

PH0001678

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUL 2	1973

1. NAME

COMMON: (within the boundaries of the Georgetown Historic Forrest-Marbury House District)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

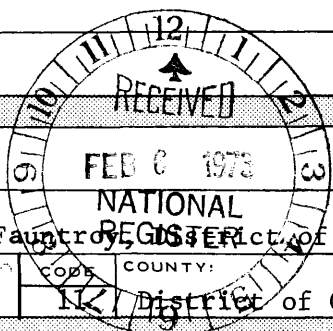
STREET AND NUMBER:
3350 M Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington (Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy District of Columbia)

STATE: District of Columbia

COUNTY: District of Columbia

CODE: 001



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"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: (two other joint owners)
American Security and Trust Co., Trustees for Robert H. Philips Estate.

STREET AND NUMBER:
730 15th Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: District of Columbia

CODE: 11

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Recorder of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:
6th and D Streets, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: District of Columbia

CODE: 11

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Proposed District of Columbia additions to the National Register of Historic Places recommended by the Joint Committee on Landmarks.

DATE OF SURVEY: March 7, 1968

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
National Capital Planning Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
1325 G Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: District of Columbia

CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" 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 Forrest-Marbury House (now a commercial establishment, "Apple Pie," plus apartments on its upper floors) faces north at 3350 M Street, N.W. in Georgetown. This brick townhouse was constructed between 1788 and 1790. Although it has been altered throughout its history, its scale and its original proportions are still discernible and it would not be difficult to restore. The Federal style townhouse was originally a free-standing mansion, 2-1/2 stories high. No photographs or drawings of the house as it was originally constructed have yet been found, but it was probably similar in appearance and scale to Prospect House which is located near the Forrest-Marbury House and which was built at approximately the same time.

At present the main house is a 3-story brick structure, 35 feet (3 bays) wide and 55 feet (one bay) deep, with a rear lean-to addition 2-stories above grade. East of the main house is a wing (probably added between 1836-1860), 2-stories high and 25 feet wide, which retains the bracketed cornice added in the 1840's or '50's. There are three brick chimneys with cast-iron caps, two on the main house and one on the wing. The second wing to the east (shown in an 1860 photograph) was probably used as a stable and has been demolished.

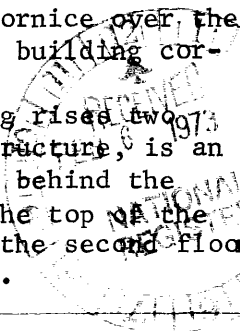
The Forrest-Marbury House was originally 2-1/2 stories in height with a gabled roof as evidenced by the difference in the third story brickwork and the Flemish bond below. The third story and a heavy, bracketed cornice were added prior to 1860 as shown in a photograph of that year of the M Street facade. In the intervening years between 1860 and the present, the structure ceased to be used as a house and was converted into a variety of commercial uses. The first floor facade has been completely destroyed to accommodate a series of restaurants and bars. The only reminder of its original state is a brick watercourse at the far eastern part of its facade. (There has been a change in the grade of M Street since construction of the house.) Two large plate glass windows have been carved out of the facade as well as a double entrance door; to the west a series of openings juxtaposed upon one another have resulted in part of a window next to a double entrance door placed in the recess created by what was at one time a loading door. The second floor has 6/6 light double-hung windows with splayed, rusticated, keystone lintels and wooden dog-eared window trim. It is possible that this trim is original to the house. The third story windows are smaller 6/6 light double-hung sash with trim identical to the second story. The wooden denticulated cornice is much simpler than that shown in the 1860 photograph and was added later.

The first story of the east wing has also been converted into commercial use but the second story has 6/6 light double-hung rectangular window sash with molded lintels. The third (east) bay was added after 1860 and the facade thus widened. The lintels and trim for this bay are very similar to the existing bays, and it is possible that they were taken off the first story. The cornice and molding brackets are identical to those shown on the 1860 photograph although the eave has been removed. The piece of cornice over the east bay matched the rest, and was perhaps taken from the main building cornice when it was dismantled.

The brick lean-to structure at the rear of the main building rises two stories above grade and, since it is not bonded to the main structure, is an addition. It was in place by 1860. Because of the land slope behind the house, however, the second story of the lean-to only reaches the top of the first story of the main house. Two 8/8 light rear windows on the second floor of the main block appear to be original to the 1788-1790 house.

(Continued on Form 10-300a)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

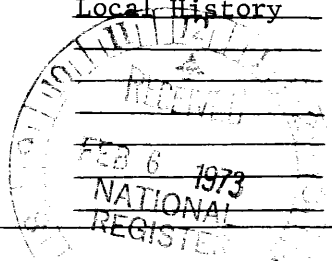
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Constructed between 1788 and 1790

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Local History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Joint Committee on Landmarks has designated the Forrest-Marbury House a Category I Landmark of great importance which contributes significantly to the national cultural heritage or that of the District of Columbia, and which must be preserved. The house was constructed between 1788 and 1790 and is one of the city's few remaining eighteenth century buildings. It is the District's only extant building whose documented history is intertwined with the founding of the national capital. It was in this house that George Washington dined with the District Commissioners and others on the day in March 1791 when Washington and the local proprietors reached the agreement which established the Federal City's approximate boundaries and arrived at a formula for dividing the land between the Government and the proprietors. The house served as the residence of Uriah Forrest in the 1790's, and John Marbury, the plaintiff in Marbury vs. Madison, in the nineteenth century. Although the Forrest-Marbury House has been altered and enlarged since its construction as a 2-1/2 story Federal-style townhouse, documentary and physical evidence of the original structure is sufficient to permit satisfactory restoration.

The Forrest-Marbury House was constructed sometime between 1788 and 1790, when the property was owned by Benjamin Stoddert. Uriah Forrest, Stoddert's business partner, inhabited the house in the early 1790's.

Forrest was a major Georgetown landowner and deeply involved in the Georgetown-Carrollsburch dispute concerning the location of the federal establishment. By January of 1791 George Washington had decided that the Capital would be located in the area between Georgetown and the Anacostia River but the exact site had not been officially decided upon, and the local proprietors were vying for a location in their particular area.

Washington came to Georgetown in March of 1791 to help settle this conflict, and dined at Forrest's house with the District Commissioners and others before proceeding to a 6:00 p.m. meeting at Suter's Tavern with the principal landowners. (W.B. Bryan wrote that "the dinner" at Forrest's home took place after the 6:00 p.m. meeting, but in Washington's diary, which is the source of this information, the word dinner is used to indicate the principal meal of the day which occurred in the afternoon.) There are no records describing the events at this important March 29, 1791 dinner, but it seems that a most effective strategy must have been decided upon, because the evening meeting with the landowners was a great success. The approximate boundaries of the Federal City were agreed upon and the pro-

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bryan, Wilhelmus B. A History of the National Capital, Vol. I. 1790-1814. New York. 1914. pp. 131-147.
 Bryan, Wilhelmus B. et. al., ed. "The Writings of George Washington Relating to the National Capital." Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Vol. 17. Washington. 1914.
 Lyle, Robert H. and Edith Ray Saul. The Forrest-Marbury House. Unpublished Ms. Peabody Room, Georgetown Public Library. 6pp.
 Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory Form.

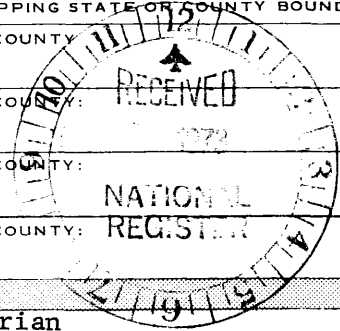
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	38	54	17
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	77	04	03
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 6,060 square feet

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Leonard Gerson, Urban Historian
Suzanne Ganschietz, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Capital Planning Commission DATE: January 18, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 1325 G Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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: [Signature]

Title: Deputy Mayor-Commissioner

Date: _____

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

[Signature]
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 7/2/73

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 6 19 73

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(Continuation Sheet)

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JUL 2 1973	

(Number all entries)

7. Description - Forrest-Marbury House

Although the upper floors of the house have been broken up into apartments, some of the interior details in the main block survived. The staircase plus trim is probably original to the structure and is in good condition. Some of the panelling is intact in the stairhall. According to an HABS Inventory form, the apartments contain interior panelling with a combination of raised and recessed panelling. Also there is reputedly dog-ear detailing on the doors and windows.

The Forrest-Marbury House is located on the western end of M Street, N.W. near the access ramp to the Francis Scott Key Bridge. The house is flush with the street, but does contain a small rear yard. The land slopes substantially to the rear, but, if the lean-to were removed and the present yard retained, the resulting space could accommodate a small garden. The house, as stated above, still retains much of its original scale and character, and this, together with ample documentation and a thorough archeological examination, should provide sufficient information to permit a satisfactory restoration.



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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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8. Significance - Forrest-Marbury House

prietors further accepted a most advantageous division of land between themselves and the Government--

the present proprietors shall retain every other lot; and for such part of the land as may be taken for public use, for squares, walks &c., they shall be allowed the rate of twenty-five pounds per acre...Nothing is to be allowed for the ground, which may be occupied as streets or alleys.

Thus, the precarious decision to locate the Capital on the Potomac was solidified, and the government received ownership of the property at a very reasonable price.

Uriah Forrest continued to play a prominent part in the laying out of the Capital throughout the decade of the 90's. He reportedly played a key role in the dismissal of L'Enfant and helped provide the collateral for a 1799 loan from Maryland for the building of the Capital. Apart from being a partner in the leading shipping merchant firm of Forrest, Stoddert, and Murdock, Forrest was an incorporator of the Georgetown Bridge Company and a director of the Bank of Columbia. He was Georgetown's mayor in 1792 and the first clerk of of the District Court.

Forrest moved out of his Georgetown house to a suburban estate by 1794, and in 1800 the property was purchased by William Marbury. Marbury achieved lasting national fame when he sued the Jefferson Administration in 1800 for failing to grant him his appointment as justice of the peace. In adjudicating the case, Marbury vs. Madison, the Supreme Court for the first time asserted the supremacy of the Constitution over the laws enacted by Congress. Although Marbury never succeeded in obtaining his appointment, he still played a significant role in the District's early history. He was the first purchasing agent for the Washington Navy Yard and served as a director of both the Bank of Columbia and the Potomac Company.

After William Marbury's death the house became the property of his son, John Marbury. It was at sometime following this transfer that the third story of the building was added. John Marbury was considered to be one of the most distinguished members of the Washington bar and was President of the Potomac Insurance Company.

John Marbury died by 1880 and in 1888 the property was subdivided. It was at this time that the Forrest-Marbury House was divided into two separate lots. The property upon which the main house and addition stood, lots 3 and 4, was purchased by a real estate broker, Robert A. Philips, in 1891 and 1892. The property has been used for various commercial purposes on the ground floor while the upper stories have been broken up into apartments.

