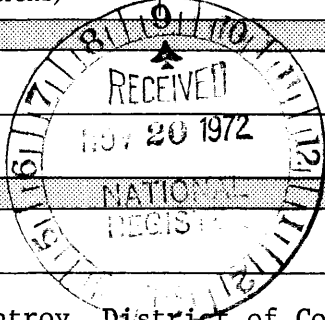


PH0021873

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 3 1973



1. NAME

COMMON:
Canadian Embassy

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Moore House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

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

STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11 COUNTY: District of Columbia CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<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
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Embassy <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
The Government of Canada

STREET AND NUMBER:
1746 Massachusetts Avenue, 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 Federal State County Local

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:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

APR 3 1973

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Canadian Embassy faces north on Massachusetts Avenue Northwest between Scott Circle and Dupont Circle. The house, built in 1906 and designed by the firm of Price and deSibour, reflects the Beaux Arts influence of the period.

The articulation of the facade reflects the Beaux Arts concern with composition and separation of the facade elements. The rectangular house is three bays wide and 4-1/2 stories high over a basement. The ground floor is composed of smooth rusticated stone and is separated from the first floor by a stone entablature upon which rest the balustrades of each of the three windows. The balustrades are supported by heavy stone corbels.

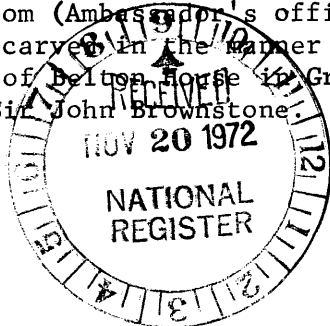
The second and third stories are of masonry with inset, quoined panels for the windows. The third story is capped by a stone entablature with heavy denticulated cornice, the architrave of which is interrupted at each bay by the crosseted trim of each window. The fourth floor masonry is, in turn, capped by the entablature and balustrade of the roof.

The house is approached by a semi-circular drive. The entrance is in the middle bay of the ground floor and is approached by four risers leading to the stoop. Originally there was a marquise over the door which was removed after the Canadian government purchased the property. The house is entered through double glazed doors leading to the vestibule which contains a second pair of glazed doors with iron monogram panels. There is one window on each side of the entrance; each window has reverse bracket profile iron guards. The windows are 8/8-light sash with heavy center muntins. There are three French windows on the first floor, each with sidelights and semi-circular transom light. Above the windows are stone corbels separated from the ornamented keystone by swags; the corbels support iron-work balconies with monogram panels. On the second floor are found three cross windows with 20 lights. On the third floor are double-hung 8/8-light windows similar to the ground floor but not as high. Three segmental dormers with 6/6-lights each comprise the attic story.

The slate mansard roof is terminated by a blind parapet and has at each end a masonry chimney with cyma cap. There are two additional chimneys on the roof.

An addition to the west of the house with four stories and a basement was constructed in 1917.

The interiors of the house have some exceptionally fine ornamentation and are well preserved. The Piano Nobile contains several distinguished rooms including the southwest breakfast room (now the Secretary's office) and the hall. The breakfast room has an Adam style mantle and Inigo Jones style roundel ceiling. The upper stair hall has richly carved wooden panels and doors. The dining room (Ambassador's office) has elaborate panels, doorways and over-door panels carved in the manner of Grinling Gibbons. The ceiling is copied after that of Belton House in Grantham, England (1685-8) by William Stanton for Sir John Brownstone. The carvings at Belton are attributed to Gibbons.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

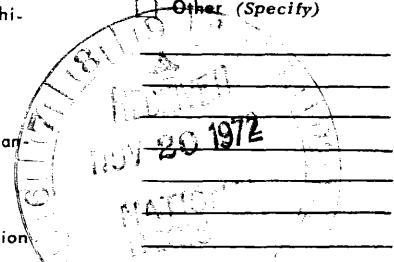
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1906

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input 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 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 Canadian Embassy (Moore House) a Category II Landmark of importance which contributes significantly to the cultural heritage and visual beauty of the District of Columbia. The house is a very good example of the Beaux Arts style of architecture popular at the turn of the century in the houses built on Massachusetts Avenue. The house was built in 1906 for Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore and remained in the possession of Mrs. Moore (who later became Mrs. Wichfeld) until 1927 when it was purchased by the Canadian government for use as an embassy. The excellent interiors of the house have been well-preserved, especially the southeast dining room with its carvings in the style of "Grinling Gibbons". This room is modeled on the interiors of William Stanton's Belton House at Grantham, England (1685-8) where work by Gibbons (1648-1720), one of the greatest woodcutters in history, can be seen.

The house was built by Mrs. Mabel Swift Moore, a Swift family heiress, whose husband Clarence was killed when the Titanic sank. The Moores commissioned the firm of Price and deSibour to design the house. Bruce Price (1843-1903) was deceased by the time the house was built so it is probable that J.H. deSibour (1872-1938) was in charge of the design. DeSibour was born in France and raised in the United States; he attended Yale and then returned to France for his architectural training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He had many commissions in Washington including the Folger Building. Mrs. Moore later married Aksel Wichfeld, a banker and sportsman, and in 1927 sold the house to the Canadian government.

The Canadian government purchased many of the original furnishings when it bought the house, and the interiors are in an excellent state of preservation. Canada's first diplomatic post in the United States was established in 1927 although the International Joint Commission in 1909 marked the first step in direct contact between the two countries. The entry of the United States into World War II greatly increased the work of the legation. In 1943, during the term of Leighton McCarthy, the legation was raised to embassy status, and Mr. McCarthy became Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Information compiled by the Commission of Fine Arts, on file at the Commission of Fine Arts.

Information provided by the Canadian Embassy.

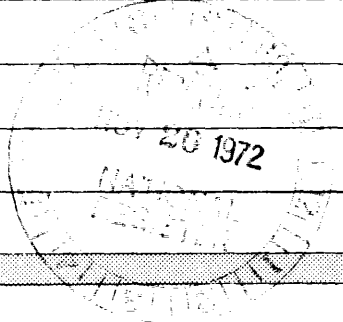
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	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'	29"	77°	02'	26"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 16,632 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:
Suzanne Ganschietz, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Capital Planning Commission DATE: 17 June 1972

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

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

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 [Signature]

Title Deputy Mayor-Commissioner

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

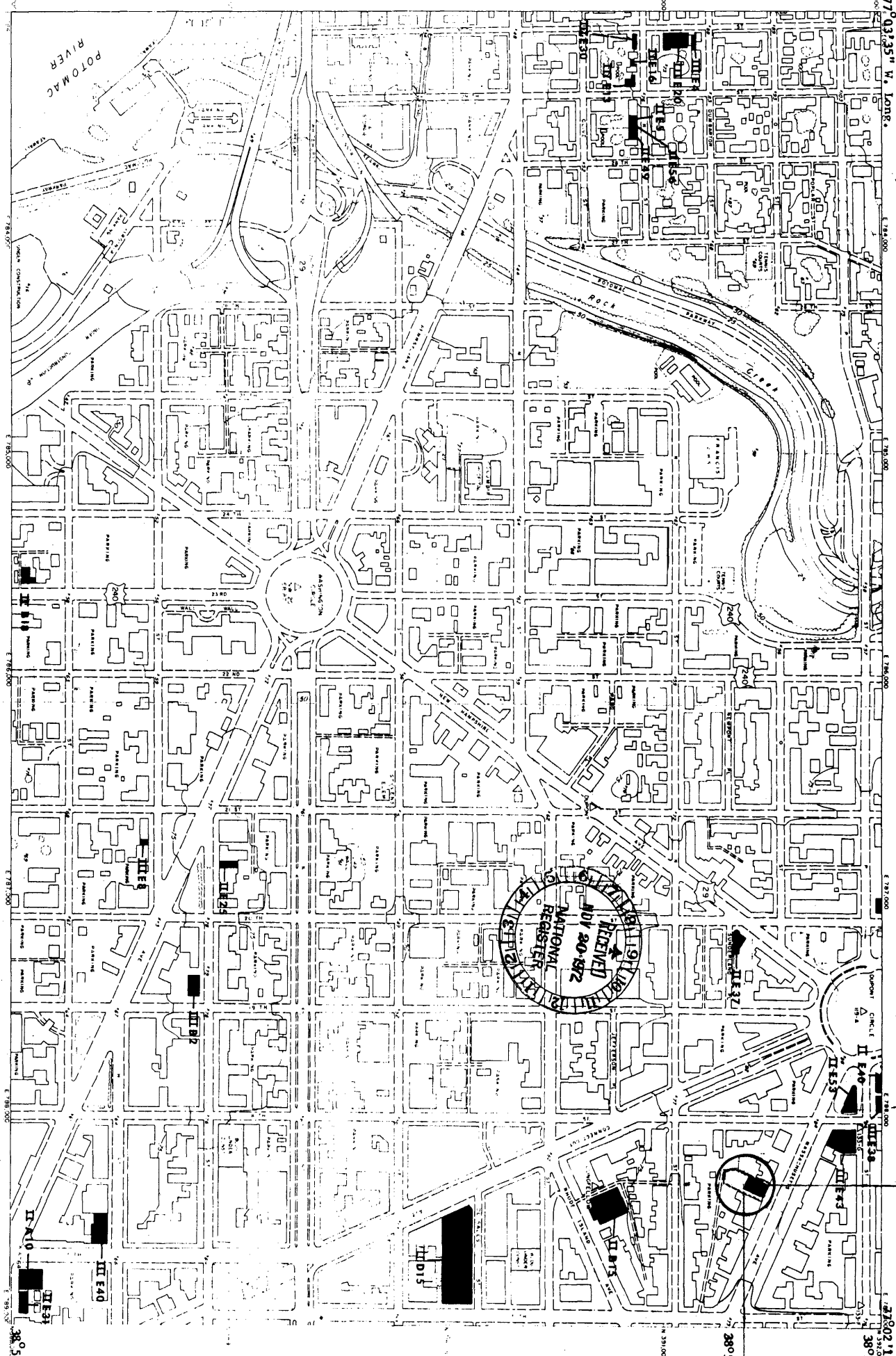
[Signature]
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/3/73

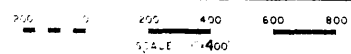
ATTEST: [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date 3.26.73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC



Canadian Embassy 1746 Mass. Avenue, NW

38° 54' 29" N. LAT

79° 02' 19" W. LONG.

38° 54' 35" N. LAT

79° 02' 20" W. LONG.

5771

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MAY 1964