

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 *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 Sellers Mansion
other names B-87

2. Location

street & number 801 North Arlington Street not for publication
city or town Baltimore vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Independent city code 510 zip code 21217

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] 11-9-01
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 _____

Sellers Mansion (B-87)

Name of Property

Baltimore 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)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Stone: slate

other

Narrative Description

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

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Description Summary:

The Sellers Mansion is a large three story brick masonry structure with refined architectural detailing of the late Victorian period. Constructed in 1868 by Edward Davis as the principal residence for Matthew Bacon Sellers, Sr., the grand symmetrical, five bay by eight bay, Italianate block form retains most of its original character-defining elements. Second Empire influences such as the Mansard roof and dormers speak to Mr. Sellers' desire to assert his progressive and upwardly successful image, stylistically within Baltimore City's built environment. Its prominent siting as a detached residence, adjacent to Lafayette Square (est. 1859) is a somewhat unusual construction in the typical development of the urban square in nineteenth Century Baltimore.

As one of the first properties built on Lafayette Square following the Civil War, the Sellers Mansion helped launch further development of the properties surrounding the Square as well as improvements of the park setting, central to the Square. The principal (west) façade, the most decorated façade, is finished with ornately carved wooden cornice trim and porch columns, carved sandstone window surrounds and fine woodworking at the windows and main entrance way. The interior plan of the building consists of highly decorated social living spaces to either side of a central hall that connects to a grand stair at the West Lanvale Street entrance. The overall cruciform circulation pattern is repeated on all floor levels and provided for service circulation needs with entries at the basement level and a back stair at the rear of the property.

The building has lost several elements of its original design over the years. Specifically, roof cresting was lost since 1955. Physical evidence indicates an Italianate styled cupola was originally constructed at the convergence of the sloping hipped roof above the visible Mansard roof form. This feature was sadly lost sometime in the twentieth century as well. Otherwise much of the original building fabric remains well intact. While the property has experienced minor alterations with its varied uses since the Sellers family left it in the late 1950s, much of the original building fabric and construction detailing remains intact. Despite neglect and a leak in the roof at the front center bay causing plaster damage and decay, the Sellers Mansion retains its essential physical features and possesses sufficient integrity to convey its significance as one of Baltimore's finest grand residences built following the Civil War.

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General Description:

The Sellers Mansion is a three story (including Mansard) brick and sandstone, Late Victorian revival style building. Architectural detailing is rich and opulent, calling on the vocabulary of popular Italianate and Second Empire styles.

The lavish and grand residential structure is designed with two highly visible facades and public entrances, the first and grandest is facing Lafayette Square and fronting North Arlington Street (historically Oregon Street); the second, fronts West Lanvale Street (historically by the same name.) Sited at the cresting of a long gradual hill extending from the downtown areas of the City, the property commands an imposing stature and is an anchoring influence on the Square as a whole. While more recent construction of an apartment complex (in the 1970s) immediately adjacent to the property northward, actually at times shadows the Sellers Mansion, the architectural integrity of the Square (aside from this intrusion) is quite remarkably intact and the Sellers Mansion is a landmark in this composition overall.

The compelling grandeur of the Mansion in this location is enhanced by its solid rectangular form; consisting of five bays (approximately 44 feet) at the front (North Arlington Street) and back facades, by eight bays along each side elevation (approximately 65 feet). Originally each façade had a grand porch structure (to date, the porches are intact only on the North Arlington and West Lanvale facades). The side elevations each carry two brick chimney masses projecting through the mansard roof in varying patterns. A fifth fireplace/chimney is evidenced on the rear façade of the property and thought to have been used for kitchen/service functions in the basement levels of the Mansion.

The original roof forms included a standing seamed metal hip roof (now a rolled roofing material) adjoining a decorative multi-colored and patterned slate tile mansard roof form at the third story level. The sloping Mansard faces are trimmed with painted metal edging/flashing. The original color is not evident.

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While the original slates have been replaced in some areas, much of the original fabric here is unchanged. Three hooded shed dormers project symmetrically along each façade at the Mansard level, except along the rear (where there is only one, located centrally.) Physical evidence indicates the windows were two over two double sash wooden windows. The original central roof cupola has been removed as has the original metal cresting that graced the top edge of the Mansard roof as it joined the low sloping hipped roof forms above. At the lower edge of the Mansard is a highly decorative carved wooden cornice structure where the wooden soffit serves also as the base of the built-in box gutter drainage system. The heavy cymatium is supported by an ornate configuration of large paired wooden carved brackets spaced evenly along all facades and closely arranged to punctuate the corners of the building. Tucked in deeper under and beside these grand pairs are smaller wooden scroll brackets that visually ribbon the corona or fascia panels. At the lower edges of the cornice, the bed molding is a stylized foliated dentil of sorts that repeats continuously along all facades.

The North Arlington Street (west) façade facing Lafayette Square is the most highly decorated of the four. Below the roof and cornice structures described above, are elaborately carved sandstone window hoods/surrounds supported by attenuated scroll-carved brackets of the same material. The dentil ribbon supports the carved stone molding that boasts an incised floral carving in a scrolling and fan-like form. The second story windows are narrow two-over-two wooden double sash with delicately carved sandstone sills. The center window is an elongated triple-sash French window form that maintains the original wooden casement shutters at the interior walls. The window seems to have provided access to the porch roof above the main entrance. The first floor windows are longer still than those on the second floor and are in a triple sash arrangement. The sandstone surrounds are similarly very ornately carved celebrating the main floor level of the residence. The porch structure is composed of four free-standing carved wood columns adjoining the cornice to two carved pilasters at the building façade. The fluted columns have finely carved Corinthian capitals. The main entrance is composed of a solid wood six-panel door, trimmed with triple-paned sidelights and a multi-paned rectangular transom light above. The transom is supported by a decorative dentilated mullion.

The Lanvale Street (south) elevation is the second most significant and decorated façade of the Sellers

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Mansion. It has similar roof and dormer forms to those of the Arlington Street façade, however, two of the original five chimney stacks are evident at the mansard level. The tall brick chimney forms are crowned with decorative molded brick caps and located symmetrically at either end of the façade in a manner that emphasizes the monumentality of this very public elevation, and draws the eye to the central porch structure and Lanvale Street entrance. The elongated window forms at this elevation are similar to those on the primary façade, however, the stone surrounds are much less ornamented. The porch forms are not as highly decorated as on Arlington Street. The cornice trim matches, but the columns are of a fine rubbed brick construction.

The side (north) elevation is very similar to the Lanvale side, except that the symmetrical arrangement of the chimneys and porch have been modified to create a series of somewhat paired windows (toward the front of the façade) that are flanked by two chimneys, in essence the arrangement "off-sets" the porch structure in a slightly asymmetrical configuration. The porch is located slightly off-center toward the rear of the property. All porch detailing has been lost over the years, however, the remaining evidence indicates a structure very similar to that of the Lanvale elevation. The decorative sandstone window surrounds are replaced with rubbed brick flat jack arches on this façade.

The rear(east) elevation, being less visible than any of the others, has only one primary, centrally located dormer at the mansard level. Intact physical evidence indicates a single chimney (located to the north or right of the dormer). There is an elongated triple sash window at the second floor level centrally located above the main entryway on this façade. While modified over the years, much of the original four light transom and other features remain in tact. Again, the decorative sandstone window surrounds are replaced with rubbed brick flat, jack arches on this façade. Physical evidence and written reports suggest that the entire façade was covered with a two and one-half story wooden veranda-like porch structure (no longer extant). A second entrance adjacent to the south of the one centrally located retains a wooden door and three light transom above, its purpose is not clear. Two service entrances are located symmetrically at either corner at the ground

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floor/basement level of this elevation and were presumably for access to the kitchen and service facilities at this location in the Mansion.

The interior plan of the first floor of the building consists of highly decorated social living spaces to either side of a central hall that connects to a grand stair at the West Lanvale Street entrance. The overall cruciform circulation pattern is repeated on all floor levels and provided for service circulation needs with entries at the basement level and a back stair at the rear of the property.

The main entrance foyer is about four feet by eight feet. Set with an interior pair of glazed doors, the trim details and ornament is typical of the late Victorian period, including sidelights, transom lights, and elaborate trim work.

The largest and grandest parlor is located to the south of the main hall. The fireplace was centrally located. Its mantel piece is no longer extant. The room finishes include solid wood floor of random width boards of heart pine. An original eleven inch baseboard trim with elaborate molding runs throughout the space. Walls and ceiling are plaster. The ceiling height is roughly fourteen feet. The complex original plaster cornice, mostly intact throughout the first floor, consists of a double crown molding, with a heavy cyma reversa curve below and a decorative bed molding at the lower edges. The central decorative plaster ceiling roses, from which hung a gas lighting fixture or chandelier, is of a foliated pattern and unfortunately, is mostly destroyed due to water damage. The four windows are tall, triple sash with elaborate wooden trim work in tact. The original interior shutters, with panels of approximately six inches in dimension are trimmed with double beaded panels. Most are painted shut, but are nevertheless very much intact and good condition in all windows in this room.

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The two smaller rooms across the main hall to the north side of the building are similarly finished and highly ornamented. All trim work matches throughout the first floor spaces. Both rooms have centrally located fireplaces of which one simple marble mantel piece remains. Window details match those across the hall and are also triple sash complete with interior box shutters as described above. Each room retains aspects of the plaster ceiling roses, original to these living spaces.

In plan, the central hall adjoins a wider cross hall at mid-point to the side elevations of the building. The long central hall is connected to the entrance at the rear of the building as well. This creates a general four-square arrangement in plan.

The main decorative stair hall is located at the Lanvale entrance. The original decorative newel post and ornate balustrade and railing to all three stories is in superb condition, as are the stair brackets, treads and risers. The newel post is the major design feature in this space and is consistent with similar newel post designs of the late nineteenth century. Much of the original interior woodwork is intact through all levels of this stair. The plaster ceiling rosette in this stair hall is an oval foliated form.

All base, chair and cornice moldings, as well as, interior door frames and decorative window trim details are generally in their original configurations with the exception of some wall modifications along the central hall in the front parlor spaces. Original interior shutters remain intact at all windows except those in the stair halls.

The rear portions of the Mansion are less ornamented and appear to be more service oriented. There is one main room on either side of the central hall in the rear portions. The room on the north side of the hall may have served as a dining room. It contains a stair to the basement level, possibly an access for servants to the

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kitchen area below. The rear stair at the far south east corner of the house connects only the first, second and third floors, and does not extend to the basement level. (Bathroom areas have been added in the rear portions of the house in more recent times.)

On the Second floor, much of the original central corridor floor plan is still extant and follows that of the lower level. Ceiling height is nearly twelve feet, one inch. At the western end of the building, above the main parlors, there are three chambers of very similar size and dimension. These rooms retain most of their original features including marble mantel pieces and fire boxes in some locations. Several smaller rooms have been added along the north length for storage and restroom needs as well. Interior finishes in these areas consist of wooden floors, random width. The baseboard trim and cornice ornamentation is generally less ornate than that on the first floor level. Still all windows (other than those in the two stair halls) maintain their original wooden interior shutters. Windows are still triple sash but are accordingly, of a smaller scale.

The Third floor maintains the same general plan as that of the second floor level. The windows are set into the walls and are raised by two steps upward to the window sill level. These are the Mansard windows at the exterior elevations and they do not have the ornamental shutters as on the lower levels. Ceiling height at the third floor is eleven feet, eight inches. Closets have been added in areas adjacent to the window boxes in the mansard profile, in some areas. Third floor finishes are the simplest of all and not ornamental.

In 1875, Sellers returned from Europe to find a house had been built on the adjoining property. Angered by the change in view, he built the 40-foot high "spite wall" along the northern edge of the property. A three-story carriage house at the northeast corner of the property was built with the Mansion. Both structures were taken down sometime between 1955 and 1965.

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The Sellers Mansion in Recent Times:

After passing out of the Sellers family 1955, the house was used by the City Commission on Urban Renewal, and afterwards bought by Saint James Terrace Apartments, Inc., an affiliate of Saint James Episcopal Church on Lafayette Square. The building narrowly escaped demolition when a senior citizens' apartment building went up next door in the early 1970s. The church and community groups used the Sellers Mansion until the early 1990s, but it has since been vacant. Saint James Development Corporation, which now owns the property, plans to stabilize and rehabilitate the property in keeping with its profound and significant historic character.

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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)

ARCHITECTURE
TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERING

Period of Significance

1868-1914

Significant Dates

1868

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Matthew Bacon Sellers, Sr.
Matthew Bacon Sellers, Jr.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edward Davis, builder

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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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Sellers Mansion, constructed in 1868-1869 for Matthew Bacon Sellers, Sr. (d. 1880) and his wife Anne L. (Lewis) Sellers, is a locally significant example of a type of urban residence of the socially affluent in Baltimore in the post Civil War years. Designed and constructed under the supervision of Edward Davis, the fine architectural detailing and skilled craftsmanship in construction, extant today, meets National Register Criterion C for its architectural merits and late Victorian styling. The first house on the east side of Lafayette Square, the Sellers Mansion belongs to an important era of urban expansion centered around small parks.

The property is also significant under Criterion B for its association with two generations of men, both named Matthew Bacon Sellers, who called the Sellers Mansion home during their periods of importance. It derives significance in the area of Transportation for association with the elder Sellers, who was President of the Northern Central Railway, a company which had considerable importance in the economic history of the region during the period. Sellers the younger (1869-1932), was born in the Mansion in the year of its completion. His achievements in aeronautical experimentation were profound. As an appointee of the Aeronautical Laboratory Commission, created in 1912, his leadership and guidance laid the groundwork for the later formation of NASA. His research, publications and the accomplishments of his life, merit the Sellers Mansion significance under Criterion B in the area of Engineering.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Construction of the Sellers Mansion on Lafayette Square began in the year 1868. Matthew Bacon Sellers (d. 1880) and his wife Anne L. (Lewis) Sellers created their new home and were preparing for the birth of their first (and would be only) son, Matthew Bacon Sellers, Jr. The residence they constructed expresses a successful and proud demeanor. Built by Edward Davis for the Sellers family, the late Victorian styling of the Mansion is finely crafted and architecturally beautifully executed.

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The Sellers Mansion was the first dwelling built on the eastern side of Lafayette Square, which had been founded about ten years earlier by an agreement between the city and a company of citizens¹. Sellers had been a plantation owner, but after the Civil War he sold his holdings in Louisiana and moved to Baltimore. With the \$50,000 brought in from the sale of the plantation², Sellers established himself on what was then the periphery of the city³. Sellers purchased an unusually large lot, and constructed an independent residence in keeping with the grandeur and scale of his earlier plantation lifestyle. The Sellers Mansion is also reminiscent of the scale and intentions of other dignified and opulent City residences such as 105 Monument Street (designed by Louis Long, ca. 1853) and adjacent to Mt. Vernon Place. While utilizing different materials and the latest fashionable design elements, the overall massing, siting, and social prominence projected by these residences are very similar.

Urban parks such as Lafayette Square played an important part in the 19th-century growth of Baltimore. Up to and following the Civil War, Baltimore expanded westward, propelled by the commercial potential of the railroads, foundries, and the port. At the same time, journalists noted the weariness attendant on industrial life, and the benefits of refuge in parks. "Standing upon its green fields," one wrote of Lafayette Square "and surrounded by noble, majestic oaks, the wearied, toil-worn citizen, in the summer solstice, reclining upon the cool, green sward, and fanned by the cool breezes which prevail at this elevated spot, beholds before him a bold and glorious panorama of nature."⁴ So valuable were the parks as urban sanctuaries that they were surrounded and protected by cast-iron fences, though only a few blocks from open countryside. To live on the newly minted parks was a social and economic privilege (Lafayette Square was the third of seven parks established in the middle decades of the 19th century on the expanding edges of Baltimore.). Rowhouses, more common along

¹ Scharf, John Thomas, History of Baltimore. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co. 1881.

² Stump, William. "Reminder of a Towering Rage." Baltimore Sun 23 March 1955.

³ E. Sachse & Co. E. Sachse & Co.'s Birdseye View of the City of Baltimore. Baltimore: E. Sachse & Co., 1870.

⁴ Baltimore Sun, July 12, 1856 quoted in Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure. The Baltimore Rowhouse. New York: Princeton Architectural Press.

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the Squares than large detached residences such as the Sellers Mansion, were several feet wider, and usually taller than the "second-class homes"⁵ on streets off the Square.

Lafayette Square was created out of the park's movement growing in force at the beginning of the third quarter of the 19th century. A City ordinance officially established the square in 1857. Following on the heels of the highly successful development projects of Franklin Square (1854) and Union Square (1857), Lafayette Square was also slated to offer premier housing for the upper middle class and professional Baltimoreans. As was the case with contemporaneous projects, the developers were offering land to the City for public open spaces in return for enhancements such as street paving, fencing, fountains and the like. According to Mary Ellen Hayward, "The land developers of these parcels sold the future parkland, 2 ½ acres in Northwest Baltimore, to the City in 1859 for \$15,000 (the purchase money being in exchange for paving the streets 'adjacent to the square and one-half of all the streets which bind on said square'). For its part, the City agreed to fence in each side of the square with iron railings once six houses of not less than 20 feet frontage were built on each side."⁶

The progress in developing Lafayette Square was disrupted by the events of the Civil War and the heavy use of the land holdings of the square as a Union War Camp. Much of the heavy forest of oak trees and foliage unique to this park were stripped for the camp during this period. Following the War, the City moved forward with development of Lafayette Square, installing the promised curving walks, fountain and fencing features. In accordance with the agreements made, the private Lafayette Square Association lived up to their end of the bargain as well, successfully selling parcels adjacent to the Square and putting properties on the City's tax rolls. The Sellers Mansion was a keystone in the success of this development project. The Mansion, being the first parcel sold on the east side of the Square and one of the earliest properties sold fee simple, established the

⁵ Hayward, 67.

⁶ Hayward, 68 and Baltimore City Ordinance No. 34: "An Ordinance to purchase a square of ground bounded by Townsend, Lanvale, Republican and Oregon Streets, the same to be sued as a public square."

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credibility for future buyers and asserted with the latest fashionable architectural statement, that Lafayette Square was 'the place to be' in prominent social circles of Baltimore in 1868.

Matthew Bacon Sellers achieved success in his new career changes and was elected director of the Northern Central Railway in 1874, a few years after his arrival in Baltimore from Louisiana. He remained director until his death in 1880. The Northern Central competed with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and both companies significantly expanded the commerce of the region. As the closest ocean port to the Great Lakes, Baltimore was of great interest to the railroad companies, who could, by building railways to the lakes, gain access to the resources of the region. To achieve this goal, the Northern Central was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which controlled important east-west lines. The Northern Central also opened the anthracite fields of central Pennsylvania to exploration, and by the 1890s carried over 40% of all imports into Baltimore⁷.

The Sellers Mansion is the birthplace and primary residence of aviation pioneer Matthew Bacon Sellers Jr. (March 29, 1869 – April 5, 1932). Educated in Europe and at Harvard, Sellers Jr. practiced patent law in Baltimore while inquiring into the emerging science of aeronautics. By 1900 he was actively employed as both lawyer and aerodynamic consulting engineer in New York City as well. (Sellers Jr. maintained his primary residence in the Mansion in Baltimore and lived there routinely during his work in Washington, DC and Maryland.) "President Taft appointed him to the Aerodynamical Laboratory Commission, created in 1912, and in 1915, President Wilson, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, appointed him to serve as one of two representatives of the Aeronautical Society of America on the newly formed Naval Consulting Board."⁸ The recommendations of the Aerodynamical Laboratory Commission led to the formation of NASA.

⁷ S. B Nelson, publisher, History of Baltimore, Maryland. 1898.

⁸ Dictionary of American Biography, p 576.

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Sellers Jr.'s interest in the helicopter and related theoretical research led him to build an experimental "Quadroplane" in 1911. "The invention and construction of the lightest aeroplane flying in the least power is attributed to him. He acted as his own pilot ... constructed a wind tunnel for testing propellers and airfoil shapes for discovering their aerodynamic possibilities."⁹ He was awarded numerous patents on various aeronautical prototypes and improvements, most notably the first retractable wheels for an airplane. Prolific in publishing his research and theories, his works were well received in scientific and aeronautical journals of that day. Matthew Bacon Sellers Jr.'s role in shaping the world of flying and aviation, as we know it today, can not be underestimated.

Criteria Considerations:

A. Although the property is currently owned by a religious institution, its significance is not related to the area of religion.

C. Although the property was the birthplace of Matthew Bacon Sellers, Jr., it also continued to serve as his residence during his productive life, and is the property most closely associated with his contributions in the area of aeronautical engineering.

⁹ Dictionary of American Biography, p 576.

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---. "\$68,728 Site to Go for \$25,000." Baltimore Sun 16 Dec. 1965.

Stump, William. "Reminder of a Towering Rage." Baltimore Sun 23 March 1955.

"Victorian Mansion Brings \$20,600 at Auction." Baltimore Sun 24 March 1955.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	3 5 8 9 2 0	4 3 5 0 9 2 0	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				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 Kate Mahood, Architectural Historian (with Moss Bittner, Historian)

Organization Mahood and Associates date July 1, 2001

street & number 510 Pafel Road telephone (410) 266-5608

city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Sellers Mansion (B-87)

Name of Property

Baltimore city, Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Sellers Mansion property is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of North Arlington Avenue and West Lanvale Street. From that corner, the property is bounded by North Arlington Ave. 66 feet in a north course, thence 157 feet parallel with West Lanvale Street., thence returning to West Lanvale St, and again to the corner with North Arlington Avenue.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is equivalent to the lot-lines of the property, established in 1868 when Matthew Bacon Sellers, Sr. purchased the property from the Lafayette Square Association.



B-87
 SELLERS
 MANSION
 BALTIMORE
 CITY, MD
 18-358920
 4350920

17'30"
 2.8 MI. TO U.S. 40
 4349
 1.3 MI. TO U.S. 40
 4348
 4347
 4346000m N.

357000m E. WASHINGTON, D. C. 29 MI. INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1975 76°37'30"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

(CURTI
 506)