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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT - PART I

for

DOGAN HOUSE

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

by

Orville W. Carroll, Architect

Arct Data ~~May~~ April, 1960

Also: Elmer T. Crowson Hist Data: Wm Henry Dogan House

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

ARCHITECTURAL DATA, PART I

REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

OF THE

DOGAN HOUSE

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Virginia

April 1960

by

Orville W. Carroll
Architect

RECOMMENDED

Supervising Architect, Historic Structures — Date May 10 60

Chief, EODC acting — Date May 20, 1960

United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction

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FOREWORD

This report has been prepared in accordance with Paragraph 3A, Memorandum FO-11-56 dated February 16, 1956. It does not purport to state in detail at this time what the original conditions of the Dogan House were during the Civil War years, the period to which it is proposed to restore the building. Rather, the intent of this report is to secure approval to permit an architectural investigation of the fabric. Part II, Architectural Survey Report, will propose the details of the restoration.

A restoration such as the Dogan House, involving in part, the restoration of a log cabin becomes exceedingly difficult because of the lack of specific information explaining the construction of log structures. Very few authors have ventured into the field of the log cabin. To further complicate the situation, the building underwent one major change in 1881 and two recent stabilizations in 1948-1950. The chances of finding evidence with historical importance has become more remote with each subsequent stabilization.

Funds to restore the Dogan House were programed in Fiscal Year 1960, PCP B-59-1. Work had to wait until a resident architect became available on April 4, 1960. The project was reviewed by the Supervising Architect, Historic Structures, EODC, Charles E. Peterson, the Park Superintendent, Francis F. Wilshin, Henry A. Judd, Architect EODC, and Orville W. Carroll, Resident Architect.

A summer team consisting of Thomas Russell Jones, HABS Architect as Supervisor, J. D. Miller, J. S. Kahler, D. C. Malthrop and J. T. Wollon Jr., completed two sheets of measured drawings of the Dogan House for HABS during 1959. At this time, photographs for the HABS files were taken by Architect Jones.

The sources of historical information used in this report rely on the written narrative found in the Historic Structures Report for the William Henry Dogan House, prepared by Historian Elmer T. Crowson, August 26, 1958. Additional information was gathered by the author in private interviews with elderly residents of this area. This information has been included here when it is thought to be of any value. Information from the Manassas National Battlefield Park files was made accessible by the Superintendent, Francis F. Wilshin.

It is the intention of the First Manassas Corporation, the Virginia Civil War Commission, the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Department of Defense and the National Park Service to stage a reenactment of the First Battle of Manassas July 22, 23, 1961. This re-enactment represents the anniversary of the opening drama in the conflict of the War Between the States, and is of particular importance since the setting will be furnished by the National Park Service. In this setting, both the Dogan House and the Stone House will furnish valuable "stage props" - the Dogan House as a small rural home caught up in the crossfire of small arms and artillery pieces and the Stone House representing a building forced into use as

a field hospital. Every effort should be made to facilitate these restorations before July 21, 1961, to present these buildings properly in the re-enactment scene.

Orville W. Carroll

PART I

PHYSICAL HISTORY

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The William Henry Dogan House is the last remaining building that comprised the small settlement of Groveton, Virginia, located in Prince William County at the junction of the Warrenton Turnpike (now U.S. Highway 29 and 211) and the Groveton-Sudley Road (now Virginia Road No. 622). It and the Stone House, located approximately one mile east, are the last two buildings remaining of the Manassas National Battlefield Park that witnessed both the First and Second Battles of Manassas (also called Bull Run) fought in the early years of the Civil War, 1861 and 1862.

The house stands approximately 35 feet north of the Warrenton Turnpike and 30 feet west of the Groveton-Sudley Road. Its longitudinal axis is oriented north and south. The house is still composed of two separate buildings, a story-and-a-half log structure 13'-7" X 19'-3", joined on the north to a one story with attic frame structure, 16'-1" X 18'-2". A centrally located stone chimney, 5'-0" in depth, with a fireplace in both north and south rooms on the first floor, was built at the juncture of the two buildings. The interior space between the two buildings on each side of the chimney was utilized as a pantry to the east and as an entrance hall to the west.[1]

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1. Information secured in interview with Mrs. R. B. Roland, Haymarket, Virginia, sister of W. H. Dogan (IV) deceased, 1960.

The building contains two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor, each identical in size to the rooms below. Access to the second floor was by a stairs located in the south-east corner of the log addition and by an additional stairs with three risers located between the two second floor rooms, west of the chimney. The interior walls of the log building were filled with chinking between logs whereas the frame addition was covered with lath and plaster. All interior surfaces were white-washed.

There are two existing exterior doors. One located midway in the east wall of the frame addition and the second which serves as a common entrance into both 1st floor rooms, located on the west side at the juncture of the two buildings. At one time the exterior walls of both buildings were covered with a beaded weatherboarding. Much of the original weatherboarding has been replaced, although the south wall of the frame addition still retains many of the original boards. Enough whitewash still remains on the exterior surfaces of original members to suggest that this was the only finish of the building.

B. OWNERSHIP AND DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

There is, architecturally, comparatively little known about the present Dogan House at Groveton, since events of any consequence occuring before 1860 centered about the main estate house at "Peach Grove," some 400 yards to the northwest. Upon the destruction of the main house by fire in 1860 the family established

residence in the present house. Since the original log cabin on the site (which had served as quarters for the overseer) was inadequate for a large family, expanded accommodations were provided by moving in a frame outbuilding and joining it to the log section. This same small unpretentious building was, one year later, to participate in the opening drama of the Civil War.

The immediate property surrounding the W. H. Dogan House at Groveton, remained in the hands of the Dogan family from the time of the American Revolution until its recent acquisition in 1947, from W. H. Dogan (IV) by the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce. The original estate, called "Peach Grove" consisted of over 700 acres at the time of the Civil War and was held jointly by Mrs. Lucinda Dogan and seven children. The small plot of 4,914 square feet remaining at the Dogan House represents the last of the estate sold off in succeeding years by the Dogan heirs.

We have no actual contracts, vouchers or other documentation concerning the actual construction of the two buildings now comprising the Dogan House at Groveton. There are property records, however, that record certain periods of building activity on the W. H. Dogan "estate" and one of these periods could, very well, include the construction of the building in question. One phase of building activity spans the years 1817-1819, another 1840-1845, a third 1856-1860 and a fourth 1881-1882.[2] Since it is known that

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2. For further study or documentation and records see E. T. Crowson's Report, Historical Data, Historic Structure Report, August 1958, on file at Manassas National Battlefield Park Office.

W. H. Dogan (II) owned a set of carpenter tools[3] he could , perhaps, have built both buildings. This would date the time of erection either 1817-1819 or 1840-1845.[4] Further study of the present fabric may reveal the date of construction more accurately.

C. EARLY ALTERATIONS

The original building stood in its present location as a single room, gabled-roof structure with a fireplace located mid-way in the north wall. In its original condition it had one window located mid-way in the west wall and a door located in the center of the east wall. The log structure probably retained this general appearance until 1860, when it is known that a frame outbuilding from the "Peach Grove" estate was moved to the Groveton cross-roads and attached to the log cabin. During this period of building activity, numerous changes were made to the log structure. Namely, changes to the chimney and location of doors and windows, rebuilding of stairways; the application of new weatherboarding and trim and the finish of the interior rooms. The house was never quite successful as a residence, for Mrs. Lucinda Dogan left after the Civil War to live at Paradise Farm, south of Groveton.

In 1881-1882 W. H. Dogan (III) son of Mrs. Lucinda Dogan occupied the house at Groveton. Dogan constructed a two room,

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3. Ibid. page 39

4. During the 1817-1819 Dogan (II) would have been 22-24 years of age and 45-50 years of age during 1840-45. Dogan (II) died in 1854.

shed-roof addition across the rear of the house to the west with provisions for an inside kitchen[5] and an additional bedroom. In this alteration he may well have removed some structural feature such as a porch. Since only a portion of the original beaded weatherboarding remains it would appear that he either at this time or some later period, re-weatherboarded the entire structure. According to Mrs. C. B. Roland, daughter of W. H. Dogan (III) a small porch once existed on the east side of the frame addition. A small uncovered platform seems to be visible in the east view of a 1907 photograph. See illustration No. 2. The exact date of construction for the porch is unknown at present.

D. RECENT ALTERATIONS AND STABILIZATIONS

The Dogan House remained unchanged until 1948 when the 1881-1882 addition was removed. After its last occupants left in 1904, the house was left unattended. It stood in a semi-ruinous state without maintenance until 1947 when the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce acquired the house and made an effort toward the preservation of the existing framework. The extent and progress of this effort is shown in a series of Illustrations No. 6 through 10. On August 27, 1949, the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce presented the deed of the Dogan House to the National Park Service.

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5. The old log kitchen stood about 15 paces north of the frame addition and may be the same building seen in Photo Illustration No. 2.

Further "stabilization work" was accomplished by the National Park Service in July 1950. At this time, perfunctory service was performed by the Washington Home Improvement Company on a contract basis. A considerable amount of valuable woodwork was removed from the building at this time including, floors, chairrails, trim, mantels, etc. The house stands today (1960) much like it was left ten years ago. See Appendicies for specifications and one sheet of working drawings covering scope of work accomplished in 1950.

PART II

EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. PRESENT CONDITIONS

When this building was taken over by the National Park Service, it had already undergone one "stabilization" by the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce. This and a subsequent stabilization by the National Park Service in 1950 resulted in the removal of the 1881-1882 addition and what evidence there might have been left on the surface of the weatherboarding that related to the 1860 appearance.

Masonry:

All masonry work is in poor condition. The present stone foundation was repaired and repointed in 1948 to prevent further damage to the structure. Repointing of the masonry was done with gray Portland Cement motar, in contrast to the original. The masonry work in the chimney above the roof line was rebuilt and treated in the same manner and remains the same today. In general, the foundation will require rebuilding. The stone chimney stack seems to be structurally sound and probably can be saved with additional repairs.

Surface rain water drains through the area now creating serious problems relating to the stability of the foundation and preservation of the wooden structural members.

Roof:

The rafters, sheathing and shingles over the log structure,

comprising the members of the original structure were removed (apparently disposed of) in 1950 and replaced with 2" X 6" rafters placed 16" on center and 1" X 4" roof boards. The roof boards over the frame addition were re-laid and the entire roof over the frame addition was then covered with wooden shingles. The same roof exists today although the shingles are in poor physical condition. The shingles have square butts and are laid approximately 5" to the weather.

Exterior:

The log structure seems to have suffered more abuse than its frame counterpart. Due to the deterioration of the lower logs in the south wall, the log building has settled approximately two feet, and as a result, this section of the house has separated from the frame addition. Photo Illustration No. 15 shows the physical break in the roof at the juncture of the two buildings.

About five percent of the original beaded weatherboards remain on the exterior walls. A considerable amount of 1881 weatherboarding remains but it is not the beaded type. It is assumed that the original log cabin was also weatherboarded in 1860 when the frame addition was attached; to enable it (the log structure) to conform visually on the exterior to the more refined appearance of the frame addition. Two original beaded cornerboards are still in place on the east wall of the frame addition. At each corner, only one cornerboard was used. The cornice on the frame addition

east side, appears to have its original beaded fascia board, soffit board and bed molding. (the crown molding is now missing) It still retains visible signs of an early application of whitewash for the exterior finish. The cornice of the log addition was removed during stabilization, but the 1860 cornice probably followed the design found on the frame addition.

The verge boards in both gable ends appear to be from a later period, possibly 1881-1882. They are simple rectangular boards rather than a beaded board that one might expect.

Doors and Windows:

All existing interior doors are board and batten and represent an early type of door construction. The two exterior doors are identical. Each door has four recessed panels and were made with mortice and tenon - joints and wooden pegs and represents a type of construction that was used before the twentieth century. The hinges used on the exterior doors are Victorian and may date them to 1881-1882.

One door and window frame was found intact in the west wall of the frame addition covered over with lath and plaster. These locations are identical to those in the opposite wall and probably were in use before the 1881-1882 alterations. With the exception of an early door frame and trim found in place in the east wall of the log structure, all exterior trim appears 1881-1882.

The covered door frame in the log structure probably dates prior to 1860. One window frame complete with interior and exterior trim exists in the east wall of the frame addition. The remaining window frames and trim appear later than 1860. The interior trim was probably two pieces, casing and backband, with window stool and apron. The apron appears to level with the chairrail. None of the window sash is original but one lower sash in the north window may be satisfactory for use as a pattern.

Shutters were found used on two windows. One pair of venetian type shutters is still in place on the north wall window and hinges for the second pair still remain on the frame of the east window in the log building. They are made with the typical mortise and tenon joints held together with wooden pegs. Both the hinges and the window frames where the shutters were used appear to date from the 1881-1882 period and a more accurate study of the hinges may date the age when the shutters were installed.

Interior:

Very little of the interior trim that remains can be reused. Some baseboards exists in place on both floors of the log structure that might be used again. On the first floor, all the original floors, floor joist, baseboards, chairrails, mantels and window sash are missing. Portion of the 2nd floor have been replaced in the log section but by and large, the floor boards are un-useable. Floor joists on the 2nd floor appear to be in poor condition in both rooms. Only the three top risers remain on the stairway and the

board and batten door at the foot of the stairs. All board and batten doors are in good condition and can be used again.

Although much of the original split lath and plaster remains on the 1st floor, frame addition, it cannot be saved. The same condition exists for the motar "chinking" in the log structure. Under any movement of the building the "Chinking" will fall out. Consequently it has been anticipated that all new work will be required.

B. COMPARABLE STRUCTURES

The use of log structures covered with weatherboarding seems to have been a common type of building practice in this area of Virginia. This type of construction continued in local use even after the Civil War ended as evidenced by a few standing buildings in this area with this feature. The purpose of covering the log structure with weatherboarding was to protect the logs from the weather (as well as visual aesthetics) since it was easier to replace an occasional weatherboard rather than a log in case of deterioration. Generally, the logs were of uniform size laid one upon another with a saddle-notch joint at the corners. The ends and sides of the logs were cut square with vertical nailing strips about 1" X 4", attached to the logs at two to three foor intervals over which the weatherboarding was nailed. Whatever space was left between the logs was chinked with a mixture of lime mortar and hog hair or in some instances, with pieces of wood.

If a log building was intended to stand without weatherboarding the exposed cut ends of the logs at each corner were shaped in a diamond pattern to shed the rainwater. See Illustration No.21. The lower logs of the first floor in the Dogan House have this diamond-shaped end suggesting that at one time the log structure may have stood without weatherboarding. Above the second floor, the logs have vertical cut with a saddle-notch joint which requires less craftmanship to execute. This seems to suggest the upper portion of the log structure was built at a later time and may possibly date back to 1860, when the log roof was raised to match the ridge height of the frame addition.

Another building in the Manassas National Battlefield Park area with comparable features to the Dogan House was the Jim Robinson House. Although the original structure is no longer standing, enough early photographs and information exist to give an excellent idea of its construction and exterior appearance. From information furnished to the present Park Superintendent in 1948, by the great-grandson of Robinson, both the first and floor plans as well as the type of construction were recorded on two sheets of drawings with a fair degree of accuracy. The floor plan is very similar to that of the original log structure of the present Dogan House.

A log constructed-weatherboarded kitchen built about 1800, still stands on the Charles Lewis farm south of the Battlefield Park.

It is a square building, one room with attic having an enclosed stairway located in one corner. It has one door facing south and a window located in the opposite wall very similar to the present floor plan of the log portion of the Dogan House. A local red sandstone chimney stands midway in the east wall with a fireplace on the first floor. The first floor ceiling beams are exposed and the entire ceiling and walls areas have been whitewashed.

The majority of comparable log structures and frame structures dating back to the Civil War in the Manassas area have been destroyed by fire. Many have been torn down and the timbers either destroyed or re-used in other buildings.

PART III

PROPOSED WORK

A. USE OF BUILDING

It is proposed to restore the exterior of the Dogan House back to its war-time appearance of 1861-1862, thus providing part of the historical background for the battlefield scene as found during the First and Second Battles of Manassas. Since the Dogan House was presented to the National Park Service as a gift from the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce, there is the urgency of saving the building from the standpoint of local interest.

It is also proposed to restore the interior finish of the two rooms on the first floor since it is possible for the public to view these rooms simply by looking through the windows. Repairs to these rooms will also reduce many maintenance problems in the future upkeep of the building.

It is intended to keep the building closed to the public except when accompanied by Park personnel. It is hoped that the Dogan House will eventually be furnished as it originally was during the Civil War. Two pieces of the original furniture have already been located and the owners have offered them as donations to the Dogan House upon its completion. This consists of a drop leaf table and a chest of drawers.

B. ARCHITECTURAL WORK

1. Exterior: The following work on the Dogan House is proposed.

Foundation: Remove the existing foundation, pour concrete

footings and rebuild stone foundations. Install tile drain around footing.

Frame: Straighten and level existing building; replace all rotted members in log structure and frame addition.

Weatherboarding: Install new beaded cornerboards and replace all weatherboarding that is not the original beaded type.

Cornice: Replace crown moulding, fascia and soffit boards and bed molding. Replace verge boards and trim.

Doors: Rebuild door frames and replace present exterior doors to conform to the size of the original openings. Repair and reuse interior board and batten doors.

Windows: Rebuild all window frames according to original found in east wall of frame addition. All windows require new sash with "old" glass.

Roof: Replace present roof with wooden shingles.

Chimney: Rebuild portion above roof line; repair chimney where required.

Other Features: Replace all additional features that might be found during the subsequent architectural investigation such as porches and steps.

Painting: The exterior wall surfaces and trim will be painted and treated to resemble the original whitewash used.

2. Interior:

Floors: Replace floor joists and floor boards on the first floor. Repair or replace floor joists and floor boards on

second floor where required.

Walls: Remove and replace existing lath and plaster on the first floor. Replace chairrail, baseboard and mantel (s). Chink log walls with mortar where required.

Stairway (s): Rebuild stairway (s)

Hardware: Secure appropriate hardware.

Painting: Whitewash plaster and log wall surfaces. Paint woodwork with original paint colors.

C. PROVISIONS FOR UTILITIES

Because no permanent heating system is contemplated for the Dogan House, it is strongly recommended that provisions be made for electric heaters for use during the winter months to keep the interior free of excessive moisture that causes mildew and other damage to the structure. It is recommended that both 220 and 110 volt conveniences outlets be placed in each room for operating electric heaters, lights and audio installations. These outlets including the electric panel should be placed in an inconspicuous location. The power supply should be brought into the house through underground service. It is also recommended that the present power pole with transformer, located approximately 12 feet away from the south-east corner of the house, be eliminated and the electric services be placed underground in the immediate area.

D. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Land Acquisition: It is recommended that additional land be

acquired to the west and north to provide for parking facilities and to present a more ideal setting for the Dogan House.

Outbuildings: It is recommended that the outside log kitchen, log meat house and fences be reconstructed to further enhance the setting of the Dogan House. There is need for a topographic site map of the immediate area to provide for fences, outbuildings, roads and walks.

(More land will be needed for these improvements - Ed.)

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1 VIEW FROM SOUTH EAST

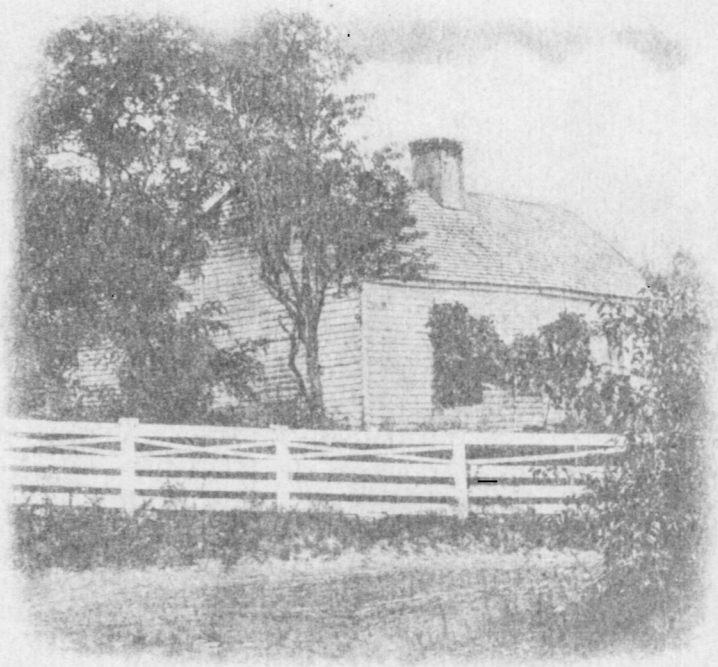
Earliest known view of the Dogan House in the Park files. This photograph was taken in August 1907 and shows the house after its last occupants had left in 1904. This view shows the house completely weatherboarded on the south and east sides with the exception of the door and window openings.

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

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charge at Gettysburgh, then made an address of welcome, capturing his hearers by his rough and ready eloquence.

After these exercises were concluded all went to the famous "Old Dogan House" which, it will be remembered, stands just above the Warrenton turnpike on a slight hill, near where the extreme right of Hunter's Division first became engaged and exactly where Rickett's battery first



THE DOGAN HOUSE.

Looking Northwesterly from Junction of Warrenton Pike and Sudley and Groveton Road. Occupied by Mrs. Lucinda Dogan and Her Infant Children During Both 1st and 2nd Bull-run Battles. The Place Where Luncheon Was Served After the Ceremonies of October 20, 1906. From a Photograph Taken August, 1907.

unlimbered at the First Bull-run battle. Up to the time of the retreat of our army on that occasion, this house was used as a field hospital and here the brave Captain Tillinghast, mortally wounded, was helped from his horse by Engineer Lawrence Hanley and the writer of this article.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2 VIEW FROM EAST

This photograph shows the last remnants of buildings at Groveton in 1907. The W. H. Dogan House is shown in the center of the picture and possibly the old log kitchen to the right. A small stoop is barely visible in front of the door facing the road.

Photo source: Story of the Dedication of the Monument, by Peter W. Ostrander, 1907, page 16.

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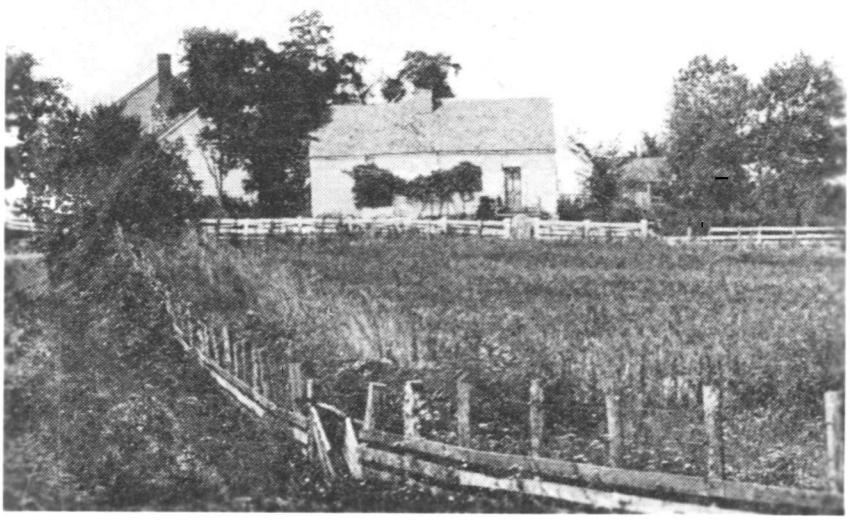


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3 SOUTH EAST VIEW

This view from the south-east shows the relationship between the W. H. Dogan House and the crossing of the Warrenton Pike (U.S. No. 29-211) and the Groveton-Sudley Road (Va. No. 622). This house is the last remaining structure at Groveton dating back to the Civil War.

Photo: unknown
Neg on file Manassas National Battlefield Park





ILLUSTRATION NO. 4 VIEW FROM SOUTH EAST

Sign indicates early interest of community in the Dogan House as a building of historical importance. It reads "Groveton, Old Dogan House, shelled during Second Battle." Very little participation in its preservation occurred until 1947, when the house and 4914 square feet of land was purchased from W. H. Dogan by the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce and a subsequent stabilization occurred.

Photo source: Library of Congress 9034/76
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GROVETON

ILLUSTRATION NO. 5 EAST ELEVATION

Early view taken from the east shows the Dogan House prior to stabilization. Tradition says that a connon ball, fired from a Confederate field piece, crashed through the west wall, skidded across the floor, under the dining table, and out the west wall while the occupants were having breakfast. Notice nine holes in fascia board which former owners say were cut out for bird nests. A section of shelving can be seen in place in the small pantry room located opposite the chimney in center of photograph. House to rear was erected after 1865. Note wood shingle roof.

Photo: unknown
Neg on file Manassas National Battlefield Park



ILLUSTRATION NO. 6 VIEW FROM NORTH WEST

View of 1881-1882 addition to the west side of the Dogan House. Prior to demolition of addition.

Photo by Joseph M. Hanson, June 1948
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ILLUSTRATION NO. 7 NORTH ELEVATION

View of the 1881-1882 addition to the west (right) shortly before its demolition. Most of the exterior wood work dates back to 1881-1882.

Photo by Joseph M. Hanson, June 1948
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ILLUSTRATION NO. 8 NORTH WEST VIEW

This photograph shows the demolition of later addition to the Dogan House. Work was accomplished in 1948 by Mr. Raymond H. Cross, carpenter, under the supervision of the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce. Note door and window frame covered over by lath and plaster.

Photo by Joseph M. Hanson, July 1948
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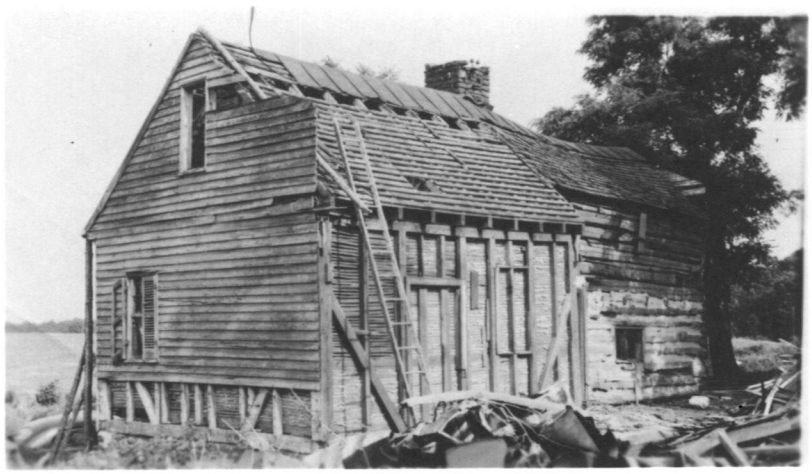


ILLUSTRATION NO. 9 SOUTH WEST VIEW

View of demolition progress. Notice the abundance of original members were still intact on the building, many have since been removed.

Photo by Joseph M. Hanson, July 1948
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ILLUSTRATION NO. 10 SOUTH WEST VIEW

This photograph shows the complete view of the demolition of the non-historic addition and the subsequent stabilization. A false roof was laid over the original at this time to preserve all the original structure possible. Some weatherboarding was applied, also repair and repointing of the stone foundation and chimney.

Photo by Joseph M. Hanson, July 1948
Copy neg in EODC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 11 NORTH EAST VIEW

This view taken from the Groveton-Sudley Road shows the completed stabilization of the Dogan House as executed by the Washington Home Improvement Company in 1950. Work was supervised by the National Park Service on a contract basis. Most significant feature accomplished was the replacement of the roof structure over the log building, re-roofing with wooden shingles and the removal of the interior floors and wooden trim.

Photo source: Peacock Collection, Manassas National Battlefield Park, April 1951.
Copy neg in EODC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 12 VIEW FROM NORTH EAST

Latest photograph of the Dogan House taken from the Groveton-Sudley Road in 1959. The straight break in roof to the right of the chimney represents the junction of the early log structure and the frame portion.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS, VA 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 13 JUNCTURE OF LOG AND FRAME BUILDING OF EAST

This view shows the juncture of the early log structure, left, with frame addition. The frame addition is known to have been attached to the log building in 1860 by Lucinda Dogan, and the house used as a residence. The space seen between the two buildings is said to have been used as an enclosed pantry. The door seen is 2'-5½" X 4'-10". The plaster stone chimney can be seen in the rear.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No HABS Va. 581


WARNING

ILLUSTRATION NO. 14 EAST WINDOW, LOG STRUCTURE

This view shows an alteration to an early door opening on the east side of the original log structure. The door frame is still intact and this view shows the logs butting up against the door frame. Later alterations changed the doorway to a window opening as shown.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 15 VIEW FROM SOUTH WEST

Further repairs by the National Park Service in 1950 are visible in this photograph. A new wood shingle roof, removal and replacement of the roof structure over the log structure, removal of the floor board and interior trim was achieved at this time.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

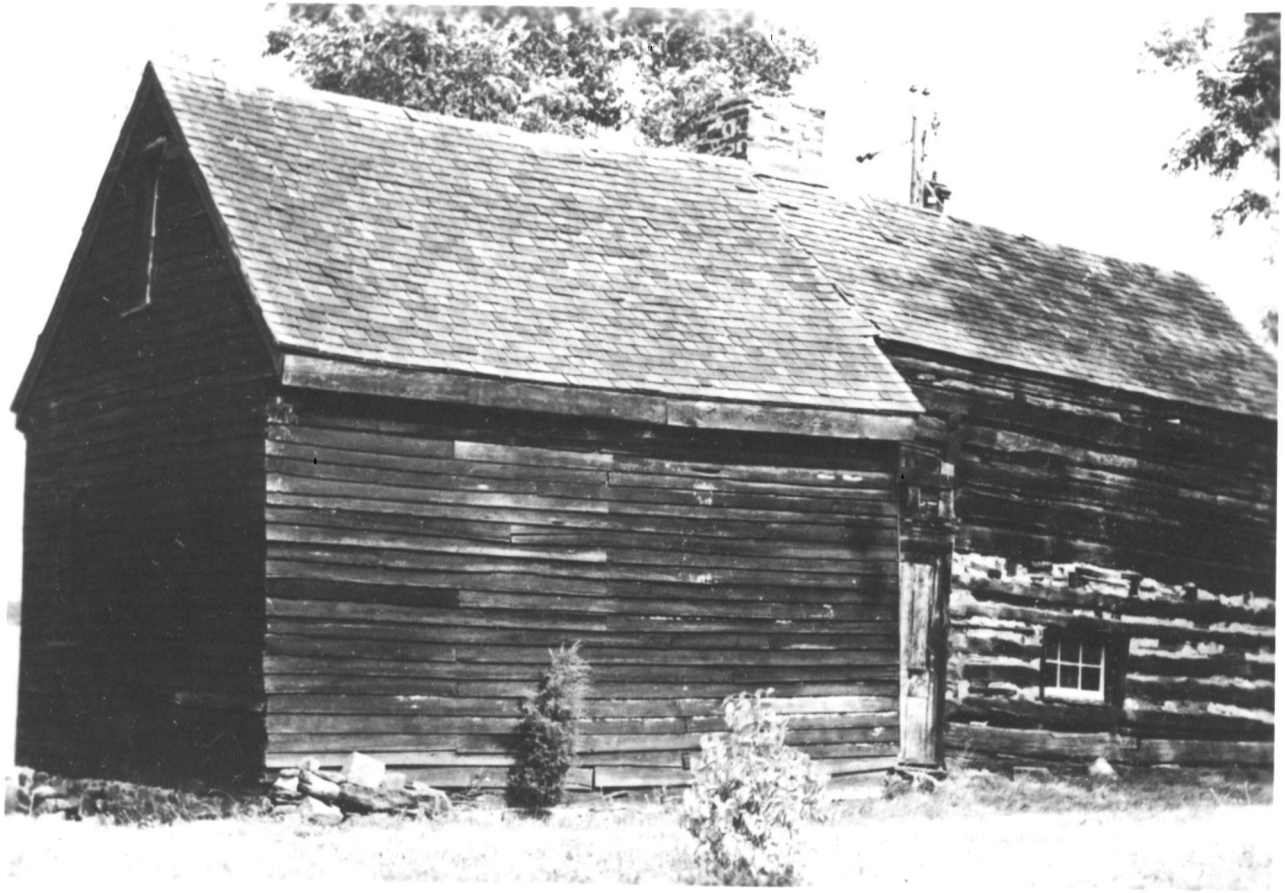


ILLUSTRATION NO. 16 WEST ELEVATION OF THE LOG STRUCTURE

This view shows the gradual settling of the log structure on the right due to deterioration of the logs next to the ground. The spliced log at the lower part of this photograph was replaced in 1950. Notice motar chinking in lower part of building and wooden chinking above 2nd floor joists. Logs above 2nd floor appear to have been added at a different period. Notice difference in end notchings of logs from upper to lower part.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 17 WEST ENTRANCE

This doorway leads to small hall, (4' X 4')
which gives access into both rooms on the 1st floor. The door in this location is part of the later alteration.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

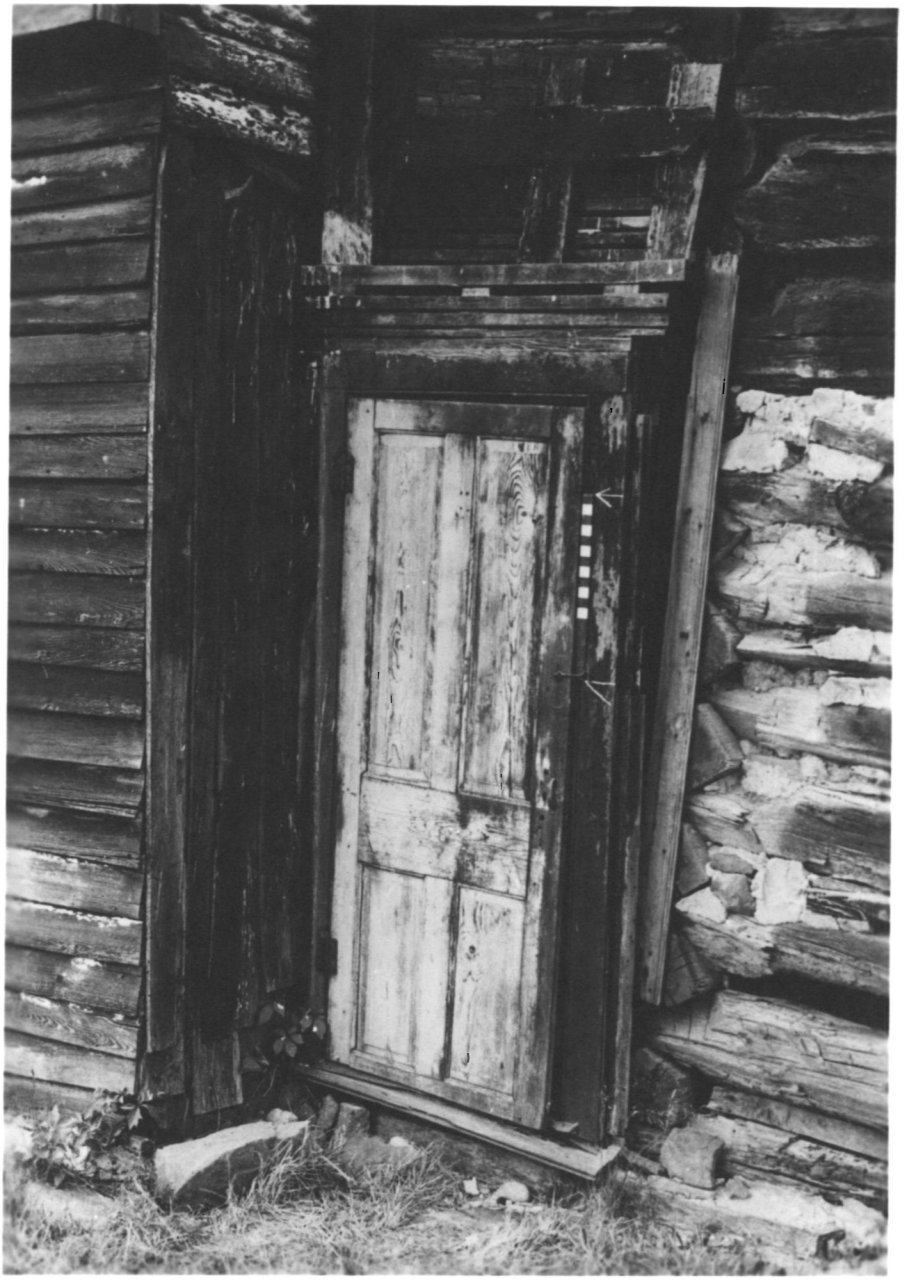


ILLUSTRATION NO. 18 WEST ENTRANCE

A detailed view showing the accumulation of many alterations extending over several decades of time. This view was taken above the west doorway at the junction of the log and frame buildings. The original beaded weatherboards can be seen in the gable end of the frame portion. Visible signs of whitewash can be seen on the exterior surfaces of the same weatherboards.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 19 VIEW FROM SOUTH WEST

The rapid deterioration of the basic log structure can be seen clearly in this photograph. The corner nearest the camera has already lost three logs in height. Notice changes in log construction from 1st to 2nd floor.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

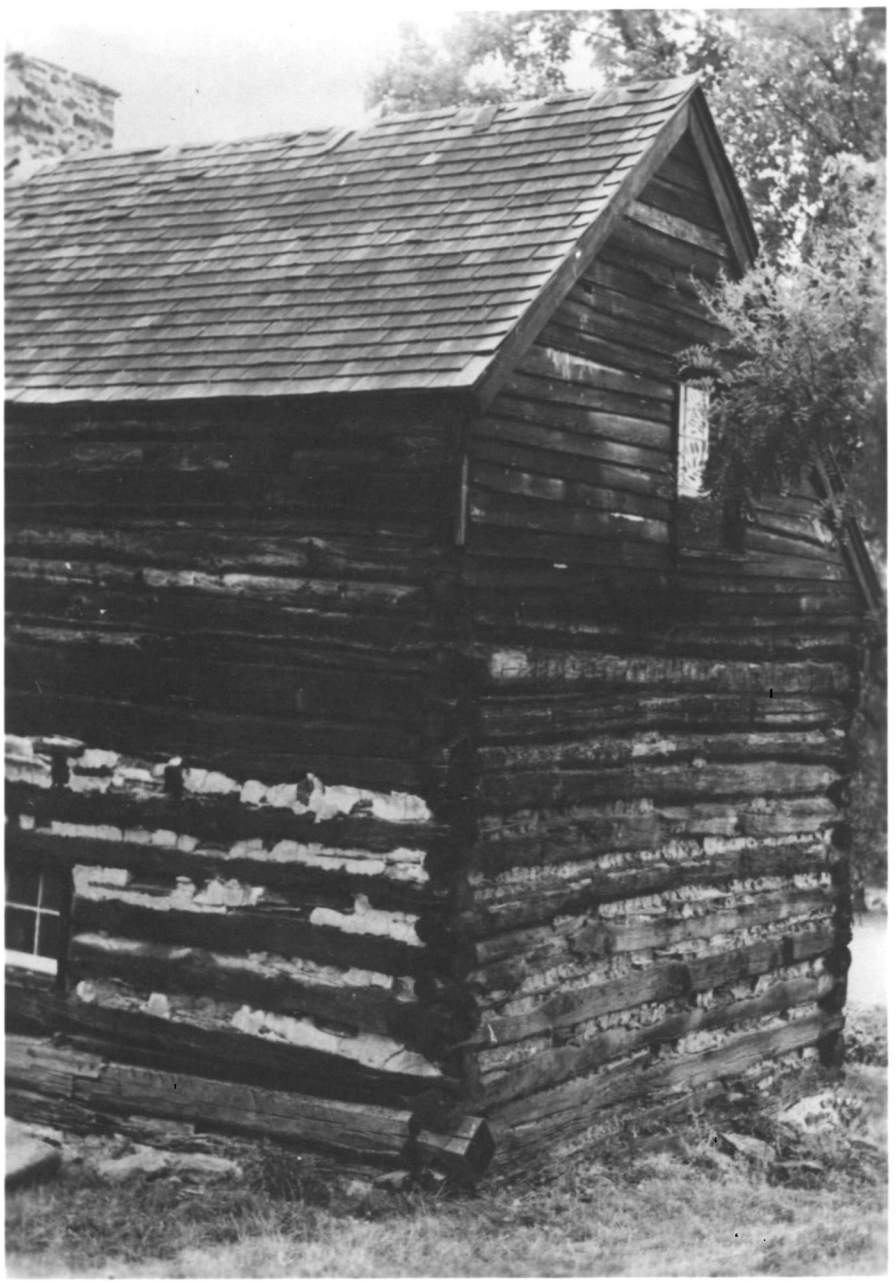


ILLUSTRATION NO. 20 SOUTHEAST CORNER

This photograph shows a more detailed view of the serious deterioration occuring in the lower logs. Log to the lower left is a 1950's replacement.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 21 LOG CORNER

View of typical log notching at corner. Notched designed to shed water.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 22 NORTH ELEVATION

Much of this end represents post-1865 alterations. The window on the 1st floor was offset to the left to avoid interfering with an interior stairs (now removed).

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 23 CORNER BOARDS, NORTH EAST CORNER

Possibly the original beaded corner boards and several original beaded weatherboards are visible dating back to the 1860 period when the frame building was moved about 400 yards and connected to the small log cabin at the Groveton crossroads.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

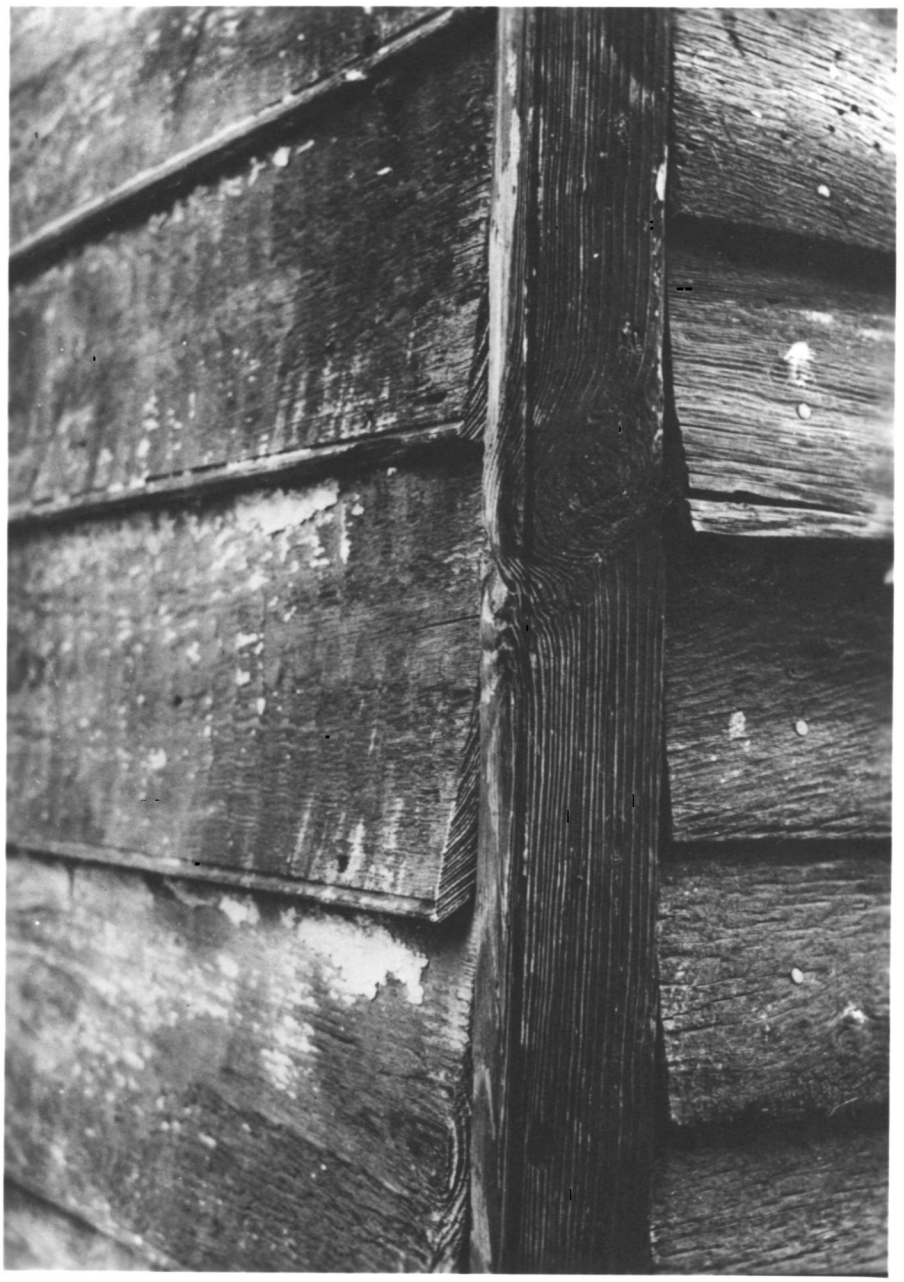


ILLUSTRATION NO. 24 NORTH WEST CORNER

Condition found at north west cornice as left in 1948 by Prince William County Chamber of Commerce stabilization project.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

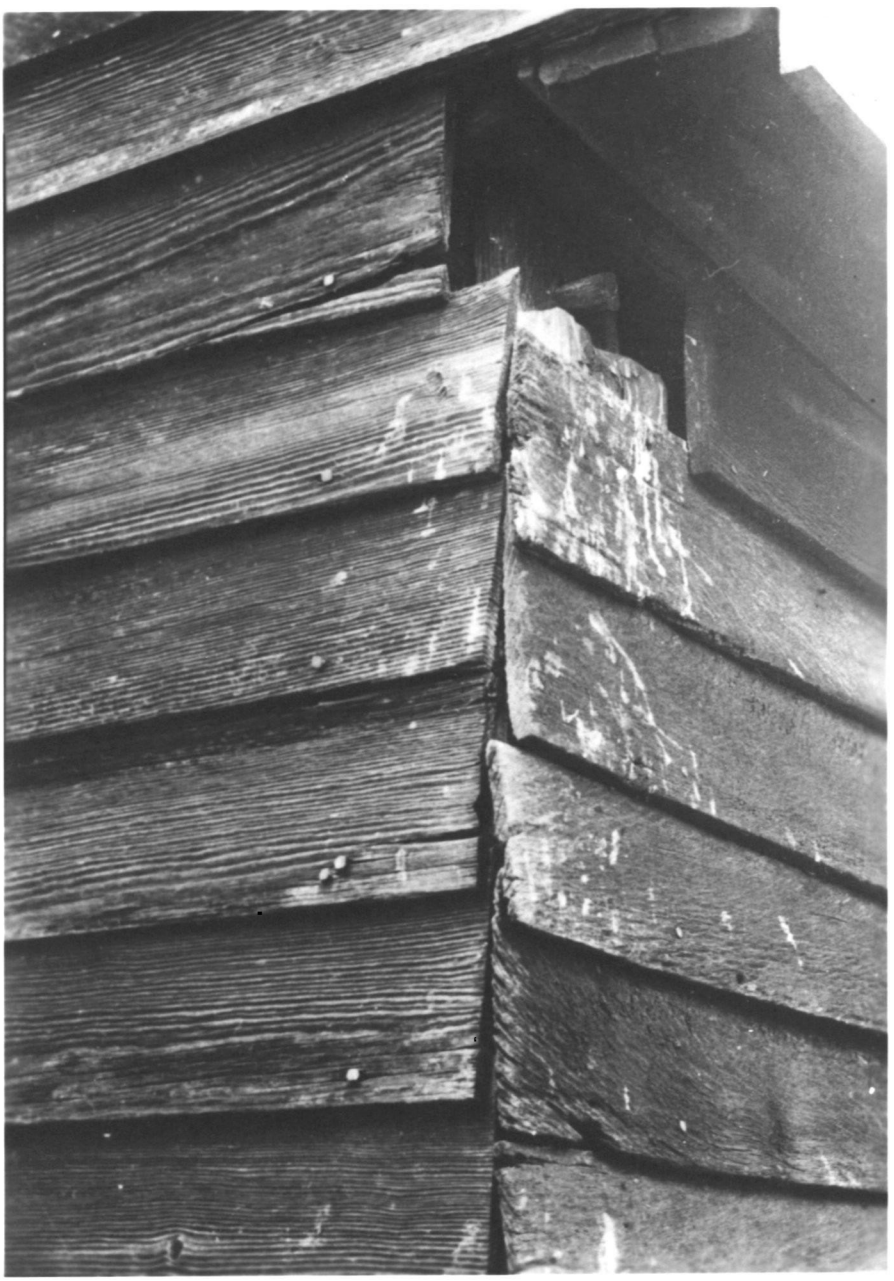


ILLUSTRATION NO. 25 CHIMNEY, LOOKING NORTH

Repairs and repointing of chimney was done in 1948. The wooden shingle roof was laid in 1950 under National Park Service contract work.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



5-37

ILLUSTRATION NO. 26 NORTH EAST CORNER, FRAME ADDITION

This photograph shows the interior condition of the Dogan House in 1959. Most of the interior floor and trim was removed and evidently lost by the National Park Service in 1950. Note typical frame construction.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 27 NORTH WEST CORNER, FRAME ADDITION

Some of the original split wood lath and plaster can be seen in this view. Baseboards and chairrails have been removed leaving spaces in the plaster to the right.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

#27



ILLUSTRATION NO. 28 FIREPLACE, FRAME ADDITION

View of living room fireplace located in the frame addition. Mantel and hearth have been removed as well as chairrail, baseboard and floor boards.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 29 FIREPLACE, LOG STRUCTURE

Conditions as found in 1959 of the fireplace in 1st floor room of the log section of the Dogan House. To the right of the fireplace can be seen the pantry door and the door to the left, the only means of access into the log portion of the house. Floor boards were also removed from this room.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 30 PANTRY DOOR

Low narrow board and batten door, 2'-5½" X 4'-10½", used for access into pantry (4' X 4') located east of chimney on the 1st floor of the log portion of the Dogan House. Notice method of chinking logs with mortar and then applying whitewash over entire wall surface.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

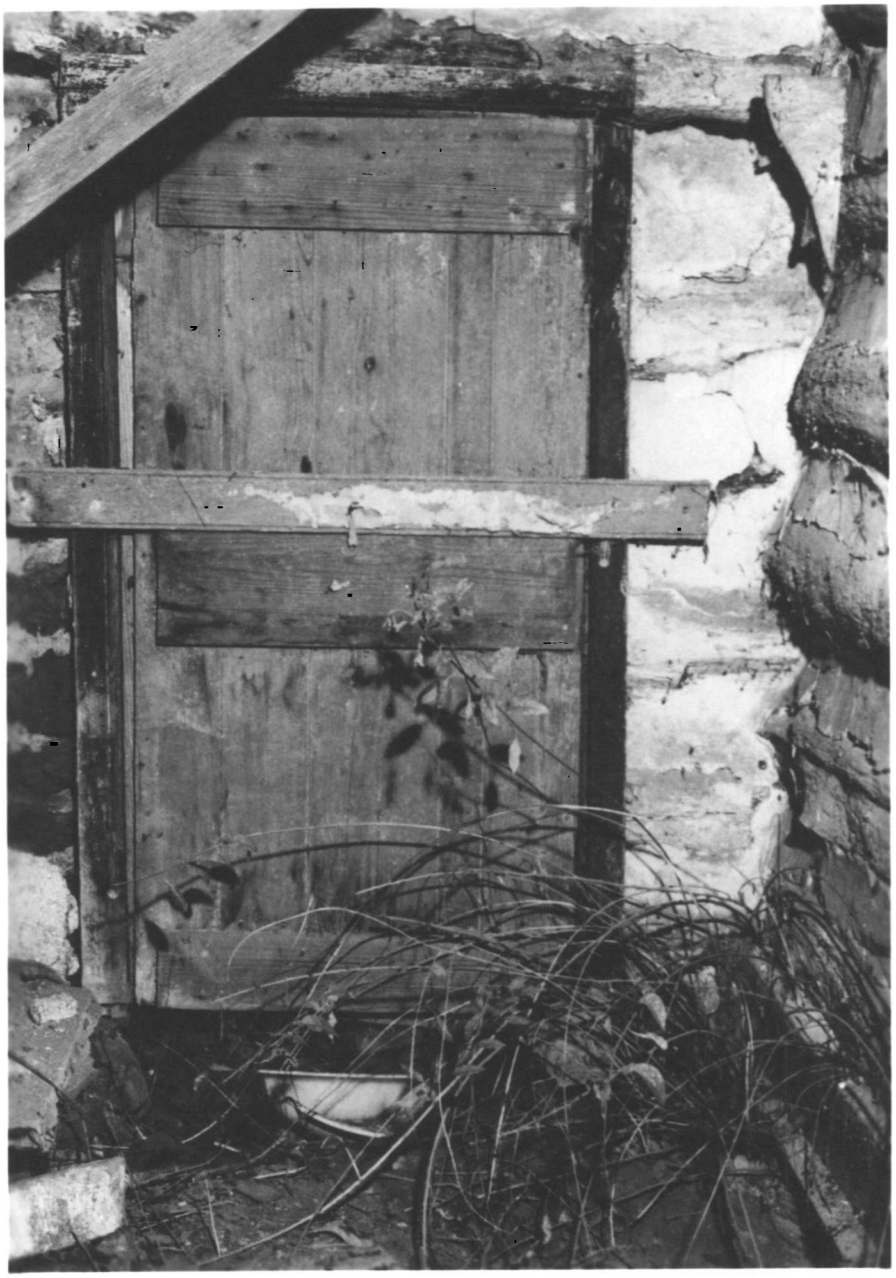


ILLUSTRATION NO. 31 DOOR INTO 1st FLOOR, LOG PORTION

This view is looking into the small entrance hall on the west side of the chimney. It provides access into both 1st floor rooms as well as to the outside. Ceiling beams and boards can be seen overhead. National Park Service shoring in foreground.

Photo by Russell Jones, June 1959
Neg No. HABS, VA 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 32 STAIRWAY REMAINS

This view shows the last remnants of the "dog-leg" stairway located in the south-east corner of the log building. The stairway was once enclosed and the board and batten door at the foot of the stairway is visible to the entrance left.

Photo by Russell Jones, June, 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581

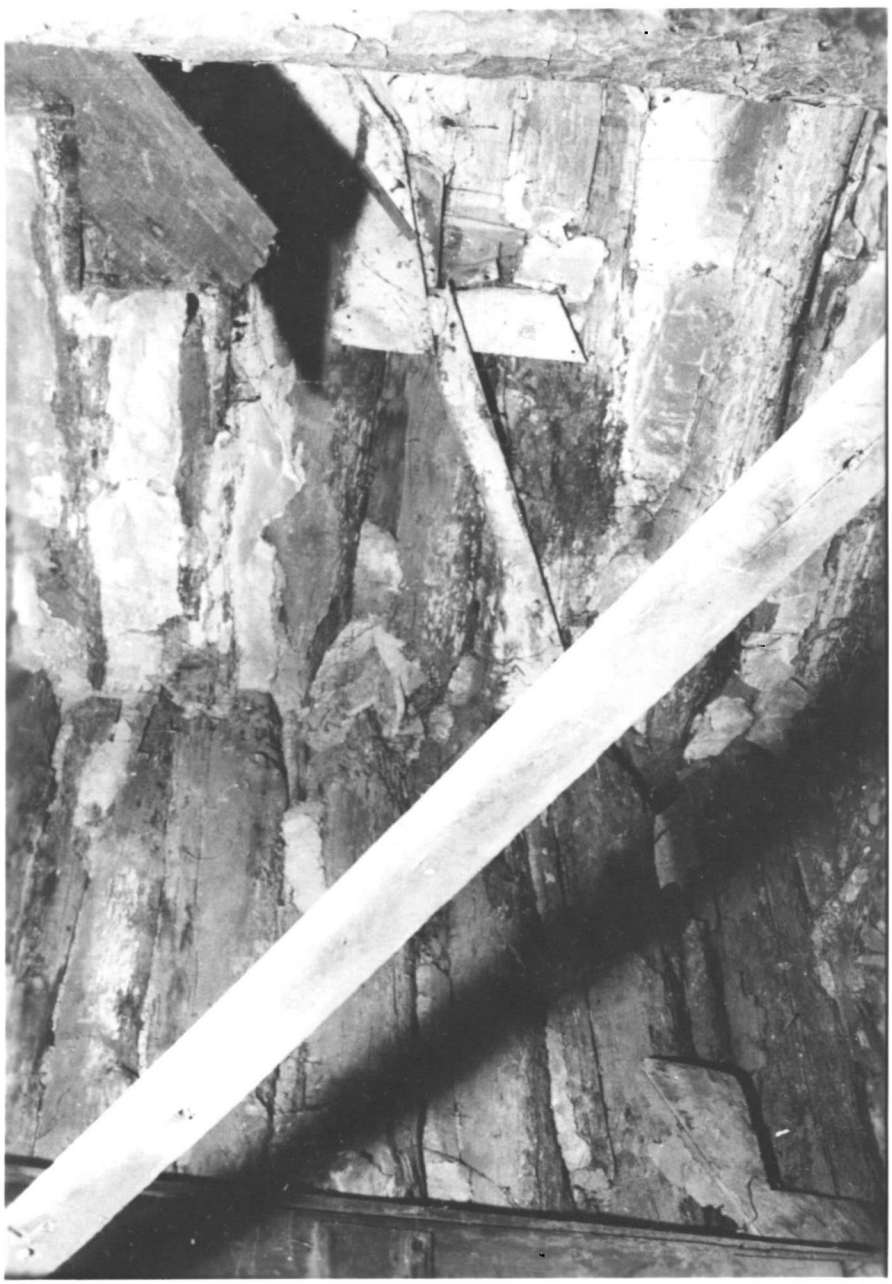


ILLUSTRATION NO. 33 STAIR, LOG TO FRAME ADDITION

Access from the 2nd floor of the log structure to the attic room in the frame addition is achieved by the combination of two board steps and one log. Notice logs cut through to provide access into attic room beyond. Much of the beaded weatherboarding seen in rear is the original. Plastered chimney is right.

Photo by Russell Jones, June, 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 581



ILLUSTRATION NO. 34 ACCESS DOOR 2nd FLOOR

One studding has been removed to allow a doorway cut between the attic room of the frame addition and the 2nd floor room of the log structure. Looking south into the log structure beyond. Roof sheathing above has been reused. Roof over the log structure was replaced with 2" X 16", 16" on centers.

Photo by Russell Jones, June, 1959
Neg No. HABS Va. 58h



WASHINGTON HOME IMPROVEMENT CO.
INCORPORATED
JOHNS-MANVILLE Deferred Payment Contractor

1740 N. Capitol St.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

HOBART 6396

File from Wayne Ber

June 2, 1950

Mr. James B. Myers
Regional Superintendent
Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

General Contracting • Asphalt & Asbestos Roofs and Siding • Rock Wool Insulation • Caulking & Weatherstripping • Painting • Papering • Interior Decorating • Estimates Without Obligation

Re: Contemplated Restoration of Dogan House

The undersigned contractor agrees to furnish all labor and material necessary to complete the following job at the above residence, under the following specifications.

Structural Work

Remove entire roof, sheathing and rafters. Remove flooring and joists on first floor. Replace or repair logs at rear of this building to eliminate buldging, in this area. Furnish and install new rafters. Rafters to be 2" x 6" set 16" on center. Sheath entire roofed area with 1" x 6" box sheathing.

Roofing

Re-roof entire building using red cedar shingles, 16" random width, #1 grade. All nails to be 3 penny galvanized. Shingles to be applied with double course at eave using starter shingle, regular courses from eave to ridge, 5" to weather, 1/4" between shingles, joints broken not less than 1½"; ridge, and comb type. All shingles to be cut accurately at ridge.

Flashing

Do all necessary flashing. Flashing to be 16 ounce copper. Nails, screws and fasteners to be copper or copper alloy. Chimney to be flashed vertically to within 1" of counter flashing joint. Cut reglet and chimney for flashing.

Finished Lumber

Furnish and install cornice, facier and rake mouldings.

Shoring

After floors and woodwork have been removed from first floor, second floor shall be braced with wood shoring from the ground in the two first floor rooms. All windows and doors shall be securely barricaded.

We agree to complete this amount of work in a neat and workmanlike manner, for the sum of,
Nine hundred fifty nine ($959.00)----------Dollars.
Terms: Cash upon completion.

All insurance, including public liability, to be furnished by Contractor.

WASHINGTON HOME IMPROVEMENT CO.
INCORPORATED
JOHNS-MANVILLE Deferred Payment Contractor
1740 N. Capitol St.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.
HOBART 6396

All debris to be hauled from premises upon completion.

WASHINGTON HOME IMPROVEMENT CO., Inc.

By: O. J. Brown

O. J. Brown - Secretary-Treasurer

Accepted (Date)_____

_____

_____

General Contracting

•

Asphalt & Asbestos Roofs and Siding

•

Rock Wool Insulation

•

Caulking & Weatherstripping

•

Painting

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Papering

•

Interior Decorating

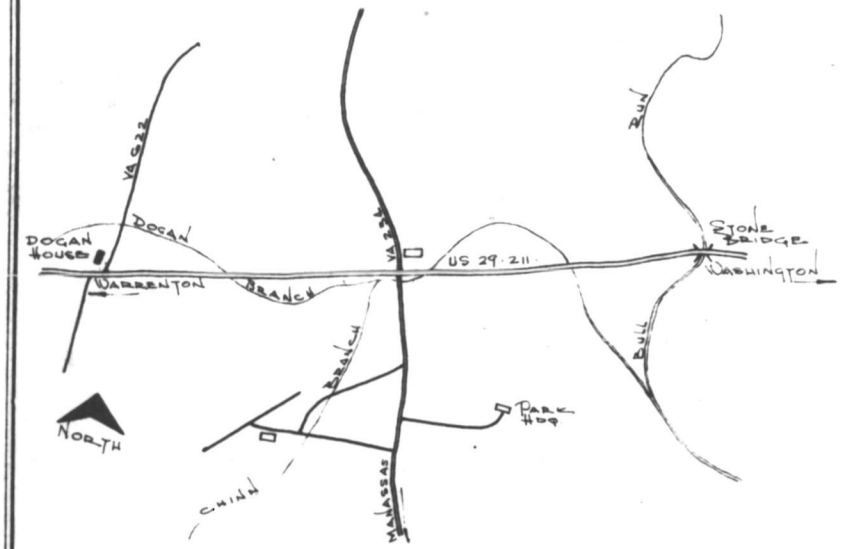
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Estimates Without Obligation

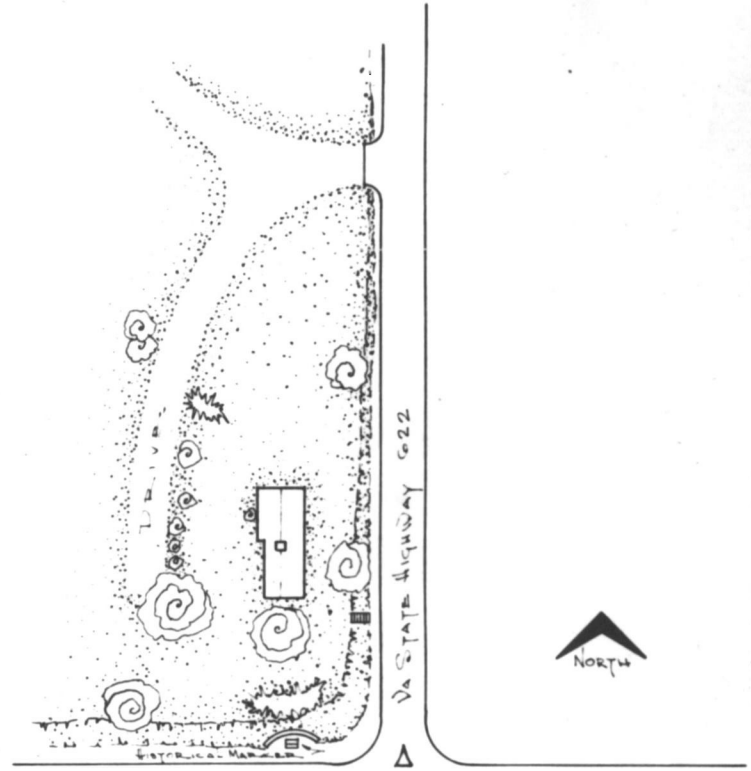
SHEET 1 OF 3 HABS OCTOBER 1959

Site plan showing relationship of

W. A. Dogan House to adjoining landmarks.



LOCATION MAP
Scale: 1" = 2000'



PLOT PLAN
Scale: 1" = 80'

2000 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 LOCATION MAP

50 20 10 0 30 60 90 PLOT PLAN

HISTORIC NOTE

AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE GROVETON-SUDLEY ROAD (VA 622) AND LEE HIGHWAY (US 29-211), IS LOCATED THE DOGAN HOUSE, ONE OF THE MAIN LANDMARKS OF THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS. IT WAS ACROSS THIS AREA, ON AUGUST 29, 1862, THAT HOOD'S DIVISION DROVE BACK THE UNION DIVISION OF HATCH BEFORE IT RETIRED TO THE WEST OF GROVETON. THE NEXT DAY THE AREA WAS INVOLVED IN HEAVY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY FIRE.

THE SMALL, ONE-STORY HOUSE OF WEATHER-BOARDED LOGS ORIGINALLY SERVED AS THE OVERSEER'S HOUSE OF THE DOGAN FARM. LATER, IT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE DOGAN FAMILY AFTER THEIR MAIN HOUSE HAD BURNED. LIKE THE STONE HOUSES, IT NOW STANDS AS ONE OF THE TWO REMAINING ORIGINAL STRUCTURES IN THE PARK.

MEASURING TEAM

THOMAS P. JONES · HABS ARCHITECT-SUPERVISOR
JAMES I. MILLER · VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
JOHN I. KAHLER · CARNEGIE TECH
DAVID C. MOLTHROP · GEORGIA TECH
JAMES T. WOLLON JR. · UNIV. OF VIRGINIA

JAMES D. MILLER · DEL.
REDRAWN 10-16-59 BY T.P.J.

MISSION 66 PROJECT · TO CONSERVE AMERICA'S ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES THROUGH GRAPHIC RECORDS
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

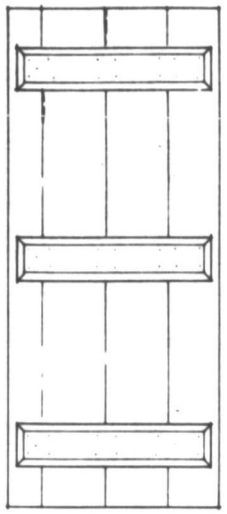
NAME OF STRUCTURE
DOGAN HOUSE
MANASSAS NATL. BATTLEFIELD PARK · GROVETON · PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY · VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. VA-581

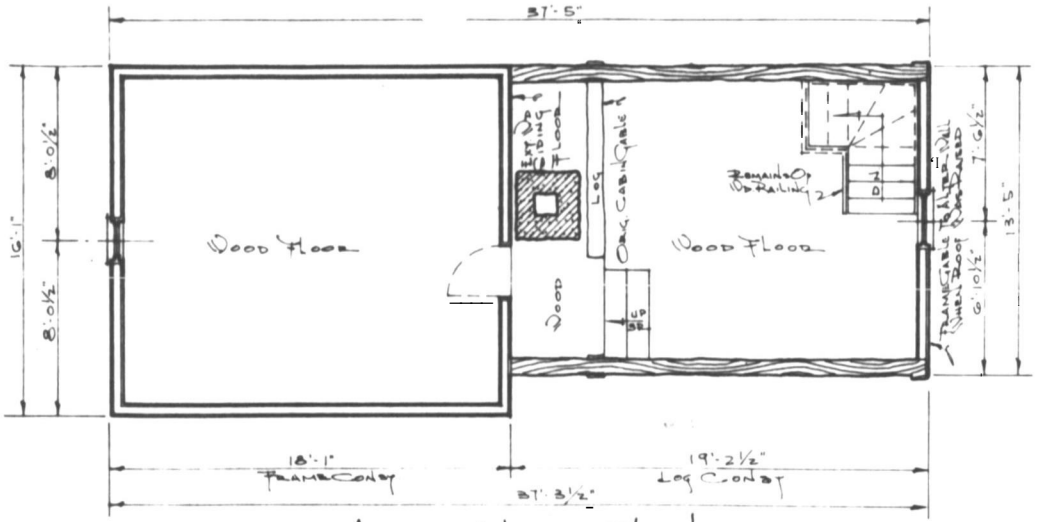
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

SHEET 2 OF 3 HABS OCTOBER 1959

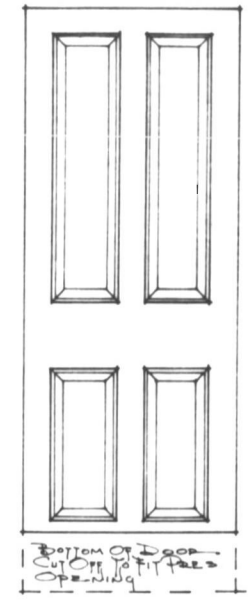
First and second floor plans of W. H. Dogan House showing existing conditions as found in 1959 by summer measuring team for HABS.



DOOR · B



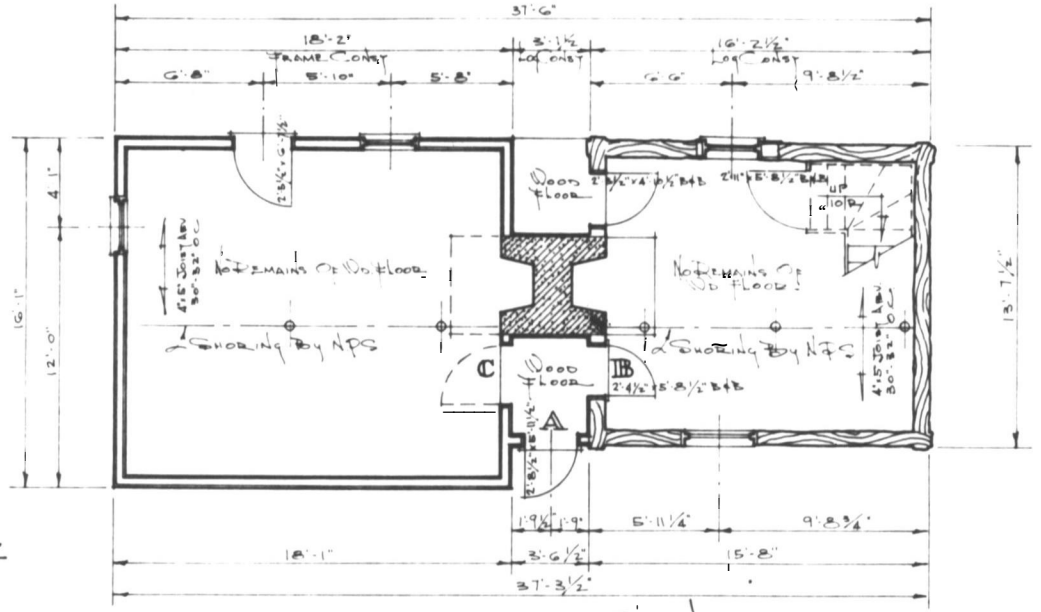
· ATTIC FLOOR PLAN ·



DOOR · A



PROFILE TRIM · C



· FIRST FLOOR PLAN ·

North

SCALE · ¼" · 1'-0"

METER

James P. Miller, Del.
Redland 10.30.59 JPM

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DOGAN HOUSE
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SURVEY NO.
VA-581

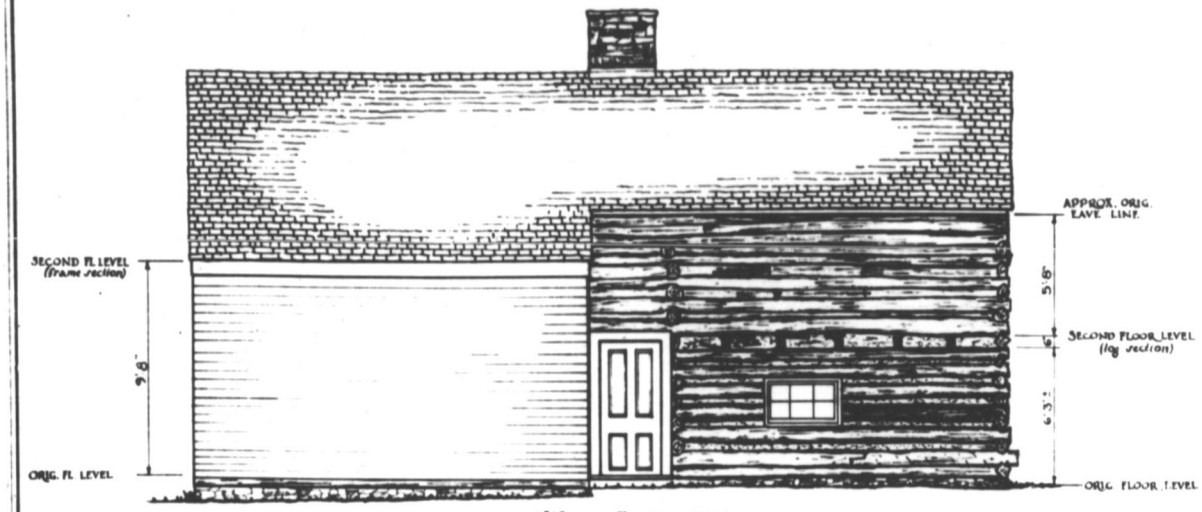
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS ROOM

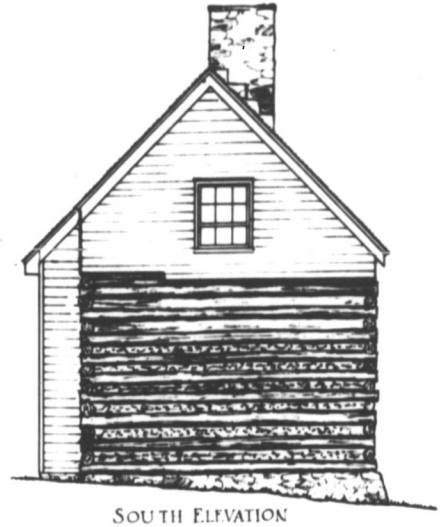
SHEET 3 OF 3 HABS OCTOBER 1959

Sheet three shows the four exterior elevations of the Dogan House containing certain conjectural attempts at restoration where evidence suggested such changes.

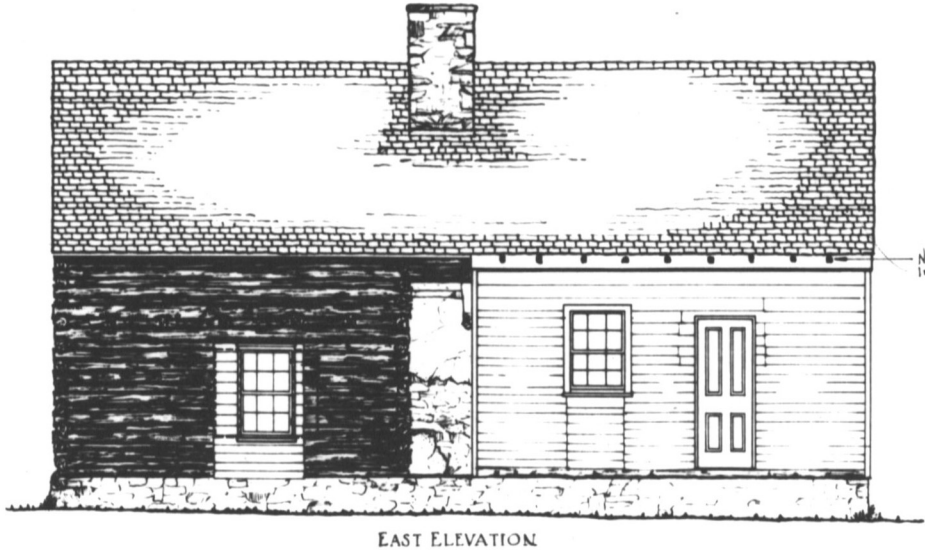
See notes on Sheet 3.



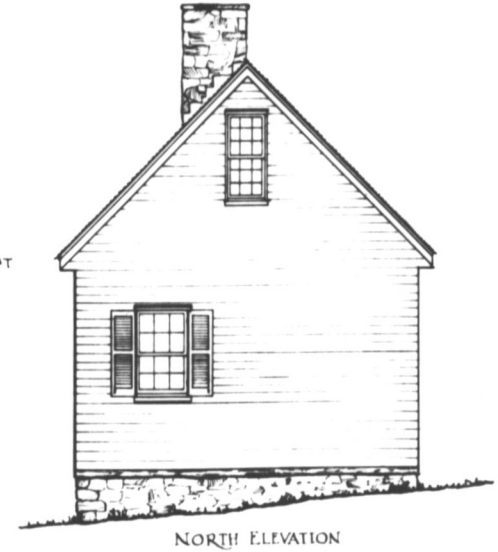
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

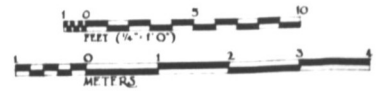


NORTH ELEVATION

N.B. – CERTAIN CONJECTURAL RESTORATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN DRAWING THESE ELEVATIONS WHERE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THEM – NAMELY IN CORRECTING THE SKEWNESS IN THE WALLS AND ROOF, IN DRAWING THE WEST DOOR, IN INDICATING THE PRESENT SINGLE FIXED SASH WINDOWS AS DOUBLE HUNG, AND IN INDICATING SHUTTERS WHERE HINGES SUGGEST THEM. WHERE EVIDENCE IS LACKING CONCERNING THE ORIGINAL APPEARANCE OF SOME FEATURE, SUCH AS THE WINDOW-DOOR ARRANGEMENT OF THE EAST ELEVATION, IT IS DRAWN AS FOUND.

THE LOGS ABOVE THE SECOND FLOOR LINT ON THE WEST ELEVATION ARE OF A DIFFERENT CHARACTER FROM THOSE BELOW, AND ARE CHINKED WITH SMALLER LOGS RATHER THAN WITH MORTAR.

SIDING, WITH A 1/8" BEAD, 4½" TO 6½" TO WEATHER, IS ON THE EAST, NORTH, AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE FRAME SECTION, AND AROUND THE EAST WINDOW OF THE LOG SECTION. PLAIN SIDING IS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE FRAME SECTION, AND ON THE SOUTH GABLE OF THE LOG SECTION.



JAMES THOMAS WOLLON, JR. - DEL.

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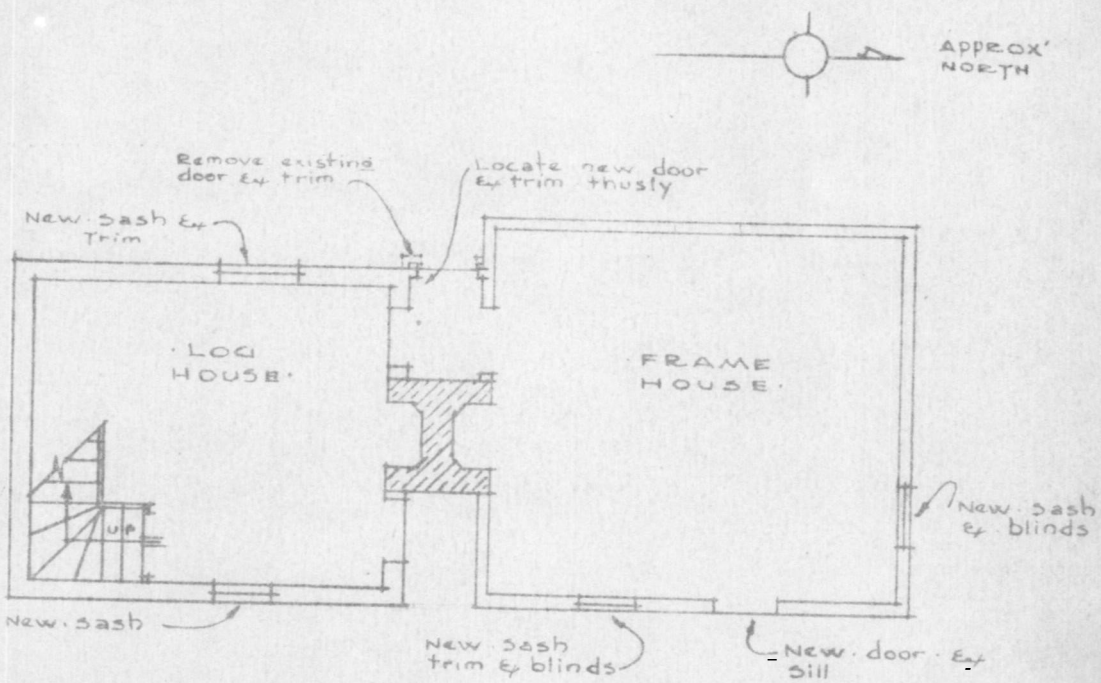
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INDEX NUMBER

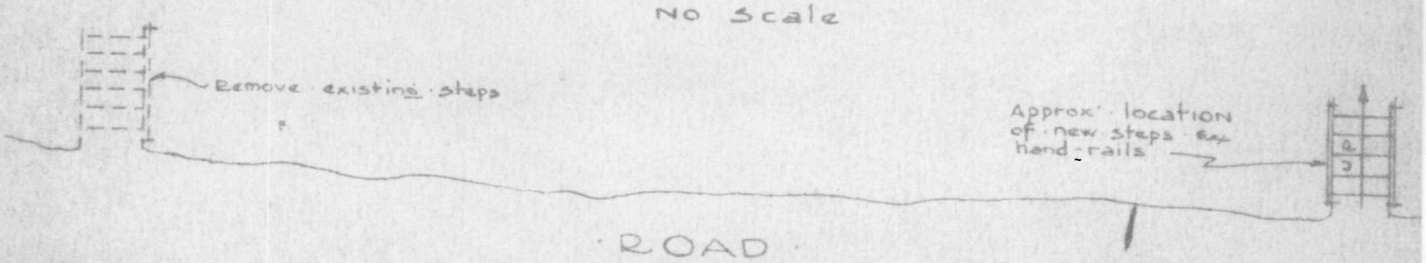
SHEET 1 of 1 Stabilization Drawings, 1950

This sheet shows work of stabilization of the Dogan House proposed by the Office of the Regional Architect in 1950. Much of the proposed work was never completed and much of it seems to have been done with little or no supervision.

DOGAN HOUSE
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTELFIELD PARK
DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
NO Scale



DRAWING NO.: NHS-MNBP-2018
DATE: JANUARY 27 1950
DRAWN BY: BRESLIN FROM FIELD NOTES