
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2011



Groveton Cemetery
Manassas National Battlefield Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is a burial ground located near the intersection of Lee Highway (known in the 19th century as the Warrenton Turnpike) and Featherbed Lane, (known in the 19th century as the Groveton-Sudley Road) within Manassas National Battlefield Park in Manassas, Virginia. It is approximately one mile west of the park's Visitors Center. The cemetery is bordered to the south by Lee Highway and to the north and east by Dogan Branch and open fields beyond. To the west, the cemetery is bordered by a parking lot that serves the cemetery and the nearby Lucinda Dogan House, both interpretive sites within the park. The cemetery lot roughly measures 300 x 130 square feet.

Groveton Confederate Cemetery was established on April 27, 1867 as part of an effort to remove the remains of Confederate soldiers left on the battlefields in and around the crossroads community of Groveton following First and Second battles of Manassas (1861 and 1862). The Groveton crossroads area was more affected by the second battle. On August 28, fighting began in an action that modern historians refer to as the Battle of Brawner Farm. This action also spilled onto the adjacent Lucinda Dogan property. The next day, August 29, Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson had assumed a defensive position along the unfinished railroad bed north of Groveton in anticipation of Union General John Pope's arrival from nearby Manassas. Mid-morning, Pope's men fired on the Confederate forces, beginning a two-day in the vicinity of Groveton and across the Lucinda Dogan farmstead. Following the war, the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association, a local women's society, sited the cemetery on a ridge near the Groveton crossroads on Lucinda Dogan's farm. The cemetery allowed for the removal of the Confederate casualties from the battlefields, permitting the land to be returned to cultivation in the late 1860s.

Though the Quartermaster's Department began to remove the Union dead from the Manassas battlefields for re-interment in Arlington National Cemetery as early as 1866, Confederate casualties were excluded from the national reburial program. Across the South, women's societies such as the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association were formed to steward the proper burial and memorial of Confederate remains left exposed to the elements. The majority of interments occurred between 1867 and the early-to-mid 1870s, though intermittent burials occurred as other remains were discovered in later years. The cemetery was established for Confederate casualties from the Battle of Second Manassas, but because of the decayed state of the remains when discovered and interred, the cemetery may contain Confederate remains from First Manassas and/or Union remains from the first or second battle. The cemetery likely contains the partial remains of at least 600 soldiers.

Though the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association established the cemetery, at some point after the initial effort to reinter Confederate casualties, the association became unable to continue in its caretaking. After a period of neglect, the Bull Run Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C) assumed responsibility for the site in 1897. Although these women were not as active in the actual reinterment of remains, the Bull Run Chapter added significant features to the cemetery landscape, emphasizing the commemorative nature of the site. Also in this period the cemetery and its eventual monument came to memorialize the dead of both of the Manassas battles. During the stewardship of the Bull Run Chapter from 1897 to 1943, Groveton Confederate Cemetery assumed its

Groveton Cemetery

Manassas National Battlefield Park

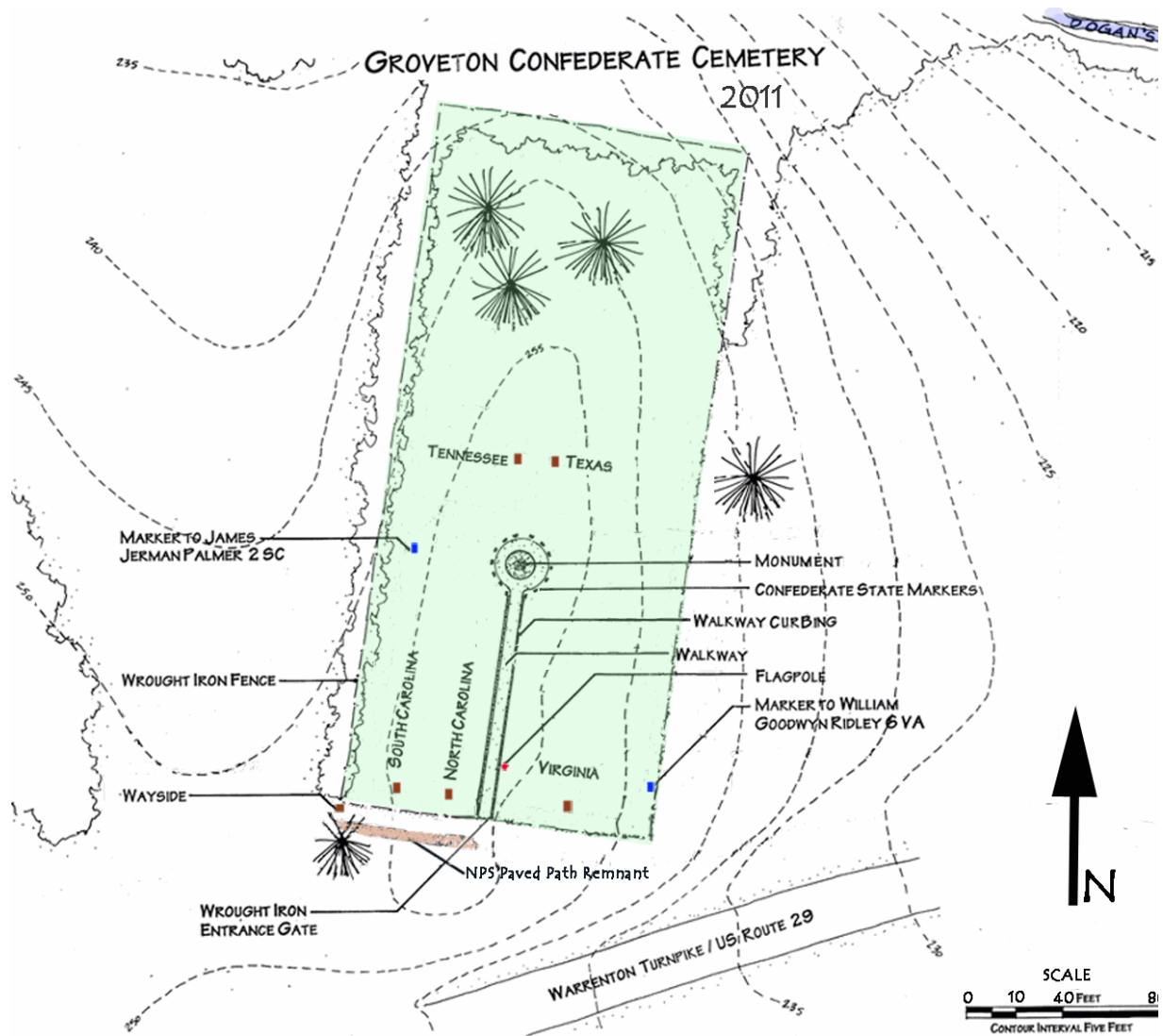
current form, with small-scale features such as the wrought iron fence, the monument, the marble state markers, the cement walkway, and the flagpole being added during this period. The Bull Run Chapter also hosted the Civil War veterans groups that began to visit the Manassas battlefields for anniversary events.

When the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. disbanded in 1943, Groveton Confederate Cemetery briefly passed into the care of a sister chapter in Manassas, and then to a board of trustees appointed by the Prince William County Circuit Court in 1955. In 1973, the cemetery property was acquired by Manassas National Battlefield Park and is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing feature of the park. The cemetery, along with the nearby Lucinda Dogan House, is interpreted through wayside markers and as a part of Manassas National Battlefield Park's driving tour.

This CLI finds that Groveton Confederate Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with significant historic events. It is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons of local significance, most notably with Lucinda Dogan. Finally Groveton Confederate Cemetery is eligible under Criteria D, because it has yielded or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

This CLI also finds that Groveton Confederate Cemetery retains integrity for its period of significance, 1861-1943, with all seven aspects of integrity represented. While there have been some changes to the landscape, most notably the changes resulting from the construction of Lee Highway in the 1920s and the loss of some historic vegetation, the Groveton Confederate retains integrity to its period of significance.

Site Plan



Groveton Cemetery Site Map (Fig. 1)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Groveton Cemetery
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600185
Parent Landscape:	600181

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Manassas National Battlefield Park -MANA
Park Organization Code:	3840
Park Administrative Unit:	Manassas National Battlefield Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of component landscapes at Manassas National Battlefield Park. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted, and resources from both within and outside the National Park Service were utilized. In depth site investigations were conducted by the National Capital Region Cultural Landscape Program (CLP) for the Analysis and Evaluation section.

The report was written and researched by Elizabeth King, National Council for Preservation Education Intern and assisted by Martha Temkin, Regional Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator (NCR). Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist, Manassas National Battlefield Park provided valuable insight and assistance during the inventory process. Also, the following National Capital Region staff provided editing assistance: Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect and Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/21/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	06/23/2011

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Virginia concurred with the findings of the Groveton Cemetery CLI on 6/23/2011, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventor

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Groveton Cemetery
Manassas National Battlefield Park

May 17, 2011

Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Groveton Cemetery-Manassas National Battlefield
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Groveton Cemetery-Manassas National Battlefield is hereby approved and accepted.



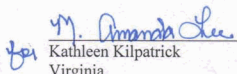
Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield

9/21/11

Date

Superintendent concurrence page. Signed 9/21/2011

Groveton Cemetery
Manassas National Battlefield Park

	United States Department of the Interior NATIONAL PARK SERVICE National Capital Region 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242
May 17, 2011	
Memorandum	
To:	Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From:	State Historic Preservation Officer, Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
Subject:	Statement of Concurrence, Groveton Cemetery-Manassas National Battlefield Cultural Landscapes Inventory
<i>M. Amanda Lee</i> Historic Preservationist in the Office of Review and Compliance at the I, ~~Kathleen Kilpatrick~~, Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Groveton Cemetery-Manassas National Battlefield CLI as submitted on May 16, 2011. <i>(DHL ID # 076-0231-0068) (DHL ID # 076-0231) June 16,</i>	
<i>for</i>  Kathleen Kilpatrick Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer	<i>27 June 2011</i> Date

Concurrence memo signed by the VA SHPO on 6/23/2011.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is a burial ground located near the intersection of Lee Highway (known in the 19th century as the Warrenton Turnpike) and Featherbed Lane, (known in the 19th century as the Groveton-Sudley Road) within Manassas National Battlefield Park in Manassas, Virginia. It is approximately one mile west of the park's Visitors Center. The cemetery is bordered to the south by Lee Highway and to the north and east by Dogan Branch and open fields beyond. To the west, the cemetery is bordered by a parking lot that serves the cemetery and the nearby Lucinda Dogan House, both interpretive sites within the park. The cemetery lot roughly measures 300 x 130 square feet.

Groveton Cemetery
Manassas National Battlefield Park

State and County:

State: VA

County: Prince William County

Size (Acres): 1.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:100,000

Type of Point: Point

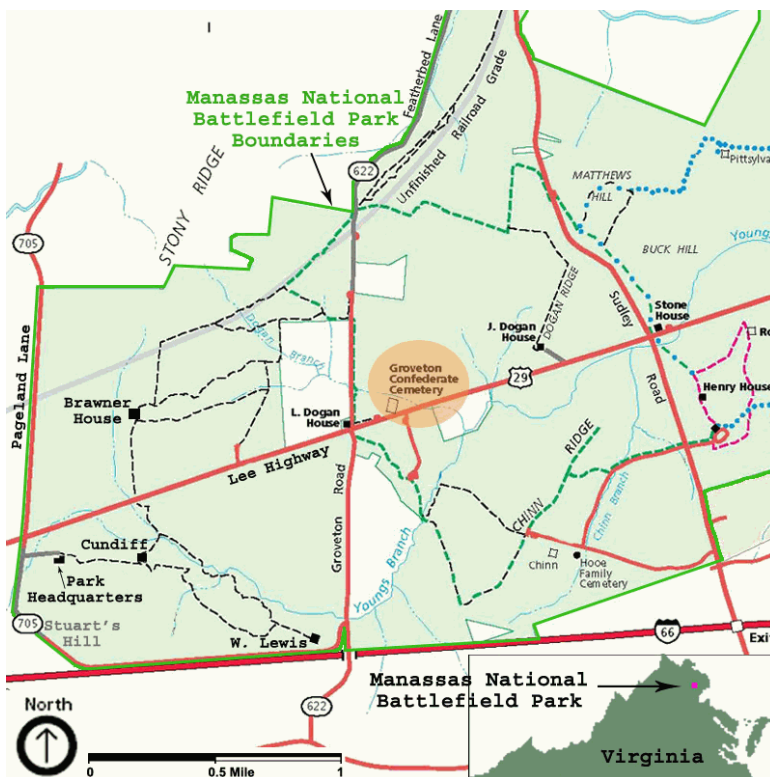
Datum: NAD 83

UTM Zone: 18

UTM Easting: 272,983

UTM Northing: 4,299,202

Location Map:



Groveton Cemetery Location Map (Fig.2)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/21/2011

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

A revised National Register of Historic Places nomination from 1981 lists Groveton Confederate Cemetery as a contributing property within the historic district. The most recent revision of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District was approved in 2006, completing the current 6,421 acre district. The management category is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' because it is listed in the National Register Nomination as nationally significant. The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the MANA Superintendent.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is surrounded by lands owned and managed by Manassas National Battlefield and the rural setting of the cemetery is therefore maintained as such by these adjacent lands. A road trace is extant along the north fence line outside the cemetery. It appears as if this was a farm road that connected a barn in the field west of the cemetery to a house located in the field to the east (CLI Northwest Quadrant 1996:4 70). 1950s photos show a snack bar and gas station west of the cemetery and a barn with a silo to the east. Further research is needed to determine the age of the road trace.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
NRIS Number:	66000039
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 5/20/1981
Name in National Register:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
NRIS Number:	66000039
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
	Revised National Register - 1/18/2006

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1943
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Facet:	The Reconstruction Era, 1865-1877
Other Facet:	The Progressive Era, 1901-1914
Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1943
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	AD 1865 - 1943
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Rural Cemeteries

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology

Statement of Significance:

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events significant to broad patterns in history. The cemetery is significant as a product of a local ladies' memorial association that assumed stewardship of the dead as a result of unique political conditions in the South following the end of the war. The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy later made important additions to the memorial landscape during the early twentieth century. Also the cemetery is closely associated with the First and Second Battles of Manassas of the American Civil War as a burial ground for Confederate soldiers killed in action. Lastly, Groveton Confederate Cemetery also presents a physical representation in the landscape of

widespread nineteenth-century American beliefs about death and the proper burial of the dead.

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is eligible under Criterion A for its association with political and military affairs during the Reconstruction and Progressive Eras. Immediately following the end of the Civil War, the Quartermaster's Department began the work of removing the Union dead from battlefields across the United States and reintering them in several newly-established national cemeteries. The Union dead from the battles of First and Second Manassas were removed to Arlington National Cemetery and reinterred in a vault. Confederate casualties, however, were systematically excluded from the national reburial program. The presence of the unburied Confederate dead prevented the local farmers from resuming active cultivation of battlefield land. The political policies of the Reconstruction Era prohibited men in the Southern states from expressing loyalty to the Confederate cause; however, these policies did not apply with the same stringency to women. Women assumed the role of properly re-burying and memorializing dead Confederates in the absence of official government assistance, forming localized memorial associations to fundraise and mobilize the limited resources of war-ravaged Southern communities. In 1867, the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association was formed with the intent to establish a cemetery within the crossroads community of Groveton in order to reinter the Confederate dead from the Second Battle of Manassas and restore local farmland to active use. The Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association remained active into the 1870s. In 1897, the newly-formed Bull Run Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C.) assumed stewardship of Groveton Confederate Cemetery, which had been neglected during the latter portion of the nineteenth century. This period of the cemetery's history reflects a facet of the political affairs associated with the Progressive Era, as American women increasingly joined organizations such as the U.D.C. that allowed them a measure of political influence in limited, socially-acceptable arenas such as the commemoration of the dead. Landscapes such as Groveton Confederate Cemetery allowed chapters of the U.D.C. to express their continued loyalty to Confederate ideals by honoring their sacrifice through the installation of features such as monuments to the dead. It was also during this period that the cemetery and its monument came to memorialize the dead of both of the Manassas battles.

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with battles of the American Civil War. The community of Groveton lay within a mile of the battlefield of First Manassas, but it was not until the second and third day of Second Manassas (August 28-30, 1862) that Groveton saw the heaviest fighting. Many of the casualties of both armies fell across the farmland in and around Groveton. The remains of the dead were not properly interred until the end of the war, when the Union casualties were removed to Arlington and the Confederate casualties were placed in local cemeteries like the one at Groveton. The local landscape was devastated by battle and by continued hardships throughout the war.

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its representation of cultural values regarding death and the proper burial of the dead, specifically for the physical representation of these values in the local landscape. Many nineteenth-century Americans cherished significant beliefs about the importance of a peaceful death and a decent burial to prepare for the physical resurrection of the body on Judgment Day. When

American families began losing loved ones on unknown battlefields with no reasonable expectation that the dead had received a proper burial, mourners faced psychological and emotional turmoil concerning the fate of their sons, husbands, and brothers. Ladies' memorial associations throughout the South established cemeteries that reflected their devotion to the remains of unknown soldiers and respect for the sacrifice they had made in defense of the Confederacy. Cemeteries like the one at Groveton reflect their desire to commemorate the drastic loss of life following the Civil War and prepare the casualties as much as possible for the afterlife.

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons of local significance, most notably with Lucinda Dogan. On August 29, 1862, General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson assumed a defensive position along the unfinished railroad less than a mile north of Lucinda Dogan's home in anticipation that General John Pope and the Union army would arrive from nearby Manassas. Mid-morning, the Union army opened fire on Jackson's men. After two days of battle, many casualties lay in Lucinda Dogan's back pasture along the unfinished railroad bed. In the late nineteenth century, Dogan received national attention as "the Belle of the Manassas Battlefield" as newspaper correspondents arrived to report on reunion activities taking place years after the end of the war. As an eyewitness to both the battles of First and Second Manassas, Dogan provided a unique perspective that was printed and distributed through newspapers published across the country. Groveton Confederate Cemetery was sited on "Dogan's Hill" above her home and later gifted to the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. by Lucinda Dogan's son and daughter-in-law. Dogan, her daughters, and granddaughters were actively involved in the women's societies that established and expanded Groveton Confederate Cemetery throughout the period of significance.

Groveton Confederate Cemetery is also eligible under Criterion D as it has the potential to reveal archaeological information about Civil War battles at Manassas, 19th century burial practices and perhaps prehistory.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Cemetery

Primary Current Use: Cemetery

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Groveton Cemetery	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:
Chronology:

No Survey Conducted

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1724		Robert King Carter acquires 41,660 acres known as the Bull Run Tract in what is now Prince William County. This includes what would later be called the Great or Upper Bull Run Tract and the Middle Bull Run Tract.
AD 1765	Developed	Carter's grandson Landon Carter II constructs Pittsylvania, a plantation house which serves as the seat of the Middle Bull Run Tract as Landon Carter begins to develop the land.
AD 1800		Henry Dogan purchases part of the Great and Middle Bull Run Tracts from Mann Page III. Two adjoining tracts become the 349-acre farmstead associated with Dogan's house, Peach Grove.
AD 1810	Expanded	Henry Dogan purchases additional land from Landon Carter II's son Wormley Carter, adding to the Peach Grove estate.
AD 1810 - 1823		Henry Dogan cultivates corn and wheat on his estate. He also grazes sheep, cattle, and pigs.
AD 1823	Land Transfer	William H. Dogan inherits Peach Grove from his father Henry. He continues to farm the land.
AD 1845	Developed	William H. Dogan completes a series of improvements to Peach Grove that includes construction of an overseer's house near Groveton Road.
AD 1854	Land Transfer	At his death, William H. Dogan's 700-acre estate is subdivided between seven children and his widow Lucinda.
AD 1854 - 1858	Built	The Manassas Gap Railroad Company acquires land to construct a rail line from Gainesville to Alexandria. The line extends through the Peach Grove estate, with a corridor of 80 feet purchased as a right-of-way. The railroad company goes bankrupt soon after grading operations are completed in 1858. The railroad is left unfinished, with thought of possible future development.

Groveton Cemetery
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AD 1860	Moved	Lucinda Dogan moves into the overseer's house near Groveton Road after Peach Grove is destroyed by fire in 1860. This house becomes known as the Lucinda Dogan House.
AD 1861	Military Operation	The First Battle of Manassas is fought on July 21 within a mile of Groveton and the Dogan farm.
AD 1862	Military Operation	The Second Battle of Manassas is fought on August 28-30. The second and third day of battle occur on Lucinda Dogan's land as the Union and Confederate lines converge at Groveton and in the Dogan pasture northwest of the village. The fighting on the evening of the first day also spilled onto the farm (6th Wisconsin, Campbell's battery). Many casualties are quickly buried in Dogan's pasture and in the unfinished railroad bed.
AD 1861 - 1866		The Battles of First and Second Manassas destroy local terrain. Occupying soldiers scavenge the farmland. The remains of the dead cover the landscape. Fields lie fallow while farmers serve as soldiers.
AD 1867	Established	The Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association is formed for the purpose of reintering the Confederate dead scattered across the battlefield of Second Manassas. The ladies resolve to raise \$500 to establish a cemetery in which to memorialize the dead.
AD 1868	Memorialized	The Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association, with the help of the Manassas Memorial Association, holds a grand festival on the battlefield of Second Manassas on August 29. Speakers are invited to deliver addresses. The object of the festival is to raise money to remove and reinter the Confederate dead.
AD 1869	Memorialized	The Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association composes an agreement with Bensen L. Pridmore stating that he will gather the remains of Confederate soldiers on the battlefields and reinter them in the association's cemetery. The wording of the memorandum suggests that a cemetery has already been established at Groveton.

Groveton Cemetery
Manassas National Battlefield Park

AD 1869 - 1871	Memorialized	Mary Jane Dogan, First Vice President of the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association, begins corresponding with Dr. John S. Palmer about the reinterment of his son, Private James Jerman Palmer, in Groveton Confederate Cemetery.
AD 1869	Memorialized	Mary Jane Dogan oversees the burial of Private Palmer and thirteen of the comrades with whom he was originally buried.
AD 1870	Memorialized	Mary Jane Dogan selects a headstone of white marble four feet in height for Private Palmer and oversees its erection.
AD 1897	Memorialized	The Bull Run Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy is organized on May 31, 1897 to continue the stewardship of Groveton Confederate Cemetery after the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association disbands.
AD 1898	Land Transfer	William H. and Mary E. Dogan convey the ownership of Groveton Confederate Cemetery to the trustees of the Bull Run Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. William M. Wheeler surveys the lot at A, a stone, planted on the north side of the Turnpike and running thence with Wm. H. Dogan, north 9° East 18 poles to B, a planted stone on the bluff on branch of the stream known as Youngs Branch, then with the bluff south 81° East 8 poles to C, a planted stone, thence S. 9° W. 18 poles to D, a stone planted on the Turnpike, thence with the Turnpike N. 80° W 8.1 poles to the beginning, containing 3 rods and twenty-four poles.
AD 1901	Memorialized	Bids are solicited to erect a wrought iron fence to enclose Groveton Cemetery for the Confederate Dead, a four-sided lot consisting of two sides 297 feet long, one side 132 feet long, and one side 133.65 feet long. The fence is specified to consist of panels not more than 8'0 long with 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 posts let in and braced to granite blocks, and to be a two rail fence 4'6 high, with plain pointed pickets 3/5 in diameter. Rails to be 1 1/2 x 1/2. Fence to have at points shown, one double gate 8'0 opening, and one single gate 3 ft. opening to correspond with balance of work.

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AD 1902	Memorialized	The contract to erect a fence around Groveton Confederate Cemetery is awarded to W.H. Demaine for the sum of \$750.
	Memorialized	The wrought iron fence is completed. The chapter begins to raise money to erect markers for each state represented in the cemetery.
AD 1904	Memorialized	On August 30, 1904 the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. unveils a white marble shaft about sixteen feet tall. Fourteen marble markers inscribed with the names of the states represented in the cemetery circle the shaft. The monument is located in the center of the cemetery on a circular plaza. A wide gravel walk offset by concrete curbing leads to the monument. The unveiling ceremony draws participants from a large area of Virginia and Washington, D.C.
	Memorialized	Following the unveiling on the monument, W. H. Demaine replaces the gravel walkway with cement.
	Memorialized	The U.S. Army holds its annual maneuvers on the site of the battles of 1st and 2nd Manassas. Approximately 25,000 troops take part in the exercise which takes place from September 5th - September 10th. The landscape has changed so little in forty-two years that soldiers use the topographical and field maps drawn for the commanding officers in 1861 and 1862.
AD 1910 - 1911	Memorialized	The Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. spends \$64.50 in landscaping Groveton Confederate Cemetery, including mowing, cleaning, and fertilizing, and \$37.70 on paint and labor for the cemetery fence.
AD 1928 - 1929	Memorialized	The Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. plants red and white tulips as a border to the walkway. The chapter plants shrubs. The ladies erect a \$40.00 flagpole with a bunting flag costing \$13.50. They also erect interpretive signs.
AD 1930	Memorialized	The Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. purchases a new flag and plants new bulbs and shrubs. They have the fence cleaned and painted.

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AD 1931	Memorialized	After a drought kills the grass, shrubs, and trees surrounding the cemetery, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. has the cemetery grounds reseeded, limed, and fertilized. The ladies plant new bulbs and shrubs. They have the fence scraped and repaired. The ladies commission a new driveway, as the older drive was destroyed by the widening of Lee Highway. The chapter also installs two markers on Lee Highway.
AD 1943	Land Transfer	The Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. disbands. Presumably, stewardship of Groveton Confederate Cemetery passes to the Manassas Chapter, U.D.C.
AD 1955	Land Transfer	Prince William County appoints five citizens as trustees of Groveton Confederate Cemetery at the request of the Manassas Chapter, U.D.C.
AD 1973	Land Transfer	Groveton Confederate Cemetery comes under the stewardship of Manassas National Battlefield Park, a unit of the National Park Service.
AD 1990	Rehabilitated	The NPS removed the original concrete walkway and laid a new walkway to the monument. The curbing around the monument was repaired and the curbing alongside the walkway was not changed. (LCS)
AD 2003	Rehabilitated	In 2003, repairs to the cemetery fence were initiated. The project included repairs and replacement of missing and/or damaged elements. Some of the fence posts and diagonal braces were reset in lead contained in granite blocks. After the fence was re-assembled, rust and old paint were removed from all iron surfaces and replaced with a top coat of black gloss polyurethane paint. (LCS)

Physical History:

Establishing the Community of Groveton: 1724-1860

The following description of the early settlement of Prince William County relies on the Cultural Landscape Report prepared by Judith Earley and Kay Fanning for Brawner Farm, a site within Manassas National Battlefield Park. Because Brawner Farm, like Groveton Confederate Cemetery, is located within the northwest quadrant of Manassas National Battlefield Park, the two sites share a common history of land acquisition and development from their earliest ownership by English colonists to the eve of the First Battle of Manassas. This section also draws from the Cultural Landscape Inventory prepared by Maureen Joseph for the Northwest Quadrant of Manassas National Battlefield Park, a document that encompasses the historic resources of the quadrant of the park that includes Groveton Confederate Cemetery. Because both of these texts have thoroughly documented the early settlement of what is now northwest Manassas National Battlefield Park, readers should refer to these sources for a more detailed description of this time period, which is outlined below.

In 1724, Robert “King” Carter acquired 41,660 acres known as the Bull Run Tract in what is now Prince William County, Virginia. His sons, Landon and George Carter, and son-in-law, Mann Page II inherited portions of the tract that became the northwest quadrant of Manassas National Battlefield Park. In 1770, the area underwent its first major development as Landon Carter II constructed “Pittsylvania,” a plantation house from which he oversaw the earliest development of the Bull Run Tract, including fords, roads, agricultural fields, and domestic dwellings. In the early nineteenth century, King Carter’s grandsons sold some of their inheritance to the Tennille, Cundiff, and Dogan families. Henry Dogan acquired two adjoining tracts totaling 349 acres from Mann Page III in 1800. He constructed a plantation house known as “Peach Grove” above Dogan’s Branch. The community of Sudley, located at the confluence of Catharpin Run and Bull Run north of Dogan’s Branch, was established in the late eighteenth century around two water courses and a grist mill. Desired access the mill led to the establishment of roads running north-south from the town of New Market to Sudley (now Route 234). In the early nineteenth century, construction began on an east-west turnpike intended to connect the towns of Alexandria and Warrenton. Once completed in 1828, the Warrenton Turnpike (now Lee Highway) and another north-south route, Sudley-Groveton Road, created a crossroads that came to be called Groveton.

At the turn of the nineteenth century, tobacco began to lose precedence as a cash crop, gradually being replaced by grains such as wheat and corn. Henry Dogan acquired additional land from Landon Carter II’s son Wormley in 1810, which he utilized in growing grains as well as grazing sheep, lambs, cows, calves, and shoats. When Henry Dogan died in 1823, his eldest son William H. Dogan inherited the portion of his estate that included the house at Peach Grove. By 1845, William H. Dogan had made improvements to his farm, including the construction of an overseer’s house near the Groveton crossroads. He eventually acquired 700 acres which were divided among his widow and his seven children at his death in 1854. In 1850, Peach Grove was valued at \$9,000, with 422 acres improved for agricultural use. The crop yield of Peach Grove was marginal in comparison to estates of similar size in the area, with Dogan concentrating much of his energy on animal husbandry.

In 1851, the railroad came to Manassas Junction. Dissatisfied with high shipping costs charged by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, executives with the Manassas Gap Railroad Company decided to construct a new independent line from Gainesville to Alexandria, passing through Sudley. The railroad began to acquire land for construction in 1854, securing an eighty-foot wide corridor through the Dogan farm; however, following an ambitious series of grading operations, the Manassas Gap Railroad Company depleted their financial resources and went bankrupt in 1858. The railroad bed was abandoned with thought of future development, which became impossible following the economic devastation of the American Civil War. Though the Gainesville-Alexandria line was never finished, the Manassas railroad junction was a vital link to the lower Shenandoah Valley and central Virginia. This strategic importance led to the clash of opposing armies in the First and Second Battles of Manassas.

War and Its Aftermath: 1861 – 1866

Following the Second Battle of Manassas, the Union army reported 14,462 soldiers dead, wounded, captured, or missing, while the Confederate army suffered the same loss of 9,474 men. The dead lay where they had fallen in the fields surrounding the intersection of Sudley Road and the Warrenton Turnpike. Mass burials took place along the unfinished railroad bed, in Lucinda Dogan's pastures, on the Brawner Farm, and across Chinn Ridge. The bodies of countless other soldiers remained exposed to the elements. Years later, when Lucinda Dogan began to recount her wartime experience to journalists representing newspapers from across the nation, she remembered that after the battle the dead and wounded lay "in heaps about her doors." One correspondent reported, "She says the bodies of the Union soldiers, who fell in such numbers in the cut, were simply covered with a few shovelfuls of earth where they lay. A heavy rain fell a week or so later, and, going out one morning, she found the corpses all exposed again to the open sky" (Saint Paul Globe, July 17, 1904). In the wake of both armies, residents of Groveton faced the practical challenge of reclaiming and reviving their farmland. They also assumed responsibility for a ritual intrinsic to the religious beliefs of the average nineteenth-century American: the proper burial and commemoration of the dead.

When Lucinda Mitchell Dogan died on July 21, 1910 at the age of ninety-three, she was likely the oldest woman in Prince William County. Her death coincided with the forty-ninth anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas, and veterans of both armies paid tribute to her at the annual military reunion in which she had regularly taken part before her ninetieth year. The Manassas Democrat noted, "Her death has cast a shadow over the reunion and veterans assembled on the Manassas battlefield today feel deeply their loss of a friend, whom they know was true. . . . Despite her age, her mind was clear and her memory almost perfect, and she related in detail many interesting incidents of the war" (July 21, 1910). At the turn of the century, newspaper correspondents assigned to report on commemorative activities taking place on the Manassas battlefields often relied on Lucinda Dogan's memory to provide an eyewitness account of the battles to their readers. Nicknamed "The Belle of the Manassas Battlefield," Dogan loved nothing more, according to one writer, than to "tell of the red, grim scenes of the war" (The McCook Tribune, May 26, 1905). Late in her life, a correspondent noted that Lucinda Dogan "has an excellent memory, good teeth, does not wear eye-glasses and can walk miles at a stretch" (The Breckenridge News [TBN], September 27, 1905).

Much of what is known about the physical effects of the First and Second Battles of Manassas on the village of Groveton comes from Dogan's accounts.

At the outset of the Civil War, Lucinda Dogan was a widow and mother of seven in her mid-forties. Her husband, William H. Dogan, had died in 1854, and his will divided the family estate into seven tracts. Lucinda retained dower rights to live in the family home, but when it burned in 1860, she moved her children to the vacant overseer's house, afterwards known as the Lucinda Dogan House, near the Groveton crossroads. The First Battle of Manassas concentrated around the intersection of Sudley Mill Road and the Warrenton Turnpike, an area about a mile east of Groveton. Lucinda Dogan later recalled that she and her family, along with some of their neighbors, viewed the first battle from "Dogan's Hill" in Groveton on July 21, 1861. A year later, the Second Battle of Manassas tore through the Groveton community. On August 29, the second day of the battle, a staff officer of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson arrived at the crossroads to advise Dogan and her children to evacuate their home. General Jackson had assumed a defensive position along the unfinished railroad bed less than a mile north of the Dogan House and anticipated that General John Pope and the Union army would march north from Manassas to engage the Confederate forces across the Dogan farm. Mid-morning, a Union battery stationed itself near the Dogan House and opened fire on Jackson's men. For two days, the battle continued in and around the Peach Grove estate, with many casualties occurring in Dogan's open pasture and along the unfinished railroad bed (Joseph 1996: 9, 11-6; TBN, September 27, 1905).

When Lucinda Dogan returned home after the battle, she witnessed the following conditions: "Funeral parties of both armies were burying the dead, though they had not long been at this horrible work. The Confederates dug long, deep trenches and laid their men in the ground that way. The Union burial parties only shoveled mounds of dirt over the bodies where they lay, and two or three days later a heavy rain made the field hideous. When the children and I got home parties of men were collecting the wounded and putting them in rows here in the yard and wherever there was shade. Doctors were cutting off legs and arms and the moaning was awful. They hadn't brought in all the wounded. There were hundreds scattered all around the farms. The children and I took buckets of water out into the fields and we worked that way all day and into the night, doing what we could for the poor fellows. Most of the wounded on our farm were Yankees, but that didn't make any difference to us after they got hurt. All our bed sheeting and table linen went for bandages." (TBN September 27, 1905)

In the 1870s, Lucinda Dogan applied to the Southern Claims Commission for reparations from the Federal government, stating that after the Second Battle of Manassas, the Union army commandeered two hundred barrels of corn, a crop of fodder and hay, and fence rails from her farm at a cost of \$3,800.00. In 1863, Dogan claimed that she sustained losses to Union soldiers assigned to picket duty in the area, including an acre of oaks, one hundred barrels of corn, a crop of fodder and hay, straw, and 50 bushels of potatoes, amounting to \$530.00 in damages. The commission ultimately denied Dogan's claim, but her petition testifies that the devastation suffered by the farming community in Groveton lingered throughout the length of the war (Petition of Mrs. Lucinda M. Dogan, Adm. of Henry Dogan to the Commissioners of Claims, March 3, 1872, National Archives and Records Administration).

In the early twentieth century, a local history column in the Washington Star ran a description of the Manassas battlefields from 1865:

“From Alexandria to the battlefield is one wide area of desolation. Fences are utterly swept away. Here and there a dilapidated house shelters a few squalid inmates and occasionally a small patch of wheat or corn is passed, but the whole face of the country is changed. Scrub oak and pine are springing up everywhere. The first Bull Run field has been stripped clear by relic hunters except in the matter of horse bones. The battlefield of Groveton, two miles beyond toward Warrenton, is more distinctly marked with traces of battle. Here the shot and shell are thickly strewn, the trees splintered and in many places the forest looks as if having been visited by smallpox. The bones of soldiers of both armies are scattered over the fields and one may find enough skulls to build a monument.” (July 26, 1914)

Like many battlefields, the community of Groveton faced two particular challenges in recovering from the devastation of concentrated military maneuvers. The first challenge involved the practical physical devastation of farmland and the inability of farmers to resume agricultural practices within a landscape covered with the debris of battle, most problematically with human remains. The second challenge involved nineteenth-century social and cultural mores concerning death and dying, and the culturally-sanctioned rituals surrounding the “decent” burial of human bodies. Although the ability to reclaim ruined farmland offered a crucial step toward the restoration of the local economy, the respectful burial of the remains of wartime casualties in a tiny community of limited means and manpower presented a challenge of far greater complexity.

In his book, *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*, historian Drew Gilpin Faust discusses the effects that managing half-a-million casualties of war had on the fundamental beliefs that Americans, North and South, held about life’s value and meaning. Nineteenth-century Americans understood that “redemption and resurrection of the body” were “physical, not just metaphysical, realities” and that the body should be properly preserved for the Judgment Day. The cultural assumption that the physical body would be resurrected for eternal life in Heaven mandated a highly ritualized burial of the corpse or remains. Absence of respect for the physical remnants of the dead served as an indicator of rapid decline in community mores. Because Americans understood a decent burial of their loved ones to be an obligation intrinsically connected to basic religious beliefs, citizens were particularly distressed by the lack of an official wartime procedure to recover and inter those who had died on the battlefield. Letters and journals penned by soldiers reveal that as these men watched their comrades fall in battle with no reasonable expectation of a proper burial, the survivors worried about the fate of their own bodies, should they also perish (2008: xvii-xviii, 62-3).

On July 21, 1861, the First Battle of Manassas presented the first major engagement of the Union and Confederate armies and the first indicator that the preliminary measures enacted by both governments to properly manage casualties were entirely inadequate. Few Americans seem to have realized the potential carnage of a civil war. The first Union troops enlisted as militiamen obligated for ninety days, a period that originally seemed long enough to subdue the rebel states and restore them to the Union. Northern reporters, Congressmen, and ordinary

citizens traveled from Washington to witness what they believed would be a resounding Union victory (McPherson 1988: 322, 341). The day ended, however, with 2,896 Union and 1,982 Confederate casualties, far more than many Americans had imagined, and far fewer than would be killed, wounded, or captured the next year at Second Manassas. Following First Manassas, the Union army issued several general orders outlining the responsibility of commanding officers to establish burial plots near every battlefield, to inter the soldiers who died while in their command, to erect signage identifying each grave, and to register their actions as a matter of record. Commanding officers were rarely able to carry out these orders, which the army issued without providing the infrastructure through which they might be obeyed (Janney 2008: 36). Faust notes that as late as Second Manassas, the Union army continued to take the field without an ambulance available to every division. The Confederate army was similarly disorganized. Faust explains:

“Burying the dead after a Civil War battle seemed always to be an act of improvisation, one that called upon the particular resources of the moment and circumstance: available troops to be detailed, prisoners of war to be deployed, civilians to be enlisted. This lack of capacity and preparation was evident in the length of time it took to attend to the dead. Battlefield exigencies often delayed care for the wounded, much less the slain.” (2008: 63-6)

Often responsibility for the dead informally fell to the army who held the field at the end of the battle. After First Manassas, at least one Confederate characterized the retreating Union soldiers as “heathens” for abandoning their dead and wounded on the field. Faust writes:

“Practical realities dictated that retreating armies did not have time to attend to the dead but had to depend on the humanity of their opponents, who predictably gave precedence to their own casualties. This discrimination arose largely from ties of feeling with departed comrades, but there may have been an element of tactical calculation as well. . . . Sometimes, especially if armies found themselves on the move, enemy dead were not buried at all but were left to rot in places where troops found their bones as they circled back over ground where earlier engagements had been fought.” (2008: 69-71)

A pencil sketch from Second Manassas, for example, portrays Union soldiers encountering the remains of their comrades lying just as they had fallen the previous July. This sketch, and Lucinda Dogan’s account of hasty burials on both sides, suggests that neither army anticipated the demands of attending to the dead in the wake of battle.

After Second Manassas, many of the slain were buried in mass graves. Mass burial was a technique that both armies implemented to make interment feasible, but the procedure proved horrifying to many of the men ordered to serve on burial detail. In executing a mass burial, soldiers “collected the dead in a single location on the field by tying each soldier’s legs together, passing the rope around his torso, and then dragging him to a row of assembled bodies.” Comrades might be placed in a line of shallow graves, but the enemy would likely be rolled into a pit. Scavenging animals as well as wind and rain frequently uncovered shallow graves. In the minds of nineteenth-century Americans, these expedient burials dehumanized soldiers who had died honorably in defense of their nation. Before the war, a “decent” burial had included at the most basic level a coffin and a grave marker, but neither of these things could be guaranteed to a soldier. After battle, survivors searched for acceptable substitutes to indicate

the location of a grave, including natural landscape features such as trees, and constructed improvised headstones from boxes of hardtack and ammunition as well as fence rails. Faust believes that such actions, however small and impermanent, allowed Civil War soldiers “to reassert their own commitment to the sanctity of human life and the integrity of the human self. They were reaffirming the larger purposes of their own existence and survival and hoping, if they were killed, others would similarly honor them” (2008: 71-9).

Civilians, as well as soldiers, became involved in the process of burying countless casualties of the war. Lucinda Dogan and many other women on the homefront cared for the wounded and helped to bury the dead that fell across their doorsteps. When the armies marched on, battlefields reverted to ruined farmland and out of necessity landowners disposed of the dead. Nevertheless, ideological as well as practical concerns motivated civilians to become involved as caretakers of fallen soldiers. Faust argues that a significant impetus for civilian involvement existed and in the aftermath of battle:

“Americans North and South endured and even practiced ways of handling the dead that would previously have seemed unthinkable. Not only did these actions dishonor the slain by treating them more like animals than humans; they diminished the living, who found themselves abandoning commitments and principles that had helped to define their essential selves. Out of the horror of the Civil War burials, there grew, even in the midst of the conflict itself, a variety of efforts to resist these unwanted transformations, to establish different sorts of ‘lessons’ as the product of the nation’s experience of war. Civil War Americans worked to change death in ways that ranged from transforming the actual bodies of the dead through embalming to altering the circumstances and conditions of interment by establishing what would become the national cemetery system and a massive postwar reburial program – the later federally sponsored in the North but also executed on a far smaller scale by private voluntary actions in the South. The engagement of the Union government in these matters . . . acknowledged a new public importance for the dead. No longer simply the responsibility of their families, they, and their loss, now belonged to the nation.” (2008: 100-1)

Though newly-established national cemeteries systematically excluded Confederate casualties from reinterment through Federal programs, this newfound sense of communal responsibility to the Civil War dead led to the establishment of women’s organizations throughout the South. The general term “ladies’ memorial associations” refers to a movement of locally-based, loosely-networked charitable societies for women who often took as their single purpose the proper burial of Confederate soldiers from a particular battle. One women’s society in particular, the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association, was responsible for establishing a cemetery for Confederate soldiers at Groveton.



Confederate soldiers' graves at Henry Hill, on the Battlefield of Bull Run, Va, by George Barnard [March 1862] (Library of Congress) (Fig.3)

The Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association: 1867 – 1896

On April 27, 1867, a group of women met at Sudley Church, a local landmark about two miles north of the Groveton crossroads, to form a society known as the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association. The ladies, including officers Miss Annie Lewis (President), Miss Mary Jane Dogan (First Vice President), Miss M. E. Compton (Second Vice President), Mary E. Cushing (Recording Secretary), Sue M. Monroe (Corresponding Secretary), and Mrs. Addie Wheeler (Treasurer), all resided in and around the Manassas battlefields, which were at this time still strewn with the remains of the dead. At this meeting, the ladies resolved to reinter the Confederate dead from “now scattered in groups of isolated graves for many miles, and liable to be obliterated by the ploughshare” (Circular, Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association to the former Confederate States, April 27, 1867, Manassas National Battlefield Park [MNBPF] archives).

In 1866, army officers under the command of Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs began the removal of Union dead from the Manassas battlefields to the newly-established Arlington National Cemetery where the soldiers' remains were reinterred within a vault. The Manassas removals were part of a widespread effort by the Quartermaster's Department to reclaim the remains of Union soldiers from Southern soil before the annual planting season began. As part of the larger effort, the army collected more than fifty thousand bodies from battle sites in Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. that were reinterred through the new program of national cemeteries. Faust argues that this massive reburial program: "represented an extraordinary departure for the federal government, an indication of the very different sort of nation that had emerged as a result of civil war. The program's extensiveness, its cost, its location in national rather than state government, and its connection with the most personal dimensions of individuals' lives all would have been unimaginable before the war created its legions of dead, a constituency of the slain and their mourners, who would change the very definition of the nation and its obligations." (2008: 222-3, 235-6)

This sense of obligation to the dead, however, did not extend to Confederate soldiers killed in action. While the War Department expended more than \$4 million dollars between 1865 and 1870 for the proper interment of Union soldiers, Confederate remains were in many cases systematically excluded from reburial as a matter of policy. This differential treatment did not go unnoticed in Southern states impoverished by the war, and as Faust writes, "had powerful, and seemingly unanticipated effects. Southern civilians, largely women, mobilized private means to accomplish what federal resources would not. Their efforts to claim and honor the Confederate dead – and the organizations they spawned – became a means of keeping sectional identity and energy not just alive but strong." Southerners perceived a bitter irony in the government's policy of excluding the Confederate dead from national cemeteries even as they forcibly reunited the Southern states with the larger nation during the Reconstruction Era (2008: 237-8).

Women's societies, such as the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association, served as the Southern response to national policies regarding the stewardship of the dead. Ladies' memorial associations did not receive federal funding to reinter Confederate remains, but rather instituted a program of soliciting private donations and contributions from the legislatures of Southern states, and organizing community fundraising activities (Faust 2008: 240). After the founding of the memorial association at Sudley Church, the ladies issued a circular requesting aid from "sisters and brothers of the South." "Were it not for our poverty," they claimed, "we would not call upon you. In order to have [the remains of Second Manassas] decently interred and inclosed in one Cemetery some \$500 dollars will be needed" (Circular, Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association to the former Confederate States, April 27, 1867, MNBP archives). The Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association also sponsored fundraisers with their sister society, the Manassas Memorial Association, founded shortly after the Groveton association (Confederated Southern Memorial Association 1904: 283). In August of 1868, the two societies jointly hosted a "grand festival" on the battlefields that coincided with the sixth anniversary of Second Manassas. The Alexandria Gazette reported that the purpose of the festival was "to raise funds for the removal and re-interment of a number of bodies of deceased Confederate soldiers" (August 5, 1868). Both memorial associations struggled to raise money in the

depressed economic climate of postwar Virginia. Both in Manassas and in Groveton, the ladies were obliged to start and stop projects as funds became available or were depleted.

Records from the earliest years of the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association are scarce. In 1869, President Annie Lewis drew up a memorandum of agreement stating that Bensen L. Pridmore would remove the remains of Confederate soldiers from the Manassas battlefields, reintering them in boxes in the association's cemetery. This wording of this document suggests that the ladies of Groveton had already sited the burial grounds that they would name Groveton Confederate Cemetery, a small plot of land positioned at the top of Dogan's Hill near the Groveton crossroads. The contract states that the association agreed to pay Pridmore fifty cents per body, but the document that remains was never signed. The extant copy may be a draft that was never signed but it offers evidence that the Groveton ladies were actively engaged in transferring remains from the battlefield to the cemetery by 1869 (Memorandum of Agreement, Annie M. Lewis to Bensen L. Pridmore, 1869, MNBP archives). In June of 1869, First Vice President Mary Jane Dogan (Lucinda Dogan's eldest daughter) began corresponding with Dr. John S. Palmer, a planter in the South Carolina lowcountry whose son, Private James Jerman Palmer, had fallen at Second Manassas. The association had identified his grave thanks to a temporary marker that indicated his burial. The ladies discovered Palmer buried within a row of fourteen shallow graves, but they were unable to identify any of his comrades. Dr. Palmer wrote to the Groveton association requesting a proper burial for his son. In her reply, Mary Jane Dogan informed Dr. Palmer that a walnut coffin would cost about ten dollars, though she also suggested that he might commission "a plain one made of the planks we have on hand," reserving more money for the headstone. Later correspondence reveals that Dogan supervised the reinterment of Private Palmer in November of 1869, when all fourteen of the bodies were removed to Groveton Confederate Cemetery and buried exactly as they were discovered. Dogan removed a small gold cross and a locket, as well as "the fatal ball" from under Private Palmer's breastbone, and returned these items to his family (Towles 2006: 628, 650-1).

In November of 1870, Mary Jane Dogan selected a stone for James Palmer's grave and supervised its placement. She wrote to Dr. Palmer:

"It is a round top stone, four feet in height, about two feet in width and a foot stone to correspond. They are set in a base of sandstone. A very pretty cut palm tree heads the top and the inscription is as follows."

In Memoriam

James Jerman Palmer, son of John S. and Esther Simons Palmer. Born in Charleston, S.C. May 28th 1840. Was killed in 2nd Manassas Battle, August 30th 1862. He was a private in the Spartan Rifles and Regiment of Palmetto Sharpshooters

"The letters are well cut and it is pronounced neat and durable by all who have seen it. It cost \$32 at the marbleyard, \$1.36 freight, 50 cents for hauling and setting up, which you see leaves you a small balance which I will dispose of according to your request. I hope the above will prove satisfactory to you and be assured it has been no trouble but a pleasure to me to have served you in this matter." (Towles 2006: 650-1)

In 1870, Dr. Palmer inquired about the progress of Groveton Confederate Cemetery, and Mary Jane Dogan replied, “I am sorry to say but slowly. There are not more than 600 [soldiers] buried yet. I feel quite discouraged sometimes but never inclined to give it up until accomplished. There is nothing done toward accommodating. Our aim is to have all buried that can possibly be found, but our means are so limited.” In her final letter to Dr. Palmer in February of 1871, Dogan’s outlook had not improved: “I feel very much discouraged at times in regard to our accomplishing our objective of burying all our dead but yet hope when the spring opens we may be able to resume the work and if possible finish it this summer” (Towles 2006: 650-1, 685-6). The magnitude of the task, combined with the poverty of the region, created challenging circumstances for Dogan and the other members of the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association. The limited means of the association becomes obvious from the one extant description of Groveton Confederate Cemetery written prior to the twentieth century.

In 1883, a veteran of the Union army named J.C. Riley passed through Groveton on a tour of Virginia and noticed a “peculiar looking gateway and fence, built of boards laid horizontally, and entirely different from the ordinary Virginia inclosure.” He had discovered Groveton Confederate Cemetery, and the conditions of the site caused him to write a letter home to a Boston newspaper that was later reprinted in other publications. He describes the cemetery in great detail, though in largely unflattering terms:

“The gate, also of wood, was made into two parts and was spanned by a plain wooden arch surmounted by a finial.

“At this point the road passes through a cut about seven feet deep, and as there is not, and never has been, any regular approach to the gateway, it was necessary to climb the bank to get to it. I did this, and, passing through, I found myself in what had been an enclosure. At first sight there is nothing to indicate the character of the place, and it was only after some time had elapsed that I noticed that I stood among graves, which I afterwards learned contained the remains of the Confederate dead who fell in the battle of Manassas, 1862.

“Never has it been my lot to look upon a more neglected spot. The situation was one well adapted to the purpose – a ridge extending in from the road about 100 yards.

“The fence extended along the road for perhaps 300 feet, and this, with the exception of the gateway, is in fair condition. The gates, however, each hung by a single hinge; the posts far out of perpendicular; the arch and its finial almost ready to fall; the fence in the rear and much of that on the sides had either entirely disappeared or lay rotting upon the ground. The ground itself was so completely covered with weeds and berry bushes that I did not realize that I was among the dead till I felt the graves with my feet. On inspection I found that the mounds were in rows extending in from the road at right angles, and through the center row a broad pathway. I tried to count the rows and the number of graves in each, but found it impracticable, but I should judge that there might be 800 or 1,000. One grave, and only one, is marked with the name of the occupant, the rest have no mark whatsoever. On the one I speak of there is a very neat marble headstone.

“As I strolled about the place, I was followed by a large white sow with a litter of pigs, grunting, squealing, and rooting amongst the graves.

“There can be no excuse for this state of things. The people of Virginia are not rich, but they can certainly afford to build a worm fence around that graveyard, and if they have not the money for headstones let them at least drive the hogs out and sow the land with grass seed. It is quite certain that in its present condition it is a disgrace to Virginia and her people, and the sight of it should make every Virginian hang his head for very shame.” (Springfield Globe-Republic, May 30, 1886)

Riley’s 1883 discovery of Groveton Confederate Cemetery seems to have coincided with a transitional period in the cemetery’s history. His description is the last known record of Groveton Confederate Cemetery while under the stewardship of the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association. In 1897, a local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C.) was established near Groveton, and this chapter assumed caretaking duties for the cemetery, with an additional goal of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead onsite. The commemorative efforts of the ladies’ memorial associations, such as the one in Groveton, began to wane in the final years of the nineteenth century, not only locally, but across the South. Chapters of the U.D.C. began to replace many of the locally-based, independently-organized memorial associations. The United Daughters of the Confederacy, a women’s society sympathetic to the work of the ladies’ memorial associations, benefited from a national network of chapters that shared a uniform organizational structure. As Reconstruction came to a close in the late 1870s, general interest in memorializing the Confederate nation waned, and postwar commemorative efforts, including the projects of the ladies’ memorial associations, suffered. There is no evidence to suggest that the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association continued to improve the cemetery beyond the initial project of reintering Confederate remains.

Reconstruction-era societies such as the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association demonstrate that women took a leading role in honoring Confederate veterans and casualties as early as 1865, rendering intangible attitudes toward honor and sacrifice in physical form across the Southern landscape. Ladies’ memorial associations served as catalysts for the firm establishment of Lost Cause ideology, a postwar movement that tried to reconcile traditional Southern ideas of chivalry and manhood with the devastation of Confederate defeat. In describing the importance of the ladies’ memorial associations to the South during Reconstruction, historian Caroline E. Janney writes:

“The rhetoric and traditions of the Lost Cause developed in the postwar climate of economic, racial, and gender uncertainty as many white southerners began to cultivate a public memory of the Confederacy that sought to present the war and its outcome in the best possible terms. Rather than forsaking the defeated Confederacy, they created and romanticized the ‘Old South’ and the Confederate war effort, often factually and chronologically distorting the way in which the past would be remembered. . . . The Lost Cause provided a sense of relief to white southerners who feared being dishonored by defeat, and its rituals and rhetoric celebrated the memory of personal sacrifice in a region rapidly experiencing change and disorder.” (2008: 3)

In part, nineteenth-century Southern women assumed such a predominant role in establishing Lost Cause traditions following the war because of the political stipulations of the Reconstruction Era. During Reconstruction, Radical Republican legislators in the North limited

white males' ability to express pro-Southern sentiment, including memorial efforts for the Confederate dead. The nineteenth-century perception of womanhood, however, assumed that women were by nature apolitical creatures, showing no interest in sectional tensions. Because of this pretense, Southern women were able to engage in political activities forbidden to Southern men, capitalizing on cultural conceptions of their disinterest. Janney writes, "If women were not political, then, by extension, their actions could not be either. Memorial activities lay clearly within the province of female mourning and posed no threat to sectional reunion. Because women were able to lay the groundwork for commemoration immediately after the war, ex-Confederates could later glorify their past without much resistance from northern observers" (2008: 65).

The ladies' memorial associations also set precedents that later women's organizations such as the U.D.C. would utilize. Janney argues that:

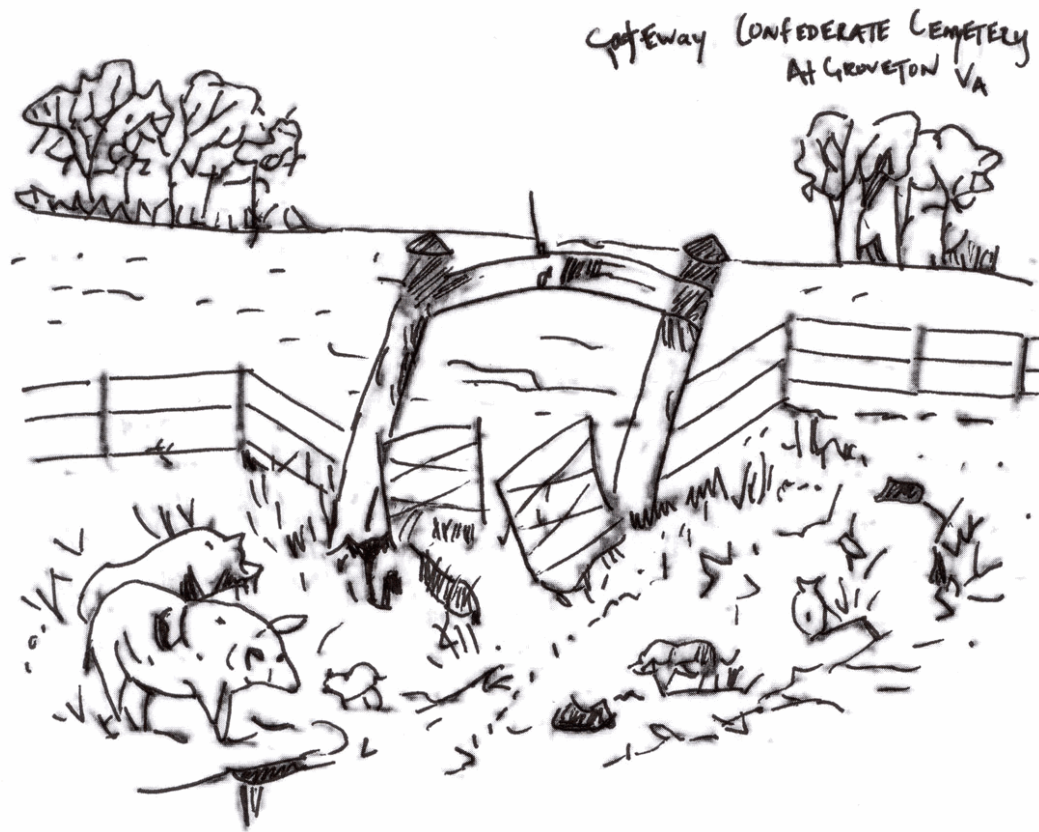
"The very nature of the [the ladies' memorial associations'] work forced them to craft a new relationship with both men and the state. Female club members hired and managed men for reinterment projects; they drew public attention to themselves when they organized and took center stage at memorial activities; they solicited support from the most powerful men in their communities, state, and region to accomplish their goals; and they fought off those men who attempted to thwart their efforts."

Women involved in memorial associations "proved determined to control the direction of their associations, expand their civic duties, and redefine the very nature of southern femininity" (2008: 88). Acting in the absence of official government support for Confederate burials, the memorial associations became informal surrogate government agencies. In the north, army personnel within the Quartermaster's Department oversaw reinterment and identification of the dead, and the national government provided funding that exceeded \$850,000 during the first year of the program, at a rate of about \$9.75 per body. In the South, however, women performed all of these tasks, even contracting, hiring, and supervising the work of the men whom they tasked with reintering Confederate remains (Zipf 2003: 29; Janney 2008: 88).

Because of the neglected condition of Groveton Confederate Cemetery in 1883, it seems plausible that the frequency and perceived necessity of meetings had declined after the initial work of reintering the Manassas dead reached an acceptable level of completion. Societies like the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association were founded in order to establish cemeteries for the Confederate soldiers excluded from national burial sites, but once the dead were reinterred, some of the ladies felt that the work of the memorial associations was complete. Janney notes that membership in most memorial associations declined as cemeteries became well-established, and regular meetings slowed to once or twice a year to organize memorial celebrations on key dates (2008: 100). The Groveton memorial association had accomplished the goal of locating and reintering the dead but the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. would enhance the commemorative landscape and complete the cemetery to its present form.



Palmer headstone, erected 1870 (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 4)



*Cartoon from the Springfield Globe-Republic, article from 1883 (printed May 30, 1886) about the state of Groveton Confederate Cemetery. Article titled "Confederate Dead of Manassas: the Neglected Cemetery Near Groveton, Virginia."
(Fig. 5)*

The Bull Run Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy: 1897 – 1943

When the Bull Run Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy was established on May 31, 1897, the society adopted Groveton Confederate Cemetery as their special project. Although the chapter committed to continuing the work of the Groveton memorial association, several important changes in the management of the cemetery occurred from the beginning. Unlike the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association, the Bull Run Chapter was not an independent locally-based society, but a chapter networked within the national organization of the U.D.C. Though many of the members of the Bull Run Chapter had local ties to Groveton and other small communities near the battlefields, many other members traveled from as far away as Alexandria. A newspaper article from 1904 suggested that a majority of the Bull Run Daughters lived in Alexandria at that time (Alexandria Gazette [AG], August 29, 1904). Women from Alexandria also held leadership positions in the chapter. If Mary Jane Dogan (who had died in 1891) had been most active in directing the reinterment of the Manassas dead, a Mrs. James E. Alexander of Alexandria is most often given credit for improvements made to

Groveton Confederate Cemetery in the early twentieth century (AG, January 10, 1891; Shenandoah Herald [SH], October 23, 1908). Chapter meeting minutes submitted to the Virginia Division, U.D.C. state that the chapter had 33 members when founded (Minutes of the Virginia Division, U.D.C., MNBPA archives).

A second significant change in the management of the cemetery occurred when the property officially changed hands from the Dogan family to the Bull Run Chapter on August 22, 1898. While under the stewardship of the memorial association, the cemetery had continued to belong to Lucinda Dogan's farm, but soon after the U.D.C. chapter was established, William H. Dogan and Mary E. Dogan formally conveyed ownership of the land to the chapter's board of trustees. The trustees included Edith May Dogan, Mary E. Dogan, Roberta Lu Leachman, Jane E. Compton, and Sallie Lane Lewis (Court Resolution, U.D.C., MNBPA archives). William M. Wheeler surveyed the cemetery lot, recording its position at :

"A, a stone, planted on the north side of the Turnpike and running thence with Wm. H. Dogan, north 9 degrees East 18 poles to B, a planted stone on the bluff on branch of the stream known as Youngs Branch, then with the bluff south 81 degrees East 8 poles to C, a planted stone, thence S. 9 degrees W. 18 poles to D, a stone planted on the Turnpike, thence with the Turnpike N. 80 degrees W 8.1 poles to the beginning, containing 3 rods and twenty-four poles." (Land Survey, William M. Wheeler, MNBPA archives)

The more bureaucratic structure of the U.D.C. resulted in a more thorough documentation of changes to the landscape at Groveton Confederate Cemetery than was common during the memorial association's tenure. The Bull Run Chapter submitted meeting minutes to the statewide Virginia Division and to the General Organization at the national level. These meeting minutes reveal, among other things, that one of the primary concerns of the newly-formed U.D.C. chapter was to find a more permanent means of enclosing the cemetery. The dilapidated fence described by J.C. Riley in 1883 had apparently disintegrated even further, for in 1902, the meeting minutes note that "the plain board fence erected by our mothers has long since given way to time and weather," "affording pasture to stock . . ." This same year, however, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. could celebrate the erection of "not only an iron fence, but an iron fence with its pickets leaded into granite blocks set deep in the ground." The reporting member felt sure that this was "a fence which our great grand children will look upon and admire" (Minutes of the Virginia Division, U.D.C., MNBPA archives).

The wrought iron fence, still standing in Manassas National Battlefield Park today, became an object of celebration in local newspapers as well. One Daughter in particular, Mrs. James E. Alexander, was often given credit for the fence (AG, September 22, 1902). A 1904 article from the Richmond Times Dispatch identifies Mrs. Alexander as the organizer of the Bull Run Chapter, who actively fought for the improvement of the cemetery grounds (August 28, 1904). She launched an aggressive circular campaign appealing for financial aid, and after two years, the Bull Run Chapter had acquired enough money to list an advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette:

"BIDS WANTED – Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock noon Saturday, October 12, 1901, for the erection of a WROUGHT IRON FENCE, on a lot known as

“Groveton Cemetery for the Confederate Dead” and located near Groveton, Prince William county, Va.; said proposals to be in accordance with the following specifications and the drawings, to be seen at the Journal office, at Manassas, or at the residence of the undersigned, and to include material delivered and erected complete.

“Fence to inclose the four sides of lot as follows: -- two sides 297 feet each, one side 132 feet, and once side 133.65 ft.

“Fence to consist of panels not more than 8’0” long with 1 ¼ x 1 ½” posts let in and braced to granite blocks, and to be a two rail fence 4’6” high, with plain pointed pickets 3/5” in diameter. Rails to be 1 ½’ x ½’”. Fence to have at points shown, one double gate 8’0” opening, and one single gate 3 ft. opening to correspond with balance of work.

“The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Address,

“William H. Brown, Gainesville, P.O., Prince William county, Va.” (AG, October 2, 1901)

The advertisement ran for about two weeks in October of 1901, and in January of 1902, the Washington Times announced that “W.H. Demaine, of this city, has been awarded the contract for placing a fence around the Confederate Cemetery at Groveton, Va., for the sum of \$750” (January 19, 1902). By the time the Alexandria Daughters visited Prince William County in September of 1902, the fence was in place. A special report of the excursion was prepared for the Gazette which claimed that the Bull Run Daughters “are now preparing to beautify the grounds, and hope to be able to raise funds enough to mark the sections in which the dead of the different States lie, and to erect a small monument in the centre of the cemetery, a memorial to all who lie around it” (AG, October 2, 1901).

In 1904, the Bull Run Daughters had finally collected the \$600 they needed to raise a monument to the dead at Groveton Confederate Cemetery. On August 30, at 10 o’clock, the Daughters presented a program that featured the monument unveiling and addresses by “prominent” Virginians. Miss Nevell Dogan, granddaughter of Lucinda Dogan by her youngest son John, pulled the cord. Her mother, Edith May Dogan, served as chapter president at the time. Speakers included Thomas Lion, a member of the State legislature, Virginia Governor Andrew Jackson Montague, and local judge J. B. McCabe (The Times Dispatch, August 28, 1904). The ladies had requested U.S. Senator Eppa Hunton, a former Confederate Brigadier General from nearby Warrenton, to attend, but he sent his written regrets, claiming a prior engagement (Correspondence, Eppa Hunton to Mrs. E. May Dogan, MNBPA archives). Along with the Alexandria members, a number of ex-Confederates, including members of the Lee Camp Confederate Veterans, and other interested citizens traveled from Alexandria to Groveton. The Bull Run Daughters were assisted in the unveiling by their sister chapter in Manassas, as well as by the Lee Camp’s women’s auxiliary (AG, August 29, 1904; The Washington Times [TWT], August 30, 1904). Surviving members of old military units from Thoroughfare, Manassas and Gainesville converged on Groveton. One observer noted, “Over every road leading to the place soldiers equipped for war were to be seen.” Music was furnished by the 7th Cavalry Band of the United States Army. “Chaplain Newsome” and Brigadier General John F. Bell, also of the 7th Cavalry, were in attendance. General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the U.S. Army, took the occasion to announce that the 1904 annual army maneuvers would take place at Manassas on September 20 (New-York Tribune, August 31, 1904).

In Richmond, The Times Dispatch offered a description of the monument itself:

“The monument, of white marble, is about sixteen feet in height.

Around it there are fourteen marble markers, bearing the names of the States represented.

On the front is the inscription:

‘Erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to
the Confederate dead,’

and under this is the following verse:

We care not whence they came

Dear in their lifeless clay!

Where unknown, or known to fame

Their cause and country still the same,

They died – and wore the gray.

On the opposite side of the shaft are engraved the following lines:

They gave their lives in defence [sic] of their country on the fields of the first and second
battles of Manassas. They sleep well in their unknown graves on the far-away battlefields.
But for them the counting of time is not; for they dwell in the city of God.

The memorial crowns an eminence in the center of the semetery [sic]. It stands on a circular
plaza which is approached by a wide gravel walk set off by concrete curbing.” (September 1,
1904)

Several years later, Mrs. James E. Alexander, treasurer of the monument fund, would exclaim
with pride, “No man’s money was in it, only that of the Ladies” (SH, October 23, 1908). When
erected, the monument at Groveton Confederate Cemetery was the only monument to the
Confederate dead between Groveton and Manassas. Sometime after the dedication, the
Daughters again commissioned W.H. Demaine’s services to place a cement walkway leading
to the monument replacing the earlier gravel paving (Ester Terrill, Interview, July 23, 1989,
MNBP archives). Kern’s 1905 photo shows the gravel path, which is already beginning to
become overgrown with vegetation. The replacement cement walkway must have come after
this.

In the years following the dedication of the monument, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. hosted a
number of veterans’ groups at the cemetery. A few weeks after the dedication, the United
States army chose to host its annual maneuvers on the Manassas battlefields, and in Richmond
The Times Dispatch estimated that 30,000 men would participate in the exercise:

“For a fortnight or more, they will march and countermarch on the historic field, working out in
mighty warfare the historic problems which their fathers, wearing blue or grey, solved to the
accompaniment of the roar of cannon and the shriek of shells. The United States has never
had as many men to take part in maneuvers as will participate in those at Manassas this fall,
and there have been none that will attract so much attention. This is due not alone to the

unprecedentedly large number of men to be engaged, but largely because the movements are to be on a real battlefield, one of the most celebrated of the war.” (August 14, 1904)

Several newspapers remarked on the largely rural nature of the farmland surrounding Manassas, writing that so little change had occurred in forty years that the topographic maps of Beauregard and Johnston from 1861 or the field maps of Jackson and Lee from 1862 could guide the participants. During this revival of interest in Manassas, newspaper correspondents called on Lucinda Dogan, now in her late eighties, to relate her stories of the war over and over again (TWT, July 24, 1904; The Beaver Herald, October 13, 1904; Hopkinsville Kentuckian, September 16, 1904).

Smaller commemorative occasions also took place in the early twentieth century. In July of 1905, veterans of the Seventh Georgia Regimental Association held a reunion at Groveton Confederate Cemetery as part of a larger tour of Virginia (Gainesville Daily Sun, July 27, 1905). Survivors of “Mosby’s Men,” a celebrated band of Confederate guerillas, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the Second Battle of Manassas at the cemetery, hosted by the Bull Run Chapter (The Washington Herald, August 29, 1912). The General Organization of the United Daughters of the Confederacy chose Manassas as the site of its annual convention in 1908. The Bull Run Daughters prepared lunch for their sister chapters after a tour of Groveton Confederate Cemetery, and during the meal, Lucinda Dogan was presented with a replica Secession flag made by a chapter in Alabama, which hung over the mantle in the Dogan House (SH, October 23, 1908).

In 1906, the Bull Run Daughters hosted representatives from the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, New York who were visiting Groveton for the purpose of unveiling monuments to the fallen soldiers from the 5th and 10th New York Regiments and the 14th Brooklyn Regiment (84th New York). These monuments stand opposite the cemetery on the other side of Lee Highway, the historic Warrenton Turnpike. In route to the new monuments, the Union veterans paused briefly at Groveton Confederate Cemetery to pay their respects to the Confederate dead. Afterward, the Bull Run Chapter hosted a luncheon at the Dogan House that included “fried chicken, which was the real thing, salads, sandwiches, cold ham, home made bread, cake, delicious apple pie and fragrant coffee.” The reporting representative remarked on his enjoyment at making Lucinda Dogan’s acquaintance (Ostrander 1907: 8-9, 18-9).

During the dedication of the New York monuments, the “Orator of the Day” Rev. J. Wesley Hill described in glowing terms the vista established by siting the new monuments on the ridge across the turnpike from Groveton Confederate Cemetery:

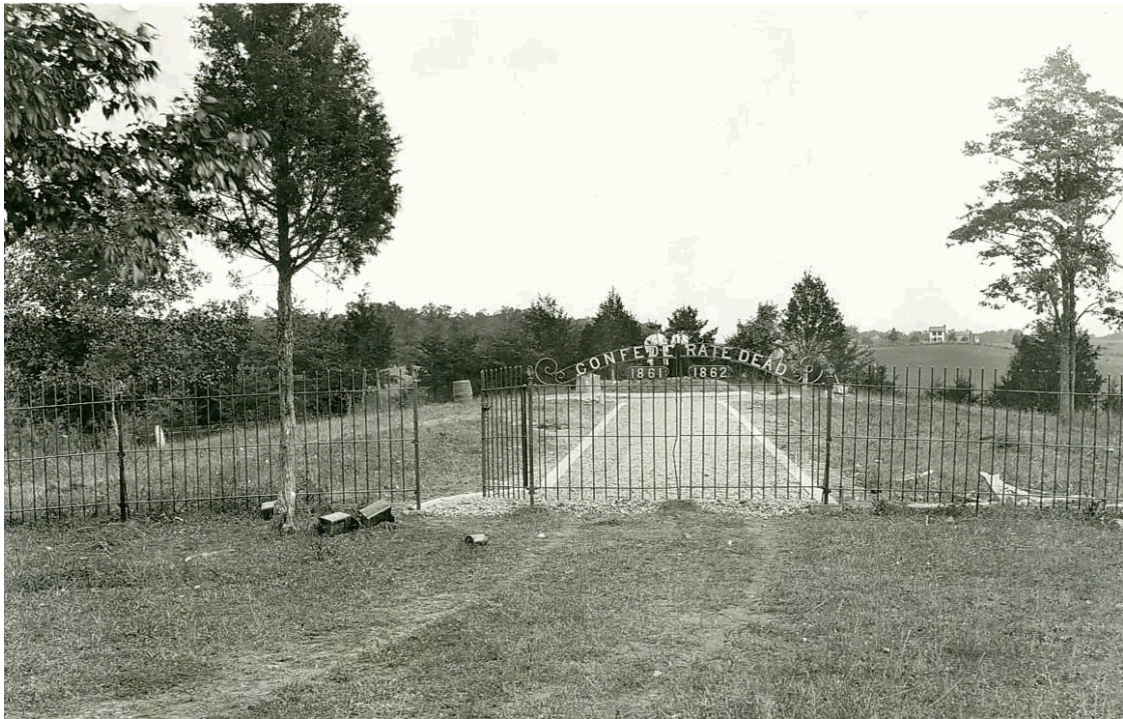
“Yonder Confederate monument, arising like a star of the dawn, fit prelude of the better day, stands as the incarnation of a Southern bravery and Southern chivalry displayed upon this field, an epic in exalted American manhood worthy a world-wide chorus. It belongs not only to the South but to the whole nation, for it tells the story of an American epoch, a period of want and woe and glory, which enters into a common heritage which we enjoy to-day without division and without discontent – ‘with malice toward none and charity toward all,’ a charity which spreads the white mantle of love all over the past, and displays the olive branch as the symbol

of reunited hearts and hopes and devotion to one common flag. And now, in memory of the dauntless courage, the high daring, and deathless glory of the Fifth, Tenth, and Fourteenth regiments of New York, the Empire State dedicates here upon this sacred spot these triune monuments to the living and the dead, dedicates them, that the generations of to-day and to-morrow may not forget the heroes who passed this way, and that within the intermingling shadows of these monuments of the North and South, men may feel the strength of a Union fused in the furnace of suffering, and welded on the anvil of war, a Union which shall endure forever more.” (Ostrander 1907: 34-5)

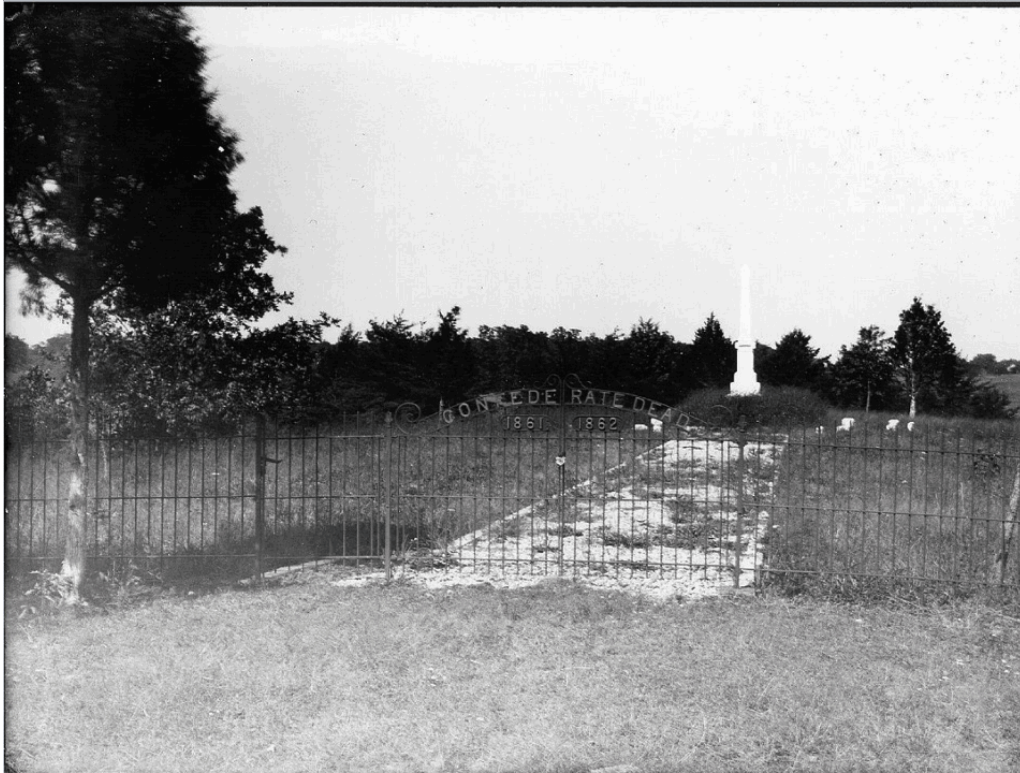
In addition to their role as hosts, the Bull Run Daughters acted as caretakers for Groveton Confederate Cemetery. In 1910, for example, the chapter spent \$64.50 landscaping the cemetery, including the cost of mowing, cleaning, and fertilizing the grounds. The ladies also spent \$37.70 on paint and labor for the cemetery fence (Statement of Account, Thomas H. Lion to C. Lee Moore, June 14, 1912, MNBPA archives). In the 1920s, the ladies planted red and white tulips as a border to the walkway, as well as shrubs. During this period, the chapter also erected a flagpole in between the entrance to the cemetery and the monument at its center. For several years, the Bull Run Chapter planted and replanted bulbs, shrubs, and grass. In 1931, they secured a driveway off of Lee Highway, the old path having been obliterated when the Warrenton Turnpike was regraded to construct Lee Highway. In later years, the Bull Run Daughters placed informational markers at the Dogan House and at Groveton Confederate Cemetery, as well as on Lee Highway at each corner of the cemetery lot. The meeting minutes sent to the Virginia Division during the twenties and thirties indicate that membership in the Bull Run Chapter was dwindling. At last, in 1943, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. disbanded (Minutes of the Virginia Division, U.D.C., MNBPA archives).



*Left to right: unknown, Dora Dogan, unknown, Lucy Senseney Dogan, Lucinda Dogan, Esther Terrill and Mollie Dogan (1902)
C.P. Stuntz and M.S. Stuntz, This Was Virginia 1900-1927, As Shown in the Glass
Negatives of J. Harry Shannon, the Rambler
(Fig.6)*



Groveton Confederate Cemetery between 1902 and 1904 – after the wrought iron fence, but before the monument. (From MNBPA Archives)
(Fig. 7)



Groveton Confederate Cemetery, September 1905 (Albert Kern Collection, MNBPArchives)
(Fig. 8)

Modern-day Groveton Confederate Cemetery: 1944-Present

Following the disbanding of the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C., the Manassas Chapter, U.D.C. assumed responsibility for caring for Groveton Confederate Cemetery; however, in 1955, the Manassas Daughters petitioned the Prince William County Circuit Court to place the cemetery under the trusteeship of private citizens. The court appointed Paul J. Arrington, R. Jackson Ratcliffe, and L.L. Jonas, Jr., as well as Neville C. Lynn and Ester D. Terrill, first cousins and granddaughters of Lucinda Dogan (Court Order, Prince William County Circuit Court, February 24, 1955, MNBPArchives). Meanwhile, in 1940, the National Park Service had established Manassas National Battlefield Park, a unit that in its early days emphasized the First Battle of Manassas almost to the exclusion of the second battle. Early planners envisioned a battlefield park that included about 1600 acres, including the Dogan Farm and Groveton Confederate Cemetery in addition to First Manassas landmarks such as Henry Hill. By 1948, the park had succeeded in acquiring the Dogan House, and by 1958, the New York monuments on Lee Highway, but without ownership of the land encompassing the Deep Cut and Groveton, the park felt unable to interpret Second Manassas to the public in a significant way. A lack of funding remained the largest challenge to acquiring these tracts (Zenzen 1998: 1, 8, 41, 51, 53-4).

As funding became available, Manassas National Battlefield Park began to acquire more and more tracts between Groveton and Sudley throughout the 1960s, but not until 1973 did the park have a clear title to Groveton Confederate Cemetery. The delay seems to have been due, in part, to confusion concerning who actually had right to the land. National Park Service personnel such as Russell W. Berry, Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park and Dixon B. Freeman, Superintendent at Fredericksburg corresponded with the president of the General Organization of the U.D.C. as well as members of the board of trustees for Groveton Confederate Cemetery in an effort to determine how the park could acquire the site. Superintendent Berry wrote to R. Jackson Ratcliffe:

“I am interested, as I know you and the rest of the Trustees are, in preserving and protecting our historic resources in Prince William County. The Cemetery is, I am sure, difficult to maintain and protect with the limited resources available to the Trustees for this purpose. “I would be most willing to use the resources of the park in the up-keep and care of this historic site. In order for the park to do this it would be necessary for the land to be transferred to the National Park Service. If this meets with the Trustees’ approval I can assure you that the park will maintain, protect and interpret the site in a manner which benefits it.” (September 25, 1970, MNBP archives)

The Trustees approved of the proposal to include Groveton Confederate Cemetery within Manassas National Battlefield Park, and in 1973, the cemetery was added to the park’s landholdings at Groveton (Zenzen 1998: 60-4). Manassas National Battlefield Park has continued to interpret the site as a key component of understanding the historic significance of the battles of Manassas.

Some improvements were made to the features of the cemetery by the NPS in the recent past. Between 1990 and 1991 the cement walkway was replaced. The original material was severely deteriorated and had been since at least the 1980s. The replacement walkway lies within the same footprint as the original cement. The curbing around the monument was also repaired at this time, but not completely replaced. The curbing that runs alongside the walkway does not appear to have been altered during this time. In 2003, the cemetery fence was repaired and some missing or broken elements were replaced. The fence was also stripped and repainted at this time (List of Classified Structures, NPS).



Groveton Cemetery, 1947 (MNBP Archive)
(Fig. 9)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Groveton Confederate Cemetery cultural landscape by comparing characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1861-1943) with current conditions. Landscape characteristics are tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape.

Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and comprise the property's uniqueness. Each characteristic or feature is classified as contributing or noncontributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape characteristics are comprised of landscape features. Landscape features are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Noncontributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, through their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research, which is outside the scope of the CLI, is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually, and as a whole, express the integrity and historic character of the landscape and contribute to the property's historic significance.

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for Groveton Confederate Cemetery are spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, views and vistas, and small-scale features. This section also includes an evaluation of the property's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed in the National Register, a property not only must be shown to have significance under one of the four criteria, but must also retain integrity.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for Groveton Confederate Cemetery are spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, views and vistas, and small-scale features

The spatial organization of Groveton Confederate Cemetery maintains the layout established during the historic period. This is evident in the arrangement of the monument, marble state markers, walkway, flagpole, and headstones, all of which remain unchanged.

Land use at Groveton Confederate Cemetery has not changed since its period of significance. The cemetery was established as a burial ground for Confederate soldiers from the First and Second Battles of Manassas and has historically been closed to other interments. It remains a place to commemorate the loss of life during the American Civil War and is interpreted as such by the National Park Service.

The natural topography of piedmont Virginia and cultural adaptation to local circumstances originally influenced the siting of Groveton Confederate Cemetery on a knoll above the historic Warrenton Turnpike. The original caretakers chose the site for its visibility, and although the construction of Lee Highway in the 1920s significantly altered the local landscape, Groveton Confederate Cemetery remains in its historic position above a major thoroughfare.

The historic vegetation at Groveton Confederate Cemetery is not well documented, but from the information available, it appears that continuity in the character of the vegetation was not a high priority for the cemetery's caretakers during the historic period. The cemetery does not appear to retain integrity of vegetation, although certain elements such as the Virginia red cedars may date to the period of significance.

The circulation pattern within Groveton Confederate Cemetery retains integrity. The cement walkway from the entrance gate to the monument is the only formally designated element of circulation, and has been maintained since the period of significance.

Views looking into Groveton Confederate Cemetery retain integrity due to the due to the lack of change in the spatial organization, circulation, and small-scale features of the site. Views looking outward retain integrity because of the park's interpretation of the site within the historic context of the 1860s. Traffic on Lee Highway presents the only major incongruity with regards to the historic views from the early period of significance.

Individually and collectively, the small-scale features of Groveton Confederate Cemetery retain integrity. With the possible exception of the William Goodwyn Ridley headstone, all of the small-scale features located on the site, date to the period of significance.

THE SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

1. Location involves the place where the cultural landscape was constructed and/or where historic events occurred. Groveton Confederate Cemetery continues to occupy its historic location and the site has not been modified since the historic period and retains integrity.

2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The spatial organization, topography, circulation, and small-scale features of Groveton Confederate Cemetery have not been significantly altered since the period of significance. The most significant change in the design of the landscape involves changes in the vegetation over time; however, continuity in the character of the vegetation does not appear to have been a high priority for the cemetery's caretakers. The landscape retains integrity of design.

3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape. When established, Groveton Confederate Cemetery was sited at the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and Groveton-Sudley Road within the village of Groveton. Over time, the village has disappeared and Lee Highway has replaced the turnpike. The highway has become a busy thoroughfare that experiences heavy rush-hour traffic due to its proximity to Washington, D.C. Nevertheless, the National Park Service's administration of Groveton Confederate Cemetery and the surrounding land ensures that the rural quality of the battlefield is preserved despite the suburban sprawl surrounding the park. Also, the cemetery's siting on a natural rise in the land also protects it to a certain degree from the intrusion of the highway and therefore the site retains integrity of setting.

4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form the cultural landscape. The cemetery's small-scale features, with the possible exception of the Ridley headstone, date from the period of significance. Some material integrity may have been lost with changes in vegetation over time but certain historic vegetative elements likely remain. Groveton Confederate Cemetery maintains integrity of material.

5. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period. The monument, the marble state markers, the headstones, and the fence display the aesthetics associated with the turn-of-the-century women's movement to memorialize the Civil War dead. These elements embody a material record of the construction of commemorative features within a memorial landscape. The workmanship at Groveton Confederate Cemetery retains integrity to the period of significance.

6. Feeling is a cultural landscape's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Surrounded by a largely rural landscape preserved to resemble the battlefields of 1861 and 1862, few features of the cemetery have changed since the period of significance, preserving the historic sense of place and resulting in integrity of feeling.

7. Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a cultural landscape. Groveton Confederate Cemetery is associated primarily with the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association, a ladies' society which organized for the purpose of establishing a cemetery for the Confederate fatalities from the Battles of Manassas, and with the Bull Run Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C.), which later assumed responsibility for the cemetery and developed it to its historic and present condition. The site is also associated with the Second Battle of Manassas, which took place in and around the present site from August 28 to August 30, 1862. Groveton Confederate Cemetery retains integrity for its association with the postwar ladies' associations and the battle.

Conclusion

This CLI finds that Groveton Confederate Cemetery retains integrity to its period of significance.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

HISTORIC

The spatial organization of Groveton Confederate Cemetery has remained relatively unchanged since the cemetery's establishment circa 1867. Following the war, the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association informally assumed use of a small rectangular lot on the Lucinda Dogan farm within the village of Groveton. The site officially changed hands in 1898 when the Dogan family conveyed ownership of the cemetery to the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. William M. Wheeler surveyed the lot at: "A, a stone, planted on the north side of the Turnpike and running thence with Wm. H. Dogan, north 9 degrees, East 18 poles to B, a planted stone on the bluff on branch of the stream known as Youngs Branch, then with the bluff south 81 degrees, East 8 poles to C, a planted stone, thence S. 9 degrees W. 18 poles to D, a stone planted on the Turnpike, thence with the Turnpike N. 80 degrees W 8.1 poles to the beginning, containing 3 rods and twenty-four poles'. By 1902, the Bull Run Chapter had erected a wrought iron fence as a more permanent alternative to the wooden fence the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association placed around the cemetery some thirty years before. The wrought iron fence enclosed an area roughly corresponding to 300 x 135 square feet (as specified in the 1898 deed), dimensions which remain unchanged. In 1904, the Bull Run Chapter unveiled a white marble monument slightly elevated on a small plaza at the center of the cemetery. Fourteen white marble markers inscribed with the names of Confederate states encircled it. Soon after the unveiling, a cement walkway running north-south between the entrance to the cemetery and the monument replaced a curb-lined gravel walk in use during the monument's construction. In the 1930s, the Bull Run Chapter placed a flagpole to the east of the walkway and approximately half the distance from the entrance to the cemetery to the monument.

EXISTING

The spatial organization derived from the layout of small-scale features has not changed since the historic period. They all remain in their historic locations as does the site itself.

EVALUATION

The spatial arrangement of Groveton Confederate Cemetery has integrity and contributes to the historic character of the site.

Land Use

HISTORIC

The land in and around Groveton Confederate Cemetery belonged to Lucinda Dogan, the widow of William H. Dogan, and her seven children. Prior to the war, the Dogans utilized the farmland for cultivating grains such as corn and pasturing animals. On July 21, 1861, the first major land battle of the American Civil War was fought within sight of the village of Groveton. The following year, Union and Confederate lines converged on August 29 and 30 across the Dogan farm. After the battle, about 19,000 dead and wounded casualties from both armies littered the farmland surrounding the village. The Confederate army dug quick, shallow graves for the dead and withdrew from the area. These graves proved inadequate to withstand the ravages of animals and weather, while the sheer number of soldiers interred across the Groveton farmsteads prevented the fields from being returned to cultivation. In April of 1867, six local women met at Sudley Church to form a society known as the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association. The association resolved to raise the money necessary to collect the Confederate dead and reinter the remains in a single cemetery. By the end of the decade, the memorial association had established a cemetery grounds on Lucinda Dogan's property near the village crossroads. The bodies were disinterred from their field graves and were reburied with the cemetery. The use of Groveton Confederate Cemetery as a space in which to memorialize Confederate soldiers killed in the Manassas battles and to commemorate the importance of those events continued throughout the period of significance.

EXISTING

Groveton Confederate Cemetery continues to function as the final resting place for Confederate soldiers killed during the Second Battle of Manassas as well as a commemorative site for the battles of Manassas.

EVALUATION

The use and purpose of Groveton Confederate Cemetery has not changed since the period of significance. The cemetery was established for the burial of Confederate casualties at Manassas, and although it does not function as an active burial ground, the cemetery continues to memorialize the dead and commemorate the battle. The site retains integrity of land use.

Topography

HISTORIC

Manassas National Battlefield Park is located within a portion of the Virginia piedmont that includes gently descending upland ridges with level upland topography as well as broad bottomlands. Historically, farmsteads and estate houses were situated on hilltops, while road were located on lower ground. The Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association chose the site for Groveton Confederate Cemetery based on a natural rise in the land that forms a knoll above the former Warrenton Turnpike (now Lee Highway). This allowed the cemetery, and later the monument, to be visible from the road. In the 1920s, Lee Highway was constructed within the footprint of the Warrenton Turnpike. Though Lee Highway retained the spatial relationship between the cemetery on the knoll and the road below, modern road building technology removed the undulating character of the turnpike through the processes of cutting

and filling the new road rather than following the natural topography of the land. At Groveton, Lee Highway cut through Dogan Hill, lowering the modern road ten to fifteen feet below Groveton Confederate Cemetery. The cut, as described in J.C. Riley's newspaper article of 1886, says that the cut was then about seven feet deep, so the modern road cut is about double the height of the historic cut. The creation of Lee Highway also divided the continuous ridge on which both the monument at Groveton Confederate Cemetery and the New York monuments had been sited.

EXISTING

Today, Groveton Confederate Cemetery maintains the same relationship with Lee Highway. Its situation atop a natural rise in the land reflects a cultural preference applied to patterns of local topography.

EVALUATION

The cultural use of local topography dates to the period of significance and remains unchanged despite significant changes to the systems of transportation surrounding the cemetery and therefore the site has integrity of topography.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*View of cemetery, looking north east from Lee Highway. Note height of road cut. (NCR CLP 2011)
(Fig. 10)*

Vegetation

HISTORIC

The character of the vegetation from Groveton Confederate Cemetery's period of significance

is not well documented, and the investigation of the historic record at this time, does not demonstrate that landscaping was a priority for the cemetery's caretakers before the 1920s. The ladies of the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association mounted a practical effort to reclaim local farmland by reinterring the dead in a single cemetery. This was a considerable task that may have distracted them from more ornamental pursuits, for a newspaper article from 1883 describes the cemetery as overgrown with weeds and berry bushes. Following the establishment of the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C., the Daughters' immediate priorities were to construct a more permanent fence and to erect a monument. After the spatial organization of the cemetery was completed, the systems of circulation established, and the small-scale features largely in place, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. began to make improvements to the vegetation. Meeting minutes from the 1920s and 30s indicate that the chapter maintained a border of shrubs and bulbs along the paved walkway (between the historic curbing and the walkway). The cemetery also contained a mixed groundcover of unidentified grasses. Meeting minutes indicate that on several occasions the ladies paid for lawn care. Aerial maps suggest that tree coverage within the cemetery and immediately surrounding the fence line has varied over the twentieth century. It appears that Virginia red cedars were planted at least near the entrance gate during the period of significance. Historic photographs show a Virginia red cedar to the immediate left of the cemetery entrance. This tree, only recently removed, probably dated from the period of significance. Other cedars, once located just to the right of the gate and at the southwestern corner of the fence, were likely of the same age. One cedar tree remains, just outside the cemetery fence, near the wayside marker, that also may be of a similar age to those that are no longer extant. The northern end of the cemetery lot also features three Virginia red cedars which may date to the period of significance. Historic photographs also reveal that the stump located near the Ridley gravestone was a mature tree during the period of significance, although its species cannot be determined.

EXISTING

Vegetation at Groveton Confederate Cemetery currently consists of a mixed lawn of unidentified grasses and several mature Virginia red cedars within the cemetery and immediately outside the southern line of the fence.

EVALUATION

The integrity of vegetation at Groveton Confederate Cemetery has been severely compromised. The only landscaping improvements explicitly mentioned in the historic record have not been carried forward into the present, and at least one tree has been removed. However, while much is still unknown about historic grounds-keeping practices at the site it appears as if the remaining Virginia red cedars are contributing features and are listed as such. If they are removed due to disease or age, they should be replaced in kind. If possible those once located along the southern fence line should be replaced as well, especially the tree located to the left of the cemetery gate.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Virginia red cedars, <i>Juniperus virginian</i>
Feature Identification Number:	148569
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of cemetery vegetation. Note that the cedar tree on the right was removed sometime in 2010. This appears to be the same tree shown in Figures 7 and 8 (NCR CLP 2009) (Fig.11)



*Vegetation at the northern end of the cemetery including the large cedar trees located within the fence. (NCR CLP 2011)
(Fig.12)*

Circulation

HISTORIC

Groveton Confederate Cemetery's formal circulation system is limited to the cement walkway and curbing constructed by W. H. Demaine of Alexandria in 1904. The walkway runs north-south from the entrance to the monument, encircling a mound of earth which elevates the monument. The curbing runs alongside the walkway and also encircles the earth mound. The cement walkway and curbing alongside, replaced an earlier gravel path having the same footprint. During the period of significance, shrubs and bulbs were planted in the grassy area between the curbing and the walkway.

Since the majority of the graves are un-marked, the layout of the cemetery does not have a formal circulation pattern among headstones. Instead, visitors tend to move freely within the lot. The cemetery's siting on the top of a knoll has contributed to the tendency to approach along a volunteer path that follows the natural rise of the land from the road. Aerial photographs suggest that an informal "pull-off" from the Lee Highway had developed prior to 1937 in roughly the same location as the current paved parking lot that originally belonged to a Cities Service (later CITGO) gas station following World War II. The gas station was removed after Manassas National Battlefield Park acquired the land in the 1970s, and the lot now provides parking for visitors to Groveton Confederate Cemetery and the nearby Lucinda Dogan House.

EXISTING

The cement walkway and curbing remain as the only formally designated system of movement within the site. Other circulation (the volunteer path and the parking lot area) providing access to the site is largely unchanged from the later years of the period of significance and lies just outside the cemetery lot.

EVALUATION

The cement walkway and curbing, the only designed circulation features, date to the period of significance and has integrity, contributing to the historic character of the site. Since the walkway material was replaced in the early 1990s, it no longer has integrity of material, but retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Cement walkway from entrance to monument

Feature Identification Number: 148571

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Walkway Curbing

Feature Identification Number: 148885

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The cement walkway and curbing. View is south, from the monument towards the gate. In the historic period the grassy area between the walkway and curb was planted with flowers.
(NCR CLP 2011)

(Fig. 13)



Curbing and walkway surrounding the monument mound. The walkway was replaced in the 1990s. The curbing along the walkway is original material as is some of the curbing around the monument mound. (NCR CLP 2011)
(Fig. 14)

Views and Vistas

HISTORIC

The view from the entrance to Groveton Confederate Cemetery to the northern fence line developed over the forty years following the Second Battle of Manassas. After the dedication of the monument and the construction of the cement walkway in 1904, the view looking inward underwent few changes, other than the addition of the flagpole in the 1920s. The continuity of the spatial organization and systems of circulation within the cemetery also contributed to a consistent view during the period of significance.

The view looking outward into Manassas National Battlefield Park was historically that of a rural landscape. The construction of Lee Highway in the 1920s brought major changes to the local landscape. The village of Groveton disappeared, and elements of postwar roadside architecture appeared along the highway. Historic photographs of the intersection of Lee Highway and Groveton-Sudley Road circa 1960 reveal highway billboards advertising gas and frozen custard for sale at a filling station located to the immediate west of the cemetery.

On October 20, 1906, three New York monuments were dedicated. The 14th Brooklyn (84th NY) lost heavily here on the evening of August 29, 1862, while the 5th and 10th NY Regiments suffered their heavy losses on the afternoon of August 30, 1862. The monuments were erected on a knoll on the opposite side of the Warrenton Turnpike within sight of the monument at

Groveton Confederate Cemetery. In the 1920s, the visual relationship between the monument at Groveton Confederate Cemetery and the New York monuments changed as the construction of Lee Highway cut through the natural topography of Dogan's Hill. This historic view has been furthered obscured by the growth of trees since the early twentieth century.

EXISTING

Due in large part to the lack of change in spatial organization, circulation, and small-scale features of Groveton Confederate Cemetery, the views looking inward have also undergone little change and remain largely the same as during the period of significance.

When Manassas National Battlefield Park acquired Groveton Confederate Cemetery and the land surrounding it in the 1970s, the park removed non-historic elements of roadside architecture and began interpreting the largely rural landscape within the context of the 1860s. This has returned the outward views to those more similar to the historic period.

The often-congested Lee Highway presents the only major incongruity with regards to historic views from the cemetery.

EVALUATION

Views looking inward retain integrity due in large part to the continuity of other landscape characteristics at the site; spatial organization, circulation and to a lesser extent, vegetation. Outward views have integrity because of the National Park Service's administration of the land surrounding the cemetery and the decision to interpret the land within the context of the period of significance. Lee Highway and especially the impact on the views between the cemetery and the New York Monument have some negative effect on the integrity of views.

Character-defining Features:

Contributing:

View looking inward to Groveton Confederate Cemetery

View looking outward from Groveton Confederate Cemetery

Character-defining Features:

Feature: View looking inward to Groveton Cemetery

Feature Identification Number: 148577

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views looking outward from the cemetery

Feature Identification Number: 148887

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Inward view, looking north from the gate. (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 15)



*View outward, looking towards the New York Avenue Gates. (NCR CLP 2011)
(Fig. 16)*

Small Scale Features

HISTORIC

Almost all of the extant small scale features at Groveton Confederate Cemetery date to the period of significance.

Wrought iron fence

In October of 1901, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. solicited bids to erect a wrought iron fence around the cemetery through a notice placed in the Alexandria Gazette. The advertisement specified that the fence was to “consist of panels not more than 8’0” long with 1 ¼ x 1 ½” posts let in and braced to granite blocks, and to be a two rail fence 4’6” high, with plain pointed pickets 3/5” in diameter. Rails to be 1 ½” x ½”. Fence to have at points shown, one double gate 8’0” opening, and one single gate 3 ft. opening to correspond with balance of work.” This fence replaced the original wooden enclosure constructed shortly after the war. In January of 1902, the Washington Times announced that the contract had been awarded to W. H. Demaine

for the sum of \$750 for materials and labor. In September of 1902, an article from the Alexandria Gazette praised Mrs. James E. Alexander for raising the money to pay for the “handsome iron fence” that surrounded the cemetery. Meeting minutes from the Bull Run Chapter reveal that the ladies periodically cleaned and repainted the fence during the first half of the twentieth century.

Demaine constructed the fence according to the specifications listed in the notice placed in the Gazette. In addition to the conditions required in the bid, the entrance gate features the arched inscription “Confederate Dead” above the dates 1861 and 1862. The gate served as the entrance to the cemetery.

Monument

On August 30, 1904, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. unveiled a white marble obelisk about sixteen feet tall. The monument is located in the center of the cemetery, slightly elevated in the middle of a small circular plaza. On the south-facing side, the monument is inscribed, “Erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the Confederate Dead,” followed by the verse: “We care not whence they came,/Dear in their lifeless clay!/Whether unknown, or known to fame/Their cause and country still the same,/They died – and wore the gray.” On the opposite side, the monument reads, “They gave their lives in defence of their country on the fields of the first and second battles of Manassas. They sleep well in their unknown graves on the far-away battle fields. But for them the counting of time is not; for they dwell in the city of God.”

Marble State Markers

Encircling the monument are fourteen white marble markers set directly in the ground. The markers are approximately six inches long, a foot wide, and a foot in height. Each marker bears the name of a state affiliated with the Confederate States of America. Progressing counterclockwise from the south-facing side of the monument, the state markers are arranged in the following order: Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, and Virginia. The Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. unveiled these smaller monuments at the dedication ceremony on August 30, 1904. The Daughters claimed that Groveton Confederate Cemetery contained representatives from each of the fourteen states.

Headstones

Groveton Confederate Cemetery probably contains the remains of more than 500 soldiers, and yet only two headstones are present in the cemetery. One headstone is located near the monument along the western fence line. The headstone reads, “In Memory of James Jerman Palmer, son of Dr. John S. and Esther Simons Palmer. Born in Charleston Co., South Carolina. May 28, 1840. Was killed in the 2nd Manassas Battle, August 30, 1862. He was a private of the Spartan Rifles and Regiment of Palmetto Sharp Shooters.” The stone is crowned with a carving of a palm tree. The round-top stone is four feet in height and two feet in width. The Palmer headstone was erected in November of 1870 under the supervision of Mary Jane Dogan, First Vice President of the Groveton and Bull Run Memorial Association.

Less is known about the second headstone, located near the entrance to the cemetery along the eastern fence line. The inscription reads, "William Goodwyn Ridley Co. G. 6 Va Regt. Southampton Co. Killed August 30, 1862. 2nd Manassas. Aged 20 years." The Ridley headstone is also a round-top stone, though not as finely hewn as the Palmer headstone. It is approximately the same height and width. The Ridley headstone may have been added after the dedication of the cemetery in 1904 because, unlike the Palmer headstone, the Ridley headstone is not mentioned in descriptions of the event. Its shape and inscription suggest, however, that it was installed during the period of significance. It is also listed as contributing in the National Register nomination (1982). Further research is needed to determine a more precise date of placement.

Flagpole

In the 1920s, the Bull Run Chapter, U.D.C. erected a flagpole approximately half the distance from the entrance to the monument along the eastern edge of the cement walkway. The flagpole cost \$40.00, and the bunting flag cost \$13.50.

EXISTING

None of the small-scale features from the period of significance have undergone any known alterations since the historic period. Several small-scale features have been added to the site that do not date from the period of significance.

Wayside Marker

The National Park Service has erected an interpretive wayside marker at the southwestern corner of the lot beneath a Virginia red cedar. The marker is entitled "Re-Burying the Dead: Groveton Confederate Cemetery" and provides information about the cemetery for visitors on the Manassas National Battlefield Park driving tour.

Wooden State Markers

Sometime after 1989, the National Park Service installed five wooden markers inscribed with the names of states having high concentrations of soldiers buried in one spot. Near the entrance, three markers reading "South Carolina," "North Carolina," and "Virginia" form a line across the southern end of the lot. South Carolina and North Carolina are located to the west of the cement walkway, while Virginia is located to the east. At the northern end of the cemetery directly behind the monument are two markers reading "Tennessee" and "Texas." These markers are intended to provide some interpretation of the layout of the cemetery's interments, but the research that influenced this interpretation is unknown. In addition, small wooden posts were added to delineate the state areas within the cemetery. The impetus behind these additions to the cemetery is also unknown. The larger wooden markers stand approximately three feet high with nameplates about eighteen inches in width.

EVALUATION

The extant contributing small-scale features at Groveton Confederate Cemetery have not been altered since the historic period. All date to the period of significance, with the possible

exception of the Ridley gravestone. The non-contributing, modern features do negatively impact the site and all could easily be removed. The small-scale features of Groveton Confederate Cemetery retain integrity.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Wrought iron fence

Feature Identification Number: 148579

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 451439

LCS Structure Name: Groveton Confederate Cemetery Fence

LCS Structure Number: GROVFENCE

Feature: Monument

Feature Identification Number: 148581

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45550

LCS Structure Name: Groveton Confederate Cemetery Monument

LCS Structure Number: GCM005

Feature: Marble State Markers

Feature Identification Number: 148583

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: James Jerman Palmer Headstone

Feature Identification Number: 148585

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 10798

LCS Structure Name: Groveton Confederate Cemetery, Headstones

LCS Structure Number: GROCEM

Feature: William Goodwyn Ridley Headstone

Feature Identification Number: 148589

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 10798

LCS Structure Name: Groveton Confederate Cemetery, Headstones

LCS Structure Number: GROCEM

Feature: Flagpole

Feature Identification Number: 148587

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wooden State markers

Feature Identification Number: 148593

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wayside Marker

Feature Identification Number: 148595

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



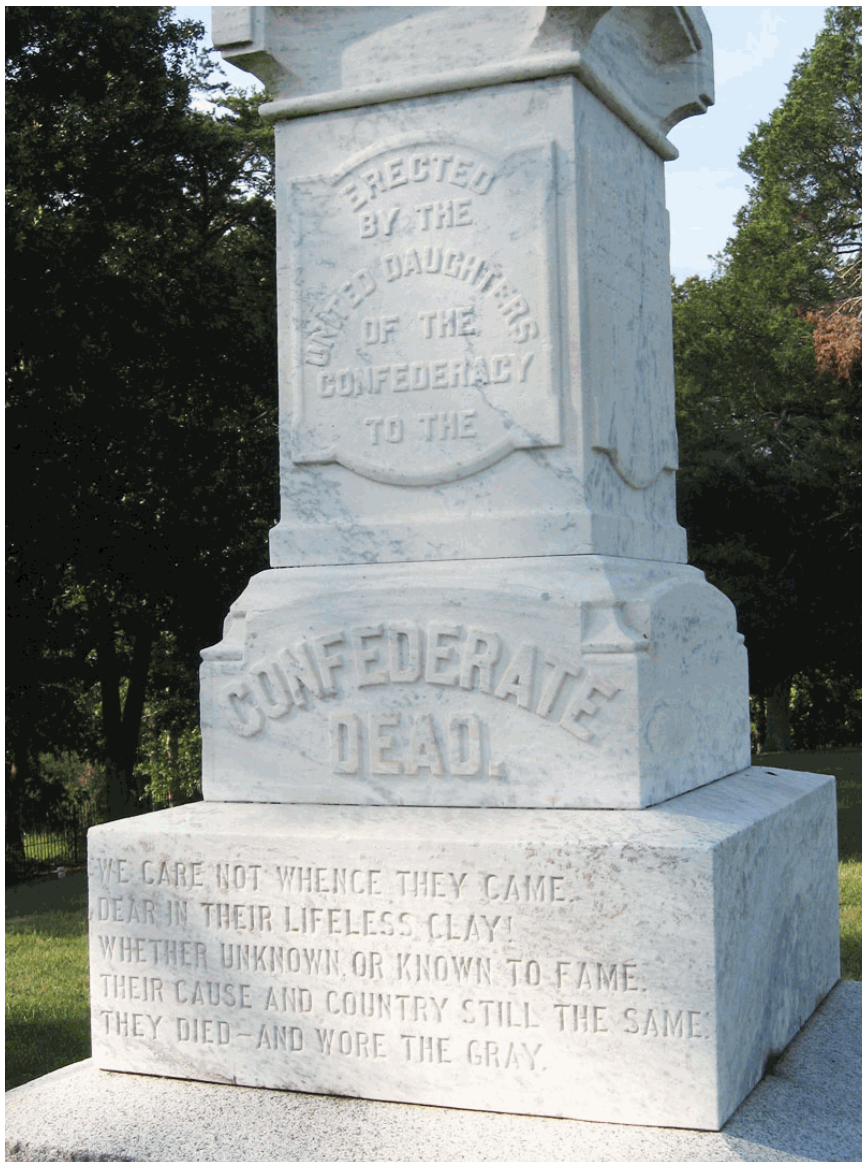
*Detail of wrought iron fence. Dogan Branch can be see in the background. (NCR CLP 2011)
(Fig. 17)*



Gate detail (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 18)



Monument with surrounding marble state markers. (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 19)



Monument detail. (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 20)



Ridley Headstone. (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 21)



State Marker: Georgia. (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 22)



Flagpole (NCR CLP 2009)
(Fig. 23)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/21/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI. This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated therein.

In order to maintain the condition of the property in good condition, the park should complete the following:

1. Maintain the monument, gravestones, and fence in good condition (as per LCS definition).
2. Manage the remaining Virginia red cedar trees to maintain their health and replant in kind when necessary.
3. Maintain the open areas of vegetation within and without the cemetery.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/25/2003

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The park improved the condition of Groveton Confederate Cemetery by painting and repairing the boundary fence.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Impact Description: The historic wrought iron fence surrounding cemetery is rusted and the paint is chipped.

In 2003, the park repaired the fence - replicating missing pieces, repairing existing pieces and repainting the entire fence. This improved the condition of the Groveton Confederate Cemetery from fair to good.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

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