

**NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK**

Form 10-300  
 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)  
 ((NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS))

STATE: <b>Virginia</b>
COUNTY: <b>Richmond (ind. city)</b>
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

**1. NAME**

COMMON: <b>John Marshall House</b>
AND/OR HISTORIC: <b>John Marshall House</b>

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: <b>Ninth and Marshall Streets</b>			
CITY OR TOWN: <b>Richmond</b>		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: <b>Third</b>	
STATE <b>Virginia</b>	CODE <b>23219</b>	COUNTY: <b>Richmond (ind. city)</b>	CODE <b>760</b>

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: <b>City of Richmond</b>	STATE: <b>Virginia</b>		
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: <b>Richmond</b>		STATE: <b>Virginia</b>	CODE: <b>23219</b>
			CODE: <b>51</b>

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: <b>City Hall</b>	COUNTY: <b>Richmond (city)</b>		
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: <b>Richmond</b>		STATE: <b>Virginia</b>	CODE: <b>23219</b>
			CODE: <b>51</b>

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: <b>Historic American Buildings Survey</b>	FOR NPS USE ONLY				
DATE OF SURVEY: <b>1951</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <b>Library of Congress / Annex</b>		ENTRY NUMBER			
STREET AND NUMBER: <b>Prints and Photographs Division</b>					
CITY OR TOWN: <b>Washington</b>			STATE: <b>D.C.</b>	CODE: <b>11</b>	
				DATE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Marshall House is a square brick building which originally contained six rooms and a basement with wine cellar. In 1810 a down-stairs bedroom was added in the rear. Its only exterior ornamentation are a pedimented gable, modillioned cornice and two small formal porches. The interior is decorated simply and is furnished with original Marshall and contemporary pieces.

At present the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) is beginning an extensive restoration of the John Marshall House. All plumbing and heating pipes and ducts will be removed from the basement, so that it and the wine cellar will be made open to the public for the first time. The walls will be stripped to their plaster in preparation for new, Marshall period-type paint. Missing pieces of wood trim and flooring will be replaced; a new roof is a top priority. A large air-conditioning unit is to be replaced by a central one. In addition, a 42-foot square Interpretive Center will be part of the new John Marshall Courts Building, now under construction directly behind the John Marshall House. There are no present funds for restoration of Marshall's kitchen and law office.

Boundaries: The John Marshall House is located on the northeast corner of 9th and Marshall Streets in Richmond, Virginia. The entrance faces Marshall Street, and a white picket fence surrounds the property. The boundaries are shown by the red line on the accompanying sketch map A entitled "John Marshall House" and dated October 25, 1974. The boundaries follow the white picket fence about 100 feet on each side of the rectangular property.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian |  16th Century |  18th Century |  20th Century  
 15th Century |  17th Century |  19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1790-1835**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal     | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric    | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               |   | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture    | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture   | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture            | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art            | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce       | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation   |   |   | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Marshall House was the home of "The Great Chief Justice" for 45 years. During his distinguished judicial career, sessions of the Court were so spaced that Marshall was able to spend much of his time at this building in Richmond. Many of his important opinions were undoubtedly written here.

History

For 45 years this was the home of "the Great Chief Justice," John Marshall. Built in 1790, just as Marshall was emerging as leader of the Federalist party in Virginia, the house served as his home until the end of his judicial career. Marshall remained in Washington much of the time during his few years in Congress and in President John Adams' cabinet. After he became Chief Justice he was able to spend more time at home. Altogether his judicial duties, in Washington and on circuit in Richmond and Raleigh, consumed an average of less than six months a year. Most of his remaining time was spent in Richmond. Many of his important opinions undoubtedly were written at home, and on innumerable occasions he hosted distinguished leaders in all branches of American life. No other site is so closely associated with this giant of American jurists.

Biography

John Marshall (1755-1835) was the fourth Chief Justice of the United States. He was appointed to that position by John Adams, a fellow Federalist. Thomas Jefferson, the new president and political enemy of the Federalists, welcomed the appointment. He believed Marshall had been removed from active politics, for up to that time the Supreme Court had been factious and impotent. Marshall changed all that. He participated in over a thousand decisions during his 30-year tenure, writing more than half of them himself. Of these, five in particular established the Federal Government and the Supreme Court as lasting, effective institutions in America.

Marbury v. Madison (1803) proclaimed the doctrine of judicial review and established the judiciary as an effective force in American government.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Beveridge, Albert J., The Life of John Marshall (4 vols., Boston, 1916-19).  
 Corwin, Edward S., John Marshall and the Constitution (New York, 1919).  
 Scott, Mary W., Houses of Old Richmond (Richmond, 1941).  
 Warren, Charles, The Supreme Court in United States History (1928).

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY		O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER			UTM	
NW		18,285040.4157660		
NE				
SE				
SW				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **less than one acre**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
**Stephen Lissandrello, Historian, Landmarks Review Project**

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service**      DATE: **2/11/75**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**1100 L Street NW**

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington**      STATE: **D.C.**      CODE:

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National     State     Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Landmark Designated: **(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) DEC 17, 1960**

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
**Cornelius Hines 7-16-75**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:  
 Boundary Affirmed: \_\_\_\_\_  
**A. Puorastari 7/25/75**  
 Director, OAHF National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE	Virginia
COUNTY	Richmond (city)
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(NATIONAL HISTORIC  
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) John Marshall House

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) expounded the theory of implied powers under a written Constitution. In this decision, Marshall ruled that the Federal government could exercise not only those functions specifically authorized in the Constitution, but those implicitly suggested by its language as well.

Cohem v. Virginia (1821) enforced the supremacy of Federal land over existing state law. Marshall decided that the Federal government had the right to impose on states its laws and constitution, even when these conflicted with the state's own legislation.

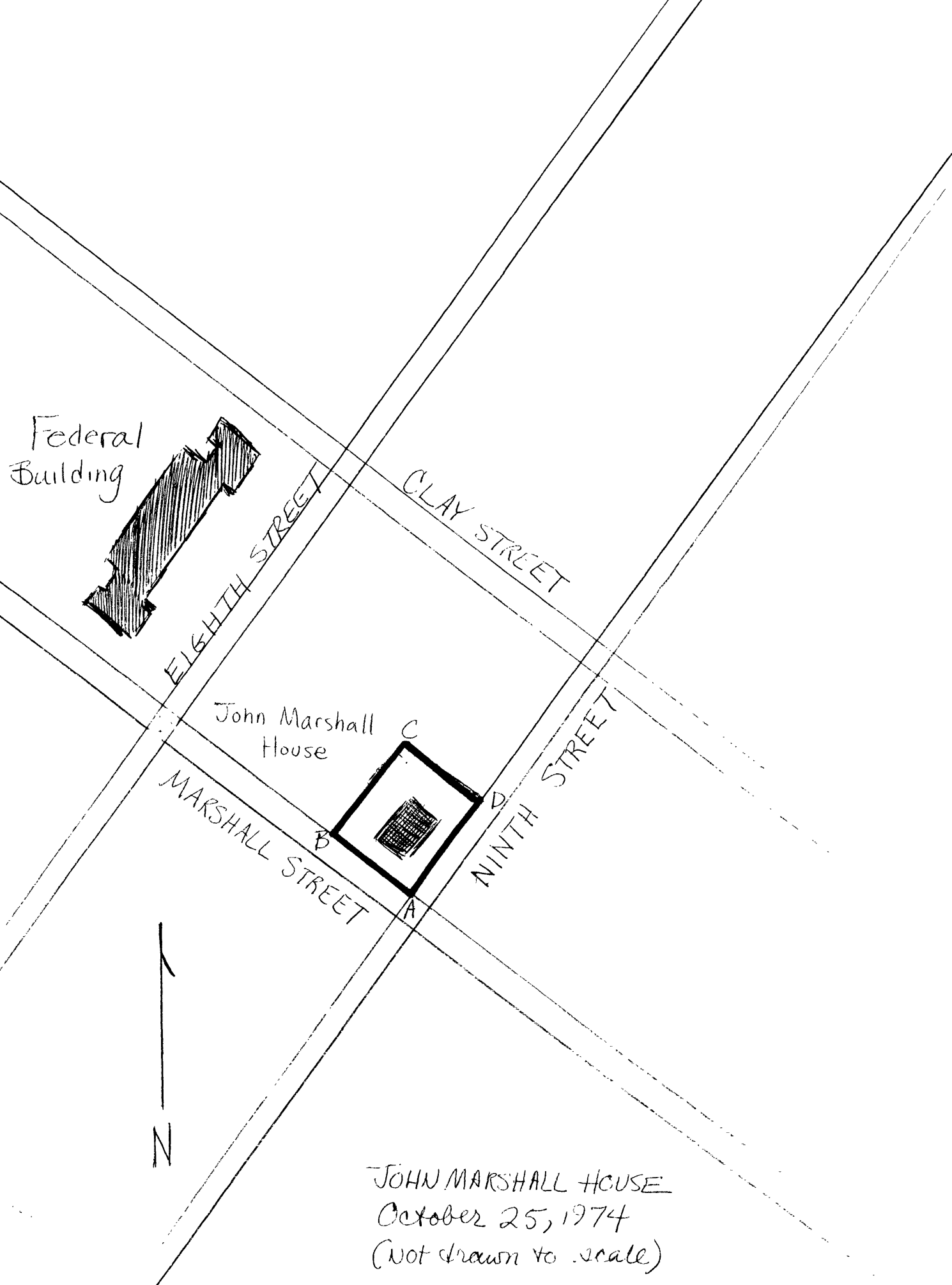
Fletcher v. Peck (1810) assumed the right to prevent a state from arbitrarily interfering with the property rights of an individual, even if he were a resident of that state.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) invalidated a New York-granted shipping monopoly on its own waters, thus empowering Congress to regulate interstate commerce even when a state should seek to obstruct it within its own borders.

Marshall is also noted for presiding over the 1807 Aaron Burr treason trial, when he withstood intense political pressure from the White House, and acquitted Burr of all charges.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote, "When we celebrate Marshall we celebrate at the same time and indivisibly the inevitable fact that the oneness of the nation and the supremacy of the national constitution were declared to govern the dealings of man with man by the judgements and decrees of the most august of courts." (Ernest Joseph Brown, "John Marshall," article in Encyclopedia Britannica v. 14, p. 963, Chicago, 1967).

Few men have had such opportunity to influence the course of a nation. Fewer still have used that opportunity so forcefully and so well as did John Marshall, "the great Chief Justice."



Federal Building

EIGHTH STREET

CLAY STREET

John Marshall House

MARSHALL STREET

NINTH STREET



JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE  
October 25, 1974  
(not drawn to scale)