

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



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

New Designation **X**

Property name **Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed**

Address **1100 Maine Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C., 20024**

Square and lot number(s) **Square 473, Lot 846**

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission **6D**

Date of construction **1916-1918** Date of major alteration(s) **Pre-1931; 1946**

Architect(s) **Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford** Architectural style(s) **Colonial Revival**

Original use **Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed** Present use **Storage**

Property owner **District of Columbia, acting by and through the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development**

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) **District of Columbia, acting by and through the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development**

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) **1350 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 317, Washington DC 20004; c/o Will Lee; Telephone No. 202-727-6365**

Name and title of authorized representative **Brian T. Kenner, Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development, 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 317; Telephone No. 202-727-6365**

Signature of representative  Date 7/29/15
Brian T. Kenner
Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development

Name and telephone of author of application **Emily Eig, EHT Tracerics, Inc. (202) 393-1199**

Date received _____
H.P.O. staff _____

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: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1100 Maine Avenue, S.W.

City or town: Washington State: DC County: District of Columbia

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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

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

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	

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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
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/restaurant

COMMERCE/specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/warehouse

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY

REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE.

Walls: BRICK; STONE/Limestone; CERAMIC TILE; CONCRETE.

Roof: SLATE

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 Lunch Room Building and its associated Oyster Shucking Shed, built from 1916-1918 in conjunction with the construction of the Municipal Fish Market, are located at 1100 Maine Avenue, S.W., in Square 473 and Lot 846 (Historic Square 329 South) in Washington, D.C. in the area now known as the Maine Avenue Fish Market. Presently attached with a small hyphen, the Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed were originally distinct structures. The one-story, brick Lunch Room Building features a hipped slate roof with a cupola. The open air, one-story Oyster Shed, which was enclosed by 1931, was an open shed with a hipped slate roof supported by four metal beams. Both buildings have undergone several alterations. The Lunch Room's northwest and southwest elevations were demolished in 1946 to allow for the concrete block addition that expanded the building to the northwest and southwest. The two buildings were connected by a hyphen sometime between 1946 and 1970. This resulted in the partial removal of the southwest wall of the Lunch Room to allow for an internal connection.

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Narrative Description

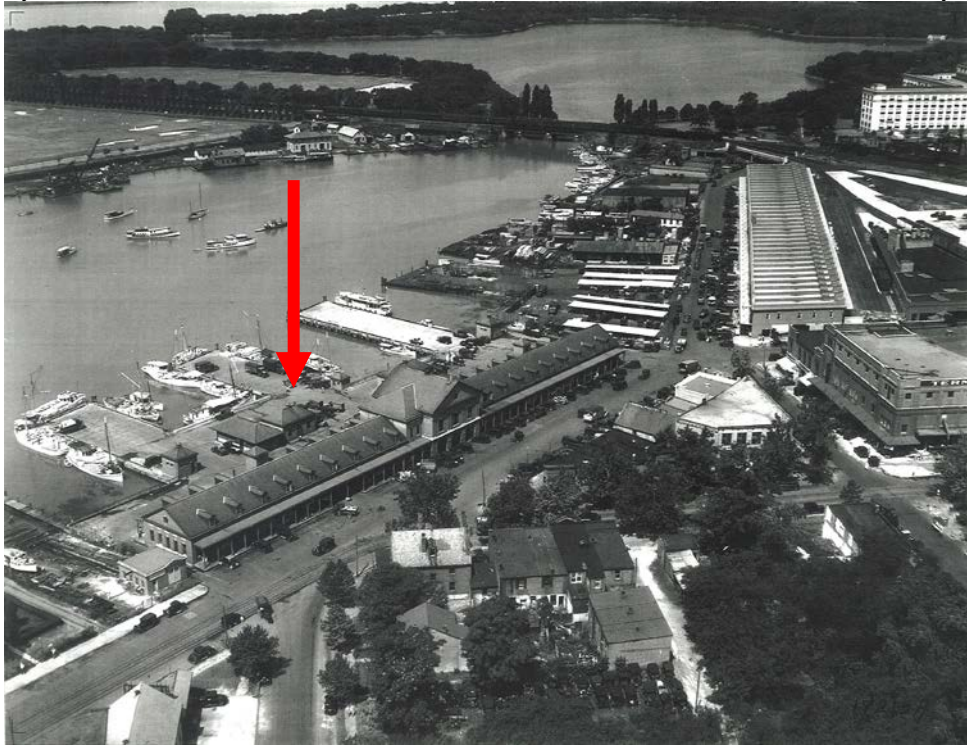
The building is sited within the boundaries of the Maine Avenue Fish Market along the Southwest Waterfront at the northern end of the Washington Channel, to the southeast of West Potomac Park's Tidal Basin. Directly to the west of the site are the Washington Channel and the two concrete barges of the Maine Avenue Fish Market. Farther across the Channel is the eastern bank of the federal parkland of East Potomac Park. The buildings are located just south of Interstate 395 and the 12th Street Expressway. To the north, between the National Mall and the Southwest Freeway (Interstate 395 and the 12th Street Expressway), are blocks comprised of densely packed federal agencies and large privately owned buildings, as well as the massive commercial center of L'Enfant Plaza. Directly to the northwest, along the waterfront, is the Washington Marina. To the southeast is a construction site for the proposed Wharf project. This site was formerly occupied by an expansive waterfront promenade that supported several large restaurants and parking lots. Further to the southeast is of the construction site is the Capital Yacht Club. To the east is the Water Street roundabout and, farther across Maine Avenue, the Banneker Overlook connecting to the L'Enfant Promenade.

When constructed, the buildings were part of a complex that included the District of Columbia-controlled Municipal Fish Market Building and several auxiliary structures including a Packing Room and Toilet, and, later, the Municipal Farmers Market.

The Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed are located in an area of southwest Washington that has been transformed by urban renewal efforts of the 1950s and 1960s and subsequent redevelopment. The buildings are located within the boundaries of the Shipstead-Luce Act (Public Law 71-231 and Public Law 76-248), of which rules and regulations are under purview of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts.

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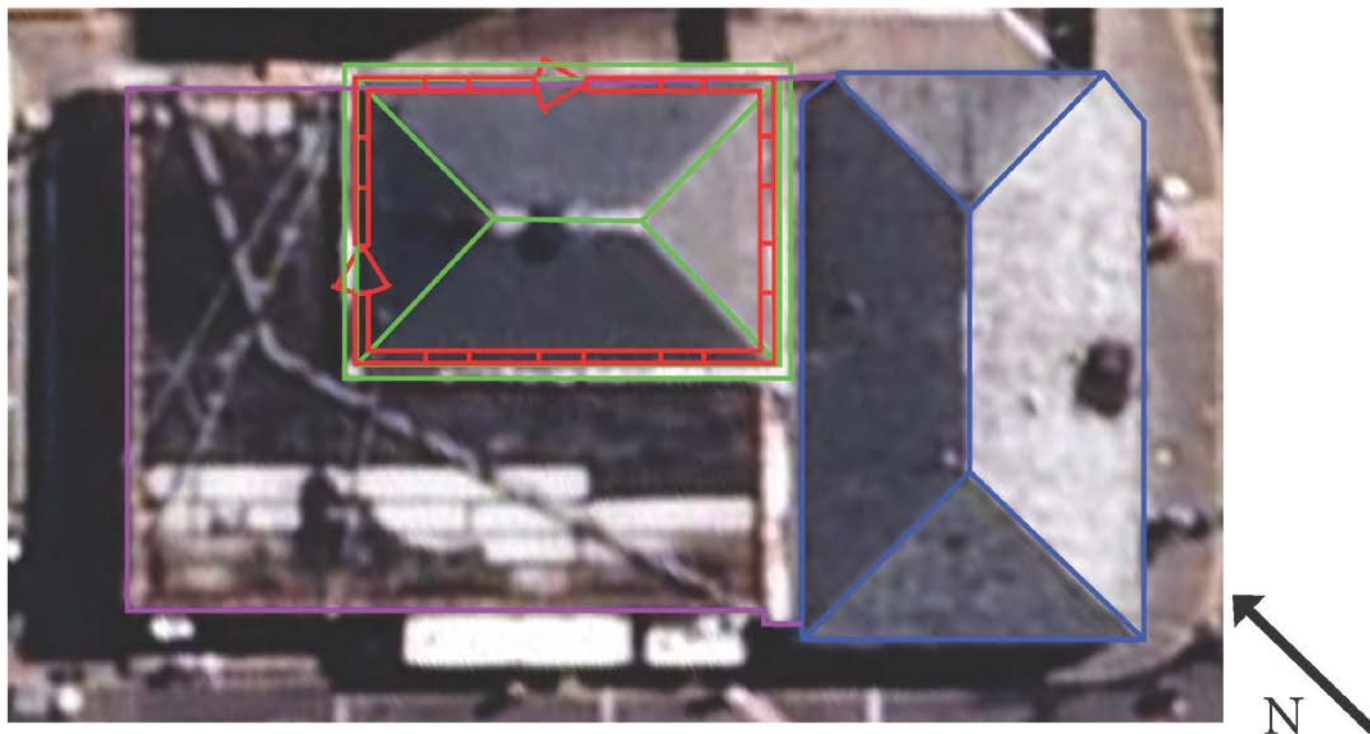
Lunch Room and Oyster Shucking Shed - Circa 1931; National Archives and Records Administration







Lunch Room and Oyster Shucking Shed – Circa 1960; DDOT

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- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
|  | Original Lunch Room Drawing (pre-1916) |  | Oyster Shucking Shed (1916-1918);
hipped roof and enclosure 1931 |
|  | Lunch Room (1916-1918) |  | Addition (1946) |

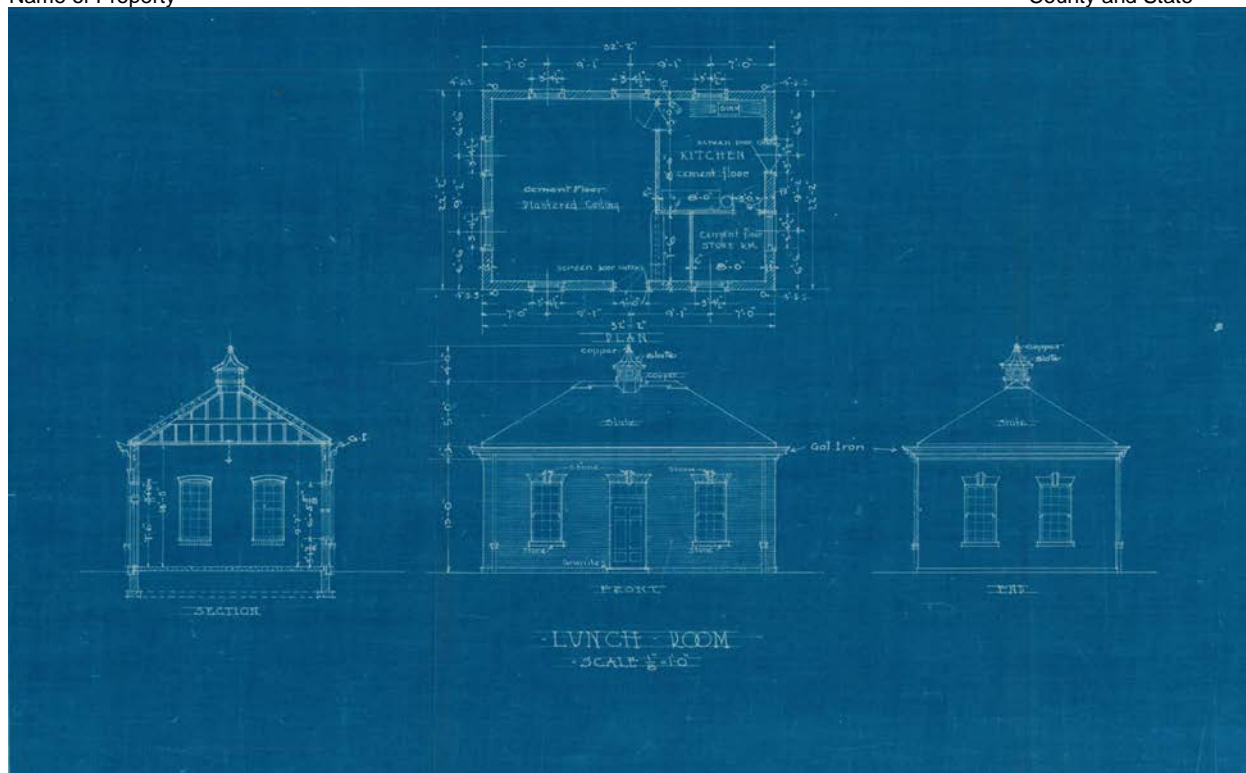
Lunch Room and Oyster Shucking Shed Construction Chronology, Google Maps Aerial

Lunch Room Building:

The one-story, painted brick Lunch Room Building is rectangular in plan, approximately 10 feet in height, and oriented to the southwest fronting the waterfront's edge. Its original main entry faced towards Maine Avenue, away from the water. The original slate-shingled hip roof of the 1916-1918 building is intact, complete with wood cornice and a centrally placed hexagonal-shaped cupola. The cupola, with slate-shingled cheeks, has wood louvers on each side for ventilation and is also topped with a slate-shingled roof. Smaller air vents pierce the main roof in several places.

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Lunch Room drawings, unsigned, 1916-1917

The building's northeast elevation, which served as its main elevation at the time of construction, is the only fully exposed elevation of the original 1916-1918 structure; the rest of the building was altered by the 1946 one-story addition that wraps around the northwest and southwest elevations and the infill construction (hyphen) that joins the building to the Oyster Shucking Shed directly to the southeast. The northeast elevation is formed by brick in a stretcher bond, now painted white. The original door opening at the center of this elevation has been infilled with brick and is no longer in use; its double limestone keystone is still intact. A single window opening is set to either side. The window openings feature a brick lintel highlighted by double limestone keystones, a sill that appears to be limestone, and are fitted with non-original Plexiglas set into the original wood frames. Non-original metal security bars have been added to the openings.¹ A multitude of utility wires, conduits, power lines, and utility boxes, obstruct much of the original construction. Round metal downspouts have been added near the corners on all elevations.

In 1946, a one-story brick and concrete block addition enlarged the Lunch Room building to the northwest and southwest. One bay in width, the addition runs the length of the building's northwest elevation and wraps around the corner before running the length of the southwest elevation, and resulted in the demolition of the Lunch Room's original northwest and southwest

¹ The material of the window sills, due to the partially obstructed visibility of this elevation, was not clearly visible during the site visit and investigation, but are believed to be limestone.

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exterior walls. This flat-roofed addition is utilitarian in nature with no ornamentation. The addition's elevations are covered with utility lines, ductwork, broken downspouts, and various outdoor security lighting. The northwest elevation of the addition has three openings holding a replacement single-leaf door with an infilled transom and two boarded windows. Other openings have been infilled with brick. Metal security grilles cover all the window openings. The addition's southwest elevation, facing the water, is five bays in length and features two entry openings and three window openings. One of the door openings contains a double-leaf metal door. To its left is a smaller entry opening fitted with a single-leaf metal door. The three window openings on the southwest elevation of the addition have brick sills and have been boarded over. One of these windows is also covered with a metal security grille. An aluminum awning hangs between the two window openings. Concrete steps lead down from the entrances to grade. A row of commercial vending machines line the base of the building, obstructing the window openings.

The building's southeast elevation is hidden by a "hyphen" set between the southwest wall of the Lunch Room and the northwest wall of the Oyster Shucking Shed. This hyphen is described below.

An interior investigation of the building revealed that no interior finishes appear to remain from the building's original construction. A beige ceramic tile covers the walls of the addition as well as any remnants (i.e. structural columns) that are extant from the original construction. The northeast interior wall was not visible from the interior owing to blockage from non-original cabinetry and stored materials.



Circa 1918-1930, looking northwest showing unenclosed Oyster Shucking Shed in front of the Lunch Room, Historical Society of Washington

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Circa 1960, The Evening Star Archives, Washingtoniana Division, Martin Luther King Library



Circa 1959, Historical Society of Washington

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Circa 1960, Historical Society of Washington

Interior Description of the Lunch Room:

The interior of the Lunch Room Building is generally open with small interior rooms created with wood framing and drywall. The floor and walls are primarily clad in ceramic tile and the wood-framed roof is exposed. Sinks and other fish-cleaning paraphernalia are scattered throughout the space, but it is no longer in use. The building has experienced extensive water damage due to its location on a flood plain, and this damage is visible in cracked and failing plaster, peeling paint and rotting materials. There is no evidence of the original northwest and southwest elevations; the original northeast and southeast elevations are extant but are either covered with tile or not visible owing to non-original cabinetry and cladding.

Hyphen:

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed were joined by a narrow, make-shift wood hyphen sometime between 1946 and 1970. A 1960 Sanborn Map shows an existing hyphen between the buildings, but photographic evidence prior to that date is inconclusive as to when the hyphen was built. The existing hyphen features a single-leaf metal door opening on the southwest elevation.

Oyster Shucking Shed:

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The Oyster Shucking Shed was constructed from 1916-1918 as an open-air metal structure. By 1931, this shed was enclosed. The hipped slate-shingled roof features wide overhanging eaves on three elevations, and exposed wood rafter ends. The eave on the northeast slope of the roof, facing towards Maine Avenue, does not overhang like the eaves at the other elevations. A large duct pierces the roof and runs through one of the window openings on the southeast elevation. The site's slight change in grade downward towards the water's edge exposes a heavy rounded concrete water table at the base of the building. This water table is most prominent at the building's southwest corner. The upper portion of the building's three visible elevations are sheathed in wood panels with the lower portions composed of a combination of masonry and clay tile. The original metal shed structure, composed of a hipped roof of supported by steel I-beams, is visible at the corners of the building's exterior; however, today, owing to the structural failure of the original steel members, the building's "walls" are the actual means of support for the hipped roof. The fenestration includes window openings filled with various sized and oriented six-light wood windows. These windows are set within the upper portion of the building's elevations. The window openings have wood surrounds and all but one (on the southeast elevation) have been boarded up or fitted with metal vents. The building's entry, on the southeast elevation, provides access to a fish cleaning room and is fitted with a rudimentary double-leaf wood door. A single door opening on the southwest elevation, facing towards the water, contains a single-leaf metal door.

Interior Description of the Oyster Shucking Shed:

The interior of the Oyster Shucking Shed was not accessible.

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.

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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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1916-1918

Significant Dates

1916-1918

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Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ashford, Snowden

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 Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed are the only two extant buildings directly associated with the 1916-1918 Municipal Fish Wharf and Market on Water Street (currently Maine Avenue) between 11th and 12th streets, S.W. The construction of the Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed are tied to the early twentieth-century movement led by Congress to clean up and beautify the Southwest Waterfront. The Lunch Room first operated as a dining establishment for market workers and fishmongers, subsequently serving as a cafe and restaurant for the public. The Oyster Shucking Shed provided a facility for the fishmongers to shuck oysters before being enclosed for use as a fish cleaning facility. Subsequently, the two buildings were joined, making a direct connection between the dining facility and the fish cleaning operations.

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed are remnants of the once-bustling Southwest Waterfront and the Municipal Fish Market that existed prior to the urban renewal efforts of the 1950s and 1960s. Today, the attached buildings recall the historic use of the waterfront as a fish market dating to the early 1800s, the Congressionally supported health and sanitation improvements to the site in 1916-1918, consistent with the rise of the Progressive Era, and the demolished Municipal Fish Market Building that was the centerpiece of the Municipal Fish Market.

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Based on a thorough study, the Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed have been determined to have sufficient significance to meet the designation criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under:

Criterion A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and

Criterion 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.

The buildings also have sufficient significance to meet the following criteria for designation in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites:

Criterion (b) History: They are associated with historical periods, social movements, groups, institutions, achievements, or patterns of growth and change that contributed significantly to the heritage, culture or development of the District of Columbia or the nation; and

Criterion (d) Architecture and Urbanism: They embody the distinguishing characteristics of architectural styles, building types, or methods of construction, or are expressions of landscape architecture, engineering, or urban planning, siting, or design significant to the appearance and development of the District of Columbia or the nation.

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

The criteria for the evaluation of a historic property is set forth by the 36 CFR 60 and implemented by the National Park Service through the U.S. Department of the Interior. To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, a structure must meet one or more of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation: (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 may lack individual distinction; or (D) Property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. In addition, the property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed meet the following National Register criteria.

Criterion A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed were constructed circa 1916-1918, in conjunction with the Municipal Fish Wharf and Market Building. The Lunch Room was designed by and constructed under the supervision of Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford; the designer of the shed is unknown, but is likely also Ashford. These buildings stand as remnants of a lost era of the Municipal Wharf and Fish Market (now Maine Avenue Fish Market), which has continually operated since the earliest years of the District of Columbia.

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Criterion 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.

As the last remaining components of the Municipal Fish Market, opened in 1918, the Lunch Room and the Oyster Shucking Shed, now referred to together as the Fish Cleaning Building, illustrate Congressional support for the City Beautiful movement as implemented in the beautification of the District of Columbia's shoreline and their recognition of the need to address problems associated with District's fishing industry and the health and welfare of the District's citizens. Critical to the development of the Municipal Fish Market was the perceived need to transform the wharf from a loosely regulated setting that lacked any control over the handling and selling of fish into an organized site whose very plan was imbued with the goal of ensuring healthy and sanitary operations. Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford provided a site plan and architectural aesthetic that organized the site's activities into a logical and efficient pattern that supported the improvement of the sanitary conditions at the wharf. He further prescribed the use of the Colonial Revival style which stood not only as an aesthetic statement, but presented symbolic imagery that was associated with governmental architecture and the associated protective regulations. The design included specific utilitarian buildings that provided needed facilities to improve the health, welfare, and sanitation at the site, including toilets, a Worker's Lunch Room, and an Oyster Shucking Shed.

Summary of History

Waterfront Improvements: 1900-1920s

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the newly created Washington Channel brought a resurgence of activity along the Southwest Waterfront. The area was thriving and Southwest's population was at a peak of close to thirty-five thousand people. As a result of the ambitious reclamation project, the Washington Channel now handled the bulk of water-borne freight and passenger travel, with the Southwest Waterfront boasting a commercial frontage of 4,600 feet, all under District ownership. The bulk of commercial activity along the Southwest Waterfront was located between Long Bridge, which had been converted into a railroad bridge, and N Street, S.W. Steamboat wharves were generally located at the lower portion of the channel, with a portion of the waterfront between N and P streets, S.W. used for federal harbor purposes. The Southwest Waterfront from the foot of the Washington Barracks, at the tip of the peninsula, to P Street, S.W., was set aside for government purposes and was not available for commercial use. Freight traffic included the transport of building materials, coal, ice, general merchandise, and wood, in addition to melons, oysters, clams, and fish. The wharves of the Southwest Waterfront, besides being used for commerce and storage facilities, also contained stables, icehouses, small shops, packing houses, lumber yards, and sawmills. Life on the waterfront was often painted in romantic terms, as newspaper articles reported on the "jolly fish packers" and the "picturesque" scene about the wharf.² Stories of a single scow bringing in a haul of 1,000 fish in a single outing, "colored and white alike mingling," and proficient fish cleaners earning \$10 to \$12 a day, far more than an average government clerk of the time, painted an image of a happy and prosperous work place.

² "Jolly Fish Packers," *The Washington Star*, April 19, 1903, 5.

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Despite the strong commercial activity and tales of a place where “life in the fish industry is not bad at all,” the Southwest Waterfront’s physical appearance remained largely unimproved and the majority of the Southwest’s population lived in poverty.³ At the turn of the twentieth century, the waterfront consisted of ramshackle buildings, many of which were left over from the Civil War, serious fire risks owing to wood construction, storage yards piled high with flammable materials, narrow, often unpaved streets, and an impractical arrangement of slips and adjacent wharves. Since most of the bulkhead walls, wharves, and buildings were built by private individuals and corporations, largely without any overall plan, the resulting waterfront was a piecemeal affair. With the reclamation of the flats and the plan for a new public pleasure park, the idea that the southwest waterfront should be improved began to be discussed. In 1897, J. Harrison Johnson, president of the District of Columbia’s Excise Board, a member of the Board of Assistant Assessors, and a resident of Southwest, petitioned the District Commissioners with his plan for radical improvement of the waterfront and its adjacent streets. Among a series of administrative changes and resolution of property ownership and taxation, protection from the danger of fire, and the substantive widening and regarding of streets, Johnson stated his desire for the establishment of “a covered fish, produce, and market wharf with concrete floor and the best sanitary arrangements”.⁴ Such a wharf, he wrote the commissioners, “would be a good source of revenue”.⁵ It would also entail a major revision of the operations and physical structure of the waterfront, not to mention substantive financial output by the Federal and District governments.

But Johnson was not alone in his dream that the waterfront could be improved and circumstance soon led to the fulfillment of his ideas. Federal lawsuits over riparian rights soon established the District of Columbia control of the waterfront land, to consternation of the business owners who were now required to lease the land for their commercial waterfront activities. This decision gave the federal government the right to control the waterfront—and the responsibility for its future. The McMillan Commission’s proposal for the city’s parks, public civic spaces, and public buildings, made brief reference to the need to tackle the problem of what to do with the southwest waterfront. The report stated, “The necessity of rebuilding the wharfage on Washington channel, which recently has come into the undisputed possession of the District of Columbia, makes it necessary to decide as to the character of the new wharves.”⁶ In 1908, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia made recommendations for carrying out a systematic plan for beautifying Washington that included rebuilding the wharves on the Southwest Waterfront.⁷ A 1908 Senate Document recommending improvement of Washington’s harbor front deemed the existing wharves “unsightly, a menace from a sanitary standpoint,” and in constant danger of fire.⁸ Appropriations of \$2,775,000 requested for the Washington Channel improvements were to cover the following work: the erection of a large recreation pier near the foot of Ninth Street, S.W., the construction of a commercial pier for the handling of District building materials, the establishment of a fish market, and the deepening of the Channel from N Street, S.W., to the downstream end for wharfage purposes.

Completing plans for the construction of a new municipal fish wharf and building that met contemporary standards for health and sanitation were considered imperative. Not only was the fish business one of the most important industries of the waterfront, but the sanitary conditions of the fish wharf were such that they also were also publicly condemned as a “menace to health demanding immediate remedy.”⁹ The city’s Wharf

³ “Jolly Fish Packers”, *The Washington Star*, April 19, 1903, 5.

⁴ “Streets in the Southwest,” *The Evening Star*, October 26, 1897, 9.

⁵ “Streets in the Southwest,” *The Evening Star*, October 26, 1897, 9.

⁶ “Submitted to Senate: District Committee on Beautifying Washington,” *The Washington Post*, January 16, 1902, 11.

⁷ *Senate Document No. 519, Improvement of the Harbor Front of Washington, DC*, 60th Congress, 1st sess., 1908.

⁸ “Submitted to Senate”, *The Washington Post*, January 16, 1902, 11.

⁹ “Wharf Conditions Bad,” *The Washington Post*, August, 20, 1909, 2.

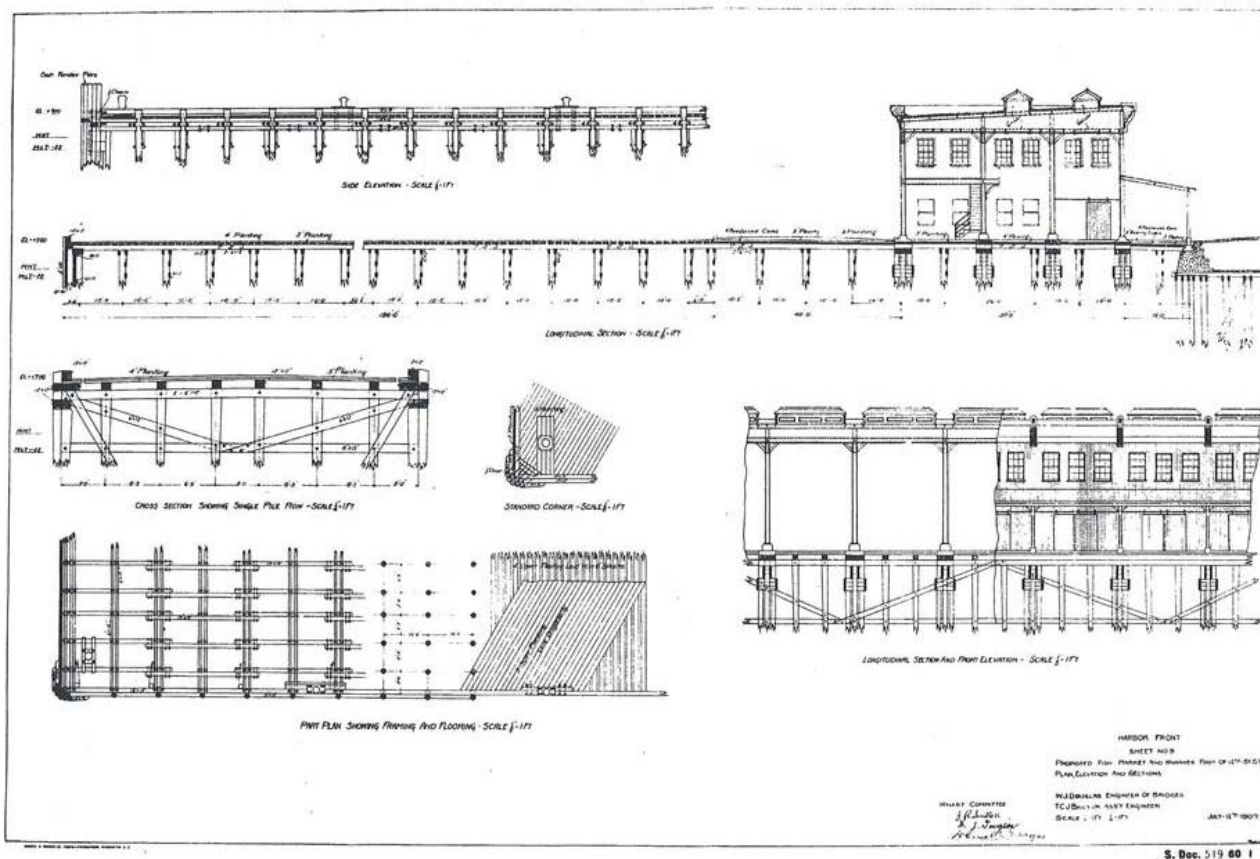
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Committee, which fell under the jurisdiction of the Engineer Commissioner, joined the public outcry and called for a “model municipal wharf and market to replace deplorable and insanitary fish wharf.”¹⁰

Washington, the center for the local fish trade, had a strong fish and oyster market. Fish were brought from the Potomac River and shipped through Maryland, Virginia, and the surrounding country. Every morning, fish boats would travel as far as 100 miles down river, with herring and shad forming the greatest bulk of cargo brought up river. Since the fish and oyster season lasted only part of the year, designs for the new fish wharf required that the market be available at other times of the year for handling lumber, coal, and other products. Studies of fish markets in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston were conducted before submitting designs. Plans concluded that the market building, measuring 350 feet in length by 50 feet in width, would be constructed with a steel frame and be covered with corrugated steel. The front portion of the building would be used for weighing, cleaning, and selling fish, while the rest of the building would be two stories high, with offices in the second story. At the back of the building, towards the river, a paved roadway, 40 feet in width, would run parallel to Water Street.¹¹



**1907 Drawings for Proposed Fish Market and Wharves, Foot of 12th Street, S.W.
Senate Document No. 519, Improvement of the Harbor Front of Washington, DC, 60th Congress, 1st sess., 1908**

In 1912, preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a “model municipal fish wharf and market” were solidified. Once the lease held by W.W. Riley on the fish and oyster wharf between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, S.W. expired, the local government took possession of the wharf, with the decree that the market would

¹⁰ “Wants Model Fish Market,” *The Washington Post*, September 29, 1912, 12.

¹¹ *Senate Document No. 519, Improvement of the Harbor Front of Washington, DC, 60th Congress, 1st sess., 1908.*

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be under control of Colonel W. C. Haskell, superintendent of weights, measures, and markets.¹² A 1913 District bill stipulated that the fish wharf and market “shall be the sole place hereafter where fish and oysters for sale in Washington shall be landed.”¹³ Plans for the model fish market were ratified by a District committee comprised of Daniel E. Garges, chief clerk of the District’s Engineer Department, W.C. Haskell, Dr. W.C. Woodward, Health Officer, and Snowden Ashford, Municipal Architect. According to an article in *The Washington Post* about the new fish wharf, the plans were “in every way modern” and were drawn up after an inspection of municipal fish markets of several cities on the Atlantic coast.¹⁴ In 1914, a District appropriation bill provided for \$50,000 for the construction of a new wharf at the foot of Eleventh Street, S.W. and, two years later, in 1916, \$125,000 was appropriated for the construction of the new structure.¹⁵ Construction on the municipal fish wharf, designed by Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford, began in 1916 and was not completed until spring of 1918, after delays caused by changes to the plans and cold weather impeded work.

The final design was far more substantial than originally anticipated. The brick building was presented in the Colonial Revival style, an architectural statement of historic and civic pride for the period just prior to World War I. The success of the municipal fish market, along with the increasing commercial and industrial character of Southwest Washington, led to the endorsement by District Commissioners of the establishment of a farmer’s produce market on the waterfront.

As the last remaining components of the Municipal Fish Market, opened in 1918, the Lunch Room and the Oyster Shucking Shed, now referred to together as the Fish Cleaning Building, illustrate Congressional interest in the beautification of the District of Columbia’s shoreline and their recognition of the need to address problems associated with District’s fishing industry and the health and welfare of the District’s citizens. These interests were in line with the City Beautiful Movement of the 1890s and 1900s, which sought to reform urban planning principles to include beautification and aspects of monumental grandeur in cities. Critical to the development of the Municipal Fish Market was the perceived need to transform the wharf from a loosely regulated setting that lacked any control over the handling and selling of fish into an organized site whose very plan was imbued with the goal of ensuring healthy and sanitary operations. Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford provided a site plan and architectural aesthetic that organized the site’s activities into a logical and efficient pattern that supported the improvement of the sanitary conditions at the wharf. He further prescribed the use of the Colonial Revival style which stood not only as an aesthetic statement, but presented symbolic imagery that was associated with governmental architecture and the associated protective regulations. The site plan used at the wharf provided an organization that allowed for fish, oysters, crabs, etc. to be brought into the market by boat, processed, and sold at the wharf, and then transferred into horse carts and trucks for distribution around the city and environs in a safe and stream-lined operation. This effort coincided with the national movement to improve health and safety, but also acknowledged the need to do so in an efficient and “business-like” manner. Frederic Winslow Taylor was an American mechanical engineer who led the Efficiency Movement, dedicated to the idea that the application of engineering principles in the workplace would result in higher efficiency and, hence, a better product. His book, *The Principles of Scientific Management*, led to the development of the field of industrial engineering. His strategies, however, were understood as fundamental to the intellectual basis for the Progressive Era and were applied in many fields of endeavor around the United States. The coalescence of the reform movements for health, sanitation, and efficiency with the use of architectural symbolism led to the establishment of a defined plan for the Fish Market. This plan not only provided the organizational structure for the site’s operations, but included space for new utilitarian functions

¹² “City Gets the Fish Wharf,” *The Washington Star*, March 15, 1913, 14.

¹³ “DC Budget is Cut,” *The Washington Post*, January 30, 1913, 4.

¹⁴ “Hurry Market Plans,” *The Washington Post*, July 6, 1913, CF7)

¹⁵ “Get Market Plans,” *The Washington Star*, 1914, 14; “Urge New Fish Market,” *The Washington Star*, 1916, 12.

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such as toilets, a Lunch Room, and an Oyster Shucking Shed that would ensure a healthy and sanitary environment. Clothed in the garb of governmental control, the Municipal Fish Market and all its components represented a new age in the government's concern for its citizenry.

When constructed, the Lunch Room was one of four small brick structures sited along the water to provide support for the Municipal Wharf and Municipal Fish Market Building. All four one-story buildings were presented in a Colonial Revival style. Each was rectangular in plan, constructed of red brick with limestone detailing, white painted wood trim, and a hipped roof featuring a central cupola with louvers for ventilation. The Lunch Room served the workers and merchants of the Fish Market and Wharf. While the Market Building (now demolished) contained a few restaurants for tourists and visitors to patronize, only the Lunch Room Building allowed workers to gather and eat in a separate building in proximity to the water.

By the early 1940s, the Lunch Room Building was operated as the Cadillac Restaurant and its function as a commercial restaurant and café included service to the public. A review of historic photographs of the Municipal Fish Wharf and Market at this time show a temporary lean-to with awning set to the building's west (towards the water) that was most likely used as covered seating for restaurant customers. This temporary structure is no longer extant.

In 1945, preliminary plans to expand the Lunch Room, then operating as the Cadillac Restaurant, met serious opposition. Although supported by J. Thomas Kennedy, the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets, the proposed plans were met with reservations by both District Commissioners and a handful of the owners of the Market's restaurants.¹⁶ According to Brig. Gen. Charles W. Kutz, who was the District's Engineer Commissioner at the time, the primary reason for the opposition was that "the encroachment of commercial restaurants in an area originally reserved for fish markets" was escalating and, therefore, "must cease." However, those in support of the expansion pointed to the large volume of businesses operating out of the wharf that required both restaurants and fish houses for their workers and patrons.¹⁷

Finally, following extensive discussions, the restaurant's expansion was approved in 1946. The Lunch Room Building was enlarged with a one-story brick addition. The flat-roofed addition wrapped around the original structure on its northwest and southwest sides. The D.C. building permit application for the addition specifies brick and cinder block as the construction materials and estimates that the proposed work was to cost \$10,000. With the District of Columbia as the owner of the property, A. L. Anderson and Fred Drew Construction Co. were listed as the architect and builder, respectively. The building permit application cites that the addition would be 14 feet high, with a flat slag roof. In addition, the application notes a grade variation of 9 to 24 inches.¹⁸

In 1957, the District Commissioners directed their attention to the unsanitary conditions of the adjacent Oyster Shucking Shed, since its alteration and enclosure was referred to as the Fish Cleaning Building. The resulting recommendations suggested the building be closed. Deputy Commissioner David K. Karrick, drawing upon prior District health and legal inspections, cited the building's "deplorable" sanitary conditions. Interestingly, earlier in the year, the United States Health Service had made a similar report, which recommended the District tighten regulations on the "processing, handling, and marketing of shellfish coming up the Potomac onto the fish pier."¹⁹ It was estimated that repairs would be at least \$6,500 to restore the building to "even reasonably

¹⁶ The Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets controlled activity at the Municipal Fish Market.

¹⁷ "D.C. Opposed Enlarged Cafe in Market Area," *Washington Post*, June 23, 1945, pg. 9.

¹⁸ D.C. Building Permit #282064, January 2, 1946.

¹⁹ "Ban Sought on Shucking Shed at Wharf," *Washington Post*, September 26, 1957, B1.

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satisfactory standards.” However, the plans were ultimately dropped due to the relatively high cost of the work and the belief that the proposed Southwest Freeway would cut across the Market site and ultimately make the building inaccessible to customers.²⁰

The Cadillac Restaurant operated out of the building from the mid-1940s until circa 1970.²¹ In 1959, prior to redevelopment work in Southwest, the Cadillac Restaurant was owned by Pete Millios, one of four partners who included Spiro Millios of Silver Spring, Maryland. The restaurant handled carry-out orders and remained open, even after 1960 when the Municipal Fish Market closed and the Fish Market building was demolished.

During the next decade and into the early 1970s, as the Maine Avenue Fish Market, a conglomeration of private fish dealers who leased space on the waterfront from D.C., continued operations along the waterfront, the sanitary conditions at the Municipal Wharf again attracted attention from District officials. From almost the beginning of the leasing effort, D.C. was in dispute with Maine Avenue fish dealers over sanitation at the wharf. In 1975, seven fish dealers operating at the wharf agreed to spend \$20,000, the amount estimated by city health officials, to improve the city-owned “cutting and shucking building by adding cleanup and garbage disposal facilities.” Other issues, however, surrounding such aspects as public toilets, rent the fish dealers paid for use of the building, and whether the city would improve the piers used at the wharf, remained unsettled.²²

In 2005, plans to renovate the “Fish Cleaning Building,” now referring to the combined Lunch Room Building and its adjoining Fish Cleaning Shed Building (the former Oyster Shucking Shed), were prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project included plans to demolish the former Oyster Shucking Shed/Fish Cleaning Building, to renovate the Lunch Room Building, and to construct a new addition around the historic building to house public toilets, storage, a staff area, and a fish cleaning area. In addition, existing utilities would be relocated from the exterior of the building to an indoor utility room. The project also involved relocating an existing refrigerated dumpster and equipment to a new masonry trash disposal building that would be constructed nearby.

These plans, however, were not realized and, today, the Lunch Room Building stands vacant and is currently not in use. The Fish Cleaning Building (the former Oyster Shucking Shed) housed the Virgo Fish Market and Cleaning business in the building’s southeast corner, until 2010. The Virgo Fish Market has since been relocated to a temporary building east of the Fish Cleaning Building (the former Oyster Shucking Shed).

Today, much of the Lunch Room Building’s exterior is inaccessible—blocked by the dumpster garage to the northeast and rows of commercial vending machines to the southwest. Unmaintained, its use is limited to storage. The Fish Cleaning Building (the former Oyster Shucking Shed) is also no longer in use, is not maintained, and has only limited accessibility.

Assessment of Integrity:

In addition to meeting criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, according to 10 DCMR Title 10A Section 201 and the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, a property must also possess sufficient integrity to convey qualities for which it is judged to be significant.

²⁰ “Ban Sought on Shucking Shed at Wharf,” *Washington Post*, September 26, 1957, B1.

²¹ In 1964, a “newly opened Cadillac Restaurant,” believed to have been associated with the owners of the Cadillac Restaurant at the Municipal Fish Market, opened in Bethesda, MD. Newspaper advertisements for waitresses listed the restaurant as being located at 4806 Rugby Avenue in Bethesda, MD. (Classified Advertisement, *Washington Post Time Herald*, July 4, 1964, E3.)

²² “Solution Nearer in Wharf Dispute,” *The Washington Star*, November 4, 1975, B-4.

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As defined by the National Register of Historic Places in "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," the evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several of the defined aspects of integrity.

An assessment of the seven aspects of integrity as they pertain to the Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed follows:

1) **Location** is defined as the place where the historic property was constructed.

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed remain in their original locations along the Southwest waterfront; the buildings were intentionally constructed along the waterfront on the Fish Market property. However, the majority of the surrounding buildings that were part of the beautification of the Southwest Waterfront in the early 1900s are no longer standing. Newer construction surrounds the buildings, but the direct connection with the waterfront is retained.

Therefore, the Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed retain a moderate degree of integrity of location.

2) **Design** is defined as the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

The Lunch Room Building, designed in the Colonial Revival style, maintained the style of the Municipal Fish Market and the three associated outbuildings. These small one-story outbuildings were all constructed of brick with minimal limestone detailing and featured central cupolas. Modifications to the Lunch Room Building include a one-story brick and concrete block addition that wrapped around the northwest and southwest elevations. Constructed circa 1946, the addition is utilitarian in design with no ornamentation and a flat roof, thus contrasting the original Colonial Revival design. The Lunch Room Building was connected to the Oyster Shucking Shed by a hyphen likely built in 1946, but in place by 1970. The hyphen completely obscures the southeast elevation of the Lunch Room Building. Both alterations significantly alter the original form and massing of the Lunch Room Building. Because of these modifications, only the northeast elevation is visible; however, it has been altered by the bricking in of an entry opening, addition of numerous utility boxes, and a jumble of wires and pipes.

The Oyster Shucking Shed presents a modest functional design that was the result of enclosing the original 1916-1918 open shed around 1930. Further alterations included connecting the freestanding Shed to the Lunch Room Building by a hyphen between 1946 and 1970, enclosing an exterior wall.

Therefore, the Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed do not have integrity of design.

3) **Setting** is the physical environment or character of a historic property, including where it is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed were constructed as a part of the 1916-1918 Municipal Fish Market. The market served as the center for the local fish trade. The location of these two

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buildings alongside of the Municipal Fish Market and oriented adjacent to the Municipal Fish Wharf was integral to their original functions.

The buildings' association with the waterfront and with the market and wharf still exists today, although the overall setting of the site has been altered. The Fish Market, once the site for fishing boats traveling up the Potomac River to anchor along the wharf to sell wares, now exists as a compilation of floating barges permanently anchored to the seawall and piers. The fish is trucked in from nearby areas and sold on the barges. However, the market still operates year-round, 365 days a year, and the lively setting of the fish market remains intact. The Oyster Shucking Shed was utilized by Virgo Fish Cleaning in its historic capacity as late as 2010.

Therefore, the Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed retain a moderate degree of integrity of setting.

- 4) **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

The Lunch Room Building's original hipped roof, which is covered in slate shingles and pierced by a centrally placed, hexagonal-shaped wood cupola, is a prominent intact feature. Alterations have been made to the building's original wood cornice, limestone detailing, window sashes, and doors. Moreover, because of additions, only the northeast elevation is visible from the exterior and the southeast is enclosed by the hyphen. In addition, the central entry opening on the northeast elevation has been bricked in and is no longer in use.

The Oyster Shucking Shed contains its original metal posts and slate-covered hipped roof. The early wood and masonry enclosing structure is in place, although it is in poor condition and has been clad with additional material. Windows dating to the 1930s are intact. The building's walls are clad in modern materials and are not intact to their 1930 period of construction. The 1970s hyphen obscures/alters the northwest wall in its entirety.

Therefore, Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed retain a low to moderate level of integrity of materials.

- 5) **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Although constructed as a secondary resource, serving the workers, merchants, and, later, patrons of the Fish Wharf and Market, the Lunch Room Building exhibits a level of detail, functionality, and workmanship that incorporates practical elements such as the cupola with louvered vents. The contrast with the more utilitarian 1946 wrap-around addition only serves to highlight the early-twentieth-century architectural craftsmanship of the Lunch Room Building. The slate-shingled hipped roof and cupola are intact and the northeast elevation remains visible behind modern utility wires, pipes, and boxes. The 1946 addition, however, obscured or removed much of the building's original workmanship and construction. Moreover, the 1970s hyphen enclosed the southeast elevation. The connection of the Oyster Shucking Shed to the Lunch Room Building suggests entry openings have been created on the interior, thus compromising the workmanship of the walls abutting the hyphen.

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Therefore, Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed retain a low level of integrity of workmanship.

6) **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed continue to express the government's efforts to improve the Southwest Waterfront in the first half of the twentieth century. While there is limited integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, the buildings are the remaining vestiges of an active commercial fish market prior to urban renewal in the 1950s and 1960s. The Lunch Room Building's few extant Colonial Revival details set against the surrounding modern construction imparts a sense of history and development that no longer remains.

Modifications to the Lunch Room Building's exterior obscure its interpretation of an early-twentieth-century aesthetic. It could be argued that the haphazard connection to and the simple design of the abutting Oyster Shucking Shed recalls the ramshackle frame buildings that littered the Southwest waterfront towards the end of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, the Lunch Room Building featured high quality building materials and sanitary environs representing the government's beautification of the waterfront. Set within the continuing activities of the Fish Market, with its large colorful marquees exhibiting signage and open-air stalls, the buildings are difficult to decipher as active parts of the waterfront. They are, however, clearly different from the surrounding structures and are notable for this contrast suggesting a different time and purpose.

Therefore, the Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed retain a moderate level of integrity of feeling.

7) **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed's association to the demolished Municipal Fish Market Building and outbuildings constructed in 1916-1918 is the paramount reason for its preservation. While the integrity of the buildings are diminished, there are no other remaining structures to recall this integral part of Washington, D.C.'s maritime and commercial history, nor to make the association to the Congressional efforts to improve the health and sanitation of the area. As a result, the integrity of association bears more weight than the other assessments. The buildings, although now reading as one structure, remain tied to the fishing industry and stand as a tribute to the tradition of selling fish on the Southwest Waterfront, dating back generations.

Therefore, the Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed retain a high level of integrity of association.

Conclusion

In summary, the Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed retain sufficient integrity to convey the area's rich history. While the buildings' integrity of design, material, and workmanship are severely diminished, the integrity of association and feeling remain intact. These two aspects are fundamental to the assessment, as the buildings are the only remaining structures from the 1916-1918 waterfront improvements. The buildings continue to be affiliated with the District of Columbia's only Fish Market and serve as reminders of the Southwest Waterfront's historic commercial and maritime industries.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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“Wants Model Fish Market,” *The Washington Post*, September 29, 1912, pg. 12.

“Wharf Conditions Bad,” *Washington Post*, August 20, 1909, pg. 2.

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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

Acreage of Property 0.1035

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

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| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

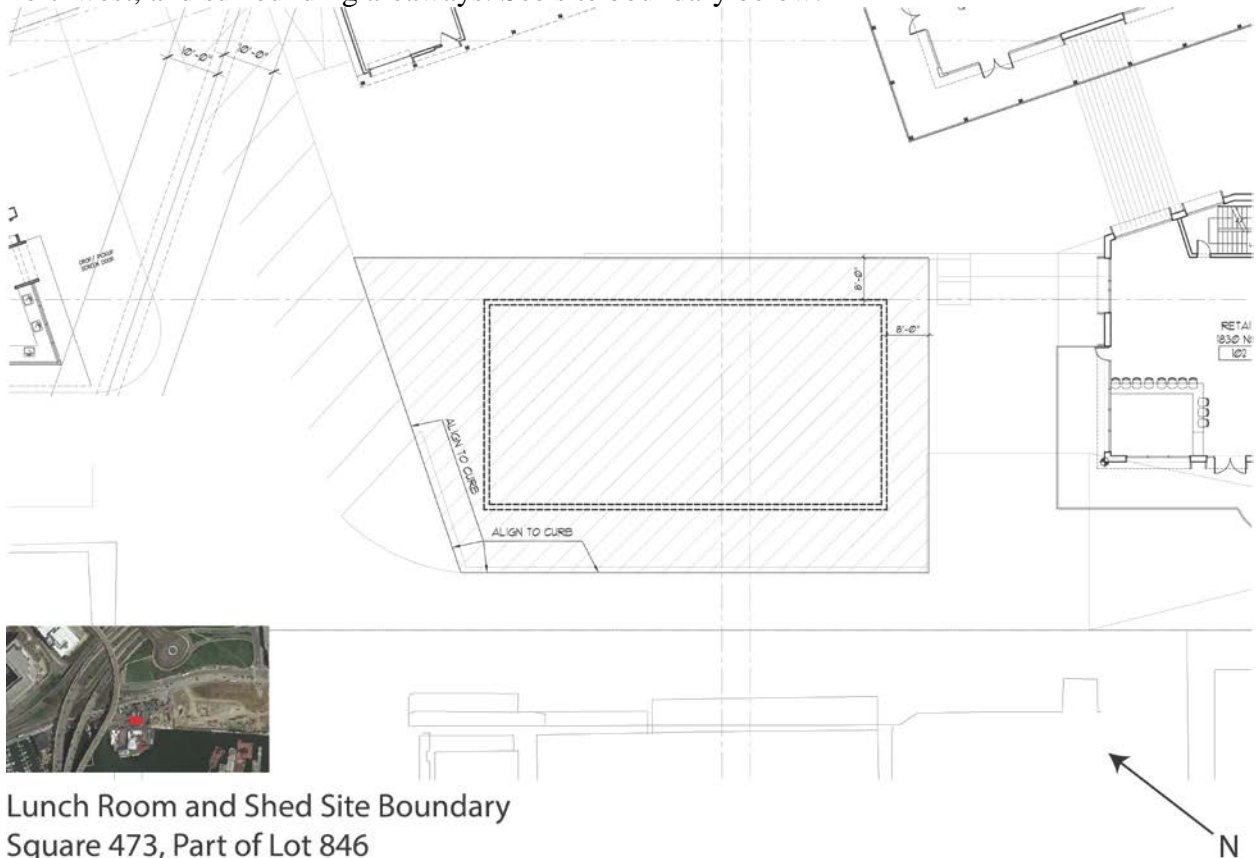
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| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The Lunch Room Building and the Oyster Shucking Shed are located at 1100 Maine Avenue, S.W. The buildings are located on a defined site within Lot 846 in Square 473. The boundary encompasses the Lunch Room Building, Oyster Shucking Shed, a one-story addition to the northwest, and surrounding areaways. See site boundary below:



Lunch Room and Shed Site Boundary
Square 473, Part of Lot 846

Site Boundary shown in shaded area

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed has historically been located at 1100 Maine Avenue, S.W. (previously Water Street) since its construction in 1916-1918. The boundary thus includes the entire site.

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11. Form Prepared By

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city or town: Washington state: DC zip
code: 20001
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telephone: 202-393-1199
date: July 20, 2015

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.)

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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: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington State: District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Tracerics
Date Photographed: 11/8/2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northeast Elevation (original Lunch Room façade), looking SW.
1 of 10.

Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington State: District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Tracerics
Date Photographed: 10/20/2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: West Corner (1946 Lunch Room addition), looking NE.
2 of 10.

Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington State: District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Tracerics
Date Photographed: 10/20/2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Southeast Elevation (Oyster Shucking Shed), looking W.
3 of 10.

Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington State: District of Columbia
Photographer: EHT Tracerics
Date Photographed: 10/20/2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number: South Corner (Oyster Shucking Shed and 1946 addition at far left), looking NW.
4 of 10.

Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: Washington State: District of Columbia

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Name of Property

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Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date Photographed: 1/19/2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northwest Elevation (1946 addition), Roof (Lunch Room center and Oyster Shucking Shed at rear), looking SE.

5 of 10.

Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County: Washington

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date Photographed: 11/8/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior view from main entrance, looking NE.

6 of 10.

Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County: Washington

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date Photographed: 11/8/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior view from main entrance, looking SE.

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Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County: Washington

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date Photographed: 11/8/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior view, looking SE.

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Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County: Washington

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date Photographed: 11/8/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior view, looking NE.

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Name of Property: Lunch Room Building and Oyster Shucking Shed

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County: Washington

State: District of Columbia

Photographer: EHT Tracerics

Date Photographed: 11/8/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior view from hyphen, looking northwest to original southeast wall of Lunch Room.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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