UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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District of Columbia

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1.	NAME COMMON:			\^_ F	REGISTER /- /- /			4			
	Pan American Union			(Q)	190			İ			
	AND/OR HISTORIC:										
	International Union	of the Americ	an Renub	lics		-					
	LOCATION	Or cite illier re	uir Kepus								
<u> </u>	STREET AND NUMBER:							4			
	17th Street between Constitution Avenue and C Street, N. W.										
	CITY OR TOWN:										
	Washington										
	STATE		CODE	COUNTY:			CODE	1			
	District of Columbia	a	08	District	of Columbia		001	7			
3.	CLASSIFICATION							Ĩ			
	CATEGORY	OW	NERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSI	BLE	7			
	(Check One)				012103	TO THE PI	JBLIC				
	District Building 🔀	Public 🕱 Pu	blic Acquisit	ion:	Occupied 3	Yes:					
	Site Structure	Private 🗌	In Process		Unoccupied 🗌	Restricte	d X]			
	Object 🗀	Both 🗌 -	Being Cons	idered	Preservation work	Unrestric	ted 🗌]			
					in progress	No:] [
	PRESENT USE (Check One or M	ore as Appropriate)				4		٦			
	Agricultural Governme	ent Park		Trai	nsportation	Comments		٦			
	Commercial Industria		Residence	-	er (Specify)						
	Educational Military	☐ Religio			ternational			l			
	Entertainment Museum	Scienti			sociation						
	OWNER OF PROPERTY										
	OWNERS NAME:							4			
	Organization of Ame:	rican States									
	STREET AND NUMBER:							-			
	Pan American Union	Building, 17th	St. bet	. Constitu	tion Ave. & C	St. N	. W.				
	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		COL					
	Washington			Distr	ict of Columb	ia 0	8 19				
5.	LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCI	RIPTION					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF D	EEDS, ETC:					2	ı			
	Recorder of Deeds										
	STREET AND NUMBER:						<u>ö</u>	,			
	6th and D Streets, 1	v. W.									
	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE		COL	DE D				
	Washington				ict of Columb	ia 08					
 	APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF N		y: 215,	lll square	feet						
6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS						1			
	TITLE OF SURVEY: Propose	ed District of	Columbi	a Addition	s to the Nati	onal Reg	2 CO				
	ister of Historic Pr		mmended	by Joint C	ommittee on L	andmarks	<u>, </u>				
	DATE OF SURVEY: March		Federal 🗶	State 🗌	County 🗌 L	ocal 🗌	2/6	ì			
	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RE		_								
	National Capital Pla	anning Commiss	ion				6	.			
	STREET AND NUMBER:						22-80-90) 			
	TOOK To 1 . De 1	T T.T					10	1			
	726 Jackson Place, 1	N . W .		STATE:	······································	····	<u> </u>	J			

Washington

7.	DESCRIPTION								
	CONDITION	(Check One)							
	CONDITION	Excellent 🔀	Good	Fair 🗌	Deterior	ated 🗌 Rui	ns 📋	Unexposed 🔲	
	INTEGRITY		(Chec	k One)			(Che	ck One)	
	INTEGRITY	Altered		Unaltered	X	Moved		Original Site 🛚 🗷	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pan American Union is located on a five-acre tract bounded by Constitution Avenue, C Street, 17th and 18th Streets, N. W. The main building, set back 120' from the sidewalk facing 17th Street and the Ellipse, is constructed largely of marble and measures approximately 160' x 160'. Behind this building, the "Blue Aztec" garden and reflecting pool lead to a smaller (approximately 36' x 98') structure which was the residence of the Secretary General of the OAS. On the N. W. corner of the block, Latrobe's 1816 Van Ness House Stables is the only reminder of the site's distinguished 19th century tenants.

The principal 17th Street facade consists of a three-arched central portico flanked by high pylons and two-story end pavilions. / A circular drive and low flight of steps lead up to the three entrance arches with their bronze gates and monumental glass and bronze doors. Between the entrance arches, Corinthian pilasters, two on each end and one in front of each arch supporting pier, are crowned by a panelled frieze which originally carried/the inscription INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. but now reads/PAN AMERICAN UNION. / Above the frieze a sloping corrugated tile roof is surmounted by a balustrade which extends around the pylons and was derived from the Chihuahua Cathedral. Against the simple masses of the flanking pylons two fountain pedestals support marble sculptural groups. each of a mother instructing a youth. The group on the north by Gutzon Borglum typifies North America: the southern group representing South America is by Isidore Konti. On the pylons above these sculptures are bas-reliefs depicting Washington's farewell to his generals (north), and the meeting of San Martin and Bolivar (south). Over these panels are a North American eagle and a South American condor sculpted by Solon Borglum. Flanking the pylons, the lower, two-story end pavilions, which contain the working offices of the building, have rusticated quoins, French doors, second floor balconies with ornamental bronze railings and a low crowning parapet derived from the fountain of the Salto del Aqua in Mexico City.

Inside the arcaded portico the vaulted two-story white marble entrance hall, which extends across the full width of the pavilion, leads into the inner patio enclosed by loggias and surrounded with tropical plants. In the center of the tiled mosaic floor a pink and white marble fountain by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney carries Aztec, Zapotecan and Mayan motifs. The plain white stucco walls are crowned with a polychrome frieze showing the insignia of the American countries. An overhanging wooden cornice with sloping red-tile roof is surmounted by a gabled rolling glass roof which permits the tropical vegation to flourish at all times of the year. Other outstanding elements of the interior are the second floor Gallery of Patriots and the Hall of the Americas from either end of which an exterior stairway descends to the west garden level.

The dominant features of the "Blue Aztec" garden are the blue tile mosaic reflecting pool and a sculptural reproduction of an ancient Aztec god at the western end. The two-story white stucco residence with a hipped-tile roof is noted for its iron grilles, balconied windows, and for its garden loggia, the inner walls of which are lined with blue tile and bas-relief decorations derived from Chichen-Itza. Until recently the building served as the Secretary General's residence. It is now used by the Office of Public Information.

5	SIGNIFICANCE				
	PERIOD (Check One of M	lore a	s Appropriate)		
	Pre-Columbian		16th Centur	у 🗆	18th Century 🗌 20th Century 🛣
	15th Century 17th Century		у 🗌	19th Century	
	SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If A	pplica	able and Known)	190	08-1910
	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANC	E (C	heck One or More as	Appro	opriate)
	Abor iginal		Education	X	Political Dan Planning
	Prehistoric		Engineering		Religion/hi-
	Historic		Industry	X	losophy RELEVEL Architecture
	Agriculture		Invention		Science 21 1969
	Art		Landscape		Sculp CO MAY
	Commerce	X	Architecture		Social Homan- NATIONAL N
	Communications		Literature	X	itaria BEGISTER
	Conservation		Military		Theater
			Music		Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The Joint Committee on Landmarks has designated the Pan American Union a Category II Landmark of importance which contributes significantly to the cultural heritage and visual beauty of the District of Columbia. The Pan American Union is the Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which is the world's oldest international association uniting the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere in a "community of nations" dedicated to the achievement of peace, security, and prosperity for all Americans. The architecture of the building, a blending of South American motifs and the classical style in vogue in the U. S., was intended to be symbolic of a common understanding of the American Republics. This distinguished building should be preserved.

When the District of Columbia was formed in 1790, the property on which the Pan American Union stands was owned by David Burnes, a Scotch farmer whose plantation encompassed much of today's downtown Washington. Although Burnes became a wealthy man after the sale of some of his land to the government, he continued to live in a rude cottage on the present Pan American grounds. Burnes' daughter Marchia married General John P. Van Ness. The Van Ness Mansion designed by Benjamin Latrobe and erected on the property in 1816, was long regarded as one of the finest homes in the country. Burnes' cottage was blown down in a windstorm in 1894. The Van Ness Mansion was demolished in 1907 to make way for the Pan American Union. Only the Van Ness stables are still standing.

The history of attempts to establish an international American Union goes back to the days of Simon Bolivar, who liberated half of the South American continent from the Spaniards and is generally regarded as the father of Pan Americanism. Under the impetus of U. S. Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, the first meeting of the International Bureau of American Republics was held in Washington in 1889-90. William E. Curtis, the first director of the organization, was appointed in 1890. The second conference was held in Mexico City in 1901. The third conference convened in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. At the sixth conference held in Buenos Aires in 1910, the association's name was changed to the Pan American Union. The purpose of the Pan American Union as originally founded was to encourage cultural, commercial, and financial ties among its members and to promote friendly intercourse and peace.

In 1903 the member nations approved a plan to erect a building in Washington. Andrew Carnegie gave \$750,000 of the \$1,000,000 needed to construct the building. The various republics contributed the remaining amount. The architects of the building, Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret of

(Continued on Form 10-300a)

9.	9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES												
	Caemmerer, H. P. Washington, The National Capital, Washington, D. C.: U. S. GPO, 1932, pp. 487-492.												
	Washington City and Capital, Federal Writers' Project, WPA, American Guide Series, Washington, D. C.: U. S. GPO, 1937, pp. 343-348.												
	Barre	tt, Jo	ohn,	The Pa	n Amer	rican	Union	:	Peace, Friendship	Commerce, W	lash-		
	ington, D. C., 1911. Kiser, Margaret, Organization of American States, 4th Edition, P.A.U.:												
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	wasnı	ngton	D.	C., 19	55.								
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12	. STATE	LIAISO	N OFF	ICER CI	ERTIFIC	ATION		#	NATIONAL REGIST	ER VERIFICATIO	N .		
	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:								I hereby certify that this property of the National Register. Chief, Office of Archeology	Counal	<u>Cy</u>		
	Name In The Later								DateJUN 4 1969				
	Title	Depu	ıty M	ayor-0	Commiss	sioner		ATTEST: William Whimlay A Keeper of The National Register					
	Date <u>May 12, 1969</u>								DateJUN 4 1969				

Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

art exhibits, as well as diplomatic receptions.

Significance--Pan American Union Philadelphia, were selected by a jury after a national competition in which 75 prominent architects and builders submitted designs. The cornerstone was laid on May 11, 1908. President Taft and the entire Washington Diplomatic Corps attended the dedication ceremony on April 26, 1910. Andrew Carnegie donated another \$100,000 for the development of the annex and gardens which were completed in 1912. From the beginning, the Pan American Union has served as a focal point for cultural activity in Washington, with frequent concerts and

Over the years, the duties of the Union were gradually expanded by the member nations. In 1948 the 9th International Conference of American States at Bogota, Columbia, reorganized the inter-American system into the Organization of American States with the Pan American Union as its permanent Secre-As such, the Pan American Union now works under the direction of the Secretary General "to promote economic, social, juridical, and cultural relations among all the member states." It also renders such technical and informational services to private groups and individuals as will further the aims of the OAS.



