

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name The Hollow

other names/site number The Boyhood Home of Chief Justice John Marshall VDHR FILE No. 030-0803

**2. Location**

street & number East Corner of SR 688 - Leeds Manor Road and North of Marshall School Lane

city or town Markham (North of) not for publication N/A vicinity X

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 22643

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally X statewide      locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

     entered in the National Register

     See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

     determined eligible for the  
National Register

     See continuation sheet.

     determined not eligible for the National Register

     removed from the National Register

     other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

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**5. Classification**

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**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property** (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 (ruin)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 (ruin)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Total	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  0 

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <input type="text"/> DOMESTIC	Sub: <input type="text"/> Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="text"/> Agricultural Outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="text"/> Agricultural Processing
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="text"/> Agricultural Field
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <input type="text"/> DOMESTIC	Sub: <input type="text"/> Single Dwelling (Vacant)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="text"/> Agricultural Outbuilding (Vacant)
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="text"/> Agricultural Processing Ruin
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE	<input type="text"/> Agricultural Field
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ COLONIAL: Hall-and-chamber \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ☐ STONE – Sandstone; Limestone \_\_\_\_\_

roof ☐ METAL - Tin \_\_\_\_\_

walls ☐ WOOD - Weatherboard \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

other ☐ CORNICE - Wood \_\_\_\_\_

☐ CHIMNEY – Stone \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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# The Hollow

## Fauquier County, Virginia

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE      POLITICS/GOVERNMENT      INVENTION

**Period of Significance** 1763-1773

**Significant Dates** \_\_1763\_\_

1765

1772

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice John Marshall

**Cultural Affiliation** \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

## Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

X preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

### Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

— Federal agency

Local government

University

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Other

Name of repository:

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 322.32

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing

1- 17 760020 4311980    2- 17 760100 4312280

3-	<u>17</u>	<u>760200</u>	<u>4312480</u>	4-	<u>18</u>	<u>240200</u>	<u>4312580</u>
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X	See continuation sheet.
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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) OK

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) OK

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title: Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian

Organization: Millennium Preservation Services date 19 June 2003

street & number: P. O. Box 312 telephone 540-349-0118

city or town Warrenton state VA zip code 20188-0312

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Learning Tree Farms LLC, David C. Collins, PhD

street & number 2814 Motor Avenue telephone 310-837-8485

city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90064

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**7. Summary Description:**

The 322-acre Hollow property is situated approximately twenty-four miles northwest of the county seat in Warrenton and about four-tenths of a mile north of the village of Markham in northwest Fauquier County. The parcel lies in a valley known as Wildcat Hollow and the "hollar" as it is defined by the formation of the Blue Ridge with Wildcat Mountain to the west, Naked Mountain to the northeast, Little Cobbler, Red Oak and Buck mountains to the southeast and southwest.<sup>1</sup> The Hollow tract itself is bordered on three sides by roads. Leeds Manor Road (Route 688) is on the west, the road to Beulah Baptist Church runs north along part of the east property line and Marshall School Lane borders on the south. This last road presently concludes about 300 feet east of the driveway and may have been named for the home school taught by James Thomson at Thomas Marshall's house in the 1760s. A tall grassy highway berm is on the south side of this road followed by the four-lane Interstate Route 66, Rose Bank, the nineteenth-century home built overlooking the railroad station, and John Marshall Highway (Route 55) in the village.

The Hollow dwelling stands on a ridge facing south toward Markham. It is approached by an early dirt farm road leading north from Marshall School Lane. This road passes by the west side of the dwelling. A circa 1980 frame pole cattle barn with a standing-seam metal roof stands approximately eighty feet from the southeast front of the dwelling. The only other extant outbuilding is a circa 1915 one-story, one-bay, weatherboard frame chicken house with a standing-seam metal gable roof about twenty-five feet behind the house at its northeast corner. The sixteen-square-foot stone foundation of the meat house remains behind this building.

A recent wire fence of approximately 100' x 150' protects The Hollow dwelling and the dooryard from grazing cattle. Another roadbed is beyond the east side of the fence, followed by three terraces or slopes which appear to be more manipulated by man than nature. A row of old Mulberry trees with interesting branch formation and a large black oak stand on the edge of the third terrace. The demolished ruins of the frame, two-story house, built about ten feet out from the south front of the dwelling in circa 1900, partly cover what appears to be a stone foundation of a bank barn or other outbuilding, but it has not been investigated. The east field continues to slope down to a brief south-to-north run from Goose Creek where a mid-twentieth-century, man-made pond is at the northeast. A stone wall along Beulah Baptist Road borders the southeastern boundary of the property, and it turns to the west and continues through The Hollow acreage toward Leeds Manor Road, serving to separate the more even crop land on the south from the higher grazing land with limestone rock outcrops to the north. The orchard of a neighboring farmer can be seen on the distant northwest hillside.

This Markham vicinity has maintained its rural agricultural use since settlement in 1765. There are a few farmhouses distanced by large acreage tracts along Leeds Manor Road, and the G. Richard Thompson Wildlife Management Area is about two miles past The Hollow to the northwest. A welding shop is far out of site of The Hollow along with Hartland's Orchards and the Strother-Green Cemetery, where former owner (1877-1917) James R. Green rests, located on Belle Meade Road, which is the continuation of Marshall School Lane on the west side of the Manor road. This area lies within the perimeter of the original 330-acre Thomas Marshall leasehold. Except for the mid-1970's intrusion of Interstate Route 66 that sliced through the southernmost boundary and separated the Rose Bank dwelling and meat house of nineteenth-century significance, the property retains its 1765 leasehold integrity in feeling and association.

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**Dwelling House, contributing building, 1763-1764:**<sup>2</sup> The Hollow dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story, three bay, frame building with an uncoursed fieldstone foundation and standing-seam metal gable roof. An uncoursed stone exterior-end chimney leans into the west gable. The *south front elevation* has a tall, boarded-up, mortise-and-tenon-framed window with T-headed wrought nails fastening a remnant of back band west of the slightly off-center board-and-batten door. The original window to the east was lengthened in the nineteenth century for a second door that is vertical board patched with tin on the outside, but flat-paneled on the interior. Although no sash remains in the windows, their size indicates the likelihood of nine-over-nine sash similar to the fully extant window at Yew Hill in Delaplane. Early common mortar survives on the foundation beneath later repointing with Portland cement, but several of the stones have fallen away below the southeast door, partly caused by the porch sill of the demolished circa 1900 house. However, wrought rose-head nails fasten two split lathing strips to the underside of the hewn sill here, measuring thirty and forty-one inches in length. Combined with the breadth of the opening in the foundation and stones faced for jambs, this suggests earlier framing for a cellar window, and the lath strips may have served to shim the upper frame.

Tin flashing to the lean-to roof of the east-side-entry porch of the now-removed frame south house remains on the facade. While the original weatherboard on the dwelling was largely replaced in the twentieth century, the lean-to-porch roof of the former house protected the Period I beaded (one-half inch) and beveled cladding on the south elevation from the southwest corner to the near-center entrance. This apparently original covering is attached with a prominence of wrought rose-headed and T-headed nails. Small tin patches are present on this elevation, and some pieces of plywood prevent water penetration. No cornice remains on this elevation, leaving the rafter ends visible. Several rafters at both ends have inexplicable peg holes horizontally through them. A wooden or lead gutter was considered, but attaching it to the rafters instead of the eave above the cornice would be awkward.

The *east gable end* has no first-floor openings at present, but eighteenth-century headers for former doors were discovered at both corners when several twentieth-century weatherboards were removed for closer examination. The northeast opening may have been a window for a period, but this remains uncertain without full exposure of the framing. Although down braces are common in the corners of timber-frame buildings, the north and south corner posts were mortised for them, but there are no peg holes to fasten their tenons. Therefore, the unusual openings on this east end appear to have been original to the house, and the circular-sawn infill studs centered under the headers with cut nails indicate their enclosure in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The heavy sill on this east side is also circular sawn, indicating a repair. Circular-sawn studs are toe-nailed with wire nails to the upper girder between heavier pit-sawn studs in a span of six-and-one-half feet, just three inches narrower than the stone chimney width on the west end. The addition of these toe-nailed infill studs where earlier mortises are absent, appears to have been intended to fill a void and strongly suggests that a chimney stood on this east end prior to the early twentieth century. A slightly off-center tin-covered garret window is above in the gable.

A six-foot-nine-inch wide uncoursed fieldstone exterior-end chimney stands against the *west side*. This chimney begins to lean heavily into the house at the shoulder, as much as twenty-eight inches at the top. Although repointed with a flush joint in Portland by Alvin Baird during Ted Lake's ownership, the fieldstone was mortared with lime and clay.<sup>3</sup> A freestanding stack above the shoulder is more typical of 1760s chimney construction, leaving questions about its authenticity. A plywood-covered garret window is on the south side of the chimney. Plywood also covers the inner broad-axed down brace and studs at the lower northwest corner of the chimney.

The *north rear elevation* is three bays wide, in keeping with the front. A boarded-up nearly-centered door is flanked by two boarded-up window openings. The circular-sawn west jamb, reworking of the header with cut nails and an infill

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circular-sawn east jamb provide evidence that the door was moved twenty inches to the east in the nineteenth century. A piece of plywood covers the weatherboard above the foundation on the lower northeast corner of this facade. The north rear foundation appears in better shape than that on the south, and no indication of cellar windows is seen here. Three original beaded weatherboards remain below portions of the molded cornice, also of the first period.

Interior Dwelling:

The *cellar* is entered through a later opening near the northeast corner of the west hall floor. It currently has a shallow earthen floor about five feet from the pit-sawn joists, probably due to the underlying bedrock. Deeper excavation revealed what appears to be a plaster floor above some sections of bedrock.<sup>4</sup> The stone walls and joists retain residue of whitewash, used to brighten the dark space which does appear to have been lit by windows on the south front. Internal stone walls are at the east and west ends for which no logical purpose could be found following intensive study other than to provide additional support for the one-foot broad hewn summer beam that extends several feet beyond the east.<sup>5</sup> Support for this theory is evidenced in the eastern interior wall where the stones were not keyed into the north foundation and probably not into the south where repointing hinders analysis. The north foundation stones were actually cut out, and the end of the east wall pushes into it.<sup>6</sup> Thus, the addition of the east interior wall is contributing to the structural deterioration of the foundation. The continuous hewn front sill, dated to 1763, and plates in the garret are of Period I, further dispensing with an argument for additions to each end. Furthermore, being less than two feet to the west and under four feet on the east also does not warrant enough of an extension to justify the labor unless it occurred before the wood frame was constructed. If these internal foundation walls were not later built to give additional support to the heavy summer beam, Thomas Marshall may have realized that the typical sixteen-foot-square or sixteen-by-twenty-foot tenant house would be too confined for his growing family, and immediately extended it out several more feet. The east interior wall does have a niche in the northeast corner that may have been opened at one time for access from the exterior which will be more fully explored when the house is repaired and restored.

The *first floor* has an eighteenth-century hall-and-chamber plan. (Southerners referred to the parlor as the chamber in inventories during this period.)<sup>7</sup> The larger hall in the west was originally heated by a now-enclosed fireplace and contained the boxed stairs in the northeast corner. The lower winder portion and steps to the floor of the stairway were flipped over into the east chamber when the back door was moved twenty inches eastward in the nineteenth century to better align it with the front door. As designed originally, cross ventilation through the entrances was impossible, and this change created a more symmetrical dwelling house. An early twentieth-century replacement paneled door is in the north entrance, and the board-and-batten door on the front is of the late nineteenth century. However, it is surrounded by a fine Period I architrave with an ogee or cyma-reversa back band fastened with wrought nails. Window openings face one another on the south and north walls. The mortise-and-tenon-joined architrave of the south window is attached with wrought nails, with a ghost of a back band evident. The door and window trim retain evidence of Spanish brown paint under later layers.

The walls and ceilings of the hall are presently finished with Period II ten-to-twelve-inch-wide, beaded, horizontal boards with several coats of peeling white-to-grey lime wash. This circa 1800, mill-sawn, hall paneling is fully attached with wrought rose-headed and T-headed nails, except for the east partition wall which has nineteenth-century cut nails in the vertical boards. An early weathered board-and-batten door with H-L hinges and leather washers swings into the east chamber on this partition. This door has numerous lock holes showing long exterior use, and its height fits the south door opening where it likely belongs. The dividing wall is awkwardly cut around the south front door frame and would have been relocated from its former position along the back wall of the boxed stairs in the chamber during the nineteenth-century rear door and step alteration. The beaded mill-sawn horizontal boards on the walls in the chamber have been



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stened with nineteenth-century cut nails. Careful removal of some of the wall and ceiling boards in both rooms revealed the holes for lathing nails in the studs and joists. Further, pieces of lath were discovered between the present ceiling and pit-sawn girders on the east and west ends. One on the east side was also burned, another layer of support for a chimney on that elevation. Thus, the hall and chamber were most certainly plastered in Period I or at least prepared for the finish.

The hall received paneling in the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century or early nineteenth century, while the chamber wall boards were applied later around 1820 judging by the discovered crossover cut nails.

There is also considerable early plaster residue on the exposed stone chimney in the hall which further supports other evidence that wall plastering was indeed executed. The mantel is a crude board laid upon wood L-brackets. The original mantel and surround have not survived. Although many of the stones in the hearth have detached, its framing is largely intact. The six-inch-wide floor boards are a circular-sawn replacement, with wire nails and remnants of linoleum. In the east chamber, a flat-paneled door has replaced the former window on the south wall. Two panels of roofing tin cover the bottom of the northeast corner where the cut for the former door is clear, but there are longer circular-sawn boards over the southeast door, both discerned from the exterior. The north window has no sash, but the frame is original. Three-inch-wide, circular-sawn, floor boards are in this east chamber. This east end apparently endured water penetration for some time since the last floor joist and sill had to be replaced, and the end of the summer beam is rotted or otherwise damaged.

The *garret* has a two bedchamber, central passage plan and appears to be largely Period I construction throughout, including the poplar floors, hewn and pit-sawn oak rafters, collar beams and joists. The "feet of the rafters rest on a [continuous] pit-sawn false plate, which is in turn nailed to the tops of the joists with wrought nails. The joists themselves are notched over the plate."<sup>8</sup> The rafters have traditional pegged mortise-and-tenon joints at the ridge. The ceiling of the west bedchamber retains sections of early common lime plaster, and the generally four-foot long, split lathing strips are fully attached with wrought nails, indicating a first-period finish. The angled side knee walls of wide horizontal boards with whitewash residue are attached to the riven oak studs with cut nails, probably a Period III alteration. The knee walls are not original since wrought lathing nails and plaster residue carry down the rafters to the plate indicating a rarely seen fully plaster-finished garret. The eight-to twelve-inch-wide hewn floor boards are tongue and grooved and joined with splines or strips of poplar in the west bedchamber. The peg holes to tighten these boards remain in every other joist. This technique has only been seen in one other Fauquier County dwelling house at Mt. Independence, built circa 1780 for Maj. John Thomas Chunn on Crooked Run. It has now been "restored," thus removing the period evidence.<sup>9</sup>

The fireplace on the west end has been enclosed on this floor as well, but evidence of the original shallow hearth framing, typical for a small bedchamber fireplace, remains in the floor. Although the existing chimney condition does not indicate two separate flues, the presence of the hearth "makes it very likely that there had been a firebox here at the time of original construction."<sup>10</sup> The window opening on the south side of the chimney has wrought nails into the rabbet joint connection to the hewn studs which also appears of the first period. The east bedchamber has a circular-sawn, wire-nailed window jamb on the east wall, placing it in the very late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Yet, to the north of this present boarded-up opening, a rabbet joint is cut in the hewn studs which are heavily weathered below sill height to the floor on facing sides where the Period I window was most certainly located. This situation of the window more to the north originally allowed clearance for the strongly evidenced east chimney stack to its south. Apparently, this window was repositioned toward the center after the chimney collapsed or was removed in the end of the nineteenth or in the early twentieth century. The purpose of the opening relocation was for more symmetrical center placement of the window and to better illuminate the dark central passage through the door of this east bedchamber.

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Although the poplar floor boards in both upper chambers are pit-sawn, planed, gouged for leveling at joists and finally fastened with wrought nails, the distinction between the rooms is the spline-joined tongue and groove in the west, while the boards are ship-lapped on the east. One can only question whether the flooring in each room was performed simultaneously by different joiners who used different methods or the result of a slightly later application. Yet, neither bedchamber could go unfinished for long due to the rapid expansion of the Marshall family. A section of horizontal partition remains on the riven studs at the northwest corner of the east bedchamber. The wrought-nailed lathing strips in this bedroom have not retained plaster. Of particular interest is the effort to detail this private attic sleeping space. In addition to the plaster finishing above the primary floor, which is unusual for a leasehold house in this period of the eighteenth century, the door frames into the east and west bedchambers were elaborated with a fine half-inch bead in Period I.

This eighteenth-century Virginia house has endured minor alterations considering its 240 years of existence, largely caused by neglect and environmental impacts, or to improve ventilation and illumination and partly influenced by a desire for symmetry in the late Georgian period. The two-story, timber-framed, late-nineteenth-or early-twentieth-century south addition was non-invasively attached and removed without damage to the façade in the 1980s. Unlike too many of Fauquier County's early houses, The Hollow was not absorbed and swallowed within a monumental addition. Representing the second oldest dated house in Fauquier County and retaining its original form, recognizable floor plan, design, materials, and workmanship, the finely-detailed Hollow dwelling house retains very high architectural integrity.

**Meat House Ruins, contributing site, circa 1763:** Used as a trash dump at least until 1959, judging by the Virginia license plate, a plastic ladies' eyeglass case and labeled product jars of the period, the stone foundation has recently been carefully revealed.<sup>11</sup> The foundation measures sixteen-by-sixteen-feet square representing a typical meat house size in Fauquier County and the South. The entrance jambs are on the south side facing the frame chicken house and, more appropriately, the dwelling. A circa 1900 walnut tree is growing into the meat house at its northeast corner and is likely responsible for much of its deterioration. A circa 1929 photograph shows the building as stone up to the eave where weatherboard rises to the peak on the gable ends.

**House Ruins, non-contributing site, circa 1900:** The frame house built off the south front of Thomas Marshall's dwelling and connected only by the flashing of the roof of its porch was demolished and pushed to a pile down on the east slope. It does not contribute to the period of significance.

**Chicken House, non-contributing building, circa 1915:** This is a one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded frame building with a patched standing-seam metal over wood shingle gable roof. The entrance is at the southeast corner of the east elevation. A raised wooden floor now serves as storage for an antiquated refrigerator and other discarded items. With the loss of several weatherboards especially on the west side and overtaken on the north and east with thick circumference vines, the building is threatened with neglect and root penetration of the overhanging walnut tree behind the meat house.

**Pole Cattle Barn, non-contributing building, circa 1980:** This frame pole barn has a metal roof and stands well off to the southeast corner of The Hollow dwelling.

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NOTES

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<sup>1</sup> Slave Baptism Authorization dated 28 December 1828 by Thornton Ash for bearer Alfred for the liberty to apply for admittance to the Baptist Church "in the hollar" in the Upper Goose Creek Baptist Church Records, 1801-1859, Mss4 Up653 b, Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

<sup>2</sup> William J. Callahan and Edward R. Cook, PhD., "Tree-Ring Dating of The Hollow House, Markham, Fauquier County, Virginia," November 2002, 6; Herman J. Heikkinen, Ph.D., "Final Report, The Last Year of Tree Growth for Selected Timbers within "The Hollow" As Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology" (Blacksburg, Virginia: Dendrochronology, Inc., July 1996), 4.

<sup>3</sup> Henry C. Green, telephone interview by author, 15 June, 2003.

<sup>4</sup> Josh Duncan, David Weese, Mike Klein and Emily Lindveit, "Archaeological Survey and Excavation at *The Hollow* Markham, Virginia" (Fredericksburg, Virginia: Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, 2002), 18.

<sup>5</sup> Peter Sandbeck, Architectural Historian, "The Hollow: Architectural Investigation Report" (Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 11 July 2000), 12.

<sup>6</sup> Duncan, et al, 2002.

<sup>7</sup> Camille Wells, PhD, Department of Architectural History, University of Virginia, telephone interview by author, 11 April 2003.

<sup>8</sup> Sandbeck, 17.

<sup>9</sup> G. Edward Ashby, Fauquier County historic stonemason during collaborative architectural investigation of The Hollow, 11 July 2000; T. Triplett Russell, "Fauquier County Virginia Survey of Farm Places," (n. p., 1984), 672.

<sup>10</sup> Sandbeck, 18.

<sup>11</sup> Fauquier County historic stonemason G. Edward Ashby, Tommi Grogg and architectural historian Cheryl Shepherd investigated the meat house ruins on 24 November 2002 to confirm the size and confirm the function of the building.