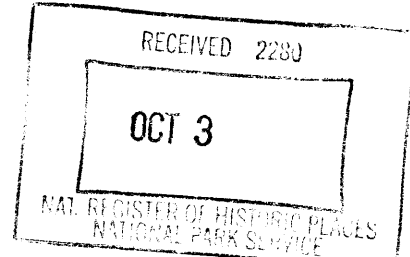


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1123

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lion Brothers Company Building
other names B-5093

2. Location

street & number 875 Hollins Street not for publication
city or town Baltimore vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Independent city code 510 zip code 21201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature]

10-25-06

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature: Patrick W. Adams]

12/7/2006

Lion Brothers Company B-5093

Name of Property

Baltimore (independent city), Maryland

County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

COMMERCE/business

COMMERCE/professional

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Lion Brothers Company

Name of Property

Baltimore, MD

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Description Summary:

The Lion Brothers Building is a multi-leveled building that once housed the operations of the Lion Brothers embroidery company. The original building, fronting South Poppleton Street near the intersection of Boyd Street in West Baltimore, was constructed c. 1885; it was expanded several times over the subsequent 75 years, ultimately encompassing the majority of the block bounded by South Poppleton, Boyd, Hollins, and Callender streets. The surrounding neighborhood is primarily residential in character, and the Lion Brothers building shares the block with two rowhouses on 1200 square foot lots. The factory comprises six interconnected masonry buildings constructed from c.1885 through c.1960: (1) the original building at the corner of Poppleton Street and Boyd Street (a narrow alley); (2) the 1920 addition north of the original building at the corner of Poppleton Street and Hollins Street; (3) the 1935 addition directly east of the 1920 building along Hollins Street; (4) the 1938 addition directly east of the original building along Boyd Street; (5) the 1948 addition east of the other additions spanning from Hollins Street to Boyd Street; and (6) the c.1960 loading bay east of the 1948 addition on Boyd Street.

The original building is three stories high and four bays wide. The 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlas shows that the building was then a two story high livery. By 1914, the livery stable and hall had been converted into the Lion Brothers Company embroidery factory and a third floor had been added with floors and roof supported by a steel frame. A major two story concrete and steel addition was constructed to the north in 1920. This addition features tan brick walls, wide multi-paned industrial windows, and a corbelled brick cornice surmounted by stone band course and coping wall. Between the floor levels, ceramic insignia panels represent the embroidered patches produced by Lion Brothers Company. Fifteen years later, in 1935, the factory expanded to the east with the construction of a two bay addition, nearly identical to the 1920 Building. It features identical insignia panels, cornice line and tan brick walls. In 1938, another addition was built directly east of the original building. Although similar materials were used, this alley side addition lacks the exterior symmetry, insignia decorative panels and expansive interior column spacing of the earlier additions. In 1948, the building expanded yet again to the east with a two story buff brick addition. The last major building element, an alley side garage opening east of the 1948 building, appears to date from c.1960. Projecting above the roofline of the factory are four large skylights, the top of an elevator shaft, and a square chimney. Painted signs on the chimney advertise "Marcus & Farber," a garment business that owned and occupied the building from 1961 to 1978.

The interior of the factory features a large open floor plan. Columns spaced from eighteen to twenty feet apart in the 1920 and 1935 additions support the floors and roof. Angular 18-foot high columns on the first floor feature industrial style rounded capitals supporting concrete plinth blocks at the ceiling. The 10-foot high columns on the second floor are squared off, lacking the capital detailing. Pipes and wires

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are exposed along the ceiling. Multi-paned windows along exterior walls and rooftop skylights provide daylight and ventilation for the open work areas.

The interiors of the original building and the 1938 addition have been extensively sub-divided on the ground level. Upper floors on the original building are supported by steel posts and feature open work areas. It is partitioned only at the stairs and at the restrooms located at the corners of the second floor. The column spacing on the 1938 addition does not line up with the previous additions and this building section lacks the second floor skylights of the additions on Hollins Street. The narrow 1948 addition houses partitioned offices along the Hollins Street ground floor level and warehousing spaces in the rear.

General Description

The Lion Brothers Building is a multi-leveled building that once held operations for the Lion Brothers embroidery company. The original building, fronting South Poppleton Street near the intersection of Boyd Street in west Baltimore, was expanded several times to fill the majority of the block bounded by South Poppleton, Boyd, Hollins and Callender Streets. The building is in the residential neighborhood known as Poppleton, and shares the block with two row houses built on 1200-square-foot lots. The original brick-walled and wood-framed two story building was expanded through several iterations with brick and concrete additions. Large arched openings on the ground level of the original building are indicative of the building's original use as a livery stable. Early Sanborn maps show several alterations to the buildings, including the addition of a third floor, supported by supplementary steel columns and beams. The most extensive of the additions included the construction (in several phases) of open work spaces with large windows. The façades reflect adaptations in use of the building as the company expanded. The dark red brick exterior walls of the original building show the series of small expansions, including the eventual infilling of several large ground level archways. The large window openings of the work space additions, along with light red colored brick façade, convey lightness. The upper floors included in this addition also contain large roof monitors to provide increased day lighting, many of which are visible from the street above the flat ballasted roof. The latest phase of additions provide office and loading areas to the east; these have similar light brick on the façade, but are more enclosed. Fronting South Poppleton Street, a connection bay between the first of the additions and the modified original building is a vertically expressed entry bay containing stairs, thin vertical windows and pronounced decorative entablature. On the addition façades, roughly 6" x 6" inch decorative tiles are inset in several places within each bay. The current total building footprint is 17,950 square feet. A chimney rises approximately 25 feet from the top of the building at the center and is adorned with the names of several previous tenants. Having remained in continuous use for the majority of its life, the structure, roof, and exterior walls are in very good condition.

Evolution of the Lion Brothers Building:

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The 1890 Sanborn Map shows a structure fronting South Poppleton Street, one parcel off the intersection with Boyd Street, labeled as "J. J. Gowan Livery"; this is the earliest element of what was to become the Lion Brothers complex. By 1901, the Sanborn map shows that the stable had been expanded to the corner of Boyd and Poppleton Streets, and is shown as being 2 floors, with a hall occupying the upper floor. This original building is constructed of dark red brick walls with a heavy timber structure and wood decking. Early photographs, dating from shortly after the Lion Brothers occupied the building, show it to be two stories high with alternating small and large arched openings along Poppleton Street. The upper floor contained five large arched windows facing Poppleton Street. The windows, all of the same size, were centered slightly to the north, and a pronounced corbelled entablature extended from the building approximately 12" above the tops of the windows. The roof is assumed to be of low slope with a parapet that steps down to the east from the South Poppleton Street facade.

By 1914, the building had been enlarged to include a third floor (and new roof), as shown on the Sanborn map of that date. On the South Poppleton façade, the entablature was removed above the original architrave, the wall extended upwards to receive the new floor, and was capped with a minimal amount of simplified corbelling. Additional windows were added in line with the arched second floor windows below with a low arch header. The original South Poppleton Street architrave was broken at the new windows, but remains visible on the exterior. Unlike the stepping parapet of the previous south edge, the new parapet was continued level, and a metal coping installed to protect the top of the wall on all four sides. A low sloped, ballasted roof was installed, draining to the southeast corner where a scupper through the exterior wall and a downspout exist to drain the roof.

Although the new third floor and roof were constructed of wood decking (like the previously built second floor and roof), a secondary steel structure was added to support the raised roof. 10" steel columns and support beams were employed on the lower floors in the center of the building, and 8" steel columns were installed around the edges to supplement the bearing support of the existing masonry walls. Above the new third level, the columns at the exterior do not continue, and the interior columns transition to 5" columns. This secondary structure is visible on the interior of the building running through the lower floors, in some cases immediately adjacent to the original heavy timber structure.

In 1920, the Lion Brothers company embarked on a large campaign of expansion that stretched from the north wall of the existing building north to Hollins Street. This two story addition more than doubled the footprint of the existing building. Also, a chimney over a new basement and furnace was added north of the existing building's north wall, which had been demolished and reconstructed to the south, most likely as part of the expansion. This demolition resulted in the reduction from five upper window bays to four on the original South Poppleton Street facade.

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Smith and May, Architects, designed the 1920 addition (Baltimore Sun). A lighter red brick was used to distinguish this section from the dark red brick of the existing. This addition is comprised of four structural bays to the north of the original building, stretching to Hollins Street, and three bays to the west from South Poppleton Street. The structural bay used is approximately 18'-6" in the east/west direction, and 19'-6" in the north/south direction. The west wall of the new building was built to approximate alignment with the existing building's west wall. On the street fronts of the 1920 addition, windows occupy most of the space between column bays, letting in a lot of natural lighting. In addition to the large exterior windows measuring approximately 16'-0" in width on both floors, the exterior of the 1920 addition was adorned with a series of tiles depicting anchors, spinning propellers, and other such symbols. These tiles occur three per bay, between upper and lower windows.

The southernmost bay of the addition on the South Poppleton Street side is a vertically expressed entry containing a pronounced decorative entablature above. This bay served as the primary entrance to the newly enlarged company, and the company's name adorns the vertical block face of the entablature. There are also flanking implied pilasters at either side of the bay which frame the windows and signage above, and terminate in decorative concrete sculpted elements and a pronounced architrave. This entry bay extends several feet above the parapet of the rest of the addition, to provide a stepped transition from the adjacent existing building to the rest of the new addition to the north. The entablature turns the corner here and proceeds over the roof forming a parapet, and the decorative concrete continues. However, due to the location of the entablature here, this element is only fully seen from the roof itself.

The thin vertical windows on the exterior of the entry bay stand in contrast to the open nature of the rest of the new addition. Architecturally, the pronounced vertical nature of the bay serves as a transition between the existing, taller building and the horizontal banding of the new addition. North of the entry bay, the addition returns to a horizontal focus, with concrete sills and heads. Above the window, the concrete head does not bear into the adjacent wall, but rather dies at the jamb. The wall surfaces between the large expanses of windows were treated as false pilasters by giving a small concrete capital above the head level of the second floor level. A simplified entablature continues around the length of the street façades, and a metal coping tops the shallow parapet. The addition's roof is of a low slope, with interior roof drains at the north and south corners on the west side.

The interior of the addition consists of wide open working space. The interior octagonal columns are flared out and up at the ceiling on the ground floor. On the upper floors, the concrete encased steel columns are square. The ground floor was built with a concrete slab on grade, while the upstairs was built with wood floors. The concrete structure supporting the floor was at some point reinforced with steel plating and raised concrete pads in some areas. Two nineteen-foot long by eleven-foot wide roof monitors were built over the center of the new addition in keeping with the design to maximize natural lighting on the interior. A similar roof monitor was also added at some point to the original building's

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third floor over the northern end of the building, most likely at the same time of either the 1920, 1935 or 1938 additions.

In 1935, the building was again expanded, this time to the east along Hollins Street. The addition was constructed in the same manner as the 1920 addition, and from the exterior there is very little difference between the two. The Hollins Street façade of the 1920 and 1935 facades are generally seamless from the exterior, save for a slight stepping of the ground floor window sills in the 1935 addition to accommodate the incline of the street up to the east. The 1935 addition added two additional structural bays to the east and matched the four north/south bays. The east wall of the 1920 addition was removed in the expansion, and the columns previously engaged in this wall were expanded to double width in the east/west direction of the other standard columns. A freight elevator at the corner of the original building and the 1935 addition was also most likely added at this time. The south wall of the addition had few exterior windows that may have overlooked a than-empty lot to the south.

In 1938 another addition was added in the same style as the 1920 and 1935 additions. This addition proceeded south of the 1935 addition and east of the original building. The exterior was a light red brick to match, and a similar concrete and steel structure was used. However, there were a few major differences from the 1920 and 1935 additions. Specifically, although the same style of column was used (octagonal ground floor column with flared capital; square on second floor), the column grid was shifted off the grid of the two previous additions. The grid does align with the structural grid of the original building, and although the second floor levels do not align, at the ground level the existing east wall of the original building was partially removed, and supported by a new steel beam and exposed steel 8" x 8" columns. The exterior, facing Boyd Street, is perhaps the most different aspect of this addition compared to the previous. The regularity of the windows on South Poppleton and Hollins Streets was not carried over to the new Boyd Street Façade. Instead, the façade is divided into three irregular bays, with only the center being similar in scale to the other street facades. Also, the decorative tiles used in the previous two additions were not used on the Boyd Street façade. It is probable that less design emphasis was given to this façade because it fronts Boyd Street. Historically, Boyd Street has been used as more of an alley than a major thoroughfare, such as Hollins and South Poppleton Streets.

The most significant difference on the interior of the 1938 addition, as mentioned above, is the offset column grid from the 1920 and 1935 additions. However, at the time of expansion, rather than eliminate the wall between additions, as had been done in 1935, the wall between the 1935 and 1938 additions was left largely intact on both the first and second floor. The existing windows in the south wall of the 1935 addition were painted over and remain on the interior of the building. This addition also extended farther to the east than the 1935 addition. In later years, the east window opening on the second floor facing Boyd Street was altered to create a garage door entry.

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In 1948, another addition was added to the east, spanning from Hollins Street to Boyd Street. This addition gave the building a unified east wall, and provided mainly additional office space to the building. On the exterior, the 1948 addition represents a departure from the precedent set in the previous three phases of growth. The Hollins Street Façade shifted away from the regular, large open windows and implied pilasters of the previous additions. Instead, a streamlined style was used by the architect, who is unknown. A much lighter, sand-colored brick was also used which stands in contrast to the adjacent additions. The rear (Boyd Street) façade is very plain, with a garage door opening and a recessed solid steel door on the ground floor and steel windows on the second floor. A steel window mullion system similar to earlier additions was used, and the windows are centered above the opening and recession below, but the windows stand in contrast to those on adjacent additions in both scale and proportion. Concrete sills match those in the previous additions.

On the interior of the 1948 addition, there are very few openings to the previous additions. In all cases, these openings are sealed with roll-up or sliding steel fire separation doors. The north end is divided up into smaller offices, including a reception area at the Hollins Street side. The ground floor level is raised by approximately 2'-1" on the south end from the open work space of the 1920, 1935 and 1938 additions, and 4'-3" at the north end. The second floor also contains offices on the north end, and an enclosed work room on the south end. Two new stairways were added in this addition as well, one at the north end adjacent to the solid wall of the 1935 addition, and one at the south end adjacent to the wall of the 1938 addition. Both stairways have doors leading from the shaft into the 1948 addition as well as directly to the outside. The structure of the 1948 addition is concrete and steel framing, with columns falling off center to the west, approximately 5'-0" to the east of the 1935 addition, and adjacent to the 1938 addition.

Sometime following 1953, a small addition was added along Boyd Street to the west of the 1948 addition. This one story addition includes a single garage bay with a flat, ballasted roof. The construction is concrete masonry walls and heavy timber roof structure. The concrete floor is a slab on grade at approximately 2'-3" higher than the south half of the 1948 addition. The Boyd Street façade was built to match the 1948 addition in color and material, and contains no architectural detailing other than a concrete cap on a low parapet at the Boyd Street exterior edge.

The composite building has a second floor over the entire floor area with the exception of the final garage bay addition on the east end of the Boyd Street façade. The extent of the third story is above the original building and the entry bay of the 1920 addition, which contains only a stairway up and a mechanical room. A small basement exists under the entry bay that contains the boiler and is accessed by a stair under the main stair up on the west side. Many of the exterior windows and openings have been bricked or otherwise walled over from the inside, and all of the exterior windows have steel grating installed over them for security purposes. There is an extensive system of roll-up and sliding fire doors

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inside the building, sealing off the open work space of the 1920, 1935, and 1938 additions from the rest of the building. Overall, the building is in good condition, having been in continuous use and well maintained. The total building square footage, not including basement space is approximately 39,000 square feet.

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1899-1958

Significant Dates

1899, 1920, 1935, 1938, 1948

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

1920: Smith & May, architects; Price Constr., contractor
Other unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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Lion Brothers Company

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Lion Brothers Company building is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Lion Brothers Company, the world's largest manufacturer of embroidered emblems and insignia. The company was established in 1899 in Baltimore, and played a significant role in the city's prominent garment industry. Its steady growth throughout the early- to mid twentieth century is reflected in numerous campaigns of expansion to the manufacturing facility, which grew over the course of 75 years to encompass the entire city block.

The period of significance, 1899-1958, corresponds to the Lion Brothers Company's occupation of the property.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Lion Brothers Company is the world's largest manufacturer of embroidered emblems. The firm was established in 1899 in a loft building at 109 South Charles Street. At first, the company did not specialize in embroidered emblems, but produced blouses, skirts, and sailor caps, among other articles of clothing; it was one clothing factory among many in an extensive garment industry generally located in the western portion of downtown Baltimore.

The company was founded by Albert, Benjamin and Edwin Lion, brothers of German-Jewish extraction, in an industry locally dominated by German Jews. After their factory was destroyed in the 1904 Baltimore Fire, the company relocated to Poppleton Street, occupying the former John Cowan livery stable and hall (although City Directories also list a 40 South Howard Street address for Lion Brothers in the first decade of the twentieth century). Cowan was an undertaker with a funeral home across the street at 1901 Hollins Street.

Lion Brothers purchased the livery building in 1911, roughly the same time that all operations were concentrated on Poppleton Street and the company was no longer producing finished clothing, but instead specializing in embroidered emblems. The location of the company in the Poppleton area of west Baltimore was a departure from other garment related industries centered in the downtown area. This location had several advantages: (1) it was removed from the heavily built up downtown area that had suffered the devastating 1904 fire; (2) an ample working-class labor pool surrounded the factory; (3) it was close to the factory owners' residences located in the vicinity of Eutaw Place; and (4) the production of embroidered emblems and insignias was a distinct specialty that did not require immediate proximity to other garment-related businesses.

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Lion Brothers utilized Swiss embroidery techniques and newly invented mechanical embroidery machines to create high quality emblems and insignias primarily for use in military and civil uniforms. To augment their manual machinery, the company purchased two power looms from Adolphe Saurer of Arbon, Switzerland at the turn of the twentieth century. Over the next fifty years, Lion Brothers worked with the Swiss company on improvements in the process and equipment used to produce embroidered emblems.

The need for uniforms in the World War I era helped spur the growth and expansion of this company. By 1920, the company had outgrown the original building, then three stories tall at the corner of Poppleton and Boyd streets, but instead of relocating, they expanded to the north, eventually occupying nearly the entire block. An article in the Baltimore *Evening Sun* of January 14, 1920 announced the construction of the 1920 building, which doubled the plant capacity. The expansion made it the largest embroidery factory south of New York. Lion Brothers also purchased four sixteen-ton Sauer power looms for the enlarged facility for \$72,000, nearly three times the cost of the new building.

The prominent Baltimore architectural firm Smith & May designed the new building, which was built by the Price Construction Company at an estimated cost of \$25,000 and was ready for occupancy in June 1920. The ground floor was used primarily for manufacturing equipment, while the upper floor was used for drafting and design, and hand embroidery, taking full advantage of the natural lighting provided by large exterior windows and roof monitors.

Within the next thirty years, the factory expanded three times. In 1935, an addition along Hollins Street virtually duplicated the 1920 addition. The 1938 addition on Boyd Street was similar to the earlier additions, but lacked the ceramic block insignia ornamentation and expansive column spacing of the earlier building. In 1948, an office and warehouse addition departed from the earlier design. This addition was announced in the July 1948 edition of *Baltimore* magazine.

In 1958, the company moved to a six-acre site in Owings Mills in Baltimore County. By that time, the company was the largest manufacturer of embroidered emblems in the world and employed 250 people, and remained under the ownership of the Lion family, with Albert Lion, Jr., the son of the original president, presiding over the business. Today, Lion Brothers, now under different ownership, remains the world leader in identification, decoration and commemorative products. They have produced embroidered patches for such diversified clients as the Girl Scouts, professional sports teams, NASA astronauts, and the National Park Service. An exhibit panel on Lion Brothers Company is part of the permanent display at the Baltimore Museum of Industry.

After Lion Brothers moved to Owings Mills, the building was sold in 1961 to Marcus & Farber, a clothing manufacturer. The painted signs on the chimney identify this firm. In 1978, the building was sold to Leon Zimmerman, owner of Globe Screen Printing. In 2002, Globe vacated the building and moved to Woodlawn in Baltimore County..

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Major Bibliographical References:

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1890, 1901, 1914, 1953.

“To Double Capacity of Embroidery Plant”, *Baltimore Evening Sun*, p. 15, col. 4, January 14, 1920.

John Goodspeed, “Up and Comer”, *Baltimore*, November 1966.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.43 acre Baltimore West USGS Quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|---------|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| | Zone | | | Easting | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Zone | | | Easting | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joe Fitzsimons
Organization Belk Architecture date June 30, 2004
street & number 735 Ninth Street telephone (919) 286-2575
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27705

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name 875 Hollins Street LLC, c/o Andrew Rothschild
street & number P. O. Box 4242 telephone (919) 870-7734
city or town Chapel Hill state NC zip code 27515

Paperwork Reduction 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. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-5093
Lion Brothers Company
Name of Property

Section 10 Page 1

Baltimore, MD
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description:

DESCRIPTION OF 873-889 HOLLINS STREET & 890-892 BOYD STREET, BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

BEGINNING at the southeast corner of the intersection of Hollins Street, 66 feet wide, and South Poppleton Street, 66 feet wide; thence leaving the easterly side of said South Poppleton Street and running with and binding on the southerly side of said Hollins Street, as now surveyed, with bearings of this description being based on an assumed datum

- 1) North 87 degrees 07 minutes 33 seconds East 129.38 feet to the beginning of the second (2nd) or 80 foot line of a parcel of land as described in a deed dated June 13, 1991 that was granted and conveyed by Harold G. Van Tassel and Laurie M. Van Tassel, his wife to Edmund R. Chase and Barbara R. Chase, his wife and recorded among the land records of Baltimore City, Maryland in Liber SEB 2882 at Folio 296; thence leaving said Hollins Street and running with and binding on the second and third lines of said deed (SEB 2882/296) and the third (3rd) or 18 foot line of a parcel of land as described in a deed dated March 13, 1991 that was granted and conveyed by Ruth M. Lucchesi to Edmund R. Chase and Barbara R. Chase, his wife and recorded among the aforesaid land records in Liber SEB 3161 at Folio 51 B, the following two courses
- 2) South 02 degrees 11 minutes 25 seconds East 80 feet; thence
- 3) North 87 degrees 07 minutes 33 seconds East 33 feet to the westerly side of Callender Street, 20 feet wide, thence running with and binding on said Callender Street
- 4) South 02 degrees 11 minutes 25 seconds East 51.83 feet to the northerly side of Boyd Street, 30 feet wide; thence running with and binding on said Boyd Street
- 5) South 87 degrees 11 minutes 48 seconds West 162.41 feet to the easterly side of South Poppleton Street, 66 feet wide; thence running with and binding on said South Poppleton Street
- 6) North 02 degrees 10 minutes 36 seconds West 131.63 feet to the point of beginning. Containing 18,751 square feet or 0.4305 of an acre more or less.

Being part of the property as described in a deed dated July 01, 1985 that was granted and conveyed by Leon S. Zimmerman and Bernice S. Zimmerman, his wife to Berlee Realty and recorded among the land records of Baltimore City, Maryland in Liber SEB 0825 at Folio 301.

Source: The above metes and bounds description was transcribed from Survey of property signed by Joseph Jay Wooldridge of Colbert Matz Rosenfelt, Inc. dated 04/05/2004.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-5093
Lion Brothers Company

Name of Property

Section 10 Page 2

Baltimore, MD

County and State

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, .43 acre, comprises the entire city block upon which the Lion Brothers Company complex stands, and represents the entirety of the property historically associated with the resource.