basic design of the Dogan House was restored back to its appearance in 1860, immediately before the Civil War. The house of 1860 was much like it appears today; the south half consisting of a story-and-a-half log cabin attached to the north by a frame addition, a one room with attic building. Both structures were covered with an A type of roof approximately 45 degrees in pitch. Near the center of the house was built a stone masonry chimney with a fireplace in each of the two 1st floor rooms. Investigation of the house in each instance revealed that neither the log cabin or the frame addition had early dormers, shutters or porches.

Roof: The roof was covered with No. 1 Cedar shingles, split to a maximum width of 6-1/2" as determined by the discovery of some original shingles used as shims in the building. A study of the nearby "Peach Grove" buildings, now almost gone, showed a similar indication in the shingle widths. By counting the number of shingle courses in the 1907 photograph, it was possible to determine their exposure to the weather. The shingles were nailed to the existing roof structure.

Masonry work: A great deal of the original foundation was still intact under the Dogan House but it was found in very poor condition. In the east wall of the frame addition, it was possible to replace many of the stones back into their respective positions. The corner stones were also replaced as they were removed but by and large no attempt was made to place each small stone back into its former location.

The type of mortar joints used in the final finish was copied from the existing masonry work found in the chimney where most of the work remains original. It is an inverted "V" or ridge type of joint. The mortar mix was made with Northern Virginia yellow sand, white cement, and crushed red sandstone for coloring. Pulverized lime lumps were added to give the appearance of unslaked lime particles.

A 4" tile drain was installed around the exterior of the foundation at footing level. The drain runs eastward from the northeast corner to the roadway where it empties into the drain ditch.

The chimney stack was repointed on the exterior. The chimney cap which was missing was rebuilt according to the visual evidence seen in the older photographs.

The design for the brick hearth in the frame addition was based partly on brickwork in place. The design for the stone hearth in the log cabin evolved from studies of log cabins in this area.

Weatherboarding: Two different woods were used in the original weatherboarding, pine and poplar. It was decided that all new weatherboarding would be pine since few of the original boards were found. The new weatherboarding was handplaned and face-nailed with 10d common machine cut nails. Spacing of the weatherboarding was determined by measuring the fragments of original nails broken off in the studding.

All corner boards were replaced using the design of the two original beaded cornerboards found on the east wall. Nail spacing was determined from the original two corner boards and from evidence of nail holes left in the corner posts from the missing cornerboards.

Kraft paper was applied to the walls under the weatherboarding wherever interior plaster occurred.

East Cornice: Three pieces of the original cornice were found intact on the east side of the frame addition. These were the bed moulding, soffit and fascia boards. The remainder

of the cornice had been removed. By using these three pieces, it was possible to determine what the remaining pieces were like. The exposure of the fascia board was determined by the marks and nails left by the non-existent crown moulding. The design of the crown moulding was patterned from a piece located in the attic of the spring house on the C. A. Lewis farm nearby. The 1907 photograph furnished the oldest precedent for rebuilding a continuous cornice on the east side. (See Illustration No. 1).

West Cornice: The west cornice of the frame addition is identical to the east side.

The change found in the design of the cornice on the west side of the log cabin was based on the overhang of a rafter thought to be part of the 1860 work. It had an overhang of three inches as compared to the eight inches for the remaining cornice. The use of a soffit board and bed moulding was conjectural.

Rake Boards of Gable Ends: A three foot section of the original rake board was found on the south gable end of the frame addition, a lone survivor of the 1881-82 remodeling. It was found to have a slight taper in its short length. There appeared to be a rake moulding nailed to the upper edge of the rake board about 1-1/4" wide.

The design for the end cut of the rake board at the southwest corner of the log cabin was patterned after an out-

building located at "Portici." (See Illustration No. 30)

Cornice End-Boards: The precedent for design of the cornice end-boards came, in part, from an outbuilding at "Portici" (destroyed during the Civil War but recorded in a Brady photograph; (See Illustration No. 30). The particular fashion of extending the drip cap past the cornice end-boards and cutting the end flush with the oblique angle of the shingles was a detail found in several houses of Leesburg. A protective covering of sheet lead was used over the drip caps.

East Stoop: The design of the east stoop is conjectural although a semblance of a stoop can be seen in the 1907 photograph (See Illustration No. 1). The width of the stoop is based on this photograph but its depth was determined by the location of the base stone starting the old stone walk and the required number of risers and treads necessary to connect the stoop floor with this stone. The width of the old walk made a decided change to the width of the steps, which in turn altered the design of the handrailing. A drawing enclosed in the appendix shows this slight modification of the stoop from the approved plans.

Windows: No original window sash was left in the Dogan House. The modern replacements were patterned after windows found in this area, particularly the "Gheen House" near Centreville. The window sash located in the south wall of the log cabin which is now three lights (fixed) over six lights

(moveable) was patterned after a small early nineteenth century house in Haymarket. All of the window and door frames but one were found to be from the 1881-82 period. This was proven conclusively in the log cabin where a replaced window frame was removed from an original door opening and a spent Minie Ball was found in the old door frame. The trajectory of the bullet proved that the window could not have been there in 1861. All other door and window frames were of a similar design.

One original window frame and trim was found in the east wall of the frame addition. It contained the exterior casings, sill, interior casings and backband moulding. The exterior backband mouldings for the doors and window openings which were missing were patterned after the interior backband.

Doors: One door frame complete with door sill was found in the west wall where it had escaped the 1881-82 and subsequent remodeling jobs. Both door openings in the east and west walls, as well as the window openings, were found to be identical when the framing of the house was studied. No door trim was found consequently the replacements were patterned after the window trim.

The precedent for the two new exterior six-panel doors used in the frame addition came from "Fleetwood" an early nineteenth century house near Aden. (See Illustration No. 10, Part II Report). The use of a board and batten door in the log cabin is a typical detail found in this area. Hand

wrought nails were found used in the door and window frames of the log cabin. Nails used in the fabrication of the new door, door frame and trim for the log cabin were made in the Blacksmith's shop at the Park's Utility Area. Four inch solid butt hinges and rim locks were found locally.

Paint: Apparently, the only exterior finish of the Dogan House was whitewash. This was found to be a common type of exterior, as well as interior wall finish (for outbuildings and small unpretentious quarters) during the early nineteenth century. (See Illustrations No. 6, 9, 10, Part II Report).

The following formula was used for the whitewash mix:

1. In 4 (four) gallons of hot water dissolve 12 (twelve) pounds of salt and 6 (six) ounces of powdered alum.

Add 1 (one) quart of molasses.

2. Mix 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime having a high calcium content with 7 (seven) gallons of hot water and stir until a consistency of cream is obtained. Allow to stand for 12 (twelve) hours.

3. Add clear solution No. 1 to lime solution No. 2 stirring vigorously. Thin to desired consistency and apply with brushes evenly and quickly. Blueing may be added for additional whiteness.

4. Do not brush out when applying.

On the exterior weatherboarding, the following paint was used to simulate the appearance of whitewash and yet have the enduring qualities that paint possesses:

1. Clean weatherboarding of all loose particles and previous whitewash coats. To provide a definite bond for the following paint, the wall surface must be free from all dust, chalking, blistering or loose paint and whitewash.

2. Apply Dupont No. 49 Blister Resistant Wood Primer (trade name), White. Allow this coat to dry 48 hours or longer depending upon drying conditions.

3. Prepare the following mixture in quantities that will be used in one day. This paint will harden overnight.

- a. Add 1 gallon Muralo PVA Masonry Paint into 5 lbs. of Muralo Speckle. Stir to desired consistency. (Trade name Muralo No. 500).

- b. Apply paint over the Dupont No. 19 surface that is thoroughly dry. Stir occasionally to prevent setting.

Interior: The Dogan House was planned basically as an exterior restoration. On the interior, however, it was felt that by replacing the plaster, trim, floor, etc., that a more permanent restoration would be achieved. With this in mind, the job was planned accordingly. The remodeling of 1881-82 left marked changes in the arrangements of doors and windows. Some were removed or blocked off while others were added. Stairways were also removed and added at this same time. The two stabilizations in 1948 and 1950 saw the removal of even more of the original fabric.

Floors: The 1st floor was entirely rebuilt using new 2" x 8" floor joists (spaced on original marks) and used T & G pine flooring of random widths (purchased in Lynchburg). On the 2nd floor, the boards were replaced wherever necessary with new materials.

Stairways: The 1860 stairway located in the frame addition was replaced using the physical evidence that was found and the remaining design based on the interior stairway found in the "Gheen House" near Centreville (See Illustration No. 5, Part II Report).

The "dog-leg" stairway in the log cabin was rebuilt as closely as possible using a photograph taken of the stairway in ca. 1958, which shows a major portion of the structure before vandals wrecked it.

The steps between the log cabin and the frame addition on the 2nd floor, added in 1881, were removed and the openings replaced to their earlier appearance. (See Illustration No. 29).

Mantel: The design of the mantel piece was conjectural based on studies of several existing mantels in this area. There was no evidence of a mantel ever being used in the log cabin.

Chair Rail and Baseboard: One original piece of chair rail was discovered reused in the house. Its exact location according to length plus its identification to the nail hole patterns was found on the east side of the mantel in the frame addition. The log cabin had no chair rail.

No original baseboard was found in the frame addition. The replaced baseboard was designed with a beaded edge similar to the bead design found in the chairrail, fascia and rake boards. The baseboard used in the log cabin had a less refined beaded edge. Several pieces were found intact on both 1st and 2nd floors and furnished the detail for the new parts.

Doors: All the interior doors were rebuilt of the board and batten design, installed with 3" and 4" solid butt hinges and rimlocks or thumbatches. One original board and batten door was found hanging in place at the base of the stairway in the log cabin and was used to design the remaining doors.

Thresholds were patterned after an original one found in the Stone House.

The design for the wooden latch used on the interior of the board and batten door in the log cabin was patterned after an original latch found intact on a door at "Sully" a late eighteenth century plantation house located near Chantilly, Virginia. The door lock was found on the interior of the "office" building near the main house.

Walls and Ceilings: All the old wood lath and plaster was removed in the frame addition (and south gable end of log cabin) and the walls and ceilings were replastered. The plastering was applied on metal lath and given a smooth troweled finish. All the plastered surfaces were whitewashed. Additional areas plastered were the west wall of the hallway and east wall of the

closet on the 1st floor and the north gable end of the frame addition on the 2nd floor.

The log walls were chinked with wood as originally found and then covered over with a yellow clay, sand, straw and cement mixture. The exposed beam ceiling and log walls were whitewashed. The south gable end of the log cabin which was lathed and plastered in 1881 was removed and the exposed studding and weatherboarding whitewashed.

The door opening cut between the log cabin and the frame addition on the 2nd floor in 1881 was restored to its earlier condition with a four light window. (See Illustration No. 29).

Paint: The original paint colors of 1860 were found in the log cabin and the frame addition of the Dogan House. In the log cabin, a dark chocolate brown color used. This color was matched by using burnt sienna with white lead paint. Paint was used on the enclosed stairway, door and door trim and the baseboard. The inside of the stairway and the 2nd floor trim was left unpainted as it was found to be.

In the frame addition, a dark grey color was used. This color was matched by mixing burnt umber with white lead paint. Paint was applied to the mantel, doors, door and window trim, chair rail, and baseboard.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

VIEW FROM EAST

The Groveton crossroads as it appeared in 1907, 42 years after the end of the Civil War. This view shows the condition of the Dogan House after the 1882 remodeling but before the lowering of the Warrenton Turnpike and the Groveton-Budley Road.

Photo Source: Story of the Dedication of the Monument by Peter W. Ostrander, 1907, p. 16.

Copy Neg. No. EODC 812

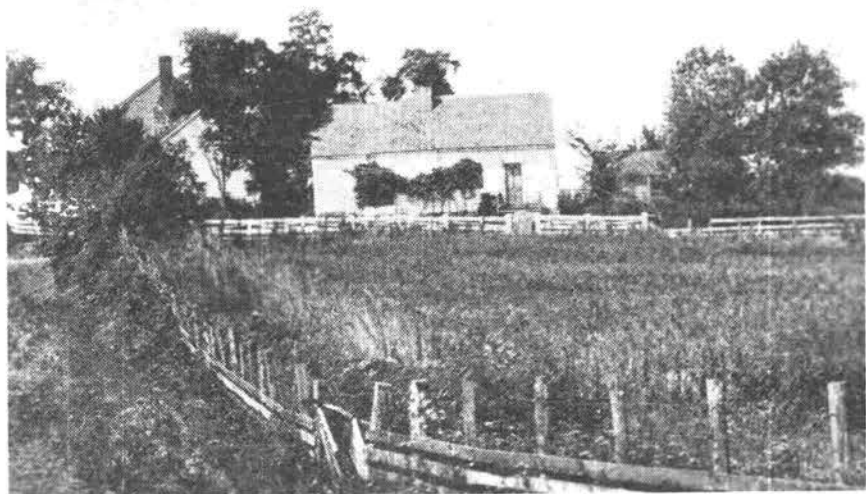


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

This view of the Dogan House was taken some 25 years after its remodeling in 1882. It is thought that many of its 1860 features were retained such as the cornice, shingle roof and chimney structure. In the foreground is the Groveton-Sudley Road and the Warrenton Turnpike (Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike).

Photo Source: Story of the Dedication of the Monument
by Peter W. Ostrander, 1907, p. 15.

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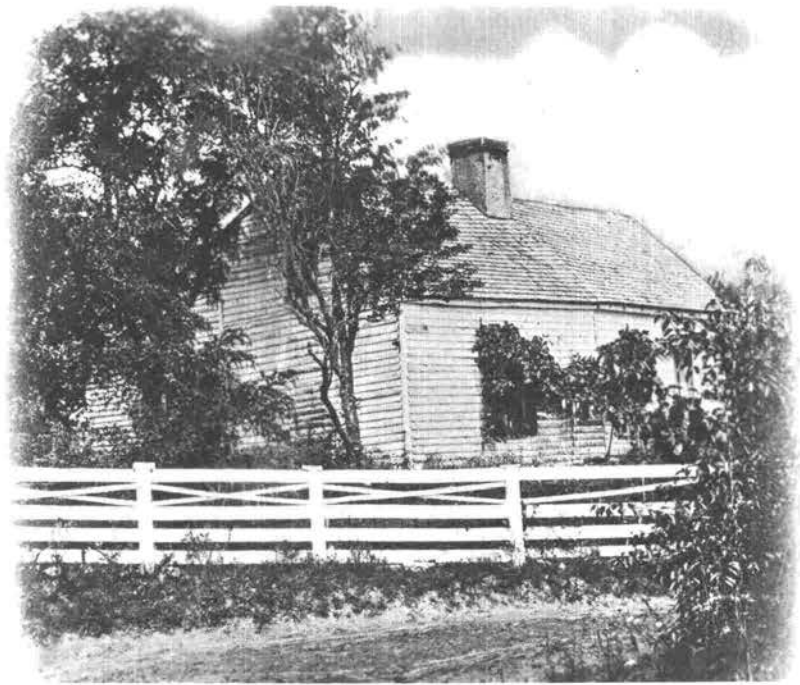


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST

By the mid-1930's the Dogan House had reached a rapid stage of deterioration. The old house went through a series of various uses such as carpenter shop, chicken house and tenant house. At one time, the Dogan's had planned to convert the house into a "tea-room."

Photo Source: Library of Congress 9034/76
Copy Neg. No. EODC 813



ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

In 1947, the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce purchased the Dogan House and 4914 square feet of land from W. H. Dogan. In 1948, the FWCCC supervised the stabilization of the house by Raymond Cross, carpenter. During this time, the west addition was removed as shown by this photograph. The house was officially deeded to the NPS in 1949.

Photo: J. M. Hanson, July 1948
Copy Neg. No. EODC 816



ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

This view shows the completed stabilization work accomplished by the Washington Home Improvement Company as supervised by the Region One Office during 1950. Unfortunately no progress photographs were taken of the work which might have helped in the restoration work of 1960. The stabilization work accomplished in 1950 was done with very limited funds, consequently very little supervision was given to the job.

Photo Source: Peacock Collection, Manassas National
Battlefield Park, April 1951

Copy Neg. No. EODC 819



ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

A view of the west or rear side of the Dogan House prior to architectural investigations and exploratory excavations started in April 1960. Very little of the exterior fabric is original.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, April 1960
Neg. No. EODC 948



ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

WEST EXCAVATIONS

Exploratory excavations on the west side of the Dogan House were carried out to determine if former porch footings could be found. If any existed, they were obliterated when the 1882 foundation which was built of granite rock rather than the red sandstone found in the foundation of the house. In the background is Raymond Smith.

Photo: Orville W. Carroll, May 1960
Copy Neg. No. EODC 2828



ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

EAST ELEVATION

An attempt was made to locate either porch or step footings across the east side of the Dogan House. No footings were found. Raymond Smith is shown screening soil for rifle balls. A bayonet and several rifle balls were found in this location.

Photo: Orville W. Carroll, May 1960
Copy Neg. No. EODC 2829



ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

SOUTHEAST VIEW

Restoration work started June 15, 1960 with leveling and straightening of the existing structure. The lower three logs in the log cabin have been replaced by this time. The upper three logs have also been spliced with new material.

Photo: J. R. Stich, July 1960
Neg. in MNSP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

NORTHEAST VIEW

This photograph shows the completed foundation walls as rebuilt by Ervin Sisler, mason from Falls Church, Virginia. Work was completed during July. The stone walk appearing in the foreground was uncovered during exploratory investigations of the surrounding grounds.

Photo: J. R. Stith, July 1960
Neg. in MNBP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

NORTHWEST VIEW

Most of the original framework that was found to be in good condition was used. If a structural member was found to contain some rot, this was cut out and the remaining piece spliced with new material. In some places, such as the west and east sills of the frame addition, a completely new piece was required.

Photo: J. R. Stith, July 1960
Neg. in MNBP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 12

NORTHEAST VIEW

Progress view of work accomplished up to August 1960. The 1950 shingled roof was left in place during the application of the exterior weatherboarding. The weatherboarding was hand-planed and primed with two coats of white lead paint prior to its final whitewash coat.

Photo: R. E. Smith, August 1960
Copy Neg. No. EODC 2839



ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

SOUTHWEST VIEW

It is thought that the log cabin was covered with weatherboarding in 1860 when the frame building was pulled over from the old "Peach Grove" site and added to it in an attempt to unify the exterior appearance. The upper portion of the log wall was built up to allow the roof ridge to join. Because of a difference in widths of the two buildings, the west side of the log cabin, being on the rear, was raised about two feet higher than the east and south walls. The weatherboarding was nailed into vertical nailing strips. The window in the south gable end wall was enlarged during the 1882 remodeling to accommodate a larger window frame.

Photo: R. E. Smith, August 1960
Copy Neg. No. EODC 2840

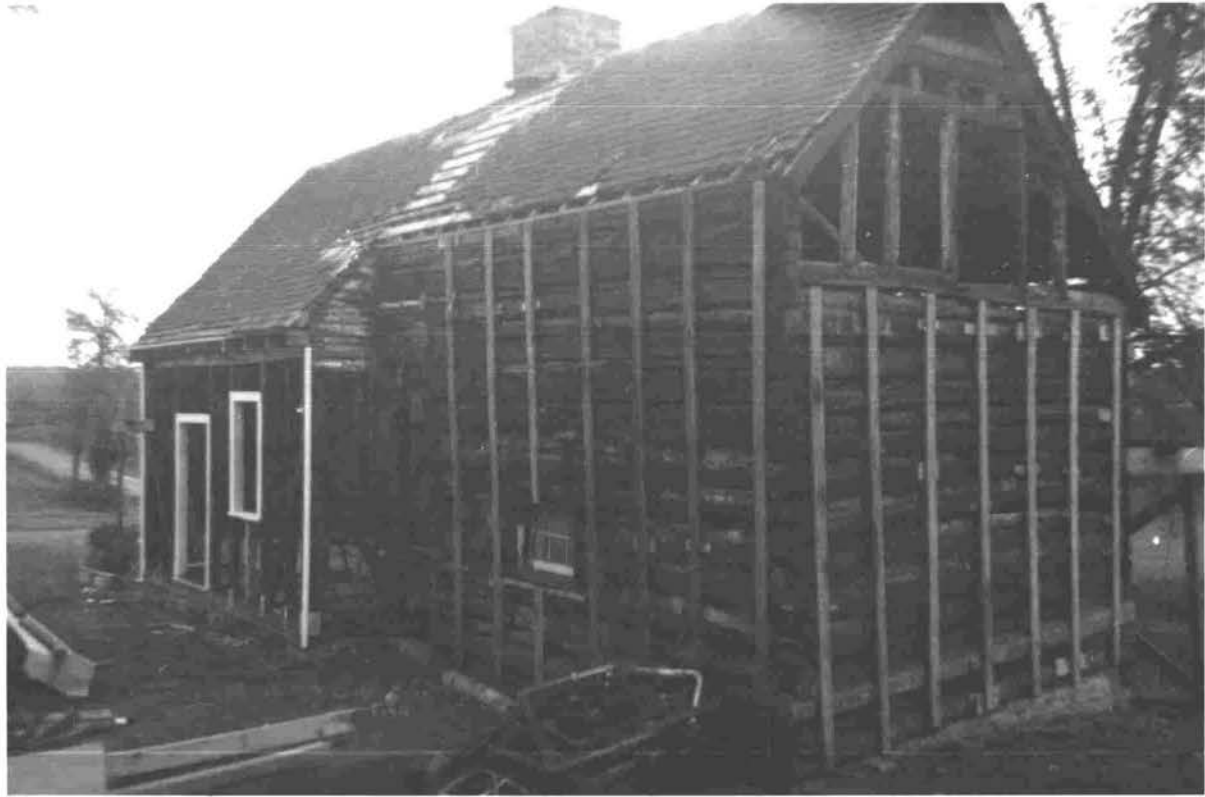


ILLUSTRATION NO. 14

SOUTHWEST VIEW

View of work on August 27. Work was accomplished by two local carpenters from Haymarket and one local laborer. Much of the work to begin with was straightening and leveling of the two structures and replacing rotted members. The spacing of the weatherboarding was determined by measuring the spacing of the original nails still visible in the oak studding. The window and door frames were patterned after original pieces found in the walls of the building.

Photo: J. R. Stith, August 1960
Neg. in MNBP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 15

SOUTHEAST VIEW

The historic scene of the Dogan House has now almost become obscure by the introduction of utility poles, steps, mailboxes, the lowering of the adjacent roadbeds and the establishment of a cemetery to the west. The Dogan House is all that remains of the old Groveton Village.

Photo: J. R. Stith, August 1960
Neg. in MNBFP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 16

NORTHEAST VIEW

View from the northeast showing the extent of the restoration work, August 27. We were fortunate in finding one window and door frame intact as well as two cornerboards and the cornice (in part) on the east wall of the frame addition. A more accurate restoration might have been possible if the building had not undergone two stabilization jobs in 1948 and 1950. The door opening in the log cabin was proven authentic when a rifle ball was found lodged in the door frame.

Photo: J. R. Stith, August 1960
Neg. in MURP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 17

NORTHWEST VIEW

Work accomplished during the start of restoration was primarily concentrated on the frame addition. In this view, the weatherboarding, cornice, verge boards and trim have been completed.

Photo: J. R. Stith, August 1960
Neg. in MMBP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 18

NORTHEAST VIEW

Photograph taken October 1, shows the completed cornice and the wood shingled roof. The chimney has been repaired and whitewashed. Work has begun on the front stoop. The weatherboarding was given a second coat of white lead paint after it was nailed in place. No attempt was made to eliminate the sag in the roof of the frame addition as this was felt to be part of its historic appeal.

Photo: Orville W. Carroll, October 1960
Neg. in MNRBP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 19

INTERIOR, FRAME ADDITION

This view shows the partial reconstruction of the stairway in the frame addition removed from the house during its 1882 remodeling. In a interview with Mrs. Ferrill, daughter of W. H. Dogan (IV) she stated "Yes, daddy had the stairs removed to make the room bigger." The short piece of chair rail used on the stairway wall was an original piece discovered in the house. Modern metal lath was used in the reconstruction of the interior.

Photo: Orville W. Carroll, October 1960
Neg. in MNRBP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 20

VIEW FROM EAST

A view of the completed restoration
as seen from the east. Compare this view with
Illustration No. 1, taken 54 years earlier
from the same location.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNBP files

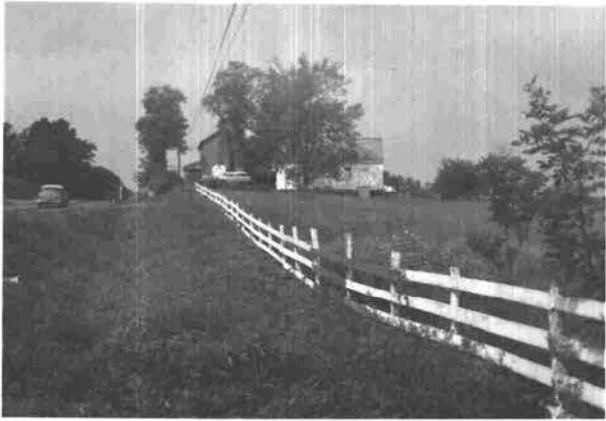


ILLUSTRATION NO. 21

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST

A view taken from a similar angle as
Illustration No. 2. The restoration of the Dogan
House represents a start in the overall reconstruc-
tion of the Groveton Village setting of 1861.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNEP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 22

VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

This view shows the exterior finish of the
Dogan House with its final coat of "whitewash" paint.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNEP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 23

VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

An original door and window frame was found in the west wall of the frame addition covered over during the 1881-82 remodeling. The two openings are shown in this view, restored to their original positions. Both openings are identical to the door and window positions in the opposite wall.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNEP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 24

SOUTHWEST VIEW

A similar view as Illustration No. 6 which shows the southwest portion of the Dogan House April 1960 prior to restoration work.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNEP files



ILLUSTRATION NO. 25

INTERIOR, FRAME ADDITION

A view of the reconstructed stairway located against the north wall of the frame addition. The original stairway was removed in 1881-82 to enlarge the room on the 1st floor.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNEP files

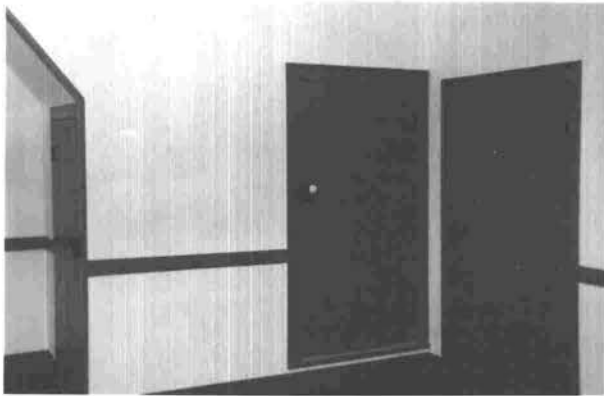


ILLUSTRATION NO. 26

INTERIOR, FRAME ADDITION

A view of the south wall in the frame addition showing the reconstructed mantel, hearth and floor. The ceiling and wall areas were relathed and plastered and given three coats of whitewash.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MGBF files

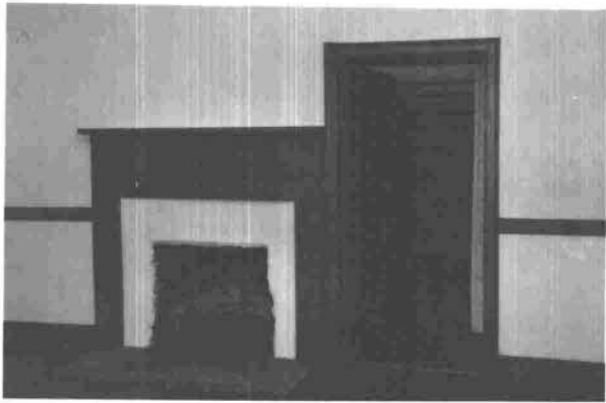


ILLUSTRATION NO. 27

INTERIOR, LOG CABIN

This view shows the reconstructed stairway located in the southeast corner of the log cabin, 1st floor. Most of the reconstructed work depended upon the visual interpretation of a ca. 1958 photograph showing much of the old stairway before its destruction by vandals. The board and batten door at the foot of the stairway is an original. The front door is a reconstructed board and batten door. Holes used for supporting a pintel type hinge were found in the original door frame. The design of the wooden latch was patterned after one found at "Sully" a Chantilly, Virginia estate of the early 19th century.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MHP files

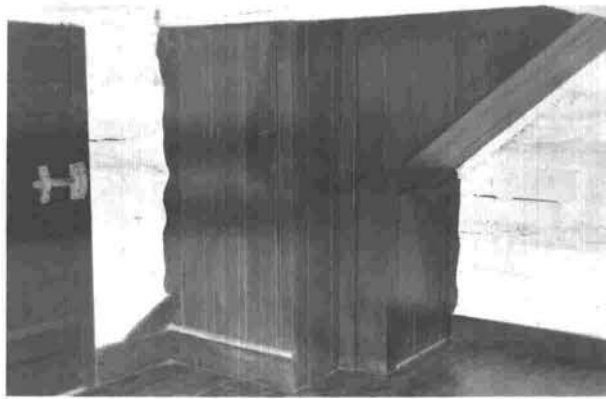


ILLUSTRATION NO. 28

INTERIOR, LOG CABIN

An interior view of the log cabin looking north on the 1st floor. The door trim, baseboard and wooden shelf is original to the house. The pantry door was reconstructed.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNEBP files

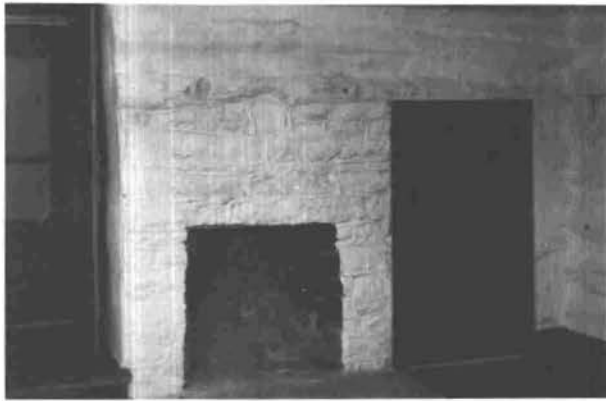


ILLUSTRATION NO. 29

INTERIOR, LOG CABIN

A view on the 2nd floor, looking north showing the restored log wall and window opening (in frame addition) much like it appeared in 1860. In 1881-82, the stairway was removed from the frame addition to enlarge the room on the 1st floor. As a result, access into the attic room of the frame addition was created by removing the diagonal brace and cutting through short sections of two logs. Steps were installed and the window opening was converted into a doorway. After 1882, the only stairway in the house was located in the southeast corner of the log cabin.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNHP files

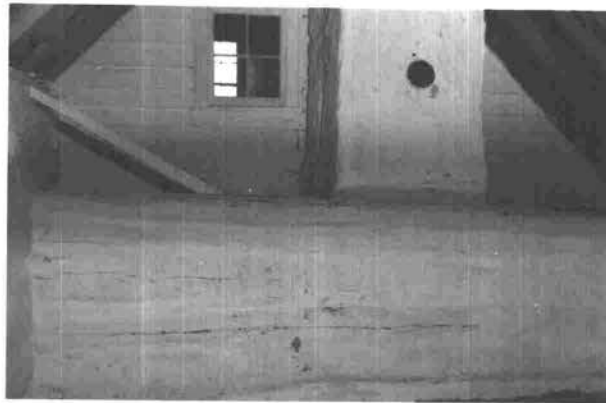


ILLUSTRATION NO. 30

INTERIOR, LOG CABIN

The final finishing touches to the interior of the log cabin was completed during May 1961. Approximately one-half of the floor boards required replacement and the stair railing rebuilt according to what remaining evidence could be found. The roof structure seen is that installed in 1950 and was left undisturbed during restoration work.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MNEP files

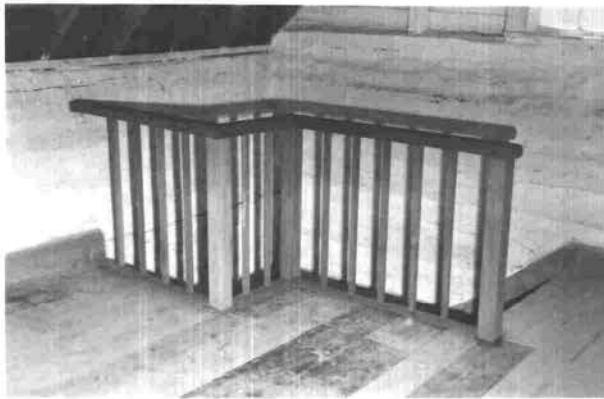


ILLUSTRATION NO. 31

INTERIOR, FRAME ADDITION

This view shows the north end of the attic space in frame addition as it probably appeared in 1860. Prior to 1860, the frame addition stood as an independent structure at nearby "Peach Grove" some 400 yards to the northwest and contained its own stairway to the attic room. In 1881-82, the stairway was removed to enlarge the room below. Access into the attic room was made possible by removing a small window in the south wall and cutting a low narrow doorway through the wall into the second floor of the log cabin. At this same time, all the window and door openings (except two) were either altered or changed. In this instance, the gable window was changed somewhat to accommodate a larger window frame.

Photo: David Thompson, August 1961
Neg. in MHRP files

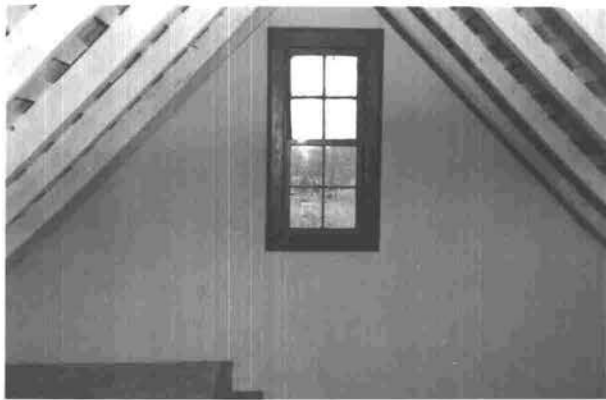


ILLUSTRATION NO. 32

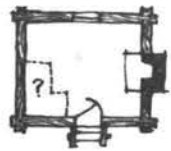
"PORTICI"

A view of "Portici" prior to its destruction during the Civil War. This group of buildings ranks as one of the most pretentious of estates located in the Manassas area. A photograph such as this is an invaluable aid in cataloguing building details used during the first half of the 19th century. A number of comparative details can be noted between the two outbuildings at "Portici" and the Dogan House.

Photo: Brady Collection, Library of Congress ca. 1862
Copy Neg. No. EODC 2831



1819 ca.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH



EAST

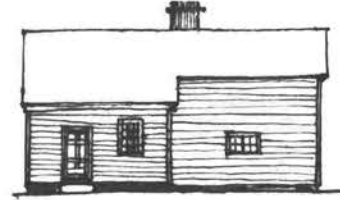
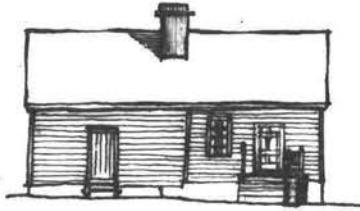
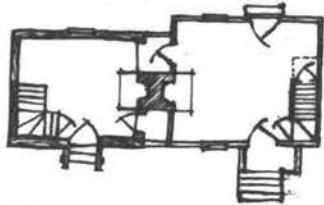


WEST

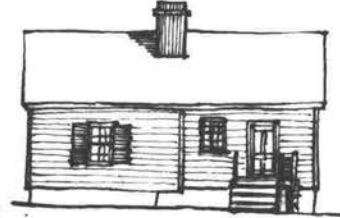
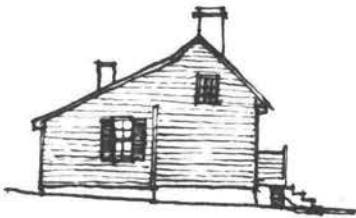
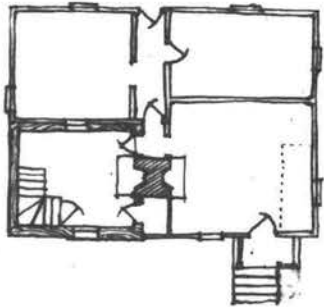


NORTH

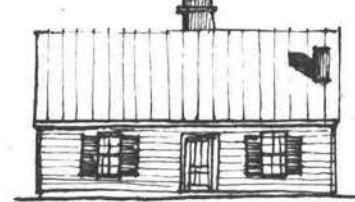
1860



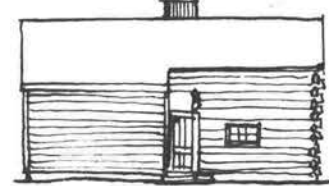
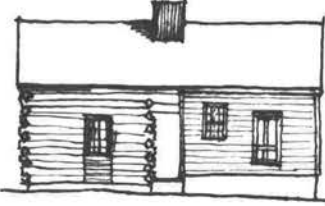
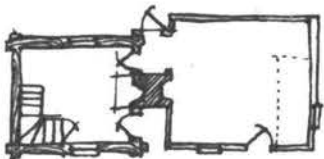
1881



ON MICROFILM

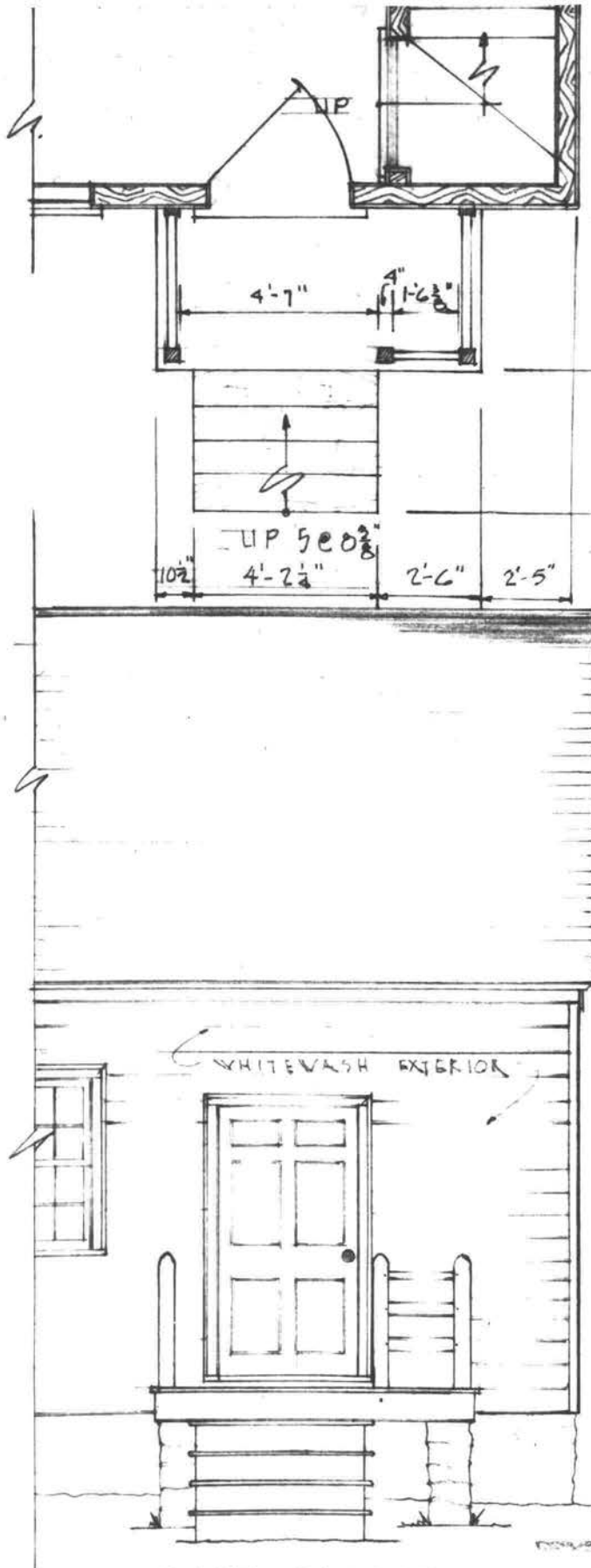


1950



PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE DOGAN HOUSE AT GROVETON · VIRGINIA

DRAWN BY O.W.C.



PLAN
NORTHEAST CORNER

NOTE: CHANGES TO STOOP
DIFFER FROM DRAWINGS
NO. NHS-ANBP 3051 3 SHIS.

ON MICROFILM

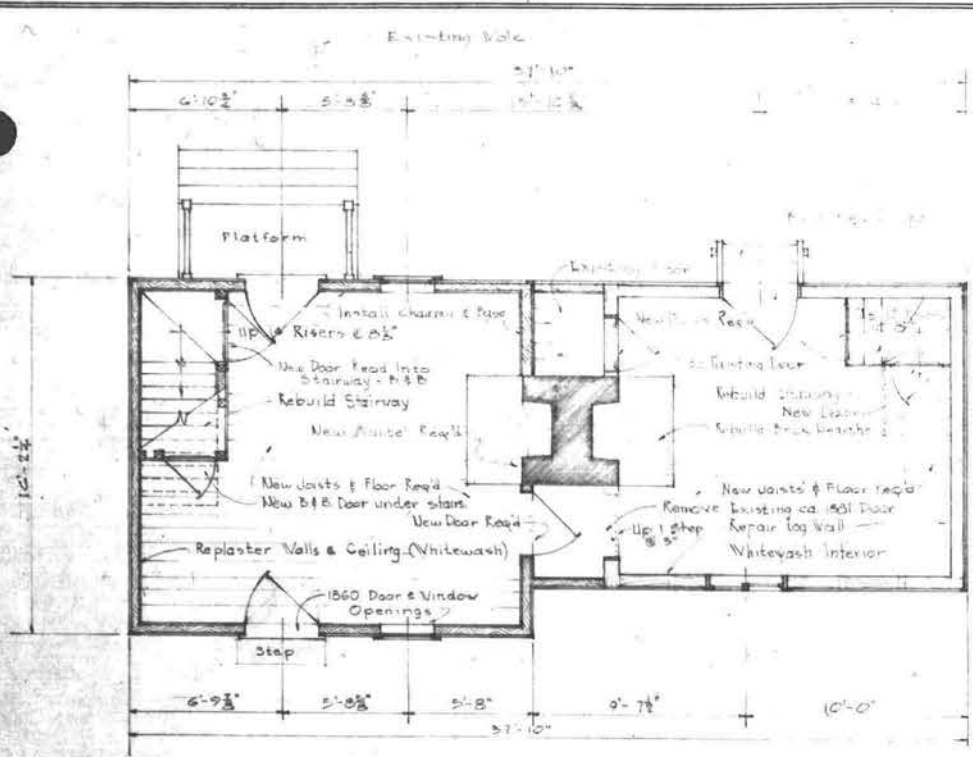
EAST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

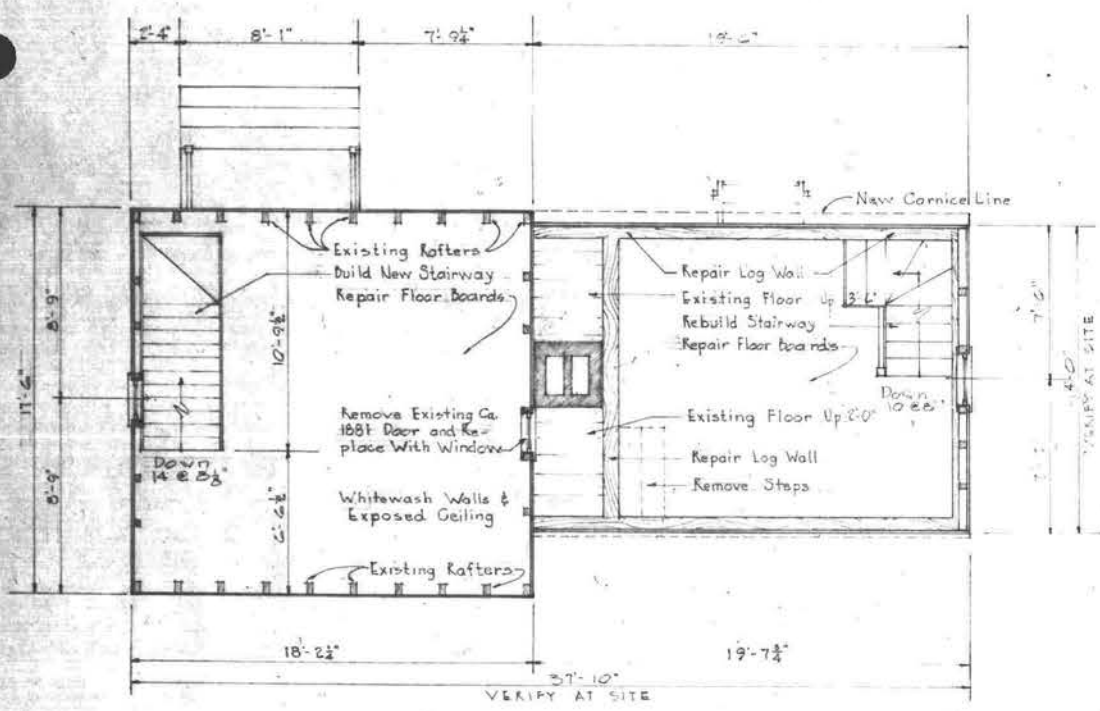
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FT. - 0"

CHANGE OF PLANS TO EAST STOOP OF DOGAN HOUSE

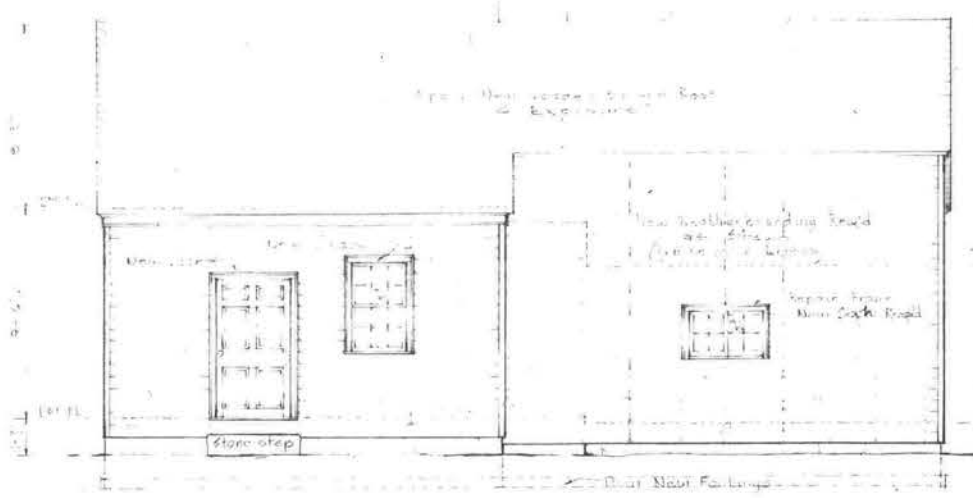
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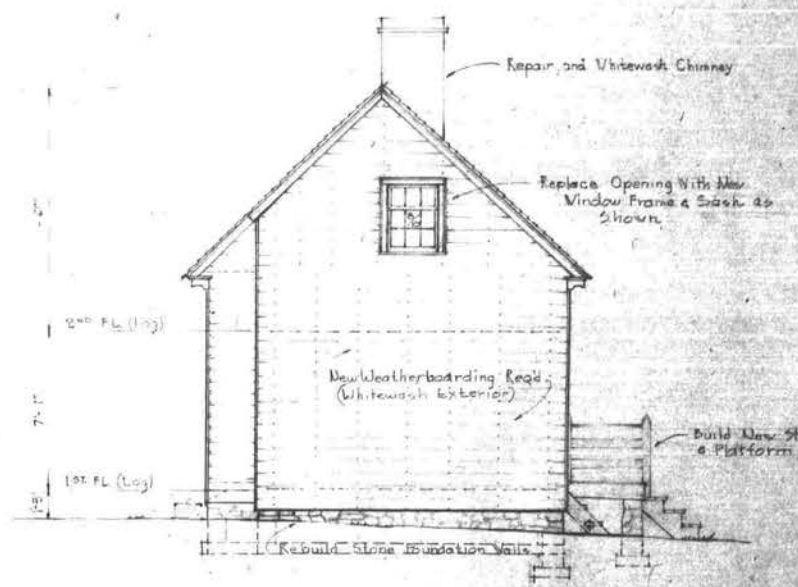
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



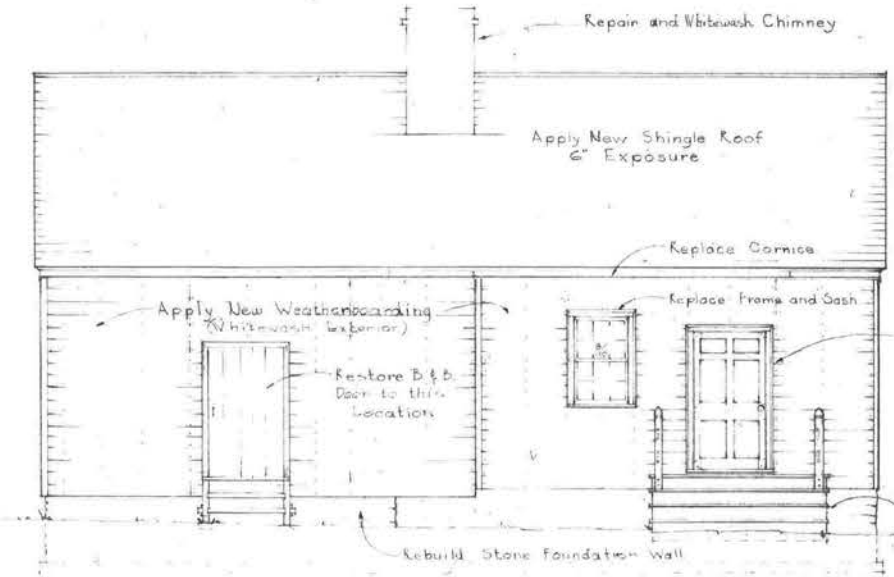
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



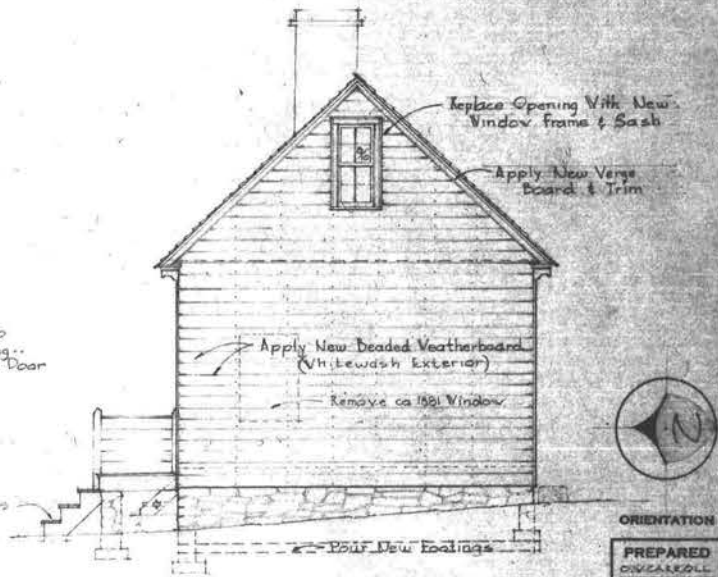
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



ORIENTATION

PREPARED BY: C. CALKINS
DESIGNED BY: C. CALKINS
DRAWN BY: J. J. JONES
CHECKED BY: J. J. JONES

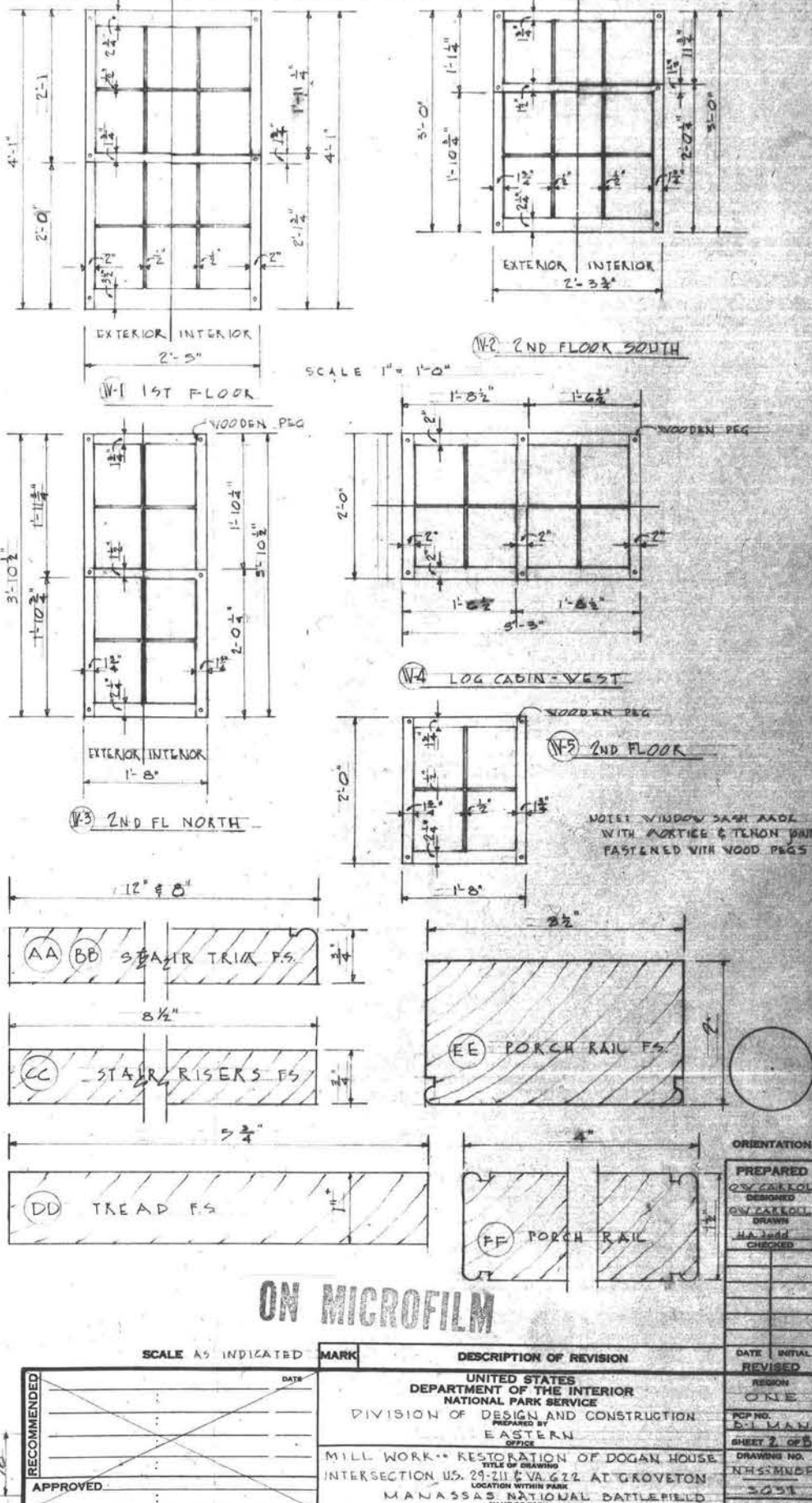
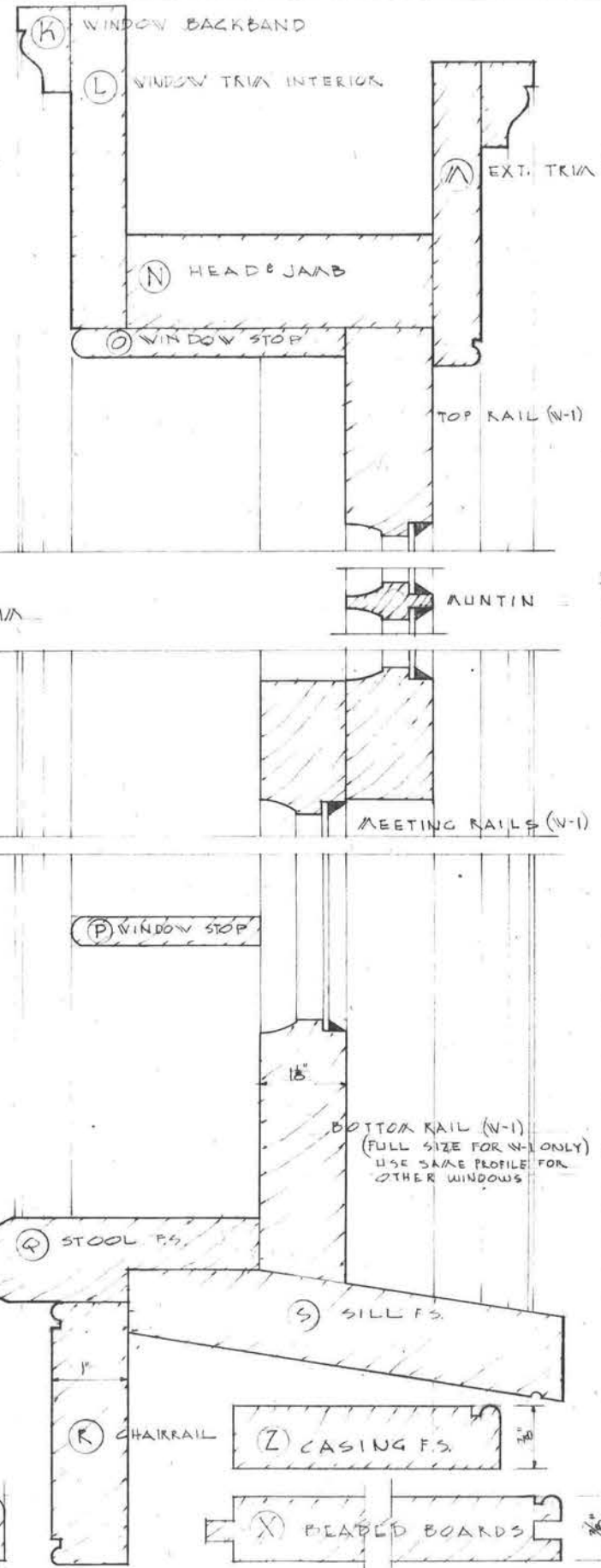
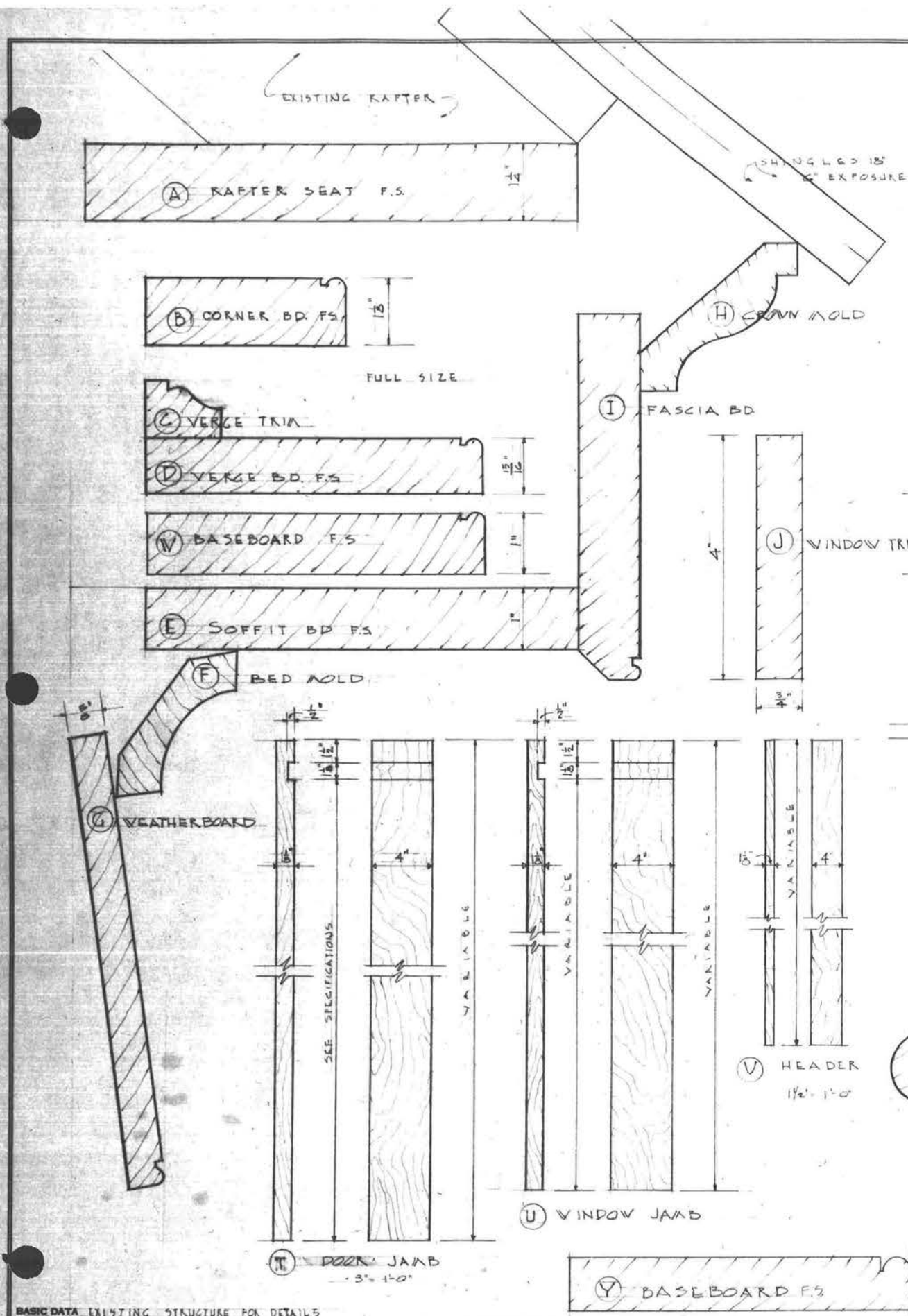
ON MICROFILM

SCALE 1/4" = 1 FT. 0 IN. MARK

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

RECOMMENDED CHIEF - EODS: FRANCIS F. WILSON 2-2-60 SUPERINTENDENT: GEORGE W. COY 2-17-60 REGIONAL DIRECTOR - REGION 1: PAULINE MILLER 2-17-60 CHIEF - DIVISION OF DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION: HILLORY A. TOLSON 2-17-60 APPROVED: HILLORY A. TOLSON 2-17-60 DIRECTOR, ACTING	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PREPARED BY: E. A. STERN OFFICE	DATE: 2-17-60 REGION: ONE POP NO.: 0-1 MAIL SHEET 1 OF 3 DRAWING NO.: UHS-3485P DATE: 6-1-60
	RESTORATION OF THE DOGAN HOUSE INTERSECTION U.S. 40 29-211 & VA 622 AT GROVETON LOCATION WITHIN PARK: MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD NAME OF PARK:	

BASIC DATA: EXISTING STRUCTURE... CONJECTURAL STUDIES FROM COMPARABLE BUILDINGS IN THIS AREA.



BASIC DATA EXISTING STRUCTURE FOR DETAILS

ON MICROFILM

RECOMMENDED	APPROVED	SCALE AS INDICATED	MARK	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	INITIAL	REVISION
				UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EASTERN OFFICE			ONE
				MILL WORK - RESTORATION OF DOGAN HOUSE INTERSECTION U.S. 29-211 & VA. 622 AT GROVETON MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD			

PREPARED	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED
CY. CARROLL	CY. CARROLL	J.A. Judd	

NOTE: WINDOW SASH MADE WITH MOULDING & TENON JOINT FASTENED WITH WOOD PEGS

