

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD
APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

New Designation for: Historic Landmark Historic District
Amendment of a previous designation
Please summarize any amendment(s) _____

Property name The Mozart Apartments
If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.

Address 1630 Fuller Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009-5641

Square and lot number(s) Square: 2576 Lot: 62

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission 1C09

Date of construction 1926 Date of major alteration(s) Late 20th c.

Architect(s) Louis T. Rouleau Architectural style(s) Classical Revival

Original use Apartment Building Present use Apartment Building

Property owner Jubilee Housing Limited Partnership

Legal address of property owner 1631 Euclid Street NW, #P-5, Washington, DC 20009-5628


NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Jubilee Housing/James Knight

If the applicant is an organization, it must submit evidence that among its purposes is the promotion of historic preservation in the District of Columbia. A copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, or by-laws, setting forth such purpose, will satisfy this requirement.

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 1631 Euclid Street NW, #P-5, Washington, DC 20009-5628

(202) 299-1240

Name and title of authorized representative Erin Howe/Lead Tax Credits, EHT Traceries

Signature of representative  Date 3/6/2026

Name and telephone of author of application Erin Howe/ (202) 393-1199/ erin.howe@traceries.com

Date received 3/6/2026
H.P.O. staff KPW Case # 26-04

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Mozart Apartments

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C.: 1880-1945

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1630 Fuller Street NW

City or town: Washington State: DC County: _____

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
---	-------------------------------

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, stone, terra cotta, stucco

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Mozart Apartments, located at 1630 Fuller Street NW in Washington, D.C., is a five-story-plus-basement mid-rise apartment building designed and constructed in 1926 by local architect Louis T. Rouleau for the Ell & Kay Building & Investment Company. Situated within the historic Meridian Hill subdivision in the Adams Morgan neighborhood, the building occupies a corner lot at the intersection of Fuller Street NW and Mozart Place NW, adjacent to the historic Henry D. (HD) Cooke Elementary School. The structure is set back from the street and features a U-shaped footprint with a south-facing courtyard. The south elevation of the west wing features enclosed porches supported by a concrete framing system. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in standard-sized, brown brick masonry laid in a Flemish bond with raked joints on the façade and east and west elevations, while the south elevation of the east wing and the courtyard elevations feature tan brick masonry laid in a running bond. The flat roof features a brick penthouse containing the elevator overruns and a large brick-faced chimney. Decorative stone elements seen on all elevations reflect the Classical Revival style including cast stone door surrounds, quoins, belt courses, a cornice, parapet walls, pilasters, sills, and a simple entablature highlighting the main entrance on Fuller Street NW. The fenestration on the building is regular and mostly original, although several secondary entrances have been added. Despite minor

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

alterations at the ground-level entry and window replacements, the building retains a high degree of historic integrity and remains a well-preserved example of the Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building type that emerged in Washington, D.C., in the early twentieth century.

Narrative Description

Site

The apartment building is constructed on Lot 62, located in Square 2576, and faces north. It is set back approximately 12 feet 4 inches from Fuller Street NW to the north and 12 feet 8 inches from Mozart Place NW to the east. The rectangular lot measures 85 feet wide and 75 feet deep and is bounded by Fuller Street NW to the north and Mozart Place NW to the east. The buildings and playground of HD Cooke Elementary School in Lot 64 sit directly to the south. The Fuller Apartments in Lot 65 can be seen to the west. The building sits below grade, and the main entrance is accessed from the sidewalk along Fuller Street NW. On the west side of the building, a tall contemporary metal gate accesses a concrete paved side area for garbage storage and a below-grade secondary entrance. The pathways lining the building at the rear, including the courtyard, are paved. North of the paved area there is a tall concrete retaining wall and a play area and structure which is accessed by a set of freestanding wood stairs. Just a block west of Sixteenth Street, an important north/south corridor that leads from the White House to Montgomery County, Maryland, the Mozart Apartments is located within the Meridian Hill subdivision within the broader Adams Morgan neighborhood. This area is characterized by historic mansions, embassy buildings, churches, and apartment buildings on either side of Meridian Hill Park. The immediate surrounding neighborhood features other mid-rise apartment buildings.

Exterior

Located at 1630 Fuller Street, NW, the Mozart Apartments is a U-shaped, five-story-plus-basement mid-rise apartment building facing north towards Fuller Street. The Classical Revival style building is 71 feet 6 inches wide and 75 feet deep and is characterized by finely executed masonry, classical detailing, and symmetrical fenestration. A courtyard is created at the rear of the building by east and west wings projecting from the south elevation, facing the play area and structure, along with the school property to the south. An arched opening with a surround of cast stone blocks comprises the main entrance and is centrally located on the façade, which spans eight bays. The façade, along with the east and west elevations, is faced in brick laid in a Flemish bond with limestone details. The south elevation of the east wing and the other courtyard elevations feature a lighter brick laid in common bond. The south elevation of the west wing features enclosed porches supported by a concrete framing system. Constructed on a concrete foundation, the building is topped by a flat roof with a brick penthouse and chimney. Decorative stone elements include cast stone door surrounds, quoins, belt courses, a cornice, parapet walls, pilasters, sills, and a simple entablature highlighting the main entrance; features that all reflect architect Louis T. Rouleau's Classical Revival vision for the apartment building.

North Elevation (Façade)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

The façade measures eight bays across and faces north toward Fuller Street NW. The primary entryway is an arch with a surround of flat cast stone blocks, with the remainder of the ground floor clad in brick that continues through the fifth story. The corners feature cast stone quoins, and a simple cornice sits at the top. The fifth story is divided by a cast stone stringcourse. The fenestration is regular and symmetrical on the façade. The center four bays are divided by pilasters with Doric capitals and is topped by a simple entablature with a cast stone cornice. The primary entrance opening pierces the center bay on the ground level and holds a contemporary single-leaf glass and metal storefront door. The entry is sheltered by a contemporary metal awning with the words “MOZART” in metal lettering above the center two bays. On the fourth story of the facade, there is a metal Juliette balcony at the windows on each end bay.

On the entry level, two window openings, one on either side of the primary entrance, are detailed with a surround of cast stone panels. On the second and fifth stories, window openings within the four central bays feature cast stone surrounds topped by flat lintels. All other window openings are unadorned, except for the stringcourse that extends the length of the façade and operates as a sill at the fifth story. Apart from those located at the stringcourse and those encased in the cast stone panels, all windows feature cast stone sills. Windows on the end bays of the façade are primarily paired six-over-six, double hung vinyl sash, except for the first floor, where windows are paired one-over-one double hung vinyl sash. The second and seventh bays feature one-over-one double hung vinyl sash windows. The four central bays primarily feature single six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows, except for two one-over-one double hung vinyl sash windows on either side of the entrance. A water table extends across the façade from the cast stone surround of the entrance, sitting just above the four fixed single-light windows of the partially exposed basement. The façade reflects its original construction, with the exception of the replacement of historic windows with vinyl sash throughout and alterations to the ground level entryway, which has been updated with contemporary doors.

East Elevation

The east elevation faces Mozart Place NW. Like the façade, the elevation is clad in brick laid in a Flemish bond. Continuing around from the façade, the cast stone stringcourse at the fifth story acts as a sill for the windows, while the water table above the partially exposed basement windows stretches across the entire elevation. All other windows feature cast stone sills. The east elevation also features cast stone quoins on the corners.

The fenestration pattern is not symmetrical but is evenly comprised of paired and single double hung vinyl sash windows. The first bay features paired six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows, except for the first story that features a one-over-one configuration. This arrangement is the same at the third, fifth, and eighth bays. The second bay features single six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows, apart from the first story that features a one-over-one configuration. This arrangement is the same at the sixth and seventh bays. The partially exposed basement features window openings in all bays but the first; the openings hold single-light fixed windows. The cornice continues from the façade.

South Elevation

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

The south (rear) elevation faces the H.D. Cooke Elementary School and is comprised of two wings with one courtyard. The east wing is two bays wide and faced with tan brick laid in a common bond. It is devoid of most decorative elements except for the stone sills. The west corner features an attached brick chimney. Window openings on this elevation are symmetrical and hold single six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows, except for windows on the first story that feature a one-over-one configuration.

On the south elevation of the west wing, the historic porches were enclosed prior to 1951 with concrete masonry. The wing is two bays wide with a regular fenestration pattern. At each level, both bays feature window openings that hold three grouped six-over-six double hung sash vinyl windows, except for the first floor that features a one-over-one configuration. The west wing is devoid of decorative elements on the south elevation. Two secondary entrances are located within the courtyard below grade.

West Elevation

The west elevation faces the Fuller apartment building. This elevation is comprised of six bays. Apart from the first bay, which is clad the same as the façade and east elevation and visible from the street, most of this elevation is clad in tan brick laid in a common bond and is devoid of decorative elements except for the cast stone sills and the cornice and stringcourse that wraps the first bay. The secondary entry is below grade.

Fenestration on this elevation is somewhat irregular. The first bay features paired six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows, except for the first story window that features a one-over-one arrangement. The same arrangement is found fourth and sixth bays. The second bay features single six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows, except for the first story which features a one-over-one configuration. The same arrangement is found at the third and fifth bays. Only the first bay features a single-light fixed vinyl window at the partially exposed basement.

Interior

The building's interior maintains the overall historic configuration, with some alterations to the entry and basement level floors, and several units have been combined to make larger or smaller apartments over time, and to accommodate accessibility. The five-story-plus-basement apartment building consists of twenty-nine apartment units with a mix of efficiency, one-, two-, and three-bedroom units. The building is accessed from the north by the entry level, and from the west and south by two secondary entrances.

The entry floor is largely devoted to apartment units with a small lobby containing a mail area, bulletin board, and elevator. A steep foldable ramp is placed atop the four-step staircase between the entrance and the elevator. The building's amenity spaces for residents are located in the basement. Directly off the elevator is an east to west corridor that connects to a laundry room, electrical, mechanical, and fire pump rooms, an exercise room, a janitor closet, and a restroom. This corridor connects to a small north to south corridor with access to the exit stair, opening at the south end to the youth services center. This space features a large arts room with a kitchen to the west and a large central activities space to the east. From the activities space, two offices are to the north and a reading room, closets, and mechanical room are to the south.

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

The building plan on the upper stories is comprised of a historic single-loaded corridor, lined with residential units. Two enclosed stairwells and an elevator allow circulation across the various floors and are accessed from the corridor. All units have kitchens, a bathroom, and closets.

Over the course of the building's history, there have been some modifications, primarily to the finishes and configuration of the apartment units. The entry level retains the historic location of the front lobby, as well as the relationship between the lobby and the elevator. Few of the building's historic treatments and finishes remain on the interior, with the exception of the historic baseboards and trim in the lobby. Within the interior of the units very little historic fabric remains. The units have replacement carpet or laminate wood flooring, the walls and ceilings are drywall. Within the kitchen and bathrooms, the finishes and fixtures in the kitchens and bathrooms are contemporary. Window and door trim is contemporary. The entry level currently features a combination of contemporary vinyl tile and ceramic tile. Ceilings are drywall. Walls are drywall. Stairwells have concrete treads, metal railings, and drywall walls.

Integrity

The Mozart Apartments retains its original **location** at 1630 Fuller Street NW on Lot 62 of Square 2576 in the historic Meridian Hill subdivision, where it has stood since its construction in 1926. Its **setting** remains largely intact, with the building occupying a prominent, landscaped lot surrounded by early twentieth-century residential and institutional development. The building's **design** reflects the Classical Revival style, evident in its symmetrical façade, projecting bays, and entablature highlighting the main entrance, all of which remain intact and are clearly legible. Original exterior **materials**, including brown brick laid in a Flemish bond, cast stone trim, and limestone accents, remain in place and define the building's character despite selective window replacements and the installation of additional secondary entrances. Skilled masonry, carved stone ornamentation, and classical detailing reflect a high level of **workmanship** and architect Louis T. Rouleau's design intent. On the interior, the layout retains the historic relationship between the corridors, vertical circulation, and units, and historic finishes in the lobby have been preserved. The building conveys a strong **feeling** of its historic period through its scale, ornamentation, and spatial organization, which served to emulate the prestige of nearby diplomatic residences while accommodating a growing middle-class population. Finally, the Mozart Apartments maintains its **association** with the broader patterns of urban development in Washington, D.C., particularly the rise of the Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building, as it retains sufficient architectural integrity and historic characteristics associated with the property type including standing five to eight stories tall, containing at least fifteen self-sufficient units and a main public entrance door and elevator.

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1926

Significant Dates

1926 (construction)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Louis Rouleau (architect)

Ell & Kay Building & Investment Company (builder)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Mozart Apartments, constructed in 1926 by architect Louis. T. Rouleau for the Ell & Kay Building & Investment Company, is a Classical Revival style mid-rise apartment building located in the Meridian Hill subdivision of Washington, DC. Developed during a period when the population of Washington was expanding beyond the original city limits, the Mozart Apartments reflects the city's transition toward higher-density housing for middle-class residents. Its design reflects classical motifs, illustrating the adaptation of high-style architecture to speculative apartment development in the early twentieth century.

The Mozart Apartments meets National Register Criteria A and C under the **National Register Multiple Property Document *Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C.: 1880-1945***, as adopted by the National Register in 1994. The building represents the "Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building," a property sub-type established and defined in the Multiple Property Document (MPD). The building meets criteria specifically developed to evaluate apartment buildings pursuant to the D.C. Apartment Building Survey and adopted by the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board in 1989, and the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. The MPD determined that Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment buildings may be listed under National Register criteria A, B, and C. The Mozart Apartments is locally significant under **National Register Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning and Development**, as its construction represents the rise of apartment buildings as part of the broader historical development patterns that shaped the Adams Morgan neighborhood of Washington, DC, during the early twentieth century, a period when the city's population was expanding beyond its original boundaries. The Mozart influenced domestic trends in the area, attracting more working-class residents to the Sixteenth Street corridor. The building is also locally significant under **National Register Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture** because as a Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building, the Mozart augmented the potential for solving the problems inherent to quickly housing a rapidly expanding population in the District, permitting a more efficient use of land than previous apartment sub-types. The Mozart provided a sizeable number of residential units, housing approximately sixty families, on a similar building footprint as the area's less dense residential buildings, like the mansions and embassy buildings that dotted Sixteenth Street. Louis T. Rouleau was able to provide this density through his design for the Mozart at a scale that was consistent with the character of the neighborhood in which it was built, deemed suitable for such a monumental thoroughfare as Sixteenth Street.

The **Period of Significance** is 1926, the completion date of the building's construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

The Mozart Apartments is a tangible representation of the urban expansion and increased residential density that characterized both the Meridian Hill area and the wider Adams Morgan neighborhood in the first half of the twentieth century. Constructed by the Ell & Kay Building & Investment Company and designed by Louis T. Rouleau, the building illustrates the rise of the Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment style which was a response to Washington, D.C.'s growing need for housing aimed at middle-income residents. The Mozart was built during a period of rapid transformation at the neighborhood level, trends that were also taking root citywide, which was driven by City Beautiful principles and Mary Foote Henderson's campaign to remake Meridian Hill into an enclave for diplomats and affluent residents. A product of these ideas, the Mozart demonstrates how speculative developers adapted high-style architectural vocabularies, seen in nearby embassies and estates, to attract middle-class tenants to newly urbanized neighborhoods. The building's location, scale, and stylistic refinement reflect the evolving attitudes toward apartment living in Washington, D.C., and the broader socio-economic shifts that redefined residential development in the city between 1880 and 1945.

ARCHITECTURE

The Mozart Apartments is a representative example of the Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building type, defined in the Multiple Property Document *Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C.: 1880–1945*. Completed in 1926 and designed by Washington architect Louis T. Rouleau, the structure displays defining traits of the property sub-type, including five stories, elevator service, a single public entry leading to a formal lobby, and at least fifteen self-contained residential units. Its Classical Revival vocabulary can be read in its symmetrical massing, projecting bays, cast stone ornament, and the simple entablature highlighting the main entrance. These elements demonstrate Rouleau's translation of high-style architectural language for housing that was meant to attract the middle class. The design also echoes nearby diplomatic residences along Sixteenth Street by incorporating classical motifs to raise the building's visual stature while preserving affordability. The Mozart retains integrity on both the exterior and interior; therefore, it remains a representative example of mid-rise apartment property development in Washington during the first half of the twentieth century and contributes to the understanding of broader socio-economic shifts that redefined residential development during this period.

Historic Context

The Meridian Hill Subdivision and Early Residential Development

In the early twentieth century, the neighborhood surrounding present-day Meridian Hill Park, within the greater Adams Morgan area, transformed from a sparsely populated nineteenth-century rural estate into a diverse residential neighborhood. Originally part of Washington County, this area, inclusive of the park, was a part of the large landholding owned by Robert Peter of Georgetown referred to as Peter's Hill.¹ In 1816, Commodore David Porter, a veteran who served in the War of 1812, purchased a 110-acre tract of land from Peter and named it "Meridian Hill" in

¹ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

honor of its location at the “central meridian of the district of Columbia.”² Due to its high elevation, relatively cool summer temperatures, and scenic views, wealthy Washingtonians began to build large country estates or “gentleman farms” in the nineteenth century.

In the late nineteenth century, the population in the District of Columbia increased rapidly, and speculative developers hurried to meet the pressing need for middle-class housing. The rural tracts of land located just outside of the boundary of Washington, D.C. (present-day Florida Avenue) presented lucrative development opportunities, and in 1867, developers R. M. Hall and John R. Elvans purchased the Meridian Hill estate. The duo subdivided the hilly topography into a residential neighborhood bearing the same name, which consisted of a grid of new streets creating twenty-two blocks.³ Six avenues running north to south in the new suburban development were named Columbia, Meridian, Ontario, Champlain, Central, and Messmore. Another six streets, running east to west, were named Prospect, Crescent, Superior, Morris, Erie, and Huron.⁴

In 1867, the *Evening Star* described the new subdivision:

It has been laid out in a manner to make eligible and picturesque fronts for all the lots, and at the same time the streets and avenues have been adapted to the inequalities of the ground, so that every purchaser will have a convenient carriage entrance without involving expense for deep cuts or grades.⁵

Throughout the 1870s, the subdivision grew slowly to include a modestly sized working-class African American community, which consisted of families and individuals who had settled in Meridian Hill during and after its use as a Union camp.⁶ This early community constructed small stores, a segregated public school at the intersection of Sixteenth Street and Columbia Road, and a theological seminary for African Americans called Wayland Seminary.⁷ Frame dwellings were concentrated along Fifteenth Street, between Chapin and Euclid Streets; however, a large portion of the subdivision remained undeveloped.⁸

The early working-class character of the Meridian Hill subdivision was challenged by the vision of Mary Foote Henderson, a women’s rights activist and the wife of former Senator John Brooks Henderson.⁹ Influenced by the City Beautiful Movement, Henderson endeavored to transform

² National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

³ Matthew B. Gilmore and Michael R. Harrison, “A Catalog of Suburban Subdivisions of the District of Columbia,” *Washington History* 14, no. 2 (Fall/Winter 2002/2003): 47.

⁴ “The Meridian Hill Improvements,” *Evening Star*, October 22, 1867, 3.

⁵ “The Meridian Hill Improvements,” *Evening Star*, October 22, 1867, 3.

⁶ Kim Prothro Williams, “Ward 1 Heritage Guide” (Washington, D.C.: District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2015): 17.

⁷ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273; Kim Prothro Williams, “Ward 1 Heritage Guide” (Washington, D.C.: District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2015): 17.

⁸ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

⁹ Elise Elder, “Meridian Hill Park, African American Experiences Since the Civil War: A Special Resource Study” (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2019): 9.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

Meridian Hill into a community of political elites and foreign legations, purchasing several lots in the subdivision to construct mansions and embassies along Sixteenth Street.¹⁰ Beginning in the late nineteenth century, Henderson advocated for the removal of the existing frame dwellings, which she referred to as “unsightly shacks,” and their replacement with monuments and mansions for politicians and diplomats.¹¹ As part of this redevelopment, Henderson also lobbied for the construction of a park, which had been laid out in the city’s 1905 McMillan Plan. This ambition was realized on June 25, 1910, with the enactment of *Senate Bill 7725*, allowing for the purchase and condemnation of the tracts of land on Meridian Hill to become part of the burgeoning park system in the District of Columbia.¹² A total of \$490,000 was appropriated for the purchase of approximately eleven acres of land between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets for the creation of Meridian Hill Park.¹³ The existing tenants on the land, who were largely working-class African Americans, were evicted and their homes were razed.¹⁴

To realize her grand vision, Mary Foote Henderson, in collaboration with her husband until his death in 1913, used her considerable fortune to purchase lots within the Hall and Elvans subdivision along Sixteenth Street and Fifteen Street, effectively buying up a majority of the frontage across from the proposed Meridian Hill Park.¹⁵ She hired local architect George Oakley Totten, Jr. to construct thirteen impressive private residences and embassies in line with the Beaux Arts style, renting them out to wealthy individuals and embassies. The Hendersons also sold lots to specific developers, insisting that whatever was constructed fit with the scale and style of the plan established by Mary Foote Henderson. Henderson went so far as to change the name of Sixteenth Street to Avenue of the Presidents in 1913, although this rebranding was short-lived.¹⁶

Development of the Adams Morgan Neighborhood

Development in the Meridian Hill subdivision was initially sluggish but hastened in the early twentieth century as speculative developers took an interest in the area. Initial construction was generally limited to frame dwellings, except for the Wilson School, a two-story public elementary school built for African American students in 1891. By 1903, more substantial residences, including a number of brick rowhouses and some commercial buildings, began cropping up along Eighteenth, Ontario, and Euclid Streets in Square 2526. Not long after, two- and three-story brick rowhouses filled Square 2565 (directly to the east in Square 2576) and Square 2566 (to the south).

¹⁰ Elise Elder, “Meridian Hill Park, African American Experiences Since the Civil War: A Special Resource Study” (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2019): 9.

¹¹ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

¹² Elise Elder, “Meridian Hill Park, African American Experiences Since the Civil War: A Special Resource Study” (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2019): 74.

¹³ Elise Elder, “Meridian Hill Park, African American Experiences Since the Civil War: A Special Resource Study” (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2019): 74.

¹⁴ Elise Elder, “Meridian Hill Park, African American Experiences Since the Civil War: A Special Resource Study” (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2019): 74.

¹⁵ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

¹⁶ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

These early buildings were designed by well-known local architects Nicholas T. Haller, B. F. Meyers, and William J. Palmer. Prominent local developer Harry Wardman and his chief architect at the time, Nicholas Grimm, were responsible for a row of houses along 2501-15 Seventeenth Street, NW in 1904.¹⁷

The twentieth century also introduced the apartment building to Adams Mogan, which was rapidly becoming a streetcar suburb for Washington, D.C. The first examples of this building typology in the neighborhood were constructed along Columbia Road, Calvert Street, and Adams Mill Road. In the Meridian Hill subdivision, the first apartment buildings were constructed on Seventeenth Street NW, directly to the south of the Wilson School.¹⁸ Two of the connected low-rise apartments, referred to as The Orlando and Biltmore Apartments were developed in 1909 by owner John W. Caughey.¹⁹ The Marietta Apartment was commissioned in 1910 by owner Abram Frey.²⁰ All three of these buildings were designed by local Nicholas R. Grimm and were made affordable to appeal to working-class African American residents. At 2518 Seventeenth Street NW, the Fulford Apartments were commissioned by owner F.W. McReynolds and executed by master architect Carroll Beale.²¹ These four low-rise buildings were part of the first wave of apartment construction in the Meridian Hill subdivision and represent attempts to densify the area with affordable multi-unit housing. Such use of the land did not fit within Mary Henderson's vision for the area, as it directly challenged her desire to move away from Meridian Hill's working-class character.

A notable addition to the Meridian Hill subdivision was the construction of the two-story Henry D. (HD) Cooke Elementary School, constructed along the west side of Square 2576 in 1909. Named for the first territorial governor of the District of Columbia, the ten-room brick building was designed by notable local architectural firm of Marsh & Peter and was seen as both large and costly for its time. The building functioned as a segregated elementary school, intending to serve the growing population of white middle-class residents in the surrounding neighborhoods. The spacious building operated under capacity for its first few years; however, the rapid construction of nearby apartment buildings brought substantial population growth to the area, and by 1921, a large addition was built to account for student overflow.²²

Between 1910 and 1930, modest-sized brick rowhouses came to fill the undeveloped lots of the Meridian Hill subdivision or were built to replace the older first-generation frame dwellings on building lots east and west of Sixteenth Street. As the need for housing increased after World War I, apartment buildings—mostly mid-rise—capable of housing more residents with a smaller footprint than larger apartment complexes began to emerge in the neighborhood. These mid-rise apartments were heavily influenced by their proximity to the impressive private diplomatic

¹⁷ D.C. Building Permit 1146, February 21, 1901; D.C. Building Permit 176, July 26, 1904; D.C. Building Permit 1159, October 19, 1905; D.C. Building Permit 177, July 26, 1904; D.C. Building Permit 303, July 27, 1906; D.C. Building Permit 1715, May 9, 1904; D.C. Building Permit 2347, May 5, 1905.

¹⁸ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

¹⁹ D.C. Building Permit 5102, June 29, 1909.

²⁰ D.C. Building Permit 5750, April 16, 1910.

²¹ D.C. Building Permit 6852, June 3, 1910.

²² Women of the Dove Foundation, "What's In A Name: Profiles of the Trailblazers" (Washington, D.C.: Humanities Council of Washington, D.C., 2010): 14.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

residences and embassies constructed along Sixteenth Street, referred to as “Embassy Row,” which were executed in a variety of revival styles, include Venetian Gothic, Renaissance, Spanish Baroque, Neo-classical, Romanesque, and Tudor.²³ Developers leveraged the location and architectural vocabulary of these wealthy residences to attract a middle-class demographic to the prestige of the “exclusive embassy section,” constructing apartments along the side streets to the west of Sixteenth Street that took stylistic inspiration from these grandiose buildings but were simplified to remain affordable to the middle class. In 1916, architects Hunter & Bell designed two apartment buildings in the Classical Revival style along Fuller Street (Square 2576) for owner John Warren.²⁴ In 1926, local architect Louis T. Rouleau designed The Mozart Apartment buildings in the northeast corner of Square 2576 for Ell & Kay Company, also in a Classical Revival style.²⁵ In 1927, the same developer-architect team constructed The Ritz Apartments on the southeast corner of Square 2576 which was visually similar to the Mozart but with more Art Deco/Moderne elements. A few years later in 1931, the team constructed an additional apartment building across Mozart Place in Square 2575, executed in a Florentine Renaissance Revival-style.²⁶ The names of the apartment buildings were meant to conjure European precedents along with more abstract images of grandeur.

Historic Context of Apartment Building in Washington

Apartment building development began in Washington, D.C., during the late nineteenth century, spreading to Meridian Hill in the early twentieth century. Washington was slower to adopt purpose-built multi-family residences than other cities, such as New York or Chicago, partly due to the perceived association between apartment buildings and tenement houses, which were often overcrowded and lacked adequate sanitation. Beginning in the 1870s, a few existing buildings were converted into multi-family apartments, but purpose-built apartment buildings did not emerge until the 1880s, constructed as luxury buildings for the city’s elite. These luxury apartments resembled hotels, complete with amenities such as lobbies for public gatherings, reception services, dining rooms, laundry, and commercial service facilities. This mode of living favored communal kitchen and dining spaces, rather than individual kitchens within apartment units, as the labor involved with food preparation was outsourced to staff who worked in separate spaces. These prestigious early developments helped to ease some of the stigma associated with apartment living and by the 1890s, developers had begun to construct more modest apartment buildings catering to the city’s middle class.²⁷

Conventional apartment buildings for middle class residents differed from these early luxury buildings in that they were built to be self-sufficient as tenants were more likely to prepare meals in the home. Initially, apartment buildings were constructed to be short in stature; however, at the onset of World War I and into the 1920s, changes to Washington’s zoning laws allowed for

²³ National Register of Historic Places, *Meridian Hill Historic District*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

²⁴ D.C. Building Permit 4070, March 27, 1916; D.C. Building Permit 53, July 4, 1916.

²⁵ Classified Ad, *Evening Star*, October 4, 1930.

²⁶ D.C. Building Permit 140096, February 24, 1931.

²⁷ Emily Hotaling Eig and Laura Harris Hughes, *Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C., 1880-1945*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, D.C.: EHT Tracerics, Inc., 1993): E6-21.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

increased buildings heights, marking the advent of the mid-rise apartment. An early adopter of the conventional mid-rise apartment model was the Ell & Kay Company, master developers who later specialized in mid-rise apartment development across the city. The company, headed by President Abraham Liebman, partnered with architect Louis T. Rouleau to construct an impressive number of multi-unit residences, many of which shared amenities with luxury apartment building such as ornate lobby spaces, reception halls, and verandas.²⁸ The most famous of the apartment construction was the Woodley Park Towers, where Lieberman himself lived, constructed in 1929, and the Embassy Towers, located within the present-day Meridian Hill historic district, in 1931.²⁹

Conventional mid-rise apartment buildings, typified by the Mozart Apartment Building, were usually five to eight stories tall, containing at least fifteen self-sufficient units and a main public entrance door and elevator. These apartments were often built to emulate luxury apartments and hotels on the exterior but were modified on the interior with reduced amenities, effectively lowering rental prices to attract middle-class residents. Moderately priced apartments were often not outfitted with the same personal services characteristic of luxury apartments and were organized around a long hallway and a stairwell, with a public lobby space. Unit floor plans favored self-sufficiency, including bedrooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bathrooms.

The Mozart Apartments

On May 29, 1926, the Ell & Kay Building and Investment Co., Inc. filed a building permit for the construction of a five-story brick apartment building on Lots 801, 806, and 807 of Square 2576.³⁰ The development of the apartment building, located to the east of the Fuller Apartments (1916) at the corner of Fuller and Mozart streets, would result in the demolition of several frame buildings in Lots 801, 806, and 807.³¹ Ell & Kay, functioning as both the owners and builders for the newly acquired property at 1630 Fuller Street NW and an established developer in Washington, became early adopters of the conventional mid-rise apartment model. Ell & Kay selected Louis T. Rouleau to design their newest mid-rise apartment building, named the Mozart Apartments, at a cost of approximately \$135,000.³² This working relationship between Ell & Kay and Rouleau continued with the construction of other apartment buildings in Washington, D.C., including the mid-rise Ritz Apartments in 1927, and the Woodley Park Towers in 1929. As designed, the Mozart Apartments stood five stories tall and was supported by a system of concrete framing and floors with reinforced brick bearing walls. Materials on the exterior included red brick laid in a Flemish bond with cast limestone details including cast stone door surrounds, quoins, belt courses, a cornice, parapet walls, pilasters, sills, and a simple entablature highlighting the main entrance on the north elevation facing Fuller Street NW. The building featured a finished basement level along with a series of enclosed porches on the south elevation of the west wing which were supported by a concrete framing system. The entire building rested on a concrete foundation and was topped by a flat roof with a brick penthouse and chimney.

²⁸ "Every Convenience in New Apartment," *Washington Post*, November 24, 1929, R7.

²⁹ D.C. Building Permit 121086, February 24, 1929.

³⁰ D.C. Building Permit 10423, May 29, 1926.

³¹ 1919-1921 Baist Map, Plate 9, Library of Congress.

³² No record of collaboration between Ell & Kay and Rouleau could be found prior to their partnership on the Mozart Apartments. *Evening Star*, June 5, 1926, 21.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

The Classical Revival design of the apartment echoed the revival styles of the more prominent buildings along the 2600 block of Sixteenth street, one block to the east, such as the neo-classical style Cuban Embassy (1916), the Louis XVI style Polish Embassy (1919), and the Venetian Gothic style of the “Venetian Palace” diplomatic residence (1905). Although the Mozart was simpler in design than later mid-rise apartment buildings Rouleau completed like the Ritz Apartments at 1631 Euclid St NW (1927), 5420 Connecticut Avenue NW (1928), 2800 Ontario Road NW (1928), and the Woodley Park Towers at 2737 Devonshire Place NW (1929), all of which featured additional Art Deco-inspired decorative elements on their brick facades, it served as an important precedent for these buildings.³³

The construction of the building took several months and was completed by November 1926 with the first units being advertised for rent on October 30, 1926, in the *Evening Star*.³⁴ Upon completion, the Mozart Apartments building stood fifty-two feet tall and contained approximately 30 units between its five stories. The height of the building exceeded the limit provided by the “Building Regulations,” according to a letter from the D.C. Inspector of Buildings to Rouleau dated from August 19, 1926, resulting in Rouleau having to receive special approval before finalizing the roof and penthouse plans.³⁵ Initial advertisements for the Mozart highlighted the fact that the building was near the Italian Legation and contained “all the very latest improvements,” in an effort to attract middle-class renters to the wealthy embassy section near Sixteenth Street NW. The building contained two- and three-room apartments with kitchens, baths, and porches. Amenities included Frigidaire refrigeration, kitchen cabinets, showers, and automatic elevators.³⁶ Units could be rented for \$72.50 and \$75.00 according to an advertisement posted in the *Washington Post* in May 1927.³⁷ In May 1928, Ell & Kay sold the Mozart Apartments to Captain William H. Santelmann, former leader of the Marine Band.³⁸

Louis T. Rouleau

Louis T. Rouleau (1896–1937) was a prolific Washington, D.C. architect whose career, though brief, left a lasting imprint on the city’s residential landscape. Born in Washington, Rouleau spent his formative years in France before returning to the United States to study architecture at the Catholic University of America, earning his BA in 1916 and MA in 1917, among the early graduates of its architecture program. Following service as a lieutenant in the Navy during World War I, Rouleau established his own architectural practice by 1923 and quickly became a sought-after designer for major development firms, including Ell & Kay and Boss & Phelps.³⁹

Rouleau’s career spanned just fifteen years, yet he completed over 150 commissions, ranging from commercial buildings and single-family homes to rowhouses and apartment buildings. His

³³ “Every Convenience in New Apartment,” *Washington Post*, November 24, 1929, R7; “\$250,000 Apartment Building is Planned,” *Washington Post*, January 5, 1928, 20.

³⁴ D.C. Building Permit 10423, May 29, 1926; *Evening Star*, October 30, 1926, 19.

³⁵ D.C. Building Permit 10423, May 29, 1926.

³⁶ *Evening Star*, October 30, 1926, 19; *Washington Post*, November 6, 1926, 5.

³⁷ *Washington Post*, May 12, 1927, 21.

³⁸ “Sansbury Firm Reports Recent Property Sales,” *Washington Post*, May 20, 1928, 64.

³⁹ National Register of Historic Places, *Hampshire Garden Apartment Buildings*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #94001031.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

work reflects the dominant and emerging architectural styles of the interwar period, demonstrating both versatility and innovation. Trained in the Beaux-Arts tradition, Rouleau's early projects, such as the award-winning commercial building at 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW, display classical detailing and formal composition. By the mid-1920s, his designs incorporated Tudor Revival, Art Deco, and Colonial Revival elements in speculative rowhouse developments in Washington, signaling his ability to adapt traditional styles for modest housing markets.⁴⁰

As apartment living gained acceptance among middle-class Washingtonians, Rouleau embraced revival and modernist idioms to meet evolving tastes. His designs of the late 1920s and early 1930s exhibit Tudor Revival and Art Deco influences, as seen in the stately apartment building at 5420 Connecticut Avenue NW (1928), which combines ornamental stonework with stepped-back façades, and in the dramatic Art Deco addition to Woodley Park Towers (1929), featuring geometric ornamentation and fluted pilasters. During the Depression, Rouleau continued to work steadily, producing restrained Colonial Revival houses and experimenting with emerging modernist trends.⁴¹ By the time construction was completed on the Mozart in 1926, Rouleau was already well under way on his designs for the Ritz, located in the same square at 1631 Euclid Street NW and also commissioned by Ell & Kay. Together the owner and architect would collaborate on five apartment buildings in the Meridian Hill and adjacent Lanier Heights vicinity.

By the mid-1930s, Rouleau's apartment buildings reveal a synthesis of revival motifs and streamlined modern aesthetics. The Hampshire Apartments (1935–36), for example, illustrate his ability to execute Tudor Revival in a modest, economical manner for middle-income renters. The design employs traditional red brick and orderly fenestration while introducing irregular setbacks and flat roofs, hallmarks of modern sensibility. Tudor-inspired details such as crenellated parapets and heraldic ornamentation, lend character without excess. At 5040 New Hampshire Avenue, Rouleau's use of clinker brick provides visual distinction and texture, a technique associated with Arts and Crafts ideals and Tudor Revival vocabulary.⁴² This approach reflects Rouleau's responsiveness to market demands for affordable yet stylish housing during a period of rapid urban expansion.

Rouleau's later works, such as the Century Apartments at 2637 Sixteenth Street NW (1936), signal his engagement with the International Style, marking a transition toward modernism in Washington's apartment architecture.⁴³ His portfolio, spanning Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Art Deco, and early International Style, demonstrates a breadth of skill and adaptability that earned him recognition as a master architect. Despite his untimely death in 1937, Rouleau's designs helped shape the city's architectural identity during a transformative

⁴⁰ National Register of Historic Places, *Hampshire Garden Apartment Buildings*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #94001031.

⁴¹ National Register of Historic Places, *Hampshire Garden Apartment Buildings*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #94001031.

⁴² National Register of Historic Places, *Hampshire Garden Apartment Buildings*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #94001031.

⁴³ National Register of Historic Places, *Hampshire Garden Apartment Buildings*, Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #94001031.

The Mozart Apartments

Name of Property

Washington, DC

County and State

era, particularly through his collaborations with Ell & Kay, which introduced refined, stylistically varied apartment living to Washington's growing middle class.⁴⁴

Social History of The Mozart

As noted above, upon its completion, the Mozart Apartments attracted middle-class government employees and professionals who commuted downtown for their office jobs. Census records reveal that the Mozart Apartments catered primarily to White, middle-class government employees during the interwar years. Occupants included typists, stenographers, accountants, and clerks, all positions associated with the expanding federal workforce. Most units were rented by families with the rest rented by couples and single individuals. Rental advertisements for the 1930s promoted modern conveniences at moderate rates, positioning the Mozart as an attractive alternative to single-family homes. While racial restrictions in the Meridian Hill development compared to other areas in the city, census data shows only one unit was rented to a Black tenant, indicating residents of the building were predominantly White though the mid-twentieth century.⁴⁵ These patterns underscore the social character of the Mozart as housing for upwardly mobile professionals seeking proximity to downtown and the prestige of the Sixteenth Street corridor. By the 1950s, census records indicate that residents were still predominantly White, with only three Black tenants, two of which are noted as Hallman and Janitor, living in the basement. Tenants shifted largely away from mostly families to include more couples and a significant number of units occupied by single women living as roommates.⁴⁶

Conclusion

The Mozart Apartments, located at 1630 Fuller Steet, NW, was developed in 1926 by Ell & Kay Company and architect Louis Rouleau. The apartment building retains the majority of its exterior character-defining features and interior layout, especially the overall appearance of the historic façade. The Mozart Apartments is significant in that it reflects the development of the Adams Morgan neighborhood within the Meridian Hill subdivision during the early twentieth century. It is a well-preserved example of the evolving style of both the neighborhood and of prominent local architect Louis Rouleau, who adapted the high-style vocabulary of nearby embassy buildings and diplomatic private residences to accommodate middle-class occupants, an emerging demographic in the first half of the twentieth century. Rouleau accomplished this by utilizing Classical Revival elements to design buildings that were simultaneously traditional and modern, a reflection of the opulent residences and embassies along Sixteenth Street with a more affordable price tag. The Mozart serves as an excellent example of the Conventional Mid-Rise Apartment Building, as defined in the Multiple Property Document *Apartment Buildings in Washington, D.C.: 1880–1945*, providing density and housing for the city's growing population.

⁴⁴ "Louis Rouleau, D.C. Architect is Dead at 41," *Washington Post*, February 20, 1937.

⁴⁵ Fifteenth Census of the United States (1930), Washington, DC, Enumeration District 279.

⁴⁶ Seventeenth Census of the United States (1950), Washington DC, Enumeration District 921.

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Classified Ad. *Evening Star*, October 4, 1930.

Eig, Emily Hotaling and Hughes, Laura Harris. *Apartment Buildings in Washington, DC, 1880-1945*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Washington, D.C.: EHT Tracerics, Inc., 1993.

Elder, Elise. "Meridian Hill Park, African American Experiences Since the Civil War: A Special Resource Study." Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2019.

Evening Star, June 5, 1926, 21.

Evening Star, October 30, 1926, 19.

"Every Convenience in New Apartment." *Washington Post*, November 24, 1929, R7.

Fifteenth Census of the United States (1930). Washington, DC. Enumeration District 279.

Gilmore, Matthew B. and Harrison, Michael R. "A Catalog of Suburban Subdivisions of the District of Columbia." *Washington History* 14, no. 2 (Fall/Winter 2002/2003): 26-55.

"Louis Rouleau, DC Architect is Dead at 41." *Washington Post*, February 20, 1937.

"The Meridian Hill Improvements." *Evening Star*, October 22, 1867, 3.

National Register of Historic Places. *Hampshire Garden Apartment Buildings*. Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #94001031.

National Register of Historic Places. *Meridian Hill Historic District*. Washington, District of Columbia, National Register #74000273.

Seventeenth Census of the United States (1950). Washington, DC. Enumeration District 921.

Sixteenth Census of the United States (1940). Washington, DC. Enumeration District 432.

Washington Post, November 6, 1926, 5.

Williams, Kim Prothro. "Ward 1 Heritage Guide." Washington, D.C.: District of Columbia Office of Planning, 2015.

Women of the Dove. "What's In A Name: Profiles of the Trailblazers." Washington, D.C.: Humanities Council of Washington, DC, 2010.

"\$250,000 Apartment Building is Planned." *Washington Post*, January 5, 1928, 20.

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.146 acres (6,375 square feet)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.924535 Longitude: -77.038038

2. Latitude: Longitude:

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Mozart Apartments at 1630 Fuller Street NW occupies Lot 62 in Square 2576 in the northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia. The property is located in the northeast corner of the block facing Fuller Street NW to the north and is also bounded by Mozart Place NW to the east and the Fuller Apartments in Lot 65 to the south and west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries correspond to the property's legal boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nicole Starego and Dani Michelson, Architectural Historians
organization: EHT Tracerics, Inc.
street & number: 440 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20008

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

e-mail nicole.starego@traceries.com
telephone: (202) 393-1199
date: October 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

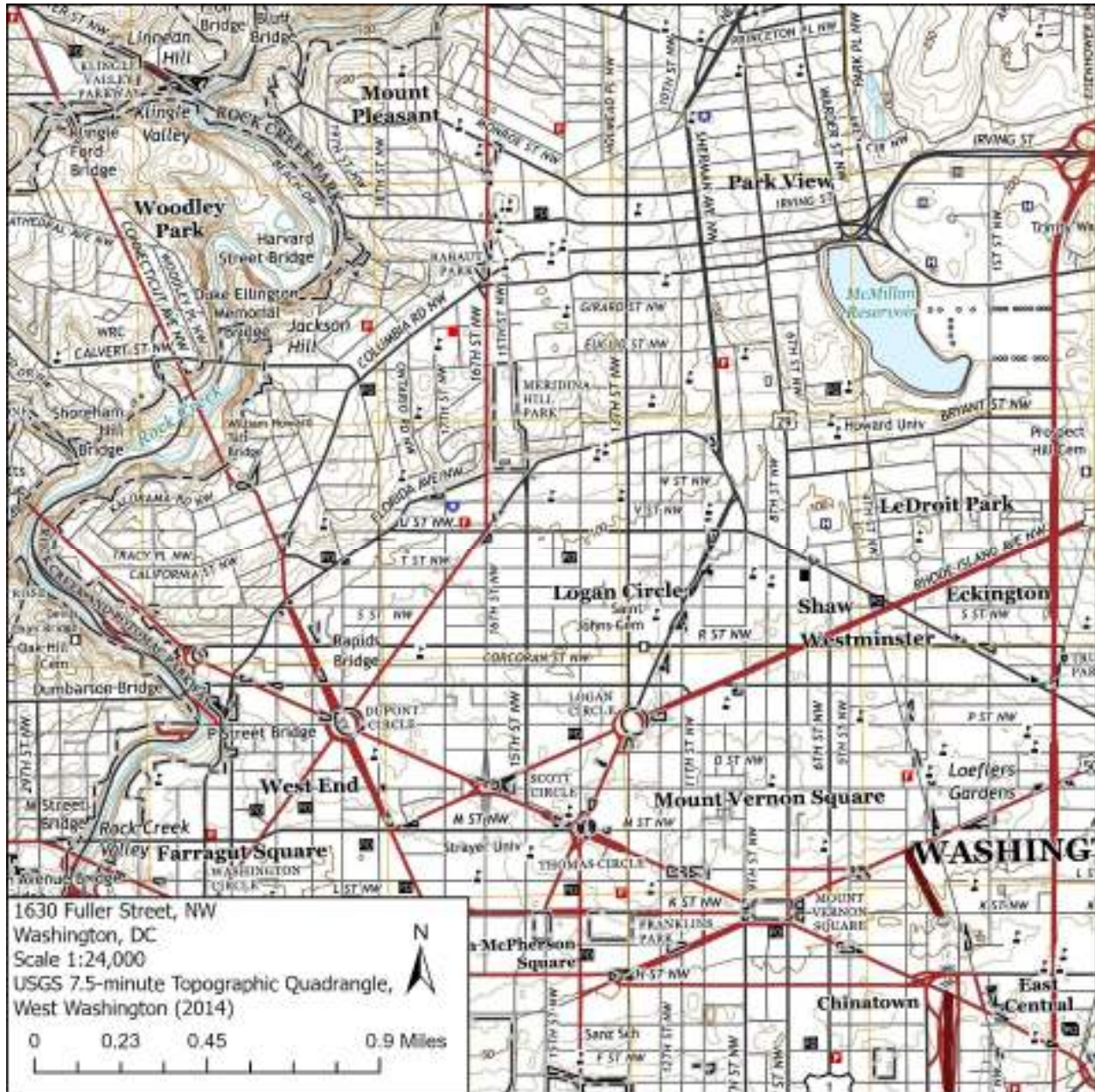


Figure 1. Locator map at 1:24,000 scale with property highlighted in red (ESRI)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

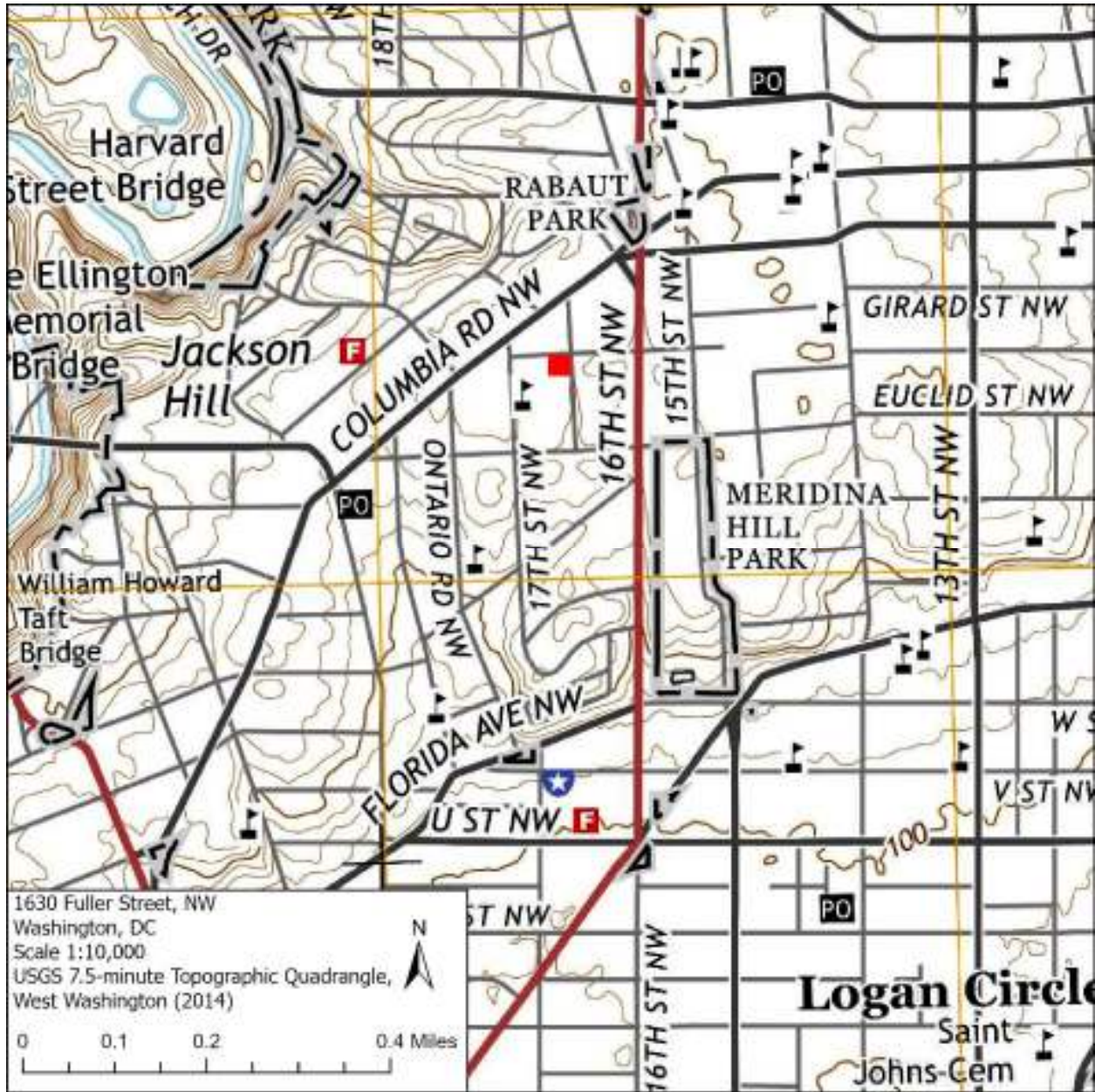


Figure 2. Locator map at 1:10,000 scale with property highlighted in red (ESRI)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Figure 3. 1919-1921 Baist Map (Library of Congress). Lots 801, 806, and 807 in Square 2576, the future site of the Mozart Apartments, are highlighted in red.

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Figure 4. Advertisement for the Mozart Apartments from October 20, 1926 shortly after construction was completed (*Evening Star*)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Figure 5. Photo from the *Evening Star*, Page 99, May 5, 1927 (*Evening Star*)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

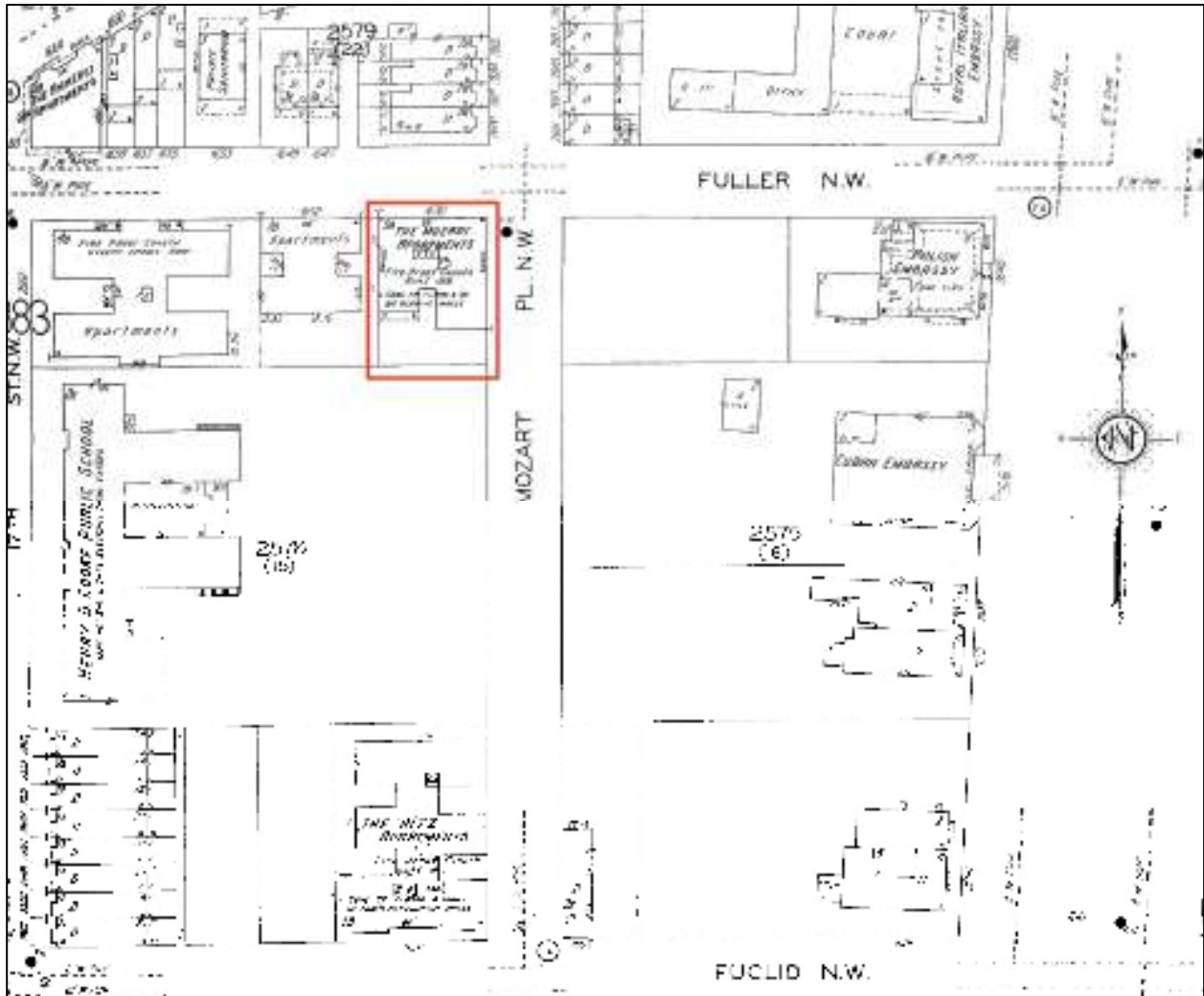


Figure 6. 1928 Sanborn Map (Library of Congress)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

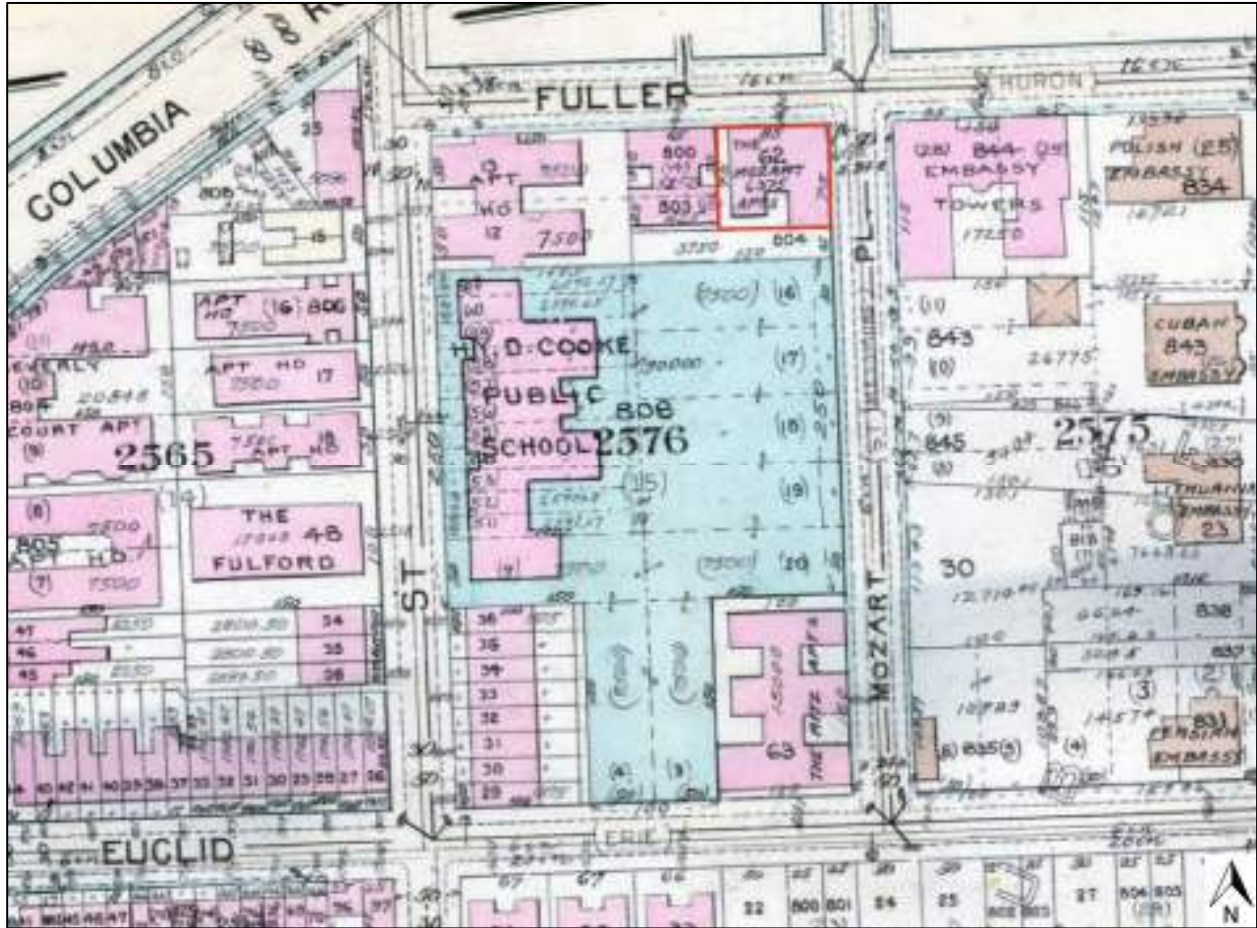


Figure 7. 1937 Baist Map (historicmapworks.com)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State



Figure 8. 1951 Aerial Photograph (Historic Aerials)

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: The Mozart Apartments

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: N/A

State: DC

Photographer: Erin Howe, Dani Michelson, and Nicole Starego, EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Date Photographed: March 25, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 30. View of façade, looking southeast.

Photo 2 of 30. View of façade and east elevation, looking southwest.

Photo 3 of 30. View of east elevation, looking west.

Photo 4 of 30. View of east and south elevations, looking northwest.

Photo 5 of 30. View of south elevation, looking north.

Photo 6 of 30. View of façade and west elevation, looking southeast.

Photo 7 of 30. View of primary entrance, looking southeast.

Photo 8 of 30. View of primary entrance and façade windows, looking west.

Photo 9 of 30. View of secondary entrance on west elevation, looking south.

Photo 10 of 30. View of secondary entrance in courtyard, looking northwest.

Photo 11 of 30. View of courtyard stair, looking southwest.

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo 12 of 30. View of concrete historic porch enclosure, looking northeast.

Photo 13 of 30. View of limestone details, looking west.

Photo 14 of 30. View of concrete historic porch enclosure, looking east toward courtyard.

Photo 15 of 30. View of west elevation and gate, looking north.

Photo 16 of 30. View of lobby, looking north.

Photo 17 of 30. Detail of lobby molding, looking west.

Photo 18 of 30. View of stairwell (typical), looking east.

Photo 19 of 30. View of basement programming space, looking west.

Photo 20 of 30. View of basement programming space, looking southeast.

Photo 21 of 30. View of exercise room, looking west.

Photo 22 of 30. View of hallway (typical), looking south.

Photo 23 of 30. View of unit doors (typical), looking west.

Photo 24 of 30. View of unit 306, looking west.

Photo 25 of 30. View of unit 306, looking south.

Photo 26 of 30. View of unit 306, looking south.

Photo 27 of 30. View of unit 306, looking southwest.

Photo 28 of 30. View of unit 402, looking south.

Photo 29 of 30. View of unit 402, looking east.

Photo 30 of 30. View of unit 402, looking northeast.

The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #1 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0001 view of façade, looking southeast



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #2 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0002 view of façade and elevation, looking southwest



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #3 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0003 view of east elevation, looking west



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #4 D.C._ Washington_ Mozart Apartments_0004 view of east and south elevations,
looking northwest



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #5 D.C. _Washington_Mozart Apartments_0005 view of south elevation, looking north



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #6 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0006 view of façade and west elevation, looking southeast



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #7 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0007 view of primary entrance, looking southeast



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #8 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0008 view of primary entrance and façade windows, looking west



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #9 D.C. _Washington_Mozart Apartments_0009 view of secondary entrance on west elevation, looking south



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #10 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0010 view of secondary entrance in courtyard, looking northwest



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #11 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0011 view of courtyard stair, looking southwest



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #12 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0012 view of concrete historic porch enclosure, looking northeast



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #13 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0013 view of limestone details, looking west



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #14 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0014 view of concrete historic porch enclosure, looking east toward courtyard



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #15 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0015 view of west elevation and gate,
looking north



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #16 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0016 view of lobby, looking north



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #17 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0017 detail of lobby molding, looking west



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

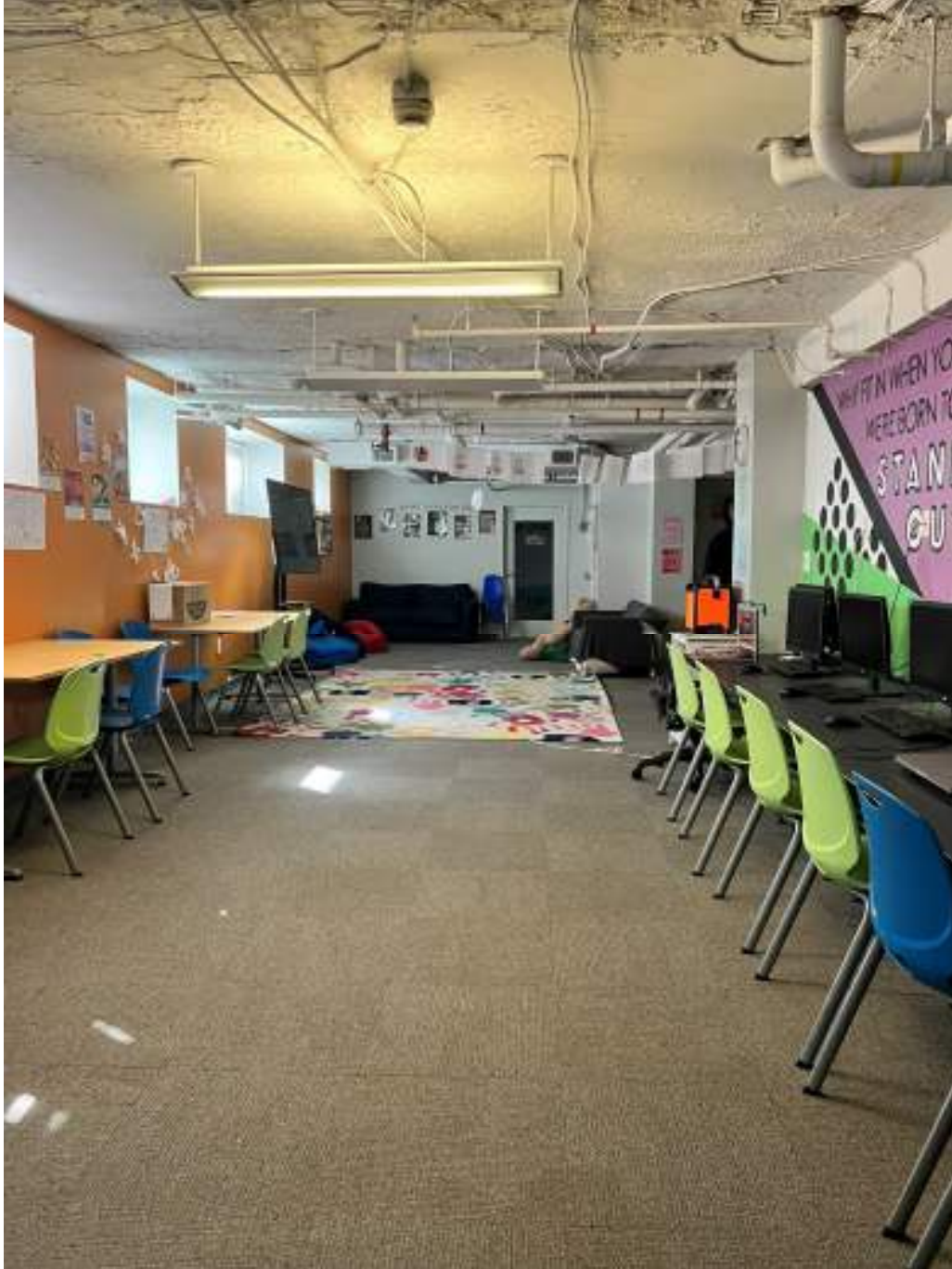
Photo #18 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0018 view of stairwell (typical), looking east



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #19 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0019 view of basement programming space, looking west



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #20 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0020 view of basement programming space, looking southeast



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #21 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0021 view of façade, looking northwest



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #22 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0022 view of hallway (typical), looking south



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #23 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0023 view of unit doors (typical), looking west



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #24 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0024 view of unit 306, looking west



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #25 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0025 view of unit 306, looking south



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #26 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0026 view of unit 306, looking south



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #27 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0027 view of unit 306, looking southwest



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #28 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0028 view of unit 402, looking south



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #29 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0029 view of unit 402, looking east



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Photo #30 D.C._Washington_Mozart Apartments_0030 view of unit 402, looking northeast



The Mozart Apartments
Name of Property

Washington, DC
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.