

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)

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

1. NAME

COMMON:
John Marshall House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
John Marshall House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Ninth and Marshall Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Richmond

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Third

STATE:
Virginia

CODE:
51

COUNTY:
Richmond (ind. city)

CODE:
760

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:
City of Richmond

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Richmond

STATE:
Virginia

CODE:
51

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Richmond

STATE:
Virginia

CODE:
51

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:
1951

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress / Annex

STREET AND NUMBER:
Prints and Photographs Division

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C.

CODE:
11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Virginia

COUNTY: Richmond (city)

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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)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <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) **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"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input 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 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)

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(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.

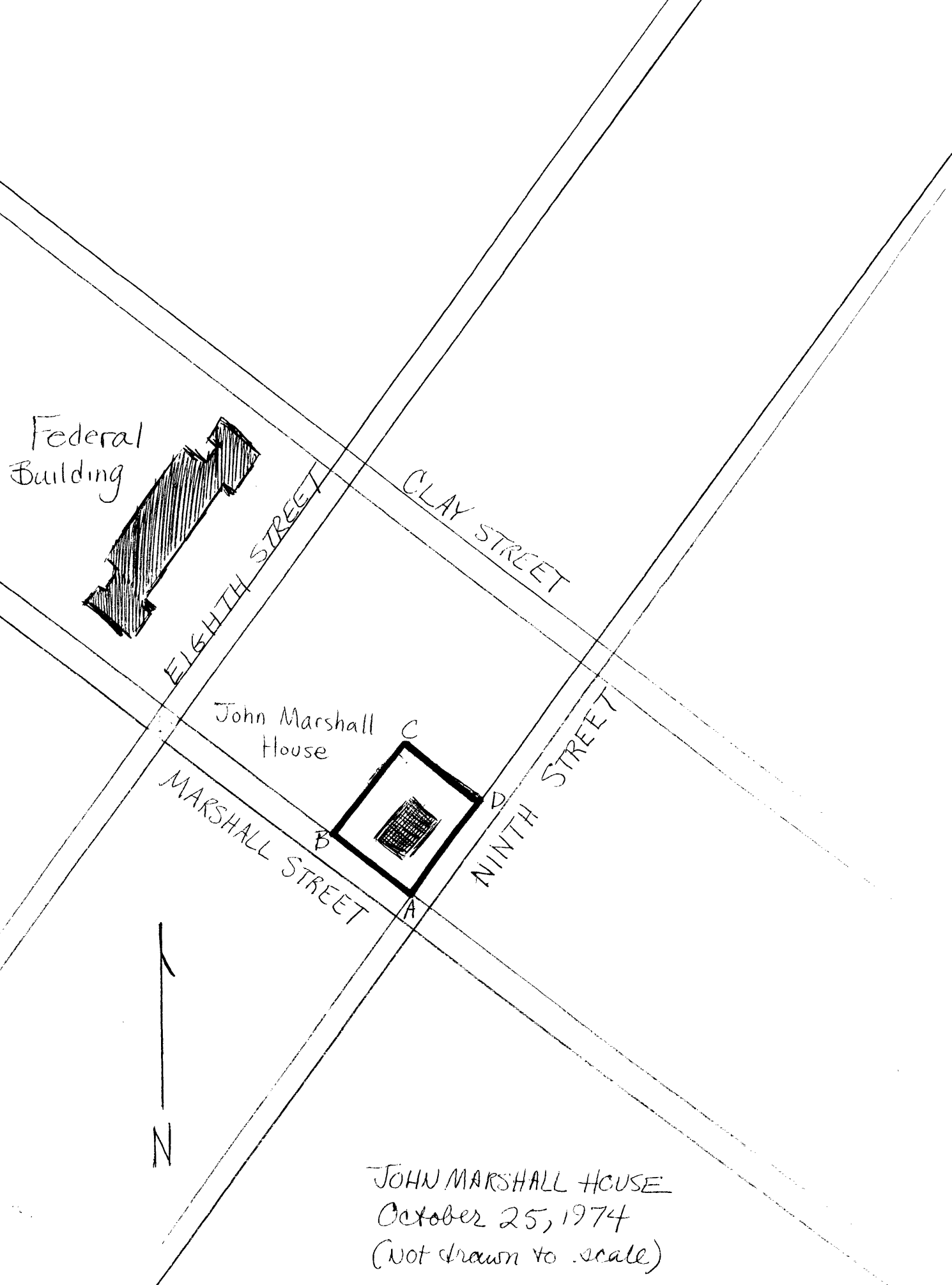
Fletcher v. Peck (1810) assumed the right to prevent a state from arbitrarily interfering with the property rights of an individual, even if he were a resident of that state.

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)