

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
ARCHITECTURAL DATA, PART II

REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION
OF THE
DOGAN HOUSE

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
Virginia

August 1960

by

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The purpose of this report is to document the building's details as found during the architectural investigation of the structure, to evaluate this information and to recommend in drawings and specifications the physical restoration and rehabilitation of the building as it appeared during the Civil War years.

The material in this report is organized to show the development of the proposed work, first starting with a comparison of the Dogan House with comparable structures in this area, a description of the architectural investigation, and a final summation showing its evolution of growth with recommendations for rehabilitations. Certain features of the building will, of necessity, be conjectural. Whenever these features are replaced and little or no information is known about the original conditions, the details will be based on historical precedent of local building practice.

Architectural research and investigation of the Dogan House was started April 19, 1960. Part I of the Architectural Data Section, Historic Structure Report, based upon this investigation, was submitted and approved May 20, 1960. Further architectural investigation continued to determine what was the 1860 war-time appearance of the Dogan House. This involved a small amount of exploratory excavations on the east and west sides of the building to determine if further foundations for perches, rooms, etc., could be located. This work was carried out under the supervision of the Resident Architect. The results of these later

investigations have been recorded and incorporated into the following report.

The major premise proposed in the restoration of the Dogan House is based upon the assumption that any changes or alterations to the original (i.e. hand-riven lath) interior construction of the house using machine sawn lath occurred in 1881-1882. This premise is further substantiated by a traditional story that states that a cannon shell fired from the Confederate troops situated on Battery Heights, crashed through a door opening on the west side of the Dogan House. If tradition holds true, then the door frame found still intact in the west wall of the frame addition and covered over the machine sawn lath, must be the door in reference. Any changes to the opening would have had to occur after 1862, and most likely in 1881-1882.

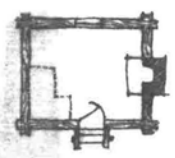
Conferences relating to the proposed restoration of the Dogan House were discussed in detail on the site and in the Philadelphia Office with Charles E. Peterson, Supervising Architect, Historic Structures, Henry A. Judd, Architect BODC, and the Park Superintendent, Francis F. Wilshin. This report is the final summation of these discussions.

Orville W. Carroll

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL HISTORY

There is evidence to believe that the original structure standing at Groveton was once a small 14' X 16' one room log cabin with a centrally located fireplace built in the north wall. No definite information has been located to give the exact dates of construction of the Dogan House at Groveton, Virginia. In the Historical Data Section report submitted by the Park Historian E. T. Crowsen, there are references made to three periods of building activities occurring in 1817-1819, 1840-1845, and 1856-1860. There are existing records stating that in 1860 a small (frame) building was moved about 400 yards south-east (and attached to the log cabin). These records substantiate the fact the two buildings that compose the Dogan House at Groveton were erected prior to 1860. The type and variety of cut nails used in the original construction of the frame addition appear to be nails made later than the 1817-1819 period, when nails were made of metal sheared from opposite directions and hand-wrought heads were still employed in their manufacture. This would date the construction of the frame addition between 1840 and 1845. In comparing the type of door and window trim used in the log cabin and the frame addition, there is further difference. The trim used in the construction of the log cabin was less refined than in the frame addition suggesting that the log cabin could have been constructed during the earlier period of 1819. Page 2, shows what is thought to be the probable changes occurring in the Dogan House from 1819 to 1950, when the 1881-1882 addition was removed.

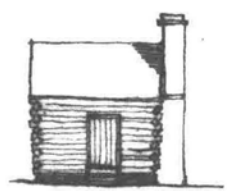
1819 ca.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH



EAST

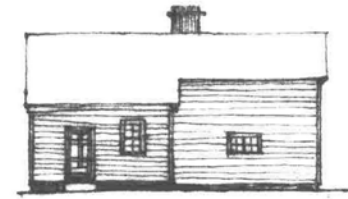
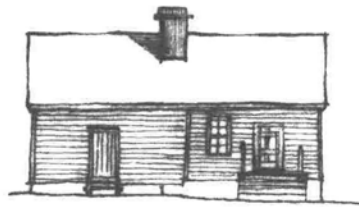
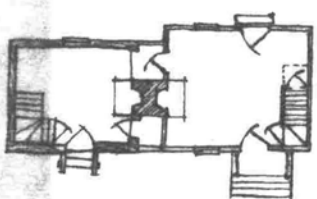


WEST

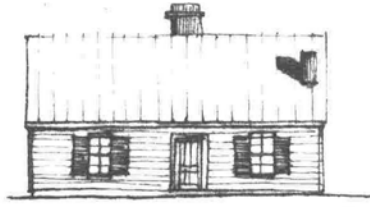
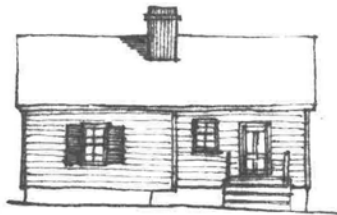
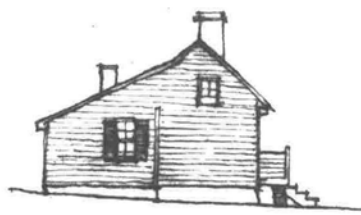
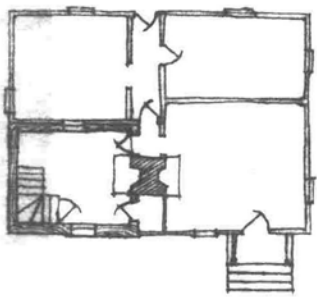


NORTH

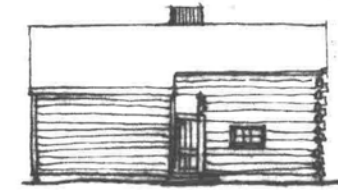
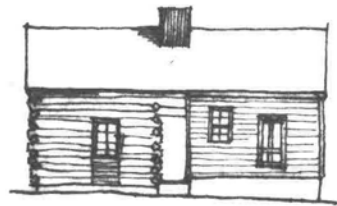
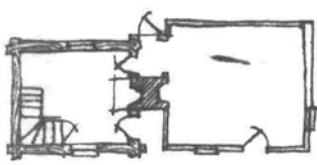
1860



1881



1950



PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE DOGAN HOUSE AT GROVETON · VIRGINIA

DRAWN BY O.V.C. &

Part III COMPARABLE STRUCTURES

Illustrations 4 through 11 show several examples of buildings within the Manassas area that are comparable with the Dogan House. One of the most interesting buildings illustrated and still standing is the "Cain House" located about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Centreville, Virginia on Route 28. Like the Dogan House, it was constructed with one part log and the other part frame. See Illustration No. 4. Of particular interest is the location of the interior stairway found in the frame part of the house and shown in Illustration No. 5. Its location and dimensions are almost identical to the original stairway removed in 1881 from the frame addition of the Dogan House. It is intended to use the design of this stairway for purposes of securing authentic details when restoring the 1860 stairway as found in the frame addition of the Dogan House. The lath used on the stairway and probably throughout the house was found to be the same as the Dogan House, hand-riven and split from chestnut-oak.

Illustration No. 6 shows the exterior of the Robinson House taken shortly after Second Manassas. It was a one room, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story cabin constructed of logs covered with weatherboarding. Like the Dogan House, the weatherboarding was spaced very irregular. This is particularly noticeable on the entire gable end that shows in the photograph. The floor plans indicate an interior arrangement that is very similar to the log cabin at Groveton, particularly the location and type of stairway shown. Other features similar to the log cabin part of the Dogan House are the random width floor boards, the location and type of stone chimney, the exterior batter door, and the typical way of applying weatherboarding painted with whitewash.

Illustration No. 7 and 8 show the 1st and 2nd floor plans of the Robinson House.

Illustration No. 9 shows another example of a typical log cabin covered with weatherboarding. This cabin stands near Thoroughfare Gap, about 8 miles west of the Dogan House. In addition to the weatherboarding, the stone chimney with a projecting stone course forming the chimney cap is very similar to the one at the Dogan House. The local practice of whitewashing the exterior stone and wood structures is discernible in this photograph.

Illustration No. 10 shows a portion of "Fleetwood" ca. 1822, located about 10 miles south of the Dogan House. The frame portion of "Fleetwood" more than any other pre-Civil War building left standing in the Manassas area comes closer to matching construction details as found in the frame addition of the Dogan House. Of particular interest is the beaded weatherboarding, the beaded corner boards, beaded and tapered verge boards, beaded fascia boards, beaded window and door casings with a moulded backband, and the use of varied sized window sash. The building is of particular value in showing how weatherboarding was cut and applied. This is well illustrated in the photograph. Here again is shown the application of whitewash over both masonry and wood surfaces.

Illustration No. 11 is the last of the examples shown of buildings within the Manassas area constructed similarly to the Dogan House. This small log cabin, often called Mrs. Spinner's House was located west of Centreville on the Warrenton Turnpike. Although the house no longer stands, valuable evidence relating to local building practices of 1860's can be

studied from the photograph. Of particular interest in its relationship to the Dogan House is the practice of whitewashing exterior surfaces of masonry and wood. Illustration No. 2 shows an enlargement of the chimney in the Dogan House. It assumed that the stone chimney above the roof line was whitewashed in a similar fashion to the chimney of the Spinner House.

A. Structural Investigations of the Log Cabin

First Floor:

1. Wall Openings and Finishes:

a. North Wall: Prior to 1860, when the frame building was added to the log cabin, it is thought that the only opening cut into the north wall was the fireplace. During architectural investigations the present door frame was removed from the north-west corner of the cabin. It was discovered that the stucco surface applied in ca. 1860 continued under the door frame and around the corner of the chimney. Whitewash as applied liberally to this surface as well as the log lintel overhead and the two exposed ends of logs resting on the stone work above the fireplace that were cut off during the process of cutting the opening through. On the opposite side of the opening nails were driven through a vertical 1" X 8" board into the loose ends of the logs to hold the wall rigid. This board had no marks left from hinges to indicate that a door was used in this location. From this information, it is assumed that the only door existing between the two rooms on the first floor in 1862 was

located in the south-west corner of the frame addition. The remaining hinge marks indicate that the door opened against the chimney in the hallway.

The small door opening (2'-5" X 4'-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") to the right of the fireplace is thought to have been used as a pantry door rather than an entranceway because of its restricted dimensions. The door casings match those used on the stairway in the opposite corner of the room which is thought to be built in 1860.

b. East Wall: The present east wall contains an original door opening that was blocked off for a window frame after 1862.

Architectural investigations exposed a lodged Minnie ball between the old door jamb and its frame. In tracing the angle of the bullet it was found that its path would have had to pass through the present window frame. The window frame has no scars to indicate that this happened. This evidence confirms assumption that the door was in use during the Second Battle of Manassas, August 28-30, 1862, and not until 1881 was the doorway altered into a window. The knowledge that the change from a door to a window occurred in 1881 is useful in dating the remaining door and window frames in the Dogan House that have a similar type of construction. Two doors and three additional windows have identical details to the window described above. It is proposed that the window be removed in the east wall and the door restored to its original opening.

c. South Wall: There are no door or window openings located in the south wall of the log cabin on the first floor. The present stair-

way located in the south-east corner of the room does not appear to be part of the original (ca. 1819 or 1840) construction. It very likely was built in 1860 when the roof was raised and additional room became available on the second floor. The stairway was enclosed with vertical boards. A board and batten door at the foot of the stairs is still intact. It was raised to swing above the first step, a similar detail intended to be used on the stair door leading off the room in the frame addition. Both stairs were enclosed and had small closet doors under them. The doors probably were made of boards and battens with wooden latches holding them closed.

The interior surfaces of the log walls were originally finished with a clay chinking filled in between the spaces of the logs. The spaces were first backed with stones, and wood filler before the clay chinking was applied. Unlike most log cabins in the vicinity where the logs were hewn both the interior and exterior surfaces, the majority of the logs used in the Dogan House were left round. This feature is most noticeable on the interior walls. In later years, a second coat of lime plaster was applied over the old clay chinking all but covering the exposed logs. It is thought that the second coat of plaster was applied in 1881. because of its use over different patched areas using machine sawn lath.

d. West Wall: The west wall has one window opening with its original frame intact. It consisted of two four-light sash with one sash sliding horizontally. The interior and exterior window casings are missing, however, the window trim is thought to be similar to that used on the door frame in the east wall.

2. Ceiling

The ceiling in the first floor room of the log cabin consists of five exposed ceiling beams $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5" spaced approximately 2'-6" on center covered with random widths floor boards for the second floor. The exposed ceiling beams and flooring were finished with a coat of whitewash.

3. Floor

Four pieces of the original pine floor were found in the south-east corner of the log cabin on the first floor. These measured 8"-9"- $8\frac{1}{4}$ " and $5\frac{1}{4}$ " in widths, 1" thick and with tongue and groove.

B. Structural Investigations of the Log Cabin - Second Floor

1. Wall Openings and Finishes

a. North Wall: The north wall on the 2nd floor of the log cabin was built above the floor 3'-6" and extended the full length of the room. In 1881, a five foot section was cut out from the two upper logs to allow access into the attic room of the frame addition. The same person also cut through a diagonal brace that extended from the top log of the west wall to the top log of the lower north wall.

Illustration No. 23 shows this condition with the notch for the diagonal brace visible in the top log of the west wall just under the plate. The original wall line of the log cabin can be distinguished by the whitewash marks left on the weatherboarding of the frame addition. The steps shown in the same photograph are 1881, although the platform beyond over the hall is thought to be in its original location. Illustration No. 22 shows a similar condition existing at the south-west corner of the room. The condition of the north wall must have looked much like the south wall in 1860 when the upper part of the walls in the log cabin were raised.

b. East Wall: It is assumed that the logs in the upper part of the east wall above the second floor were added in 1860 in an effort to match the cornice line on the east side of the house. As a result the wall was built about 3' above the 2nd floor level. There are no openings in the east wall.

c. South Wall: The south wall contains one window opening 2'-6" X 3'-0" up 3'-6" from the floor. In maintaining a 8" X 10" glass size, the opening will accommodate a sash with 9 lights. Assuming that ventilation was furnished to the room, a window sash with three lights over a sash with six would work. A similar window pattern was found on a 2nd floor window of a small pre-Civil War house at Haymarket, Virginia. Illustration No. 22 shows the present condition of the south wall on the second floor of the log cabin. The studding in back of the machine sawn lath were found to have

whitewash indicating that the lath and plaster was added at a later date, possibly 1881. The framing of the gable end in this wall was found to be used material indicating that when the log walls were raised in 1860, part of the material from the original structure was re-used.

d. West Wall: The west wall on the second floor contains no openings. In 1860, the log wall was built up 5'-7" above the 2nd floor to provide a rafter bearing for the new roof. A higher wall was necessary on one side of the cabin to compensate for a two foot difference in width between the log cabin and the frame addition. By extending the wall up 5'-7", the desired effect of matching the roof lines between the two buildings could be achieved.

Most of the logs added at this time were hewn both on the interior and exterior surfaces. The space between the logs was filled with round and split poles and covered with a clay chinking. The wall surface was whitewashed.

2. Ceiling

The 1860 appearance of the ceiling on the 2nd floor of the log cabin is not definitely known. One rafter thought to be an member of the original roof construction is all that remains of the previous roof after the stabilization of 1950. This rafter shows the use of collar beams and whitewash. The ceiling was probably left exposed in 1860 and not until 1881 was the south

gable wall and the ceiling surface plastered. Illustration No. 22 shows the general profile of the ceiling as it must have looked.

3. Floor

The 2nd floor consists of full length random width pine boards, 6" to 9" wide with tongue and groove edges. A 5" beaded baseboard was used around the room.

C. STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE FRAME ADDITION

First Floor:

1. Wall Openings and Finishes

a. North Wall: The north wall of the frame addition underwent a major change in 1881 when an enclosed stairway running along the north wall was removed. Evidence of these changes can be seen in Illustration No. 18. This photograph shows the original hand-split chestnut-oak lath to the left, still covered with the original plaster. The disturbed area to the right of the plaster was later covered in 1881 with sawn lath, a portion of which can be seen in place on the wall in the upper center and on a 4' X 10' portion of the ceiling. An original oak header, which was part of the original stairway plans, was left undisturbed during the 1881 remodeling and can be seen in the extreme upper left corner of Illustration No. 18. The area under the stairway was not plastered as evidenced by the three original wall studs that were found whitewashed below the marks of the stair stringer. It was a general practice in this area to enclose the stairway and to utilize the area under the stairs as a storage closet. A similar

condition exists in the "Gein House", near Centreville, Virginia, also a part log and frame house. Illustration No. 5 shows an interior view of the stairway in the "Gein House," with conditions very similar to that of the Dogan House. Hand riven oak lath was found to be used in this house.

The window in the north wall appears to date from 1881 alterations. Approximately four feet of an original stud was cut off to allow for the installation of the window while a rough circular-sawn pine studs were placed in the wall to support the window frame and to provide a nailing surface for the sawn lath. The type of window frame and trim used in this window conforms to those used in the two-room 1881 addition removed in 1949, rather than to the original frame and trim found in the east wall.

It is thought that both a chairrail and baseboard was used during 1860. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ " space for the chairrail and $5\frac{1}{2}$ " space for the baseboard was found in sections where the original plaster was still intact. No evidence was found to indicate that either the chairrail or baseboard was ever used on the first floor in the northeast corner where the stairway stood. This was even true after the stairway was removed. The absence of the chairrail and baseboard at this location seems to further substantiate the fact that the stairway was used in 1860. Illustration No. 17 shows an original piece of chairrail, on the left, set back into position. Space intended for a $5\frac{1}{2}$ " wide baseboard is more easily seen to the lower right of the photograph.

b. east wall: Illustration No. 19 shows a continuation of the

study of the north wall. Sawn pine lath was found to be used in this corner when repairs were made to the wall and ceiling areas after the stairway was removed in 1881. In addition to the removal of the stairs, the photograph shows further changes made to the width of the east doorway. The original opening corresponds in width to the door opening used in the west wall which still has its original door frame intact. Illustration No. 13 shows both door and window frames of the 1860 period.

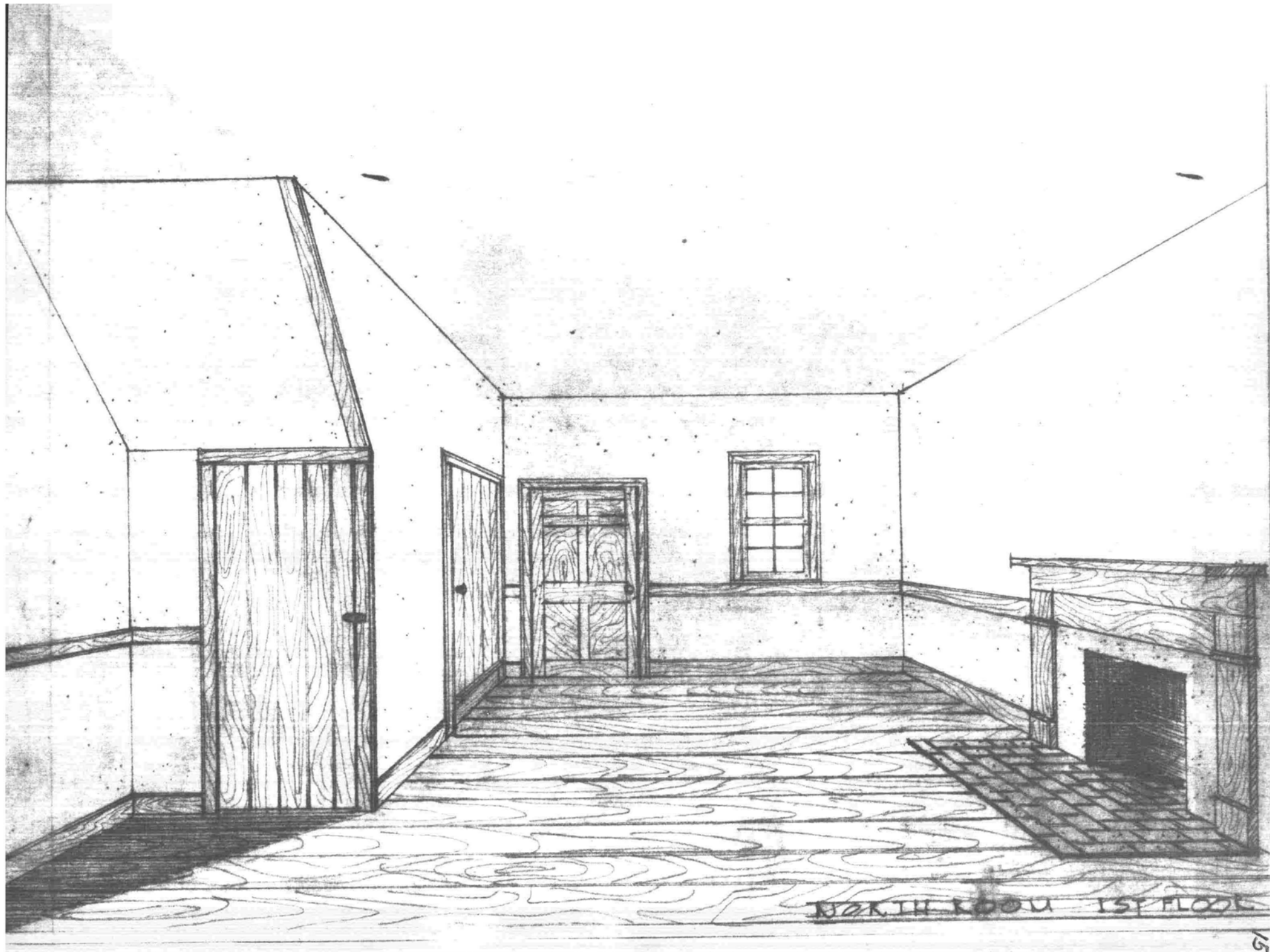
The east wall contains the only original window frame in the Dogan House that still retains its original trim. With the exception of the interior window stool and the exterior backboard, the trim is complete. Both exterior and interior trim was made to two pieces, a $5/8$ " x 4" beaded casing with a moulded backband $11/16$ " x $1-1/8$ ". Small "L" shaped nails approximately 1" long were found in the exterior casing and are assumed to be the nails that held the backband. It is assumed that both interior and exterior backbands had identical profiles, and was used on both door and window frames. The use of a 4" wide casing for the door trim can be verified on the east door of the frame addition. Here a few original pieces of weatherboarding remain that were cut to fit a door with a four inch casing. These few pieces of original weatherboarding were fortunately left on the building during its many alterations.

Illustration No. 17 shows where the chairrail continued along the east wall and under the window stool forming the apron for the window. The nails used to fasten the chairrail to the studs were

cut nails with an "L" shaped head. These nails were still found in the studs up approximately 36 inches from the floor level. A sketch on page 15, shows a conjectural view of this 1st floor room in the frame addition as it might have appeared in 1860.

c. South Wall: The south wall of the frame addition retained many features that were identified as belonging to the original construction. Cut nails remaining in a short piece of chairrail were matched to existing nail hole patterns in the studding located in the south-east corner of the building. Illustration No. 17 shows the chairrail replaced in its original position. This same photograph shows the outline where a mantel was once used in addition to a $5\frac{1}{2}$ " baseboard. An original door casing and its backband was found intact on the door to the right of the photo. This trim is identical to the casing and backband found used on the window in the east wall. The original door used in the south wall is missing but probably was a board and batten door since the actual width allowed between casing and door stop is $7/8$ ". This corresponds in width to the existing board and batten doors found used in the Logan House.

The stud members used in the original frame of the north addition are identified with the typical Roman Numeral marking system used late into the nineteenth century by construction workers. The south wall framing has these identifying marks. Apparently the building was planned with a fireplace and doorway



NORTH ROOM 1ST FLOOR

in this identical location before it was moved to Groveton in 1860.

d. West Wall: Illustration No. 13 shows a door and window frame that was left intact inside the west wall during the remodeling of 1881. It is assumed that this was the doorway that the Confederate shell passed through in 1862 during the Second Battle of Manassas. Scars of the shell could still be seen in the original floor boards until they were removed in 1950. It is thought that the scar appearing in the top plate of the frame addition, (west side) upper left of photograph, represents another direct hit from a cannon shell.

The original studding members and diagonal braces in the west wall are identified with Roman Numeral markings corresponding to similar marks in the sill below. The notches cut into each corner post and the corresponding nail patterns found in each intermediate stud in the west wall is thought to relate to the ceiling joists used in the construction of the 1881 addition built across the west side of the Dogan House. Machine sawn lath was used to cover the door and window openings on the interior indicating that the changes in the west wall probably occurred at the same time.

2. Ceiling

The ceiling of the original frame addition can best be seen in Illustration No. 17. This photograph shows the original finish

of the ceiling; hand-riven chestnut-oak lath, plaster and whitewash. Where the ceiling and wall areas joined, these corners were finished square without the use of molding.

3. Floor

In an interview with Mr. Raymond Cross, carpenter, who completed the 1949 stabilization of the Dogan House for the Prince William County Chamber of Commerce, stated that the original floors were made of random width (6" to 10") T & G, yellow pine boards. A small piece of flooring was found under the south door frame and measured one inch in thickness.

D. Structural Investigations of the Frame Addition

Second Floor:

1. Wall Openings and Finishes

a. North Wall: One minor change in fenestration was made to the north wall of the second floor attic room after 1860. The original window, frame and trim was removed and replaced during the alteration of 1881. Cut nails used to hold a previous window frame were still embedded in the original studs. In these same studding were found cut nails that held the weatherboarding applied from a previous period. It was possible to use these embedded nails to determine the size of the original window, a four light sash 8" X 10", 2 sections with a 4" window casing. The present window frame and trim is identical to that used in the rear 1881 addition and similar to other window and door frames altered in the

frame addition and log cabin the same year.

It is assumed that the plaster finish on the interior walls of the 1st floor stairway continued up into the second floor with a whitewash finish. This would be consistent with the interior finish of the "Gain House" which has this feature.

b. South Wall: The only visible change in the south wall of the frame addition occurring after 1860 was the removal of a 4 light window. In its place a doorway was cut through the south wall to gain access into the 2nd floor of the log structure. Photo Illustration No. 24, shows the ghost outline of the window sill and casing on the original stud to the left. The stud to the right is unwhitewashed and represents a later addition. Spacing for the original stud is indicated by the tenon notch seen at floor level and by the unwhitewashed mark left on the weatherboarding by the stud above.

The original beaded weatherboarding is still intact on the south wall. These beards were left exposed on the second floor and simply finished with whitewash.

2. Ceiling

The ceiling in the attic room of the frame addition was left unplastered. The exposed surfaces of the rafters, spaced 1" X 3" roof boards and shingles were whitewashed. The original roof boards and rafters are still intact over the frame addition.

3. Floor

Most of the original floor boards are still in place in the 2nd floor although many deteriorated. They are square edged boards, random widths (7" to 10") of yellow pine.

E. Roof

The original covering for the roof of the Dogan House was wooden yellow pine shingles, approximately 4" wide by 18" long. They were hand-riven and smoothed with a drawing knife. Several of these shingles were found in the walls of the frame addition used as building shims during its construction. A similar type of shingle was found on the roof of the spring house, now fallen in, at "Peach Grove" the old original Dogan House some 500 yards to the north-east. The shingles in both instances have the square butts. The actual number of shingles courses can be accurately counted from the ridge to the eaves in Illustration No. 2. It appears that the shingles were laid approximately 6" to the weather.

F. Masonry

1. Chimney:

The present chimney seems to be the original one built when the log cabin stood alone. It was constructed in the center of the north wall of the log cabin and from all external appearances it was intended to be left exposed to the weather. It was built with drip stones on each side of the chimney up about 8' where the inward sloping of the flue begins. On the north side there is a stepped face approximately 4" wide starting

about 5' above the chimney base. The post 1865 Dogen House standing nearby has this same feature. Illustration No. 17 shows the ledge referred to.

Illustration No. 2 shows the original chimney area above the roof as it appeared in 1907. The chimney had a string stone course with a projection of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ " located about 6" below the top of the flue. There is no indication that metal flashing was used above the roofline. Any flashing or caulking used would have to be concealed below the shingles.

It appears from the photograph that the exterior surface of the chimney above the roof was covered with whitewash. Mrs. Spinner's house near Centreville, Illustration No. 11, is a good example showing the use of whitewash on chimney areas during the 1865 period.

The type of pointing used in the original stone work was a "V" or "Ridge" type of joint. Illustration No. 17 shows some of the original mortar joints on the chimney area immediately back of the wall in the frame addition. This area has been protected since the building was added and the mortar pointing is well preserved.

2. Fireplaces:

Illustration No. 17 shows the plaster surface remaining on the face of the chimney that outlines the original mantel piece now missing around the fireplace in the frame addition. The width of the mantel can be determined by the measurements between the original piece of chairrail on the left and the door casing on the right.

The height of the mantel can be determined by the outline left by the stucco surface. Since the original mantel is missing, the design for the replacement will be conjectural.

The hearth in the frame addition apparently was constructed of brick. Although most of the hearth is missing a few bricks remain intact on the interior of the fireplace. The dimensions of the hearth were determined by measuring the stone base uncovered during excavation.

In the log cabin, there is no evidence remaining of the hearth. The present hearth is constructed of brick and stone rubble covered with a thin layer of concrete. In the first floor plan of the Robinson House, Illustration No. 7, there is a stone hearth shown. It is possible that the original hearth of the log cabin in the Dogan House was also built of stone. The construction of a stone hearth would be more in character with the log cabin.

There is no evidence left to suggest that a mantel was used in the log cabin. A stucco surface was found to run continuous around the corner of the chimney on the west side and across the face of the fireplace. No means to fasten a mantel to the stonework could be found in this room. It is assumed that there was no mantel in the log cabin and that the exposed surfaces of the chimney to the east, west, and south sides were covered with stucco, and finished with a coat of whitewash.

3. Foundation

It was found that the original foundation extended 3" to 6"

below grade without a footing. Some of the original stone wall still remains intact on the north and east sides of the frame addition although about half of the east wall was rebuilt with a granite stone in 1949. The entire stone wall under the log cabin has been pushed outward by the weight of the building. This wall was built with very little mortar. In the restoration of the Dogan House it is recommended that the entire foundation be replaced and rebuilt with red sandstone and pointed with the "ridge" type of mortar joint.

G. Weatherboarding

Much of the original beaded weatherboarding remains intact on the south wall of the frame addition. Several additional pieces were left in place on the east wall just below the cornice. There is no consistent width of these boards nor in spacing their exposure to the weather. Widths of boards ranged from $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to 11" and spacings vary from $4\text{-}3/4$ " to $8\text{-}1/8$ ". In comparing this detail with other buildings photographed during the Civil War in the Manassas area, the same inconsistency of spacing the weatherboarding occurs. The best example is the Robinson House shown in Illustration No. 6. In places where the original weatherboarding requires replacement and the spacing can be measured accurately, it is intended to replace these boards with their original exposure.

It is thought that the log portion of the Dogan House was covered with weatherboarding in 1860 when the frame portion

was added. A few original nailing strips were found in place on the south wall of the log cabin. It appears that when the roof line was raised, the top log on the south wall was placed with enough overhang to align the vertical nailing strips with the frame construction in the gable end. This would allow the weatherboarding to extend past the log wall and onto the frame wall in the gable end without any irregularity. Additional notches were cut into oversized logs to allow the vertical nailings strips to achieve a degree of straightness. In addition to the notches, enough cut nails that were used to hold the nail strips to the logs exist to enable a fair amount of accuracy in measuring their spacing.

The type of nails found used in the weatherboarding were 10d common cut nails.

H. Cornice and Gable Trim

Part of the original cornice is still intact on the east side of the frame addition. It consisted of a crown moulding (now missing), beaded fascia board, soffit board, and bed moulding. In 1860 when the frame addition was attached to the log structure, the cornice was extended across the length of the cabin on the east side. Illustration No. 1 and No. 2 show photographs of the cornice as it appeared in 1907. Although a major remodeling occurred in 1881, it is thought that the architectural features of the 1860 cornice and gable trim were altered very little. Since

much of the cornice has been removed during the many alterations and stabilizations and all of the cornice returns at the gable ends have been removed but enough evidence remains to reconstruct a reasonably accurate design. It is known that the fascia board extended beyond the weatherboarding at the gable ends and had a mitered corner indicating that the same board was returned around the corner probably back as far as the corner board. It is possible that the crown moulding also followed this similar pattern, mitring around the corner and projecting as far as the end of the fascia board. Above the crown moulding it is thought that a drip cap was used to protect the moulding and to provide a termination point for the verge board and trim.

The cornice at the rear or west side of the log cabin does not appear to have the same type of cornice as the rest of the house. An original rafter found on the west side of the cabin has an overhand of only four inches. If this were the case, the cornice was probably finished with a narrow soffit board and moulding. Both the soffit and bed moulding would butt against the extension of the verge board at the gable end.

An original piece of beaded verge board 3' long was found nailed on the south gable end of the frame addition. It measured $4\text{-}\frac{3}{4}$ " in width and has a slight taper. The proposed verge board would taper 1" from four to five inches in width and have a $1\text{-}\frac{1}{16}$ " moulded trim nailed to the upper edge.

I. Steps and Porches

All of the steps and porches shown in the preliminary restoration drawings are conjectural. Exploratory excavations failed to uncover any definite information relating to the location of porch footings, although a stone walk was located on the east side of the building (See Illustration No. 15). It was not possible to determine the width of the platform by the termination of the walk. Other details of the east platform are somewhat conjectural. These are based on the somewhat obscure features found in Illustration No. 3. This photograph shows signs of a platform with handrail in front of the east doorway. The handrail design was patterned after the Robinson House and illustrates a typical railing detail found in this area. See Illustration No. 6 showing the Robinson House.

J. Painting

All existing evidence at the site in addition to other sources of material studied, seems to suggest that all exterior woodwork of the Logan House was whitewashed. With the exception of the stone foundation, the masonry work has also been whitewashed. There was no indication found that whitewash was used on the stone foundation walls although this was a general practice followed in this area during the 1860's. Whitewash was applied to all interior walls and ceilings surfaces with the exception of the door and window trim, doors, chairrail and baseboard. In the frame addition

these members were found to have the original coat of light blue-gray paint. In the log cabin, the doors, baseboard, window and door trim and the enclosed stairway were painted a dark brown (chocolate). The rest of the cabin, log walls and ceiling surfaces were whitewashed.

K. Hardware

Remnants of hardware uncovered during exploratory excavations were found to consist of three keys (these will fit certain rimlocks), parts of rimlocks, wooden latches, round metal eye hooks, miscellaneous hardware consisting of pintles and iron staples. It is definitely known from existing holes found in the door frame, that the east door to the log cabin was hung with pintel supported strap hinges. The type of lock used on this door is not known, however, rim locks were found used on the interior doors. Either wooden latches or the rimlock could have been in use during the 1860's. It is assumed that the doors of the frame addition all used rimlocks. Existing hinges of one piece cast-iron, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ " X $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", were found used on the doors of the log cabin.

No evidence was found on the one original window frame to indicate that shutters were used previously to 1881.

Part V RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Architectural Work

It is recommended that the Dogan House be restored back to its Civil War time appearance as proposed in this report and as shown in the one sheet of Preliminary Drawings No. NHS-MNEP 3050 (see appendix)

The following recommendations are made to supplement more accurately the information proposed in Part I of the Architectural Data, Historic Structures Report.

1. Masonry Work: It is recommended that the existing stone foundation wall be removed and rebuilt over a concrete footing. Tile drain shall be installed at the footing level and drained eastward to the roadway. The type of mortar and tooling of the mortar joints shall conform to the original examples as found in the original masonry work of the chimney. The foundation walls shall be parged below grade and one coat of colorless waterproofing material applied to the exposed masonry work above grade. The chimney will require some rebuilding to match photographs of the original stack above the roof. Some repointing will be necessary before the chimney is whitewashed. All flashing shall be concealed below the shingles.

Rebuild two interior hearths; one stone, one brick.

2. Exterior Work: The following exterior work is recommended.
 - a. Frame: Straighten, level existing building; replace all rotten members in log and frame structure.
 - b. Weatherboarding: Remove and replace all weatherboarding not original to 1960 period. Replace cornerboards.
 - c. Doors and Windows: Rebuild new door and window frames, replace door and window sash, build new board and batten doors where specified. Secure proper hardware for doors and "old" glass for sash.
 - d. Roof: Remove and replace present roof with wooden shingles.

e. Cornice: Remove existing cornice and gable verge boards and replace with new crown and bed moulding, fascia, soffit and verge boards as shown in proposed restoration drawings.

f. Steps and Porches: Build new steps and platform as shown on Preliminary Drawing No. NWS-MNEP 3050. Exploratory excavations failed to uncover definite evidence relating to additional rooms or porches to the Dogan House. Steps and platform shown in drawing are based on information described earlier in report.

g. Painting: It is recommended that the exterior weatherboarding, door and window trim shall be given a prime coat of white lead paint prior to whitewashing. Interior woodwork shall also be primed with white lead paint and given a coat of light blue paint to match original color in frame addition and a coat of dark brown to match original color applied to woodwork in the log cabin. All other plaster and log surfaces shall receive a minimum of two coats of whitewash.

3. Interior Work: The following work is recommended to be completed on the interior.

a. Floors: Install new floor joist and flooring of first floor in both rooms, repair floor boards on second floor. Strengthen ceiling joists on 2nd floor of frame addition.

b. Walls: Remove existing wooden lath and plaster from walls and ceiling in frame addition. Apply new lath and plaster to 1st floor walls and ceiling of frame addition. Install new interior window

and door trim, build new board and batten doors where needed, install new chairrail, baseboard, and build new mantel. Chink log walls in log cabin.

c. Stairways: Rebuild stairway in log cabin and in frame addition.

d. Second Floor: No work is proposed for the second floor other than what is necessary to stabilize the structure.

B. Outbuildings

It is recommended that additional land be acquired to the west and north of the Dogan House to allow the re-building of the log kitchen, log meat-house, restoration of historic rail fences and to provide adequate parking facilities for visitation. The addition of these historic features mentioned would present a fairly reliable picture representing part of the Grevaton crossroad's scene during the early part of the 1860's.

Part VI UTILITIES

It is recommended that provisions be made for convenience outlets, 110 and 220 volts, in each room to operate electric space heaters during the winter months to prevent mildew and excessive moisture from damaging the interior surfaces of woodwork, plaster, and some original pieces of furniture that is anticipated to be returned to the Dogan House upon its completion.

It is recommended that the present power supply that crosses immediately in front of the Dogan House be placed underground. This would mean elimination of the existing power pole that stands 12 feet away from the south-east corner of the house. An estimate made by Prince William Electric Co-op based on placing 1500' of cable underground totaled \$11,062.25. Since the Park anticipates acquiring land to the east of the Dogan House,

This would eliminate some 471' of underground cable or about 30% of the cost. An estimate based on 1,029 feet of underground cable would total approximately \$7,800. In addition to the electrical power lines there would be the need to place the telephone service underground for a similar distance. No estimate has been given by the Piedmont Telephone Company for this job but part of the cost would be absorbed by using the same trench as the power supply. A rough estimate for underground telephone service or re-routing the telephone lines at the Dogan House is placed at \$5,500.

Part VII. COST ESTIMATE

Construction Costs

A. Demolition		
Labor		\$ 200.00
B. Exploratory Excavations		
Labor		350.00
C. Excavation and Grading		
Labor		200.00
D. Footing Drains Material Only		
Tile		25.00
Gravel		10.00
E. Masonry		
Footing, material		80.00
Masonry walls, material and labor		
\$2/cu. ft.		500.00
Chimney repairs		100.00
Steps and Walks		100.00
F. Rough Carpentry, Materials only		
Lumber		400.00
Rough Hardware		100.00
G. Finish Carpentry, Materials only		
Exterior		1,100.00
Interior		300.00
H. Roof, Materials only		
Shingles		115.00
I. Doors and Windows, Material Only		
1860 glass		40.00
Doors and Sash		265.00
J. Lath and Plaster		
Metal lath		80.00
Plaster job, materials and labor		260.00
Log chinking job, material and labor		150.00
K. Flooring, Materials Only		140.00
L. Finish Hardware		
Rim Locks		
Strap Hinges w/pintles		50.00
Hinges		

M. Painting, Materials only		
Exterior, White lead paint and Whitewash	\$ 60.00	
Interior, White lead paint, coloring and whitewash	50.00	
N. Sheet Metal, Materials only	25.00	
O. Utilities and Equipment		
Telephone	50.00	
Electricity	50.00	
Equipment and tools	200.00	
Equipment operations and depreciation	300.00	
F. Labor	<u>7,100.00</u>	
Construction Total		\$ 12,400.00
<u>Contingencies 5%</u>		740.00
<u>Plans, Surveys and Supervision</u>		<u>1,460.00</u>
Total		\$ 14,600.00

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>NO. UNITS</u>	<u>UNIT COST</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
15-KV Super Coranol Flamenol Grd. Neut. - 3/c No. 2-19 Str. U. G. Wire		1500'	\$3,269.70-M	\$4,904.55
10-Man Line Crew	Labor	20 hrs.	30.00	600.00
15-KV - 3 Bushing Potheads		4	160.00	640.00
4-Man Crew	Labor	64 hrs.	12.00	768.00
6" Underground Conduit		90'	383.00-C	344.70
6" " "		100'	383.00-C	383.00
	Labor	190'	1.00 per ft.	190.00
15-KV - Underground Transformer Vault		1	250.00	250.00
80-Man hours	Labor	80 hrs.	3.00	240.00
Underground Service Wire 3/c No. 2 - 600 V		200'	660.00-M	132.00
35-Man hours	Labor	35	3.00	105.00
4-way 15KV - Underground Splice		1	50.00	50.00
35-Man hours	Labor	35	3.00	105.00
Single Phase D.E. Structures, Anchors, Bells, Bolts, Labor etc.		3	50.00 Unit	150.00
Labor & Machinery to open and back fill ditch(per contractor)				1,200.00
Road Crossing Permit - State Highway Dept. Rts 29/211		1	50.00	50.00
Labor & Machinery to open and back fill - Repair asphalt etc. Rts. 29/211				950.00
				<hr/>
		TOTAL		\$11,062.25

MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD PARK SERVICE

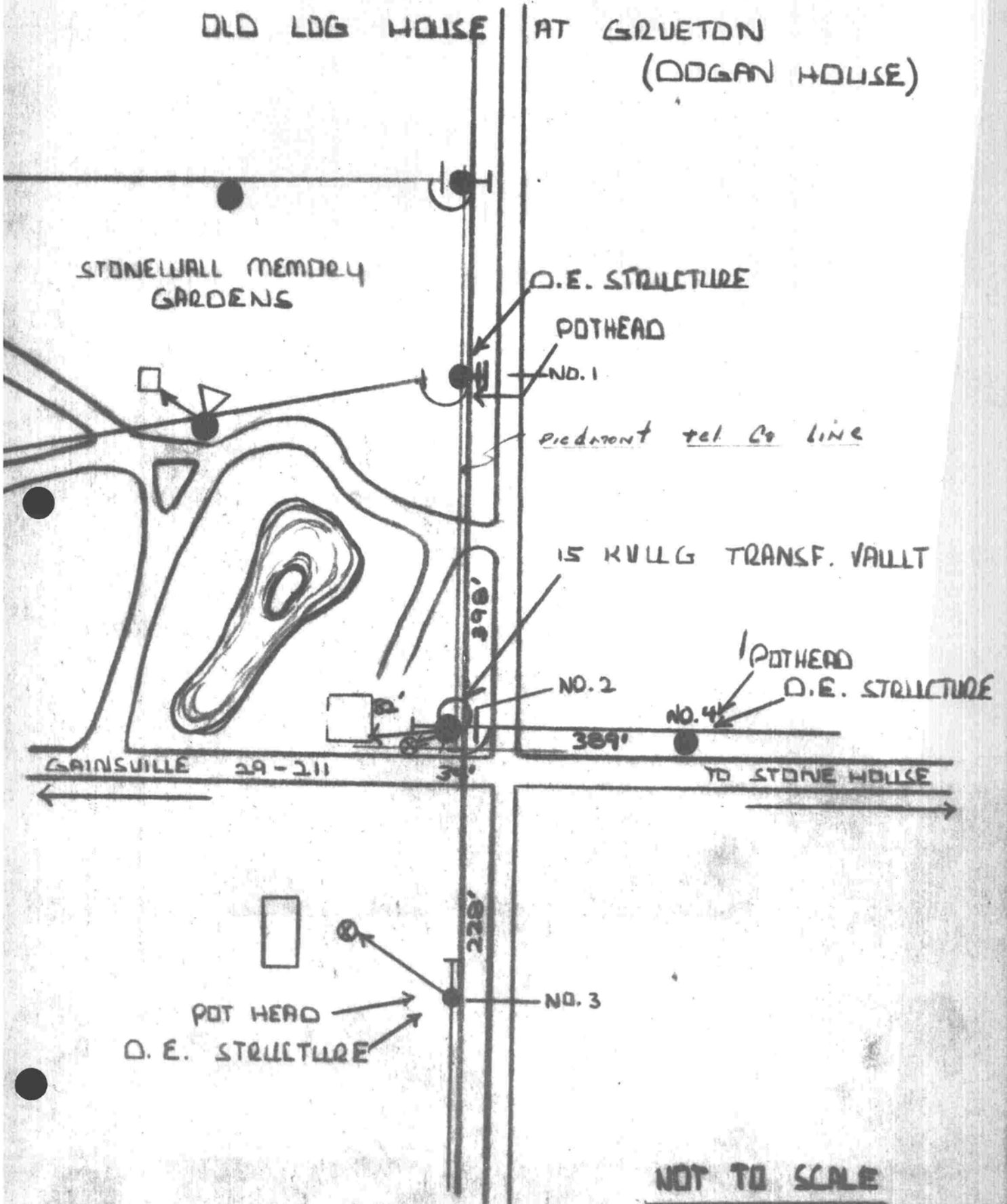
PRINCE WILLIAM ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

VIRGINIA 41 PRINCE WILLIAM

PHONE 286 OR 102

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

OLD LOG HOUSE AT GRUETON
(DOGAN HOUSE)



NOT TO SCALE

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

DOGAN HOUSE, SOUTHEAST VIEW

View of the Dogan House from the Broveton-Sudley Road.

This view shows a gentle slope from the house to the road which was altered during recent highway improvements.

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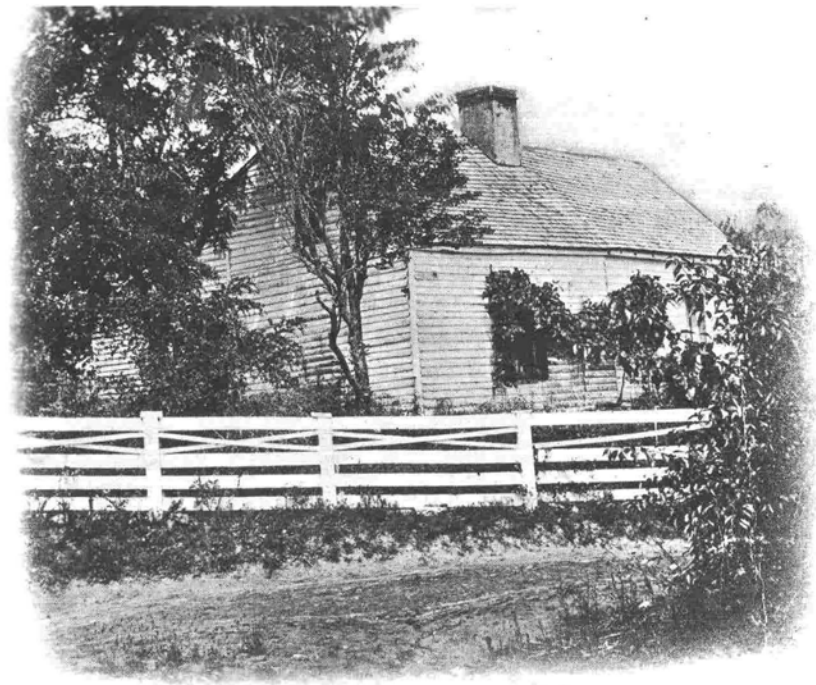


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

ENLARGEMENT OF EAST ROOF AREA

Enlargement of roof area showing what appears to be whitewash on chimney. Shingle roof probably is that of 1860.

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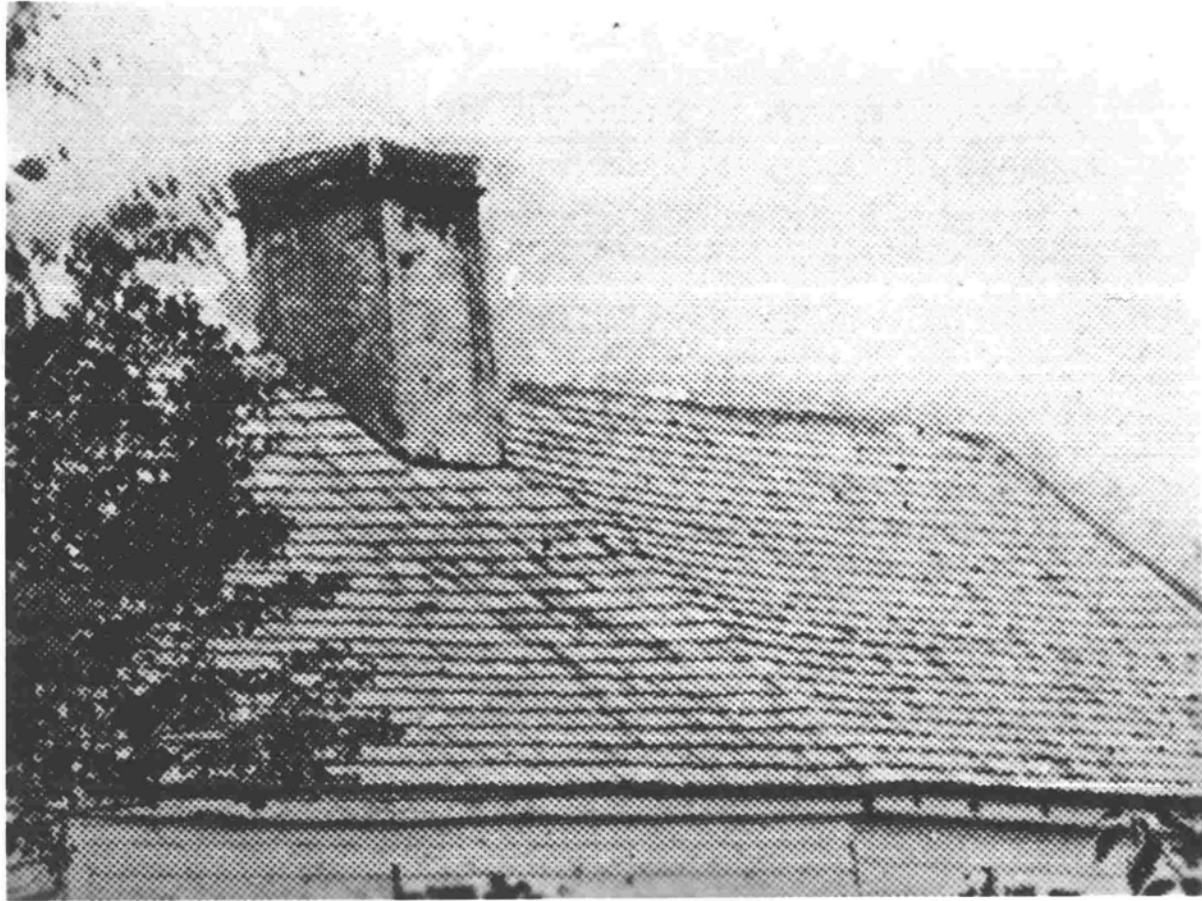
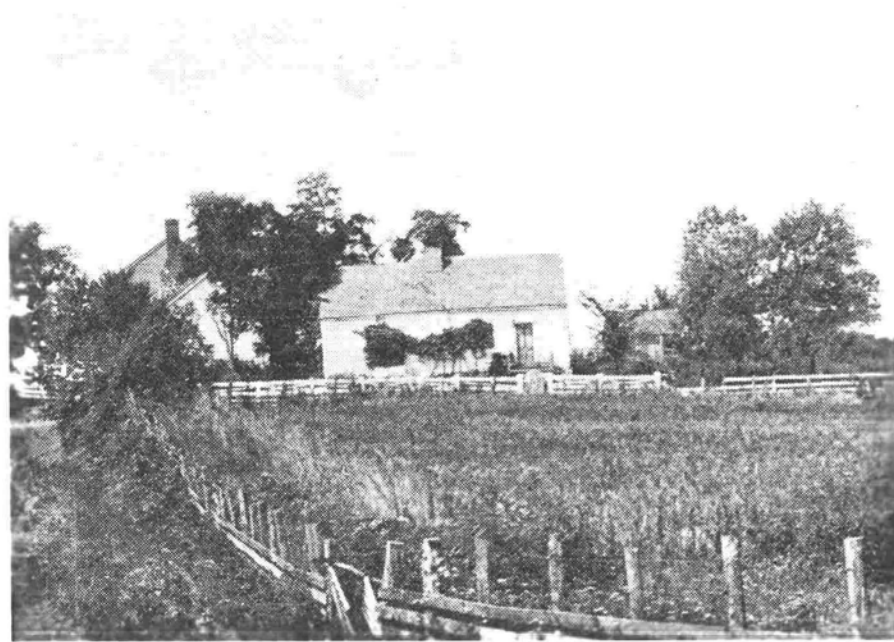


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

DOGAN HOUSE, VIEW FROM EAST

This view shows the basis for construction of platform on east side of house. A small stoop can be seen in front of door facing road. It is assumed that the porch was reconstructed (1881) in a similar manner to that of 1860. Note chimney appears to have stucco or whitewash.

Photo source: Story of the Dedication of the Monument,
by Peter W. Ostrander, 1907, page 16.
Copy Neg. in EGDC No. 812



Handwritten signature or scribble.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

GREEN HOUSE

A part log and frame house very similar to the present Dogan House. In this instance, the log portion was added to the frame structure, unlike the Dogan House where the frame building was moved over and attached to the log cabin. Interior details of both structures are very similar. This building is located about 1/2 mile from Centreville, Va. on Route 28.

Photo: O. W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. 938 EDCO



ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

GEIN HOUSE

Interior view of stairway in frame portion of the Gein House. Stairway is almost an identical match for the original one removed from the frame addition of the Dogan House in 1881.

Photo: O. W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. 937 BDDC

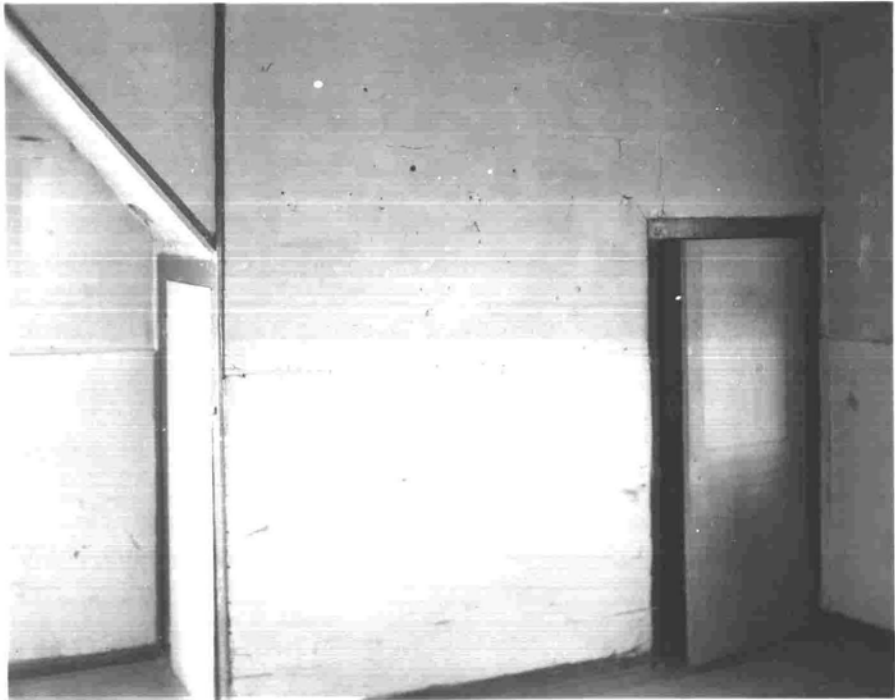


ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

ROBINSON HOUSE

A typical log cabin of the Minnassas area with weather-boarding applied over the logs. In places where the logs had adequate protection from the weather, such as under the porch, they were left exposed. The Dogan House had similar characteristics.

Photo: 1862

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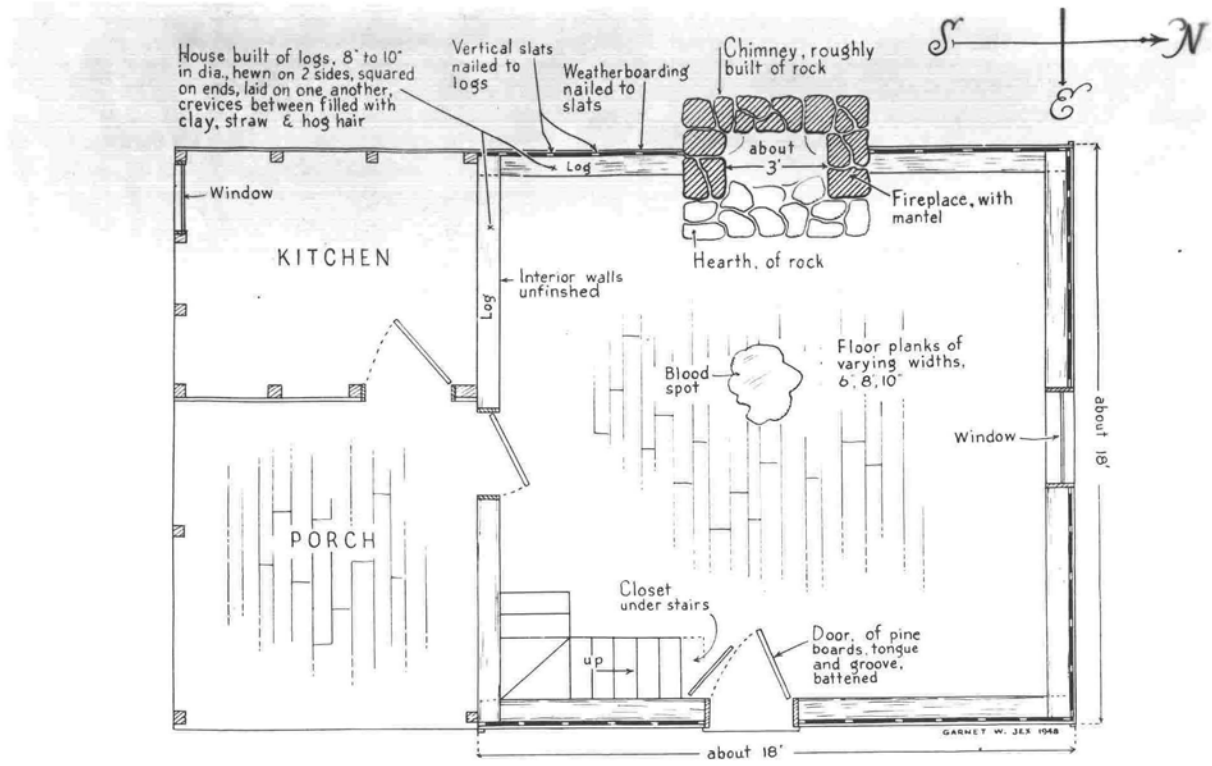


ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

ROBINSON HOUSE

First floor plan of Robinson House. Notice the similarity of features with the log portion of the Dogan House.

Photo copy of original drawings; Superintendent, Manassas
National Battlefield Park
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ROBINSON HOUSE
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

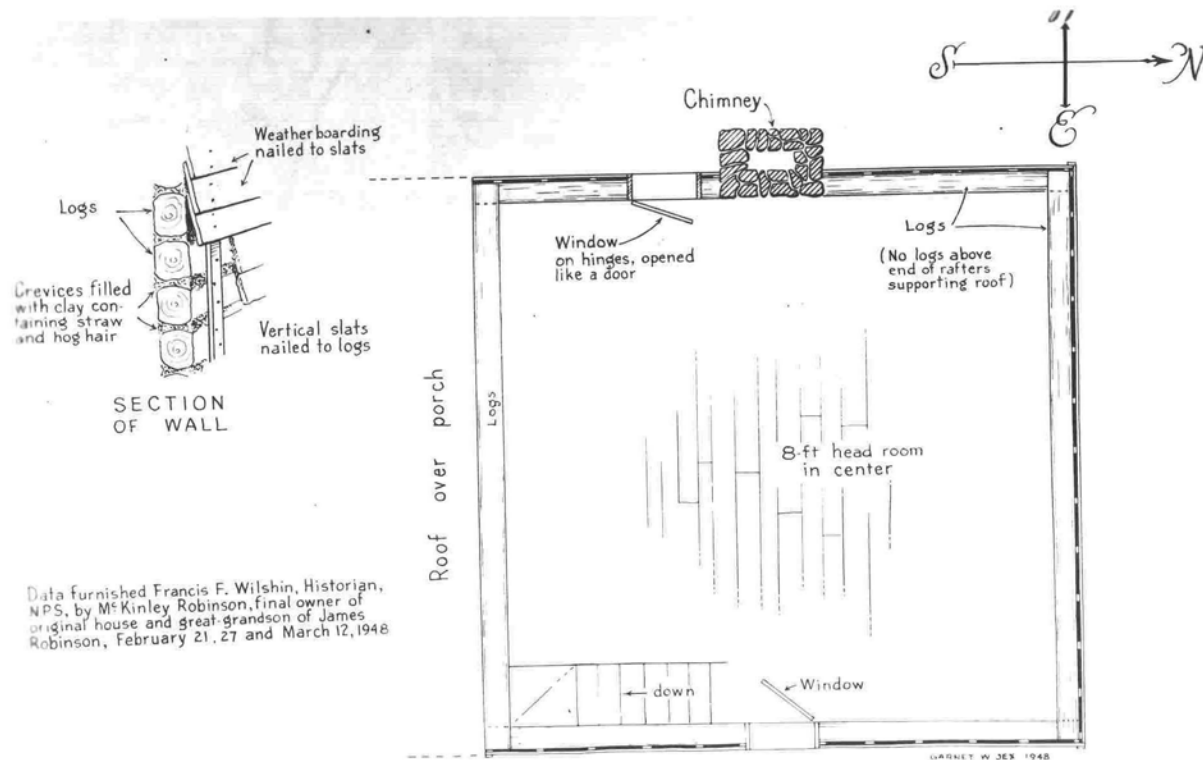
Scale: $\frac{3}{8}'' = 1 \text{ ft.}$

ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

ROBINSON HOUSE

Second floor plan of Robinson House. Sketch to left illustrates construction of log wall. In the Dogan House, the spaces between logs were chinked with rocks, brick and wooden poles, and covered with a lime mortar.

Photo copy of original drawings; Superintendent, Manassas National
Battlefield Park
Copy Neg. EGDC No. 934



Data furnished Francis F. Wilshin, Historian, NPS, by Mr. Kinley Robinson, final owner of original house and great-grandson of James Robinson, February 21, 27 and March 12, 1948

ROBINSON HOUSE
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

Scale: $\frac{3}{8}'' = 1 \text{ ft.}$

ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

LOG CABIN, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

Example of a log cabin with weatherboarding applied to exterior surface over vertical nailing strips. This cabin stands about 1 1/2 miles west of Haymarket, Virginia, on Route #55. Some remains of whitesash can be seen on weatherboarding as well as chimney. Bull Run Mountains are in background.

Photo: O. W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. 933 ECDC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

NORTHWEST VIEW OF "FLEETWOOD"

A good example of a pre-Civil War frame building standing with minor changes since its construction. Many of the details are similar to the frame addition of the Logan House. Notice window and door trim with backband. Design of the three panel door for the Logan House was taken from this building. Notice whitewash over weatherboards and chimney stack. Stone House built in 1822, and is located 3.7 miles from Bristol, Virginia, on Route 611.

Photo: O. W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. 932 EODC



5-2

ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

MRS. SPINNER'S HOUSE

Another log cabin standing within the Manassas area was Mrs. Spinner's House, used as a hospital for the Union troops during the Battle of Manassas. It stood on the Warrenton Turnpike (U.S. Highway 29-211) about 6 miles east of the Logan House.

Photo: George N. Barnard, March 1862
Photo source: Library of Congress



ILLUSTRATION NO. 12

DOGAN HOUSE FROM SOUTHWEST

This view shows the conditions of the Dogan House just prior to architectural investigation and exploratory excavations.

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



ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

Frame Addition, Dogen House

This view shows a window and door frame left intact within the west wall of the frame portion during the remodeling of 1881-82. Openings on east wall have identical spacing. All studs and corner braces are members of the original frame.

Photo: Orville W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. EODC 931



ILLUSTRATION NO. 14

WEST EXCAVATION

Exploratory excavations on the west side of the Dogan House. No evidence of foundations earlier than 1881-1882 one shown in this view was found during exploratory work. Rock used for this foundation was granite rather than the red sandstone used for the 1860 foundation.

Photo: Orville W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. EDC 930



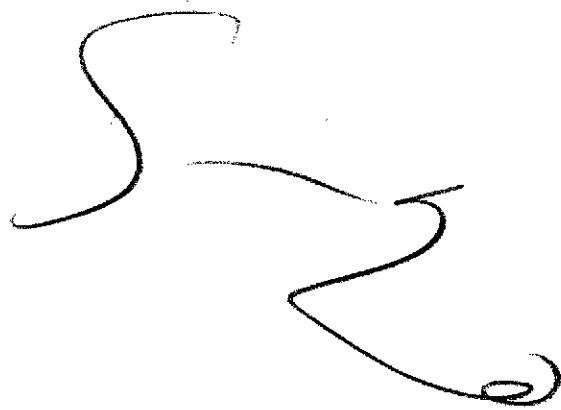


ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

EAST EXCAVATION

Remains of an early stone walk was uncovered on the east side of the Dogan House. No porch or step footings could be identified during excavation.

Photo: O. W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. 929 BEHC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 16

EAST EXCAVATION

This small area east of an original door opening was uncovered in an attempt to locate footings for steps, porches or platforms. A bayonet was uncovered just to right of picture in extended digging.

Photo: O. W. Carroll, May 1960
Neg. No. 928 EDC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 17

SOUTH WALL, FRAME ADDITION

View of frame addition to the south showing original plaster walls and ceilings and methods used to finish interior surfaces. An original piece of chair rail set back into place can be seen to left. Below is space for a baseboard.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, April, 1960
Neg. No. 543 EODC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 18

NORTH WALL, FIRST FLOOR

It has been assumed that the use of sawn pine lath occurred during the alterations of 1881-1882 and the use of hand split chestnut-oak lath for the original 1840 structure. This view shows the use of the sawn pine lath nailed over areas where a stairway was removed in 1881-1882. Whitewashed studs were enclosed by stairway. The window is also an 1881 addition. Note original stud cut off to accommodate window frame.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, April 1960
Neg. No. 947 EODC

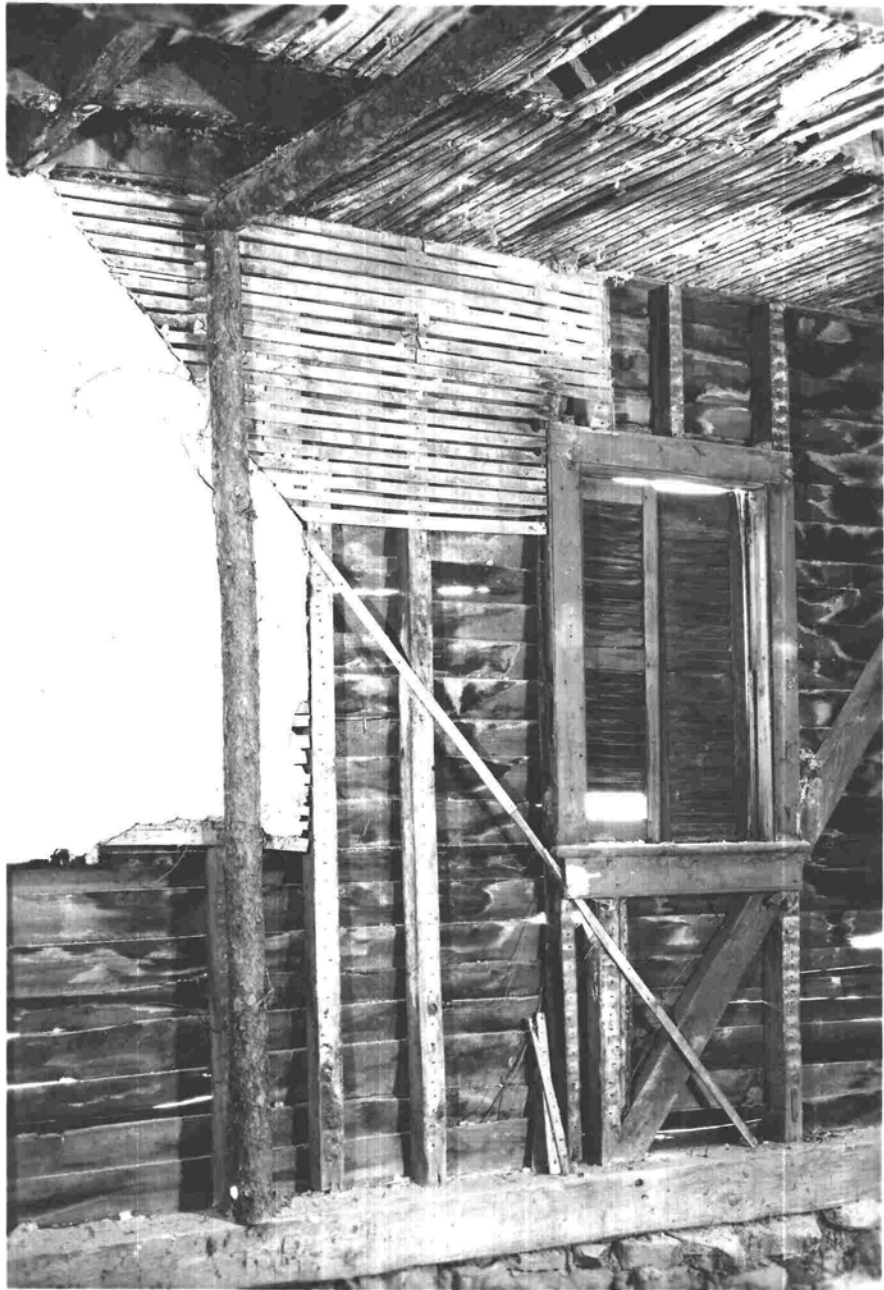


ILLUSTRATION NO. 19

NORTHEAST CORNER, FIRST FLOOR

Other 1881-1882 alterations indicated by the use of sawn pine lath is the change in width of the east door. Original opening matches size of old door frame found in west wall, see Illustration No. 13. When the chimney was removed this area was re-lathed and plastered. One notch for stairway stud can be seen in ceiling joist in upper right of photograph. Compare stairway design with Illustration No. 5.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, April 1960
Neg. No. 946 EODC

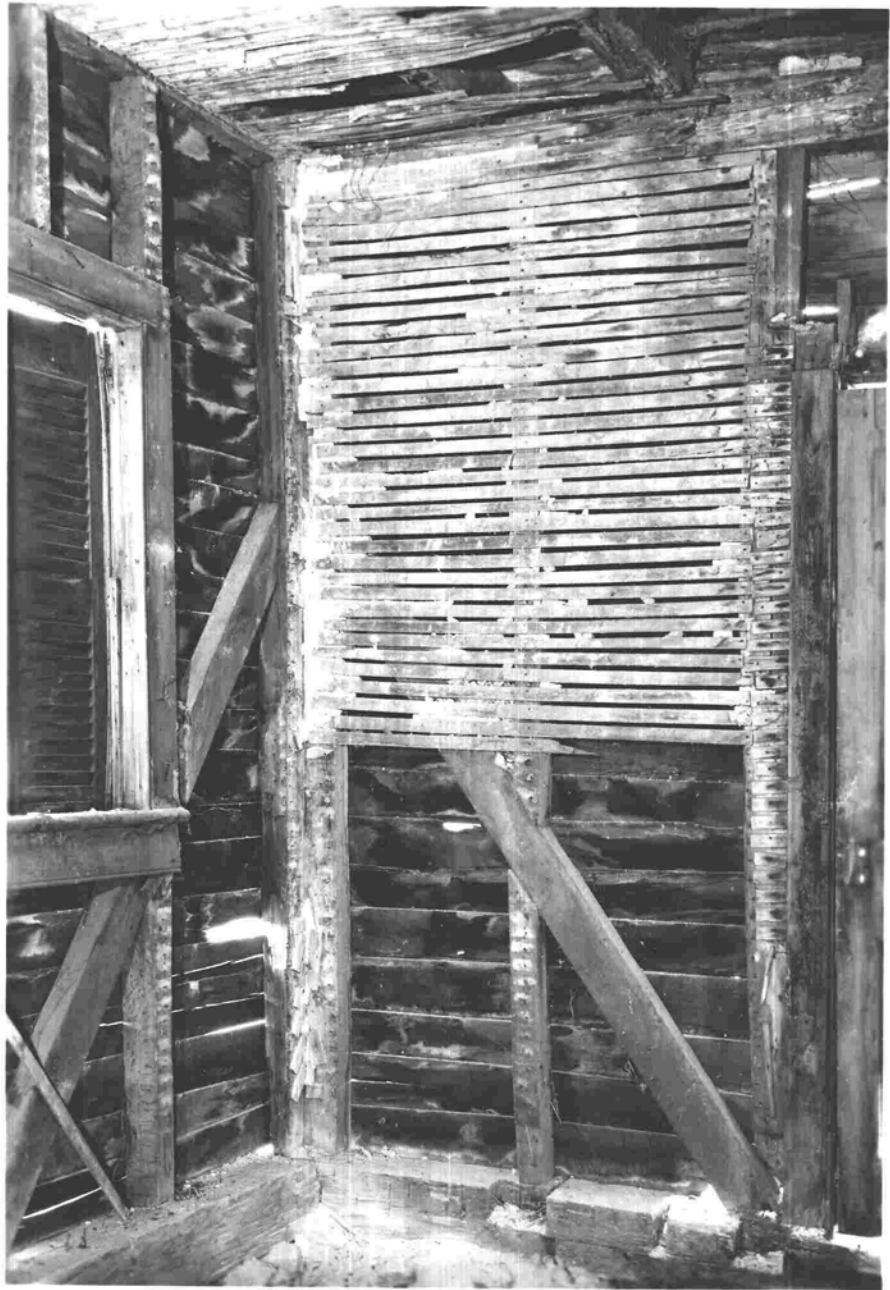


ILLUSTRATION NO. 20

EAST DOOR FRAME, LOG CABIN

An original door frame enclosed by the 1881-1882 alteration. Sawn lath was used to cover over opening between window and door frame.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, April 1960
Neg. No. 945 EODC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 21

SECOND FLOOR, FRAME ADDITION

Looking north, second floor of frame addition. Wall was covered with sawn lath and plaster indicating that the changes were made in 1881-1882. Remainder of walls and ceiling were whitewashed. Floor boards show where repairs were made when the stairway was removed.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, April 1960
Neg. No. 944 EODC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 22

SECOND FLOOR, LOG CABIN

View of the south wall, second floor of the log cabin. Log wall to right was raised to present height in 1860 when frame building was added to the north side of the log cabin. Notice the diagonal brace in the right corner intended to stabilize the logs above the adjoining wall. When the ridge of the roof was raised, it was necessary to build up one of the wall heights to compensate for the log cabin being narrower in width than the frame addition. Window was found to be one added in 1881-1882. Present roof structure was constructed in 1950 by the Washington Home Improvement Company.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, April 1960
Neg. No. 942 EODC



ILLUSTRATION NO. 23

DETAIL - STEPS, SECOND FLOOR

Log Portion to second floor level, frame (North) portion. Probably installed in 1881.

Photo: Russell Jones, June 1959
EODG Copy Neg. 941



S-8

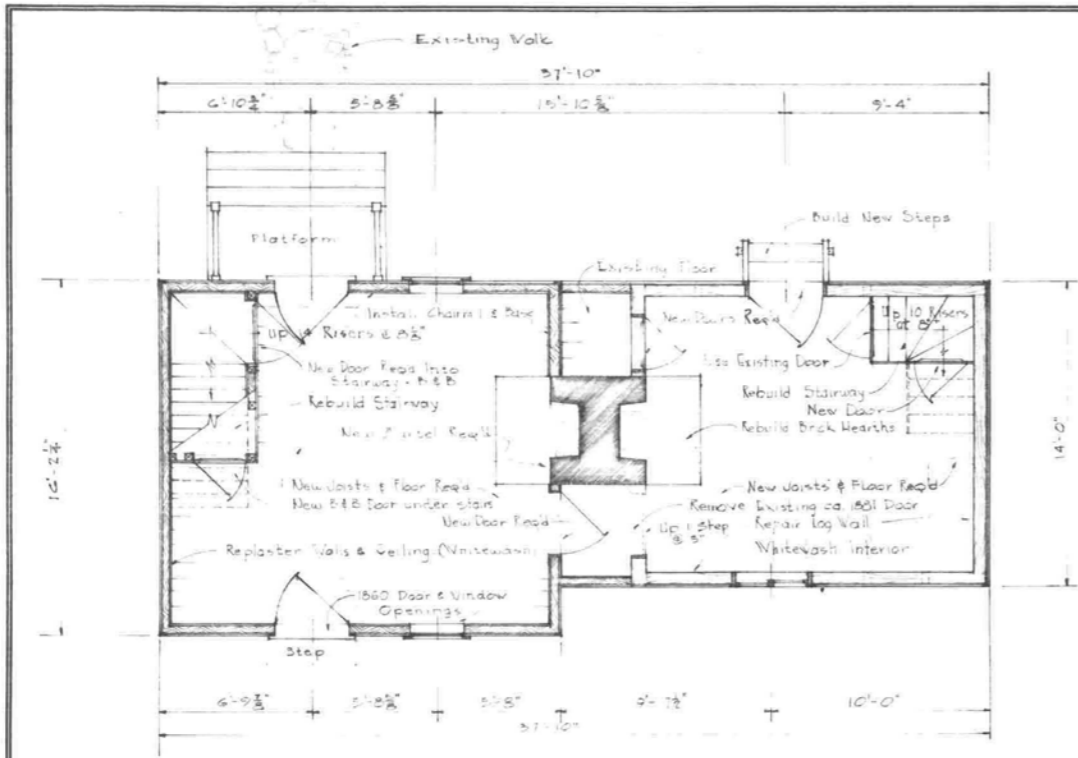
ILLUSTRATION NO. 24

SOUTH WALL SECOND FLOOR

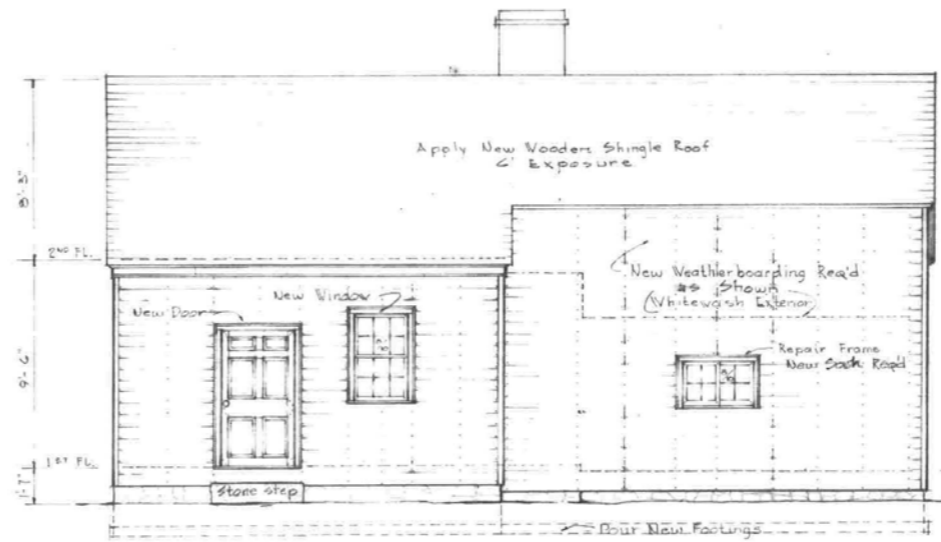
This view shows the changes that occurred in 1881 to the south wall, second floor of the frame addition. A four light window was removed and a doorway cut through for access into the log cabin. Outline of the original window sill and trim can be seen on the stud to the left. To the right, the outline of the stud can be seen on the weatherboarding above and from the original mortice and tenon joint at floor level.

Photo: Jack E. Boucher, June 7, 1960
Neg. No. 822 ECDC

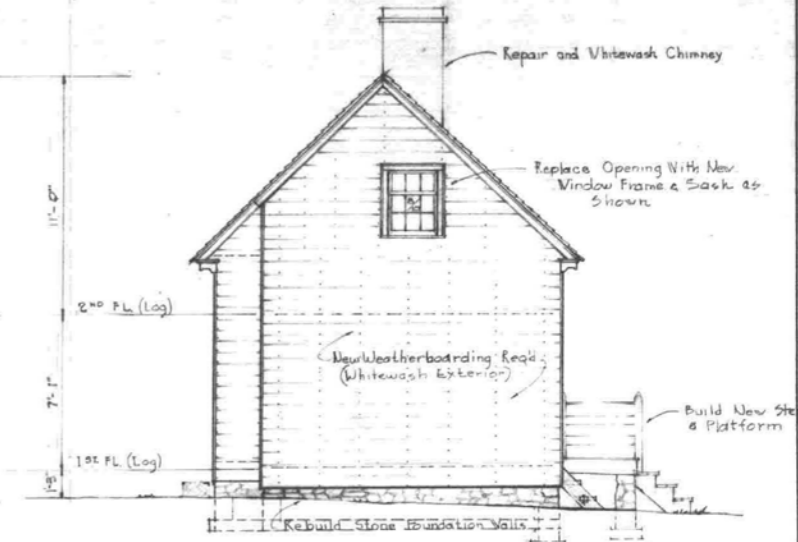




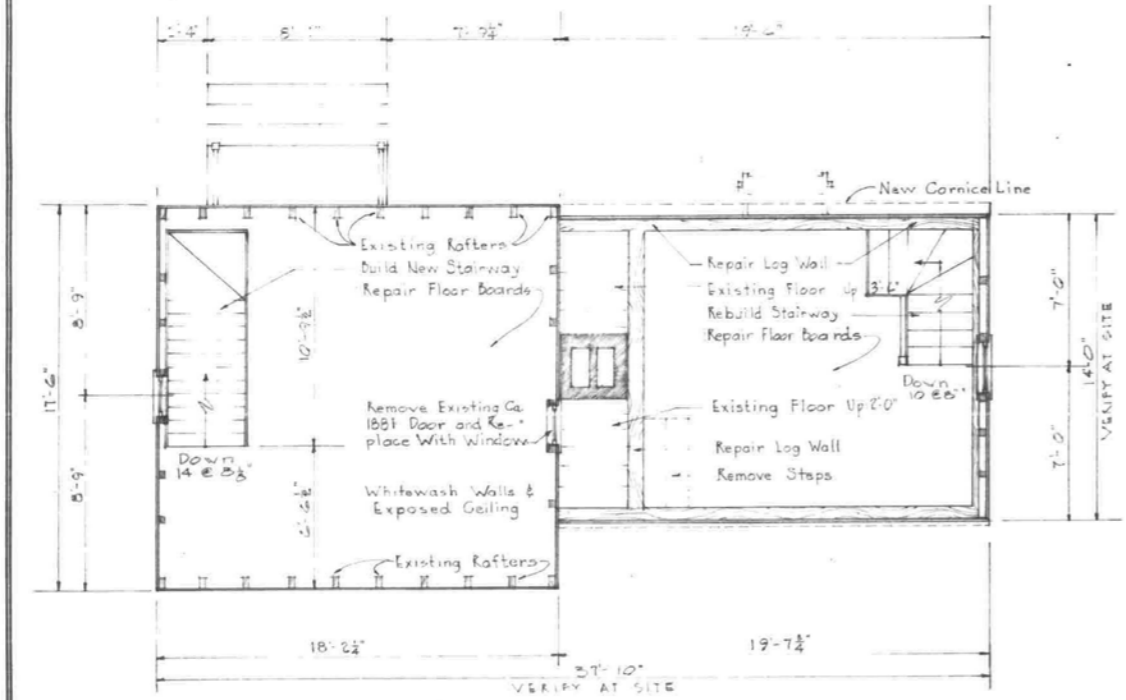
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



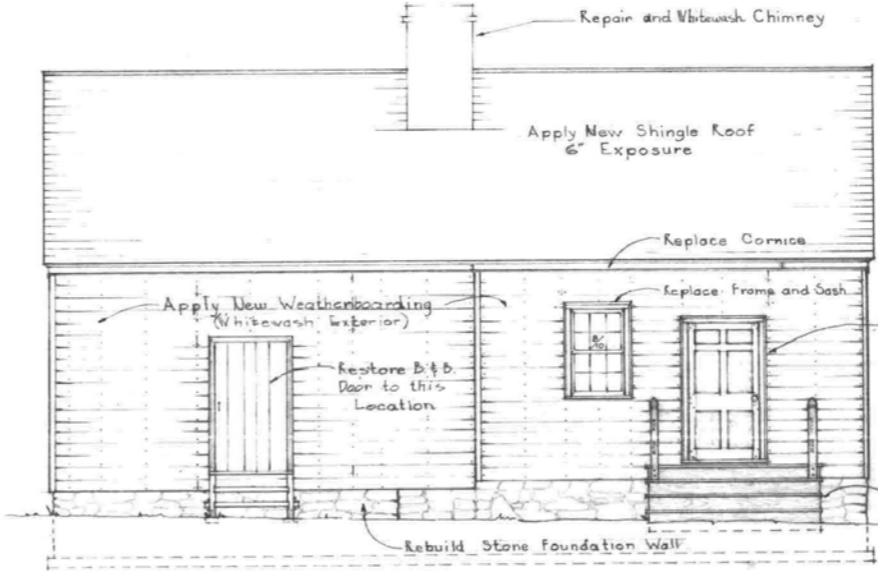
WEST ELEVATION



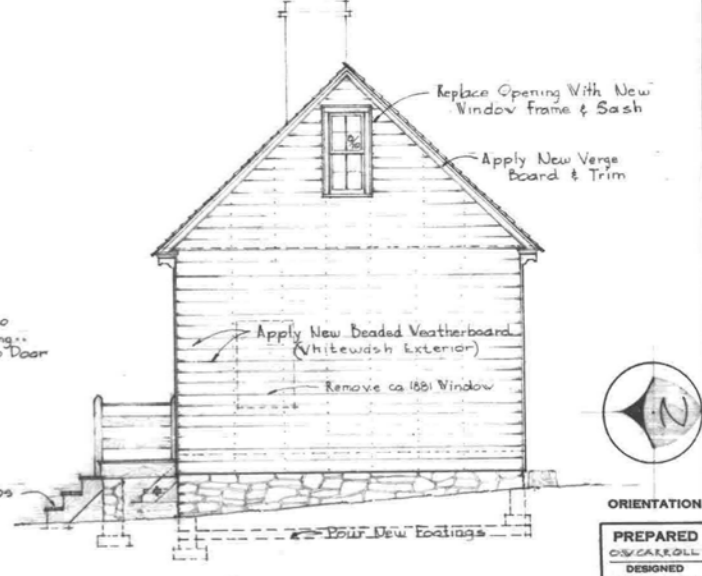
SOUTH ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

PRELIMINARY PLANS

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

RECOMMENDED	SCALE 1/4" = 1 FT. - 0 IN. MARK		DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	INITIAL
	CHIEF ARCHITECT	DATE			
CHIEF ARCHITECT			UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PREPARED BY E. A. STERN OFFICE		REGION ONE
SUPERINTENDENT			RESTORATION OF THE DOGAN HOUSE		PP NO. 31-17-1-1
REGIONAL DIRECTOR - REGION 1			INTERSECTION U.S. 12, 29, 211 & VA 622 AT GROVETON		DRAWING NO. UH3-3348P
CHIEF DIVISION DES. & CONSTRUCTION			MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD		3030
APPROVED DIRECTOR					DATE 6-1-60



ORIENTATION

PREPARED	DATE
DESIGNED	REGION
DRAWN	ONE
CHECKED	PP NO. 31-17-1-1
	DRAWING NO. UH3-3348P
	3030
	DATE 6-1-60

ON MICROFILM