

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Little Italy ~~District~~ Historic District Inventory Number: B-5121
 Address: Roughly bounded by Eastern Ave., President St., E. Pratt St., Central Ave. Historic district: yes no
 City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21202 County: Baltimore City
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore East
 Property Owner: various Tax Account ID Number: n/a
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
 Project: Red Line Corridor Transit Study Agency: Mass Transit Administration
 Agency Prepared By: John Milner Associates, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Katherine Larson Farnham Date Prepared: 1/19/2006

Documentation is presented in: Enoch Pratt Free Library--Maryland Room vertical files; NR Nominations for St. Leo's Church and S. Central Ave. Historic District

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Little Italy is a compact, mostly residential neighborhood located southeast of Downtown Baltimore and northeast of Fells Point. It is roughly bounded by Eastern Avenue on the south, President St. on the west, E. Pratt St. on the north, and Central Ave. on the east, but its current perimeters are somewhat smaller than that. Traditionally, Little Italy extended east to include homes on S. Eden St., but both S. Central Ave. and S. Eden St. are now part of the S. Central Ave. Historic District, and are separated physically from the bulk of Little Italy by the industrial-commercial development along Central Ave.

The neighborhood has narrow, short streets with sidewalks and some street trees, and most buildings front directly on the sidewalk. Most of the neighborhood is composed of small two- or three-story brick rowhouses, most dating from before 1860 and measuring two or three bays wide. Many have the characteristic Baltimore white marble stoop. Narrower two-bay houses are the most prevalent and reflect the oldest housing stock, while three-bay houses are somewhat newer. Gable-roofed two-and-one-half-story houses, often with attic dormers, are common, as are almost-three-story houses with gable roofs and short attic window. Some houses of this type had their roofs raised to create a full third floor in the late nineteenth century and were redone in Italianate style at that time. A large number of homes were resided with Formstone in the mid twentieth century, and some blocks

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments:	
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>7/26/06</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>8/7/06</u> Date

The houses have only a few non-Formstoned homes. A good number of homes also have replacement windows, roof decks, and other changes, but the basic character of the streets is relatively intact. Most residents have meticulously renovated and maintained their homes, and both homes and streets have a neat, well-tended aspect, which was noted decades ago in journalists' visits to the neighborhood. Interspersed sporadically among the houses are a number of commercial properties, predominantly Italian restaurants, which occupy commercial buildings that are generally somewhat newer than the housing stock, dating from the late 1800s or early-to-mid 1900s. Commercial properties are frequently located on corners and most restaurants are housed in buildings that appear to be converted stores. The commercial properties in general show a higher level of modernization than the housing stock. The neighborhood also has a few institutional properties, notably St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church (listed on the NRHP). St. Leo's also includes a recreation hall and parochial school, and has functioned since its founding as a neighborhood social, cultural, and religious hub.

This neighborhood developed during the early nineteenth century, with a few dwellings built as an offshoot of the initial eighteenth-century settlements at Jonestown, and began to develop in earnest after 1820 when the city basin and dock were created from swampy areas east of Jones Falls. In 1836, a branch of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad was extended west from Canton to the City dock, spurring more development of the streets between Pratt and Eastern Ave. This area was initially settled by Irish, German, and Jewish immigrants. Around 1848-1850, Italian immigrants began settling there. Initially, these were young Genoese men who were passing through Baltimore with plans to travel to California to search for gold. After landing at the harbor, they rented rooms in boardinghouses and took temporary jobs at the waterfront, on the railroad, or as laborers. However, many found the area to their liking and stayed. Construction of the nearby President Street Station made the neighborhood more convenient for those who worked on the railroad, and this later served as the primary arrival point for a large influx of southern Italians who immigrated through Ellis Island and traveled south by train. Wives and families were brought over from Italy once the men had established themselves, Italian businesses were established, and the neighborhood slowly shifted to become predominantly Italian. St. Leo's Church, with services in Italian, was established in 1880 and was the first church to specifically serve the growing Italian population in the city. It was not until 1920 that the neighborhood was considered exclusively Italian. A tight-knit and relatively static neighborhood culture was established, and homes frequently housed multiple generations of the same family or passed down from parents to children without ever coming up for sale. Young people typically found their spouses in the neighborhood, married, and stayed there to raise families. With few yards or porches, residents congregated on stoops or at the corner store, and strolled the streets to meet friends, creating a lively street scene. Many Italian grocers or shops eventually evolved into Italian eateries, creating the basis of the concentration of Italian restaurants visible today. The annual St. Gabriel's procession and festival began in 1928. Mutual aid societies, such as the Sons of Italy, arose in the neighborhood as well, though St. Leo's remained the center of social, cultural, and spiritual life. The neighborhood gained political power during the twentieth century, and was home to two of Baltimore's twentieth century mayors, who were the first Italian-Americans to hold this office: Thomas J. D'Alesandro, Jr. (1947-1959) and his son Thomas J. D'Alesandro III (1967-1971). The D'Alesandro home is located on Albemarle St. in Little Italy and is a city landmark. It was also the home neighborhood of U.S. Rep. Vincent Palmisano, the first Italian-American to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In more recent years, the neighborhood has faced threats from the late twentieth century decay followed by modern redevelopment along the waterfront, and the elimination of jobs in the vicinity. Most businesses that have survived in the neighborhood are restaurants, and Little Italy is now promoted as a tourist attraction. Many resident families moved to the suburbs to find work or larger homes, though they retained neighborhood ties with frequent visits. The neighborhood largely retains its tidy mid-twentieth-century appearance and remains distinct from the redeveloped areas to the south and west.

Little Italy as a neighborhood meets NRHP Criterion A as the embodiment of a strong, insular Italian-American neighborhood that formed as a result of large-scale Italian immigration into Baltimore coupled with the availability of nearby jobs, and which had its

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
 Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

 Date

 Reviewer, National Register Program

 Date

neyday in the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century period. Its compact plan and rows of neat, well-kept little houses punctuated by Italian-owned businesses have changed little from its peak period. It is clearly associated with immigration and settlement patterns in Baltimore and retains its identity as a distinct ethnic neighborhood. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date



Little Italy District
MIHP#: B-5121

Baltimore
East

FERRY BAR CHANNEL (EAST SECTION)

Maryland Light FERRY BAR CHANNEL (WEST SECTION)

TOLETT TUNNEL



B-5121

400 blades Exeter St, Little Italy District
Baltimore City, MD

Kate Farnham

June 1, 2005

MD SHPO

View to N

#1 of 8 024

1141



B-5121

300 Block S. Eester St., Little Italy District

Baltimore City, MD

Kate Farnham

June 1, 2005

MD SUPD

View to NW

#2 of 8

205

1142



B-5121

Zoo blk. S. Exeter at Farm St., Little Italy District

Baltimore City, MD

Kate Farnham

BA 040X402 ANN+ 1 0234

June 1, 2005

MD SHPo

view to NW

301

256

#3 of 8



B-5121

400 blk. S. High St., (14th & Holy District)

Baltimore City, MD

Kate Farnham

June 1, 2005

MD Slips

View to South

#4 of 8

1107



302
EAST 10th ST

B-5121

900 blk. of Eastern Ave., Little Italy District

Baltimore City, MD

Kate Farnham

June 1, 2005

MD SHPO

View to South

1135

#5 of 5



B-5121

400 blk. of S. Albemarle St., Little Italy District
Baltimore City, MD

Kate Farnham

June 1, 1935

MD 5473

Vic. N

825

1139

6 of 8



B-5121

200 blk. S Alameda St., Little Italy District

Baltimore City, MD

Kate Farmer

June 1, 2005

MD SHPO

View to N. ²²³ Alexandria House at right

#1 of 8

1140



STALING
CAESAR DEN

WALK
NO PARKING
IN FRONT OF
BUS STOP
EXCEPT
FOR
EMERGENCY
VEHICLES

CAESA

STOP

STOP

B-5121

950 NW Sibley St, Little Rock District

Baltimore City, MD

Kate Finkham

June 1, 2005

MD sup
View to E

#8 of 8 207

1734

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5121

Page 1 of 7

Name of Property: Little Italy Historic District

Location: Roughly Bounded by Eastern Ave., President St., E. Pratt St. and Central Avenue, Baltimore City

Boundary Increase Accepted by OPS/ORSR (See Attached Map):

John Tolomeo 6/11/12
B. King 6/14/12

The Little Italy District was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 2006. This addendum to the Little Italy District includes a collection of rowhouses south of the established Little Italy District boundary along Eastern Avenue. These buildings comprise 819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-515 Albemarle Street. This area's buildings share the same development and construction period as those in the Little Italy District, and they are also examples of the types and styles common to the district. As with the Little Italy buildings, the Eastern Avenue and Albemarle Street rowhouses became home to a large concentration of Italian-Americans by the 1920s, and Italian-owned businesses occupied several buildings.

Additional properties to add to the district:

819-829, 903-923 Eastern Avenue and 505-515 Albemarle Street – Baltimore City

Architectural Description:

The majority of the buildings that are the subject of this boundary increase are two-and-one-half to three-story rowhouses on lots of approximately 600 to 1,500 square feet each. The houses are two bays wide with flat or high-pitched side-gabled roofs. They are constructed of brick, but almost all are faced with gray or multicolored Formstone. The buildings have ground-floor entrances that front directly on the sidewalk; they are typically approached by a small brick or concrete block stoop. Each entrance comprises a partially glazed, paneled wood or metal door; stained glass transoms displaying the house number are common. Windows are vinyl-clad, one-over-one, double-hung sash units. Side-gabled rowhouses include central gabled dormers; the roofs and dormers are typically clad with asphalt shingle.

The rowhouse at 911 Eastern Avenue is a typical example of the two-bay, side-gabled residence. The house is oriented on a north-south axis with a north-facing façade. It is constructed of brick and has gray Formstone facing. At the foundation, a vinyl-clad sliding-sash window permits light into the basement level. A small brick stoop leads from the sidewalk to the main entrance on the first floor's east bay. The entrance comprises a paneled wood door and a stained glass transom featuring the house number. A Formstone jack arch with a large keystone accents the entrance. A vinyl-clad, one-over-one, double-hung sash window is located in the opposite bay. It features a brick sill and a jack arch identical to that over the entrance. The same windows, with brick sills and simple jack arches, occupy the upper floor. Asphalt shingles finish the gabled roof, and a single gabled dormer with a double-hung sash window rises from its center. As with the roof, the dormer is clad in asphalt shingles.

Prepared by: Matt Manning

Date: 10/1/2011

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Location: Roughly Bounded by Eastern Ave., President St., E. Pratt St. and Central Avenue, Baltimore City

The four side-gabled, two-and-one-half story rowhouses at 507-13 Albemarle Street have built-up bituminous roofs with large, non-original gabled dormers clad in grooved wood panels. Each dormer features paired, plate-glass sliding doors that open to a small balcony with a simple metal railing.

The houses at 819-823 Eastern Avenue are a variation of the two-bay, gabled-roof house. Each house is oriented on a north-south axis with a north-facing façade. The houses have raised basement levels accessible via below-grade doors. This secondary basement entrance is located beneath a high brick stoop leading to each house's main entrance. Opposite the basement entrance is a small one-over-one window. Unlike the typical gable-roofed houses, the houses at 819-823 Eastern Avenue have an attic story with square windows set directly beneath a low-pitched roof.

The rowhouses at 515 Albemarle Street and 905 Eastern Avenue are both three stories and have flat roofs. Their two-bay facades are configured identically to the side-gabled houses; windows occupy each bay of both buildings' third stories. The rowhouse at 905 Eastern Avenue has an elaborate wood cornice with modillions and a dentil frieze.

The three-story building at 919 Eastern Avenue is three bays wide and has a north-facing, brick façade. The ground floor includes a single arched opening that contains an aluminum-framed, plate-glass entrance. The second level includes a central, multi-light, wood-framed door that opens to a small, wrought iron balcony. Two wood, six-light casement windows flank the balcony, and terra cotta panels accent the windows and the balcony door. The third level comprises a side-gabled, concrete block addition set behind a rooftop deck. An aluminum awning extends from the addition to the building's façade, sheltering the deck.

There are three commercial buildings within the proposed boundary increase: 829 and 923 Eastern Avenue and 501 Albemarle Street. The three-story, flat-roofed, six-bay by six-bay building at 829 Eastern Avenue occupies the southwest corner of the Eastern Avenue/Albemarle Street intersection. The building is clad in red brick and has a north-facing façade. A narrow, one-story addition occupies the façade's two easternmost bays and continues five bays along the east elevation. The addition is clad in synthetic stucco and incorporates a rooftop balcony with a decorative wrought iron railing. The main entrance is located at the addition's northeast corner, along the façade. It comprises a classical surround and a recessed, wood-framed glazed door. Paired, wood-framed doors with multi-light glazing stand west of the entrance, and a fixed window occupies the addition's western bay. Two sets of tripartite wood-framed doors, identical to those adjacent to the entrance, are located in the remaining first-floor bays. Vinyl-clad, one-over-one double-hung sash windows occupy the façade's upper floors. The windows include concrete sills and segmental brick arches; they are framed by fixed, paneled vinyl shutters. A large entablature crowns the building. It incorporates a broad, paneled frieze and a cornice supported by simple brackets. The east elevation's, five-bay, one-story addition features fixed windows with synthetic stucco surrounds; a decorative wrought iron guard links the windows. The brick-faced

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upper levels include windows identical to those on the façade; however, jack arches replace the segmental arches. The building's entablature continues on the east elevation.

The building at 923 Eastern Avenue has a ten-bay first level and a smaller four-bay second level. Synthetic stucco covers the façade's first floor. The main entrance occupies the fourth bay from the west; it comprises a paneled wood door with a decorative oval light and is framed by two synthetic stucco-faced pilasters. Fixed, plate glass windows flank the entrance. Recessed panels with decorative wrought iron window guards occupy the four eastern bays. The façade's west end comprises a two-bay addition. Two plate-glass windows with painted wood surrounds are located at the façade, and a secondary paneled wood door occupies the addition's east elevation. A mansard canopy, finished with clay tile, projects from the first-floor façade.

The second level represents the upper floor of an originally four-bay, two-story brick building. The façade has four vinyl-clad, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with brick soldier course lintels. Wrought iron guards, identical to those on the first floor, front the windows. A brick rowlock course frames a recessed panel above the windows, and a stepped parapet with concrete capstones crowns the façade. A central, backlit blade sign mounted between the upper-level windows advertises the building's tenant. The east elevation faces a large, asphalt parking lot. Recessed panels with wrought iron window guards front the parking area, and two flush metal doors provide service access. A rooftop deck overlooks an alley, Duker Court, at the building's south (rear) elevation.

A new five-bay, brick-faced, hipped roof commercial building is located at 501 Albemarle Street, at the Eastern Avenue intersection. The façade fronts Eastern Avenue; it includes a central entrance with flanking vinyl-clad, four-over-four double-hung sash windows. The entrance comprises paired, metal-framed, multi-light glazed doors with a multi-light transom. The doors are recessed within an arched opening. Segmental arches crown the first-floor windows; second floor windows have flat lintels with the exception of a paired window over the entrance. This window has a segmental arch. Three gabled dormer vents are centered on the asphalt-shingle roof. Windows identical to those on the façade occupy the four-bay west elevation. A recessed secondary entrance, similar to the Eastern Avenue entrance, is located in the south bay.

The Eastern Avenue buildings front a wide concrete sidewalk accented with brick pavers. Decorative post lanterns light the street, and several small trees occupy designated planters along the sidewalk. Eastern Avenue is a highly traveled two-way street with asphalt paving and concrete curbs. The Albemarle Street buildings face a narrower concrete and brick sidewalk. Albemarle Street is a two-way street with Belgian block paving. The buildings are located one block south of the Little Italy District and directly north of the redeveloped Harbor East area.

Prepared by: Matt Manning

Date: 10/1/2011

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Name of Property: Little Italy Historic District

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Historic Context:

The Little Italy District began developing in the early nineteenth century, as an extension of the nearby Jonestown settlement. A new city dock was created from filled land at the mouth of the Jones Falls in the 1820s, and construction accelerated between Pratt Street and Eastern Avenue after 1836 when a Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad branch was routed to the dock.

New residences, typically two- to two-and-one-half stories tall with high-pitched, side-gabled roofs, represented the Federal style. The houses had two- or three-bay facades and were one-room wide and two-rooms deep. They featured simple, two-dimensional fronts with Flemish-bond brick and jack- or segmental-arched windows; commonly, rectangular transoms substituted for the more elaborate fanlights that adorned the entrances of upper-class houses. The low-cost availability of local brick and marble made these the preferred building materials for houses throughout the city. Typically, marble was used to face the basement level and as steps leading to the front door.

Italian immigrants began settling in what would become the Little Italy District in the mid nineteenth century. They took jobs along the waterfront or with the railroad, and the men brought their families from Italy once they became established. The Italian population continued growing throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1880, St. Leo's Catholic Church at S. Exeter and Stiles streets became the city's first church to specifically serve the Italian community. By the 1920s, the neighborhood was almost exclusively Italian.

The community stabilized during the mid twentieth century, and residents established a distinct neighborhood culture. Many people stayed in the neighborhood their entire lives, and houses frequently passed between generations. Characterized by a lack of yards or porches, the community's housing stock encouraged residents to congregate on small stoops or at local corner stores. Many of the Italian-owned businesses evolved into restaurants over time, resulting in a high concentration of Italian eateries.

The Little Italy District rowhouses have undergone minor alterations since their construction, including window replacement and roof deck additions; the most prominent alteration is the Formstone applied to most facades. Other minor changes have occurred, yet the buildings and the streets maintain their basic character. Commercial properties in the district are commonly newer, ranging from the late 1800s to the early-to-mid 1900s. They typically occupy corner locations and demonstrate a higher degree of modernization.

The Eastern Avenue and Albemarle Street buildings are located to the previously established Little Italy District's south. The two areas have a common history and share construction periods and styles.

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Date: 10/1/2011

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Visually, the Addendum's buildings match those of Little Italy and remain distinct from the redeveloped areas to the south and west.

The area south of present-day Eastern Avenue (known as Wilkes Street until the mid nineteenth century) was originally a large mud flat. In 1786, owners of land along Wilkes Street, which bordered the water, were granted permission to extend their ground into the flat as far as a predetermined port warden's line. A series of logs was planted along the line, new wharves were extended into the water, and sediment from the Jones Falls and a smaller waterway called Harford Run began to fill the area.

Thomas Poppleton's 1822 Baltimore survey revealed the first evidence of the completed infill. Poppleton's map depicted Wilkes Street extended west beyond President Street to Falls Avenue; Albemarle Street, High Street, and Exeter Street were all extended south into the former basin. It also showed completed buildings on Wilkes Street's south side between Albemarle and Exeter Streets. In 1836, a section of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad was extended to the reclaimed area, and in 1850, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad opened its new President Street Station on made land between Fleet and Aliceanna streets. By 1851, new buildings had spread south from Wilkes Street, populating most of the landfill.

As with the houses in the Little Italy District, the Eastern Avenue and Albemarle Street houses represented the Federal style. The houses were two-bays wide and had high-pitched, side-gabled roofs with attic dormers. They fronted directly on the sidewalk and included simple entrances with rectangular transoms.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the residences along Eastern Avenue and Albemarle Street demonstrated a mix of German, Irish, and Italian residents. The houses formed part of a working-class neighborhood, and most residents worked as laborers at the nearby docks, sawmills, and manufacturing plants. By the 1920s, the area's residents were primarily Italian. Longtime residents included the Cuneo family at 917 and 919 Eastern Avenue, the Votta family at 913 Eastern Avenue, and the Pasquariello family at 505 Albemarle Street. Many residents attended the nearby St. Leo's Church. The Sanborn Map Company's fire insurance maps from 1915 show saloons at 829 Eastern Avenue and 515 Albemarle Street and a plumbing company at 501 Albemarle Street. By 1953, the saloon at 829 Eastern Avenue had become a restaurant.

Currently, as with the Little Italy District buildings, the narrow, two-bay rowhouses along Eastern Avenue have Formstone cladding, replacement doors, and new vinyl clad windows. However, the relationship between the buildings and the streets is little changed since the early to mid twentieth century. Dalesio's, an Italian restaurant, occupies 829 Eastern Avenue, and the vacant 923 Eastern Avenue was last home to another Italian restaurant, Boccaccio's. A two-story office building, constructed in 2003, is located at 501 Albemarle Street. Much of the area to Eastern Avenue's south

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consists of new construction related to the Harbor East development, which was underway by the mid 1990s.

Significance Evaluation:

The buildings at 819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-515 Albemarle Street were evaluated for inclusion in the existing Little Italy District under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C, using the guidelines set forth in the National Register Bulletin, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." **These additional buildings would result in a boundary increase to the existing district.**

The Little Italy District has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with immigrant and settlement patterns in Baltimore and its embodiment of a strong Italian-American ethnic neighborhood.

Along with the other Little Italy District buildings, the buildings at 819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-515 Albemarle Street were first home to Italian immigrants in the late eighteenth century, and Italian Americans were fully established by the 1920s. With the established Little Italy District, the buildings formed the backdrop to a strong, ethnic neighborhood characterized by compact rowhouses built to the sidewalk and punctuated by Italian-American businesses. The buildings are closely associated with Baltimore's immigrant and settlement patterns and contribute to the Little Italy District under Criterion A as the embodiment of a distinct Italian-American neighborhood.

Research has not shown that the properties are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. Therefore, 819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-515 Albemarle Street are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Eastern Avenue and Albemarle Street's Federal-style rowhouses are all typical and altered examples. The buildings are not the work of a master and exhibit common materials and forms, which have been altered since their construction; windows, doors, and exterior cladding have been covered or replaced, and new additions have been added to the buildings. Therefore, because 819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-515 Albemarle Street do not convey any distinctive characteristics or artistic values and have been altered, the buildings are not representative of and are not eligible under Criterion C.

The buildings at 819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-515 Albemarle Street were not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment. Based on the evaluated criteria, 819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-515 Albemarle Street are eligible for listing in the NRHP as an addendum to the Little Italy District that was determined eligible in 2006.

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Works Consulted:

Alexander, Robert L. "Baltimore Row House of the Early Nineteenth Century." The University of Iowa Press. 1975.

"Charles W. Ewing Cited." The Baltimore Sun. 22 March 1919, p.4.

"Display Ad 6." The Baltimore Sun. 4 October 1854, p.4.

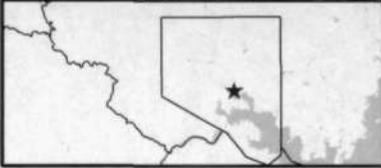
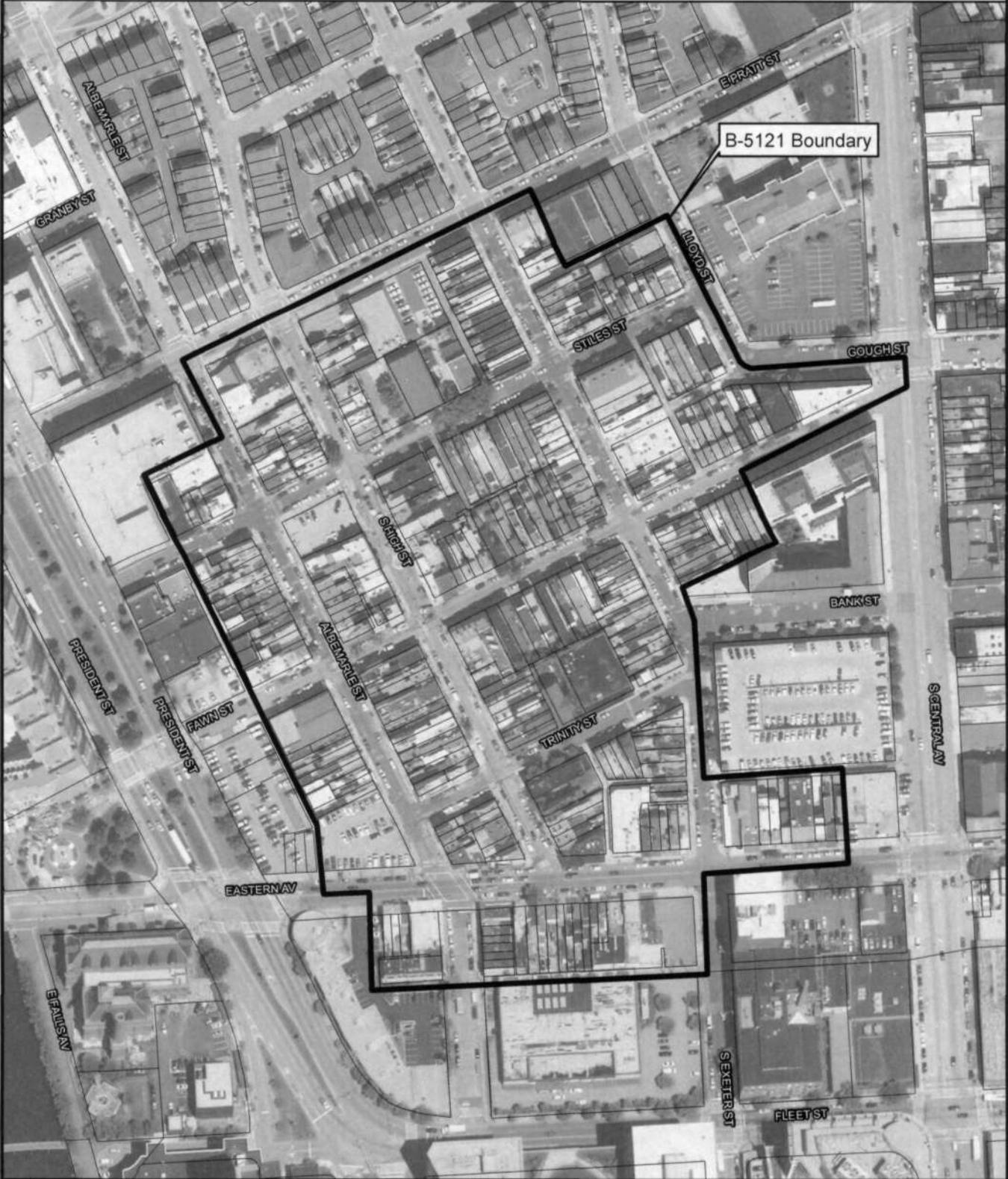
"Display Ad 9." The Baltimore Sun. 1 October 1922, p.CA3.

"Display Ad 19." The Baltimore Sun. 11 October 1902, p.11.

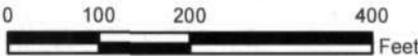
Hayward, Mary Ellen and Charles Belfoure. The Baltimore Rowhouse. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, c1999.

The Sanborn Company fire insurance maps, 1879, 1890, 1901, 1914, and 1951.

Revised Little Italy Historic District Boundary (B-5121)
819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-15 Albemarle Street
Baltimore, Maryland

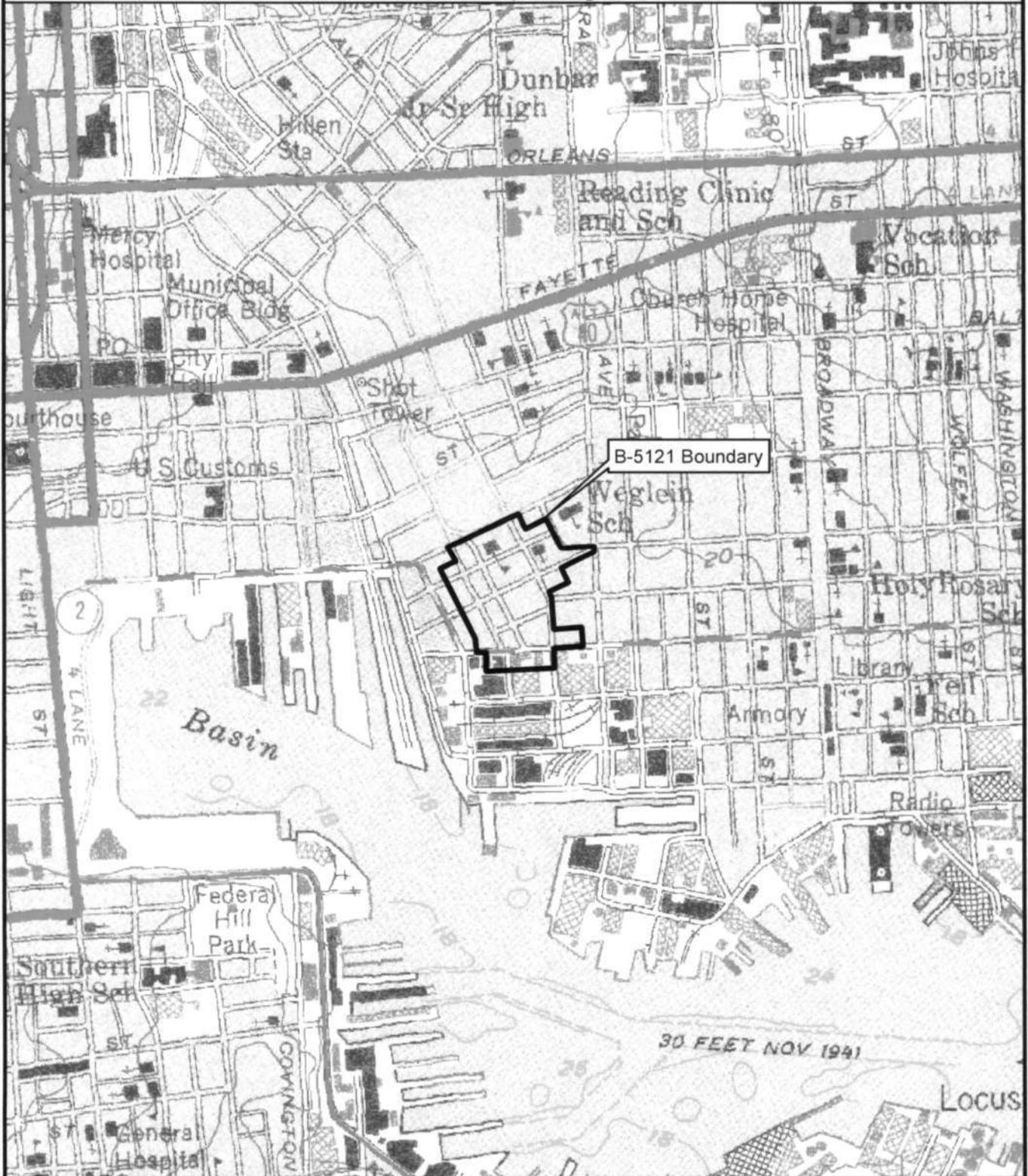


Site Plan



May 2012

**Revised Little Italy Historic District Boundary (B-5121)
819-923 Eastern Avenue and 501-15 Albemarle Street
Baltimore, Maryland**



Location Map



May 2012

Source: Baltimore East
USGS 7.5' DRG

PHOTO LOG

B-5121, Little Italy District

B-5121_2010-12-14_01

-North elevation

B-5121_2010-12-14_02

-North elevation

B-5121_2010-12-14_03

-North elevation detail

B-5121_2010-12-14_04

-North elevation, corner entrance

B-5121_2010-12-14_05

-West elevation, north elevation

B-5121_2010-12-14_06

-West elevation detail

HP 100 Gray Photo ink on HP glossy premium plus photo paper. CD-R Gold.



B-5121 Little Italy District
819-923 Eastern Avenue

Baltimore City, MD

C. Taniguchi

12/14/10

North elevation

1/6



B-5121
Little Italy District
819-923 Eastern Avenue

Baltimore City, MD

C. Taniguchi

12/14/10

North elevation

2/6



DALESSIO'S

FREE PARKING

NO
LEFT TURN
ON RED

B-5121

Little Italy District

829 Eastern Avenue

Baltimore City, MD

C. T. Mizoguchi

12/14/11

North Elevation Detail

3/6



B-5121

Little Italy District
829 Eastern Avenue

Baltimore City, MD

C. Taniguchi

12/14/11

North Elevation, corner entrance

4/6



ALBEMARLE ST

EASTERN AVE

FOR LEASE
Call [phone number]

B-5121

Little Italy District

501-15 Albermarle Street

Baltimore City, MD

C. Taniguchi

12/14/10

West elevation, North elevation

5/6



B-9121
Little Italy District
801-15 Albermarle Street

Baltimore City, MD

C. Taniguchi

12/14/10

West elevation detail

6/6