

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Thomas Matthews House

other _____

2. Location

street and number 7700 Old Muirkirk Road not for publication

city, town Beltsville vicinity

county Prince George's

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Elizabeth G. Day and Brenda D. Pickett

street and number 7700 Old Muirkirk Road telephone _____

city, town Beltsville state MD zip code 20705-1343

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 28886 folio 184

city, town Upper Marlboro tax map 14 tax parcel 56 tax ID number 10 1029347

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

 Contributing Resource in National Register District

 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District

 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

 Recorded by HABS/HAER

 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT

X Other: Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> commerce/trade	<u> </u> recreation/culture	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> defense	<u> </u> religion	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u> site		<u>X</u> domestic	<u> </u> social	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u> object		<u> </u> education	<u> </u> transportation	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u> </u> funerary	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> Total
		<u> </u> government	<u> </u> unknown		
		<u> </u> health care	<u> </u> vacant/not in use		
		<u> </u> industry	<u> </u> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u> 1 </u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Thomas Matthews House is located at 7700 Old Muirkirk Road in Rossville, a small community in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland. This single-family dwelling is sited on a grassy lot that slopes to the northeast. The property features mature trees and shrubs. An asphalt driveway enters the property from Old Muirkirk Road and travels northeast before forking at the junction of the façade (southwest elevation) and side (northwest) elevation of the dwelling. Wooded land bounds the northeastern boundary of the property. The property also includes a mobile home, which was once a dwelling, but is now utilized for storage.

MAIN DWELLING

Constructed c. 1888, this two-story, three-bay vernacular single-family dwelling is one bay deep and has an I-house form. The dwelling is composed of a two-story, side-gable main block with a two-story, front-gabled ell on the center bay of the rear (northeast) elevation. Two two-story additions flank the rear ell and a one-story, full-width porch spans the façade (southwest elevation) of the building. Although enlarged at the rear by additions, which have achieved architectural significance in their own right because of their construction in the 1920s and early 1930s, the main block reads as originally constructed with its I-house form. The wood-frame dwelling, which is set on a solid parged foundation, was covered with stucco in the 1920s.¹ The side-gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles, is finished with wide overhanging boxed eaves. The central bay of the first story of the façade holds a single-leaf paneled metal door. The window openings on the building contain 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edge vinyl surrounds. A one-story, three-bay porch spans the façade of the dwelling and is set on a solid foundation. The half-hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by Tuscan columns set on square concrete posts. The porch is finished with a solid poured concrete balustrade.

The southeast (side) elevation is fenestrated with a single window opening at each story; both contain 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edge vinyl surrounds. A three-sided, canted bay window projects from the first story of the northwest (side) elevation. The bay is set on a solid foundation that has been stuccoed and is capped by a half-hipped roof of asphalt shingles. Overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice complement the roof of the bay window. Fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edge vinyl surrounds. The second-story window opening holds a 1/1 vinyl-sash window with a square-edge vinyl surround.

A two-story ell projects from the center bay of the rear (northeast) elevation and was constructed c. 1920 by Edmund Gibson. Two bays deep and one bay wide, the wood-frame ell is stuccoed and is set on a solid parged foundation. The front-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is complemented by overhanging boxed eaves. An interior brick chimney pierces the northwestern slope of the roof. The northwest and rear (northeast) elevations are pierced by single window openings on the first and second stories; each contains a 1/1, vinyl-sash window with a square-edge vinyl surround.

A two-story, one-bay addition is located at the junction of the rear elevation of the main block and the southeast elevation of the ell. Constructed c. 1925, the wood-frame addition is stuccoed and is set on a solid parged

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

foundation.² A shed roof caps the addition and is covered with asphalt shingles. Overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice finish the roof. An exterior-side brick chimney rises from the southeast elevation of the addition. The first story of the southeast elevation is fenestrated with two 1/1 vinyl-sash windows and the second-story opening also holds a 1/1 vinyl-sash window. The first story of the rear elevation is pierced by a single-leaf flush wood door with three lights, which is flanked by 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. A second-story opening contains a 1/1 vinyl-sash window. All windows on this addition have square-edge vinyl surrounds.

A two-story, one-bay addition is located at the juncture of the rear elevation of the main block and the northwest elevation of the ell. Constructed c. 1930, this stuccoed wood-frame addition is set on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete.³ A shed roof caps the addition and is covered with asphalt shingles. Overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice finish the roof. The northwest elevation is fenestrated with a single window opening on each story; each opening holds a 1/1 vinyl-sash window with a square-edge, vinyl surround.

MOBILE HOME

A one-story mobile home, constructed c. 1965, is located northeast of the main dwelling.⁴ Four bays wide and two bays deep, the mobile home is clad with metal sheeting and is set on a concrete-block pier foundation. A side-gable roof caps the home and is covered with asphalt shingles. Overhanging eaves complete the roof. The southeastern bay on the façade (southwest elevation) holds paired 1/1 metal-sash windows. The northwestern bay of the façade holds a single 1/1 metal-sash window. A one-story, wood-frame screened porch has been added to shelter the single-leaf metal screen door and 1/1 metal-sash window. The porch, of which the lower half is clad with T-111 siding, is set on a solid concrete slab. A shed roof of asphalt shingles caps the porch. All windows on the façade have fixed louvered metal shutters.

The southeast elevation of the mobile home is pierced by two openings and the northwest elevation has one opening; all window openings hold 1/1 metal-sash windows. The rear (northeast) elevation is fenestrated with 1/1 metal-sash windows, one-light metal awning windows, and a single-leaf flush metal door with three lights.

INTEGRITY

The Thomas Matthews House has an overall moderate level of integrity. This is the result of the construction of the additions and stucco cladding in the early twentieth century and the replacement of the original windows and doors in the late twentieth century, which has affected the integrity of materials and workmanship. Yet, the integrity of design has not been completely compromised because the early-twentieth-century additions and alterations have achieved historic significance and retain sufficient integrity in their own right because of their age, design, and materials. Further, the additions are modest and located on the rear of the structure, thus allowing the main block to read as originally constructed. The integrity of location, setting, feeling, and

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

association is high because the descendents of Louisa Briggs and Edmund Gibson retain ownership of the property, which is still associated with the small, African-American community of Rossville.

The mobile home is not historic and therefore not a contributing resource to this property.

Overall, the Thomas Matthews House and the associated mobile home maintain a moderate level of integrity.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Local History</u>

Specific dates	c. 1888	Architect/Builder	Thomas Matthews
Construction dates	c. 1888, c. 1920, c. 1925, c. 1930		

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Thomas Matthews House was constructed c. 1888 at 7700 Old Muirkirk Road in Rossville, a small African-American community located within the greater Beltsville area of Maryland. This wood-frame dwelling was constructed by Thomas Matthews, an African-American laborer and an original founder of Queen's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church (PG: 62-023-21). After Matthews purchased Lot 5 from Charles H. Stanley in 1887, with the aid of neighbors, Matthews constructed the I-house dwelling, which was assessed in 1889 for \$450, almost double that of many of his neighbors. At the time of its construction, the house was one of the largest and well-built dwellings in the rural African-American community of Rossville.⁵ The property was purchased in 1908 by Louisa Briggs, who resided there with her son Edmund Gibson. Upon the passing of Briggs in 1933, Gibson assumed ownership of the property, which has remained in the possession of his descendents. Elizabeth Gibson Day, Gibson's daughter, and Brenda Day Pickett, his granddaughter, are the current owners of the property. The Thomas Matthews House retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as one of the earliest dwellings still surviving from the early building period of the rural African-American settlement of Rossville and is indicative of a vernacular I-house dwelling constructed by an upwardly moving African-American and his family. Further, owned and occupied by just two families since its construction c. 1888, the Thomas Matthews House exemplifies the development, growth, and rural atmosphere of Rossville, a significant African-American community that developed after the Civil War with a period of significance from 1868 to 1953. As such, the Thomas Matthews House is a contributing resource to the Rossville Historic District.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Thomas Matthews House is located in Rossville, a small, rural community located within Beltsville, Maryland. Rossville is significant as an example of a small, late-nineteenth-century African-American rural settlement.⁶ Rossville was formed by a group of freed African-Americans who in 1868 established Queen's Chapel, a Methodist congregation near Beltsville.⁷ Land for the church was purchased for five dollars from the Minnix family. The site was originally used as a burial ground for local African-Americans and a church was

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

later built on the property.⁸ The Chapel, a log structure, was also used as a schoolhouse for neighboring children. In 1886, individual members of the congregation and other African-Americans purchased twelve lots along the north side of Old Muirkirk Road from Charles H. Stanley. Stanley, a lawyer, was born in October 1843 in Maryland, and had served in the Civil War for the Confederate States of America. Active in Maryland politics, Stanley was also a member of the Vansville Farmers' Club and a trustee at the Maryland Agricultural College (now the University of Maryland, College Park). He married Margaret Snowden in 1882 and together they had several children while living in Laurel, Maryland.⁹

Stanley had been appointed trustee with the authority to sell a 24.88-acre parcel that was once owned by Mark Duvall, a Prince George's County farmer born in 1801 in Maryland. According to the 1870 U.S. Federal Census, Duvall's real estate had an assessed value of \$10,000 and a personal estate worth \$600.¹⁰ In 1886, the Duvall property was surveyed by William J. Latimer and divided into twelve lots. African-Americans who worked at the nearby Muirkirk Iron Furnace would subsequently purchase many of these lots. One of the first lots purchased was Lot 1, which was conveyed to Augustus Ross by Charles H. Stanley in 1886. The dozen lots would soon be known as "Rossville" and would develop into a small African-American settlement approximately one block in length.¹¹ By 1889, structures were erected on eleven of the lots.¹²

In March 1887, Stanley conveyed Lot 5, a large lot comprised of approximately two acres, to Thomas Matthews.¹³ Matthews, an African-American, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, around 1840 and was married to Adeline, who was five years his junior.¹⁴ Together they had five children, Mary E., John H., Thomas, Richard, and Isaac A. Matthews, with Mary being the eldest. It could not be ascertained if Matthews was a former slave. Matthews was one of six original founders of Queen's Chapel, which included Henry Edwards, Thomas Quinn/Queen, Ferdinand Key, Knotley Johnson, and James Powell.¹⁵ According to the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Matthews was employed as a laborer.¹⁶ After purchasing the lot, Matthews bought five shares from the Independent Savings and Building Association and in return, he received \$500 to put towards the construction of a building on his vacant parcel. By 1888, Matthews, with the help of other members of the newly founded Rossville, undertook the construction of a sizable dwelling on his property. Assessed at \$450 in 1889, it is apparent that Matthews constructed a substantial dwelling considering most other houses in the vicinity were assessed from \$100 to \$250.¹⁷

Matthews died prior to 1895 and Adeline Matthews married Knotley Johnson in 1895. Johnson, along with Matthews, was one of the original six founders of Queen's Chapel. In 1897, Adeline Mathews Johnson defaulted on the mortgage and the Independent Savings and Building Association repossessed the property. Robert W. Kerr, an attorney, sold the property to Abraham S. Brown at public auction.¹⁸ At the time of the sale that year, Brown was a 30-year-old African-American railroad porter. Born in Maryland, Brown married Mary E. Matthews in 1888; their daughter Edna was born in 1894.¹⁹ As the daughter of Thomas and Adeline Matthews, Mary Matthews Brown kept the property in the Matthews family despite the default on the mortgage.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

The 1900 U.S. Federal Census indicates that her brother Randolph Matthews was also residing with the Browns.

In February 1908, Abraham and Mary Brown transferred the property back to Charles H. Stanley, the original trustee of the lot.²⁰ Two months later in April, Stanley conveyed the property to Louisa Briggs of Prince George's County, Maryland.²¹ Briggs, born in September 1863, was the mother of Edmund Gibson (born in 1879). In 1890, she married Charles F. Briggs, a day laborer and native of Maryland.²² The 1910 U.S. Federal Census notes Edmund Briggs as residing in the house with his wife Neval and their children, Maranda, Daisy, James, and Philip Gibson.²³ However, his mother, Louisa, was not residing with the family and it is possible that she died prior to 1910. Ultimately, the property passed to Edmund Briggs, most likely bequeathed by his mother. The 1920 U.S. Federal Census indicates that Gibson is residing in his own home, free of mortgage, with his wife Neval Matilda and their children, Maranda E., James P., Philip F., William F., Emory O., Charles, Earl, Edmund, and Louise K. Gibson. At this time, Gibson was employed as a sawmill laborer.²⁴ By 1930, Neval M., Elizabeth, Riley R., and Eleanora O. Gibson had been added to the family and Edmund Briggs was working as a construction laborer.²⁵ In November 1933, Gibson and his wife transferred the property to Raymond E. Gable.²⁶ The same day, Gable conveyed the property back to them.²⁷

By 1986, the property had been conveyed to the Gibson's children: Philip F. Gibson, William F. Gibson, Earl C. Gibson, Edmund E. Gibson, Louise K. Brown, Neval M. Gaither and Eleanora O. Payne. They transferred their interests in the property to their sister Elizabeth Gibson Day in December 1986.²⁸ Day was born in 1924. In May 2007, Day transferred partially ownership of the property to her daughter, Brenda Day Pickett.²⁹ The Pickett family still resides in the house.

¹ Brenda Day Pickett, interview held during on-site survey of property, Beltsville, Maryland, August 2009.

² Brenda Day Pickett, interview held during on-site survey of property, Beltsville, Maryland, August 2009.

³ Brenda Day Pickett, interview held during on-site survey of property, Beltsville, Maryland, August 2009.

⁴ Brenda Day Pickett, interview held during on-site survey of property, Beltsville, Maryland, August 2009.

⁵ Susan G. Pearl, *Prince George's County African-American Heritage Survey, 1996* (Upper Marlboro, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1996), 20.

⁶ Howard S. Berger, "Rural Villages in Prince George's County, 1815-1930," in *Historic Contexts in Prince George's County: Short Papers on Settlement Patterns, Transportation and Cultural History* (Upper Marlboro, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1991), 7.

⁷ Susan G. Pearl, *African-American Heritage Survey, 1996*, 18.

⁸ William H and Henrietta V. Minnix to Henry Edwards, Thomas Quinn, Thomas Matthews, Ferdinand Key, Knotley Johnson and James Powell, deed, Prince George's County, 1868.

⁹ 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Laurel, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T623, Roll 626, Page 8A, Enumeration District 102, Charles Stanley.

¹⁰ 1870 U.S. Federal Census, Vansville, Prince George's, Maryland, Series M593, Roll 592, Page 3, Image 7, Mark Duvall.

¹¹ Eugene L. Meyer Washington Post Staff Writer. "Historic Black Community of Rossville Dwindles in Forgotten Corner of P.G.:Rossville Becoming A Memory." *The Washington Post* (1974-Current file), September 26, 1985,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

<http://www.proquest.com.proxy.library.cornell.edu/> (accessed May 28, 2009).

¹² Pearl, *African-American Heritage Survey*, 18.

¹³ Charles H. Stanley to Thomas Matthews, Prince George's County Land Records, JWB 9:208.

¹⁴ 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Vansville, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T9, Roll 513, Family History Film 1254513, Page 8.3000, Enumeration District 120, Image 0017, Thomas Mathews.

¹⁵ Pearl, *African-American Heritage Survey*, 22.

¹⁶ 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Vansville, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T9, Roll 513, Family History Film 1254513, Page 8.3000, Enumeration District 120, Image 0017, Thomas Mathews.

¹⁷ Susan G. Pearl, "Thomas Matthews House," (PG: 62-17) Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form (1983), 8:1.

¹⁸ Robert W. Kerr, Attorney, to Abraham S. Brown at public sale after Thomas Mathews and Adeline Mathews defaulted on their mortgage from The Independent Savings and Building Association, Prince George's County Land Records, JWB 40:744.

¹⁹ 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Vansville, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T623, Roll 626, Page 18B, Enumeration District 90, Abraham Brown.

²⁰ Abraham S. Brown and Mary E. Brown to Charles H. Stanley, Prince George's County Land Records, 47:61.

²¹ Charles H. Stanley to Louisa Briggs, Prince George's County Land Records, 48:26.

²² 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Vansville, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T623, Roll 626, Page 16B, Enumeration District 90, Louisa Briggs.

²³ 1910 U.S. Federal Census, Election District 1, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T624, Roll 567, Page 7A, Enumeration District 60, Image 16, Edward Gibson.

²⁴ 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Vansville, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T625, Roll 674, Page 8B, Enumeration District 67, Image 202, Edmond Gibson.

²⁵ 1930 U.S. Federal Census, Vansville, Prince George's, Maryland, Series 877, Page 2A, Enumeration District 3, Image 604.0, Edmund Gilson.

²⁶ Edmund P. Gibson (being the only son and sole heir at law and next of kin of Louisa Briggs, deceased) and Neval Matilda Gibson to Raymond E. Gable, Prince George's County Land Records, 397:315.

²⁷ Raymond E. Gable to Edmund P. Gibson and Neval Matilda Gibson, Prince George's County Land Records, 397:337.

²⁸ Philip F. Gibson, William F. Gibson, Earl C. Gibson, Edmund E. Gibson, Louise K. Brown, Neval M. Gaither and Eleanora O. Payne to Elizabeth G. Day, Prince George's County Land Records, NLP 6533:755.

²⁹ Elizabeth G. Day to Elizabeth G. Day and Brenda Day Pickett, Prince George's County Land Records, PM 28886:184.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

- 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule). Online: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Subscription database. Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, DC. <http://www.ancestry.com>.
- Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County Planning Department, *Historic Sites and Districts Plan*, 1992.
- Pearl, Susan G. "Thomas Matthews House," (PG: 62-17) Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form, 1983.
- Pearl, Susan G. *Prince George's County African-American Heritage Survey, 1996*. Upper Marlboro, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1996.
- Prince George's County Land Records.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2
Acreage of historical setting 2
Quadrangle name Beltsville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Thomas Matthews House is located in Rossville, a small community in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland. It is set on a 2-acre parcel. The southwestern edge of the property is bounded by Old Muirkirk Road. The southeastern boundary follows a line of mature trees, while the notheastern boundary is edged by mature woodland. An asphalt driveway runs parallel to the northwestern boundary. This house has been associated with Parcel 56 as noted on Tax Map 14 since its construction c. 1888.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Maria Dayton and Paul Weishar/Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc. for M-NCCPC	date	December 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	(202) 393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

CHAIN OF TITLE
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY LAND RECORDS

Equity March 10, 1886	Henry Duvall and wife and others, complainants, vs. Frederick Duvall and wife, defendants
Unrecorded Deed October 30, 1886	Charles H. Stanley to Thomas Matthews.
Deed JWB 9:208 March 22, 1887	Charles H. Stanley, Trustee, to Thomas Matthews.
Mortgage JWB 10:763 April 25, 1889	Thomas Matthews and Adeline Matthews, Mortgagors, and The Independent Savings and Building Association of Laurel, Maryland.
Deed JWB 40:744 April 13, 1897	Robert W. Kerr, Attorney, to Abraham S. Brown at public sale after Thomas Matthews and Adeline Matthews defaulted on mortgage from The Independent Savings and Building Association of Laurel, Maryland (\$531.00).
Equity No. 2725 Unknown Date	Charles Grace and Others vs. The Independent Savings and Building Association of Laurel, Maryland.
Deed 47:61 February 3, 1908	Abraham S. Brown and Mary E. Brown to Charles H. Stanley.
Deed 48:26 April 18, 1908	Charles H. Stanley to Louisa Briggs (\$310.00).
Deed 397:315 November 20, 1933	Edmund P. Gibson (being the only son and sole heir at law and next of kin of Louisa Briggs, deceased) and Neval Matilda Gibson to Raymond E. Gable.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Deed
397:337
November 20, 1933

Raymond E. Gable to Edmund P. Gibson and Neval Matilda Gibson.

Deed
NLP 6533:755
December 29, 1986

Philip F. Gibson, William F. Gibson, Earl C. Gibson, Edmund E. Gibson, Louise K. Brown, Neval M. Gaither and Eleanora O. Payne to Elizabeth G. Day, their sister.

Deed
PM 28886:184
May 4, 2007

Elizabeth G. Day to Elizabeth G. Day and Brenda Day Pickett.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 3



Photo: Thomas Matthews House (c. 1888), Beltsville, façade (southwest elevation), view looking east. (August 2009)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 4



Photo: Thomas Matthews House (c. 1888), Beltsville, façade (southwest elevation), view looking north.
(August 2009)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 5



Photo: Thomas Matthews House (c. 1888), Beltsville, rear (northeast) elevation, view looking west. (August 2009)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 6



Photo: Thomas Matthews House (c. 1888), Beltsville, rear (northeast) elevation, view looking south. (August 2009)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 7



Photo: Thomas Matthews House (c. 1888), Beltsville, side (northwest) elevation, view looking southeast.
(August 2009)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 8



Photo: Mobile Home (c. 1965), Beltsville, façade (southwest elevation), view looking east. (August 2009)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 9



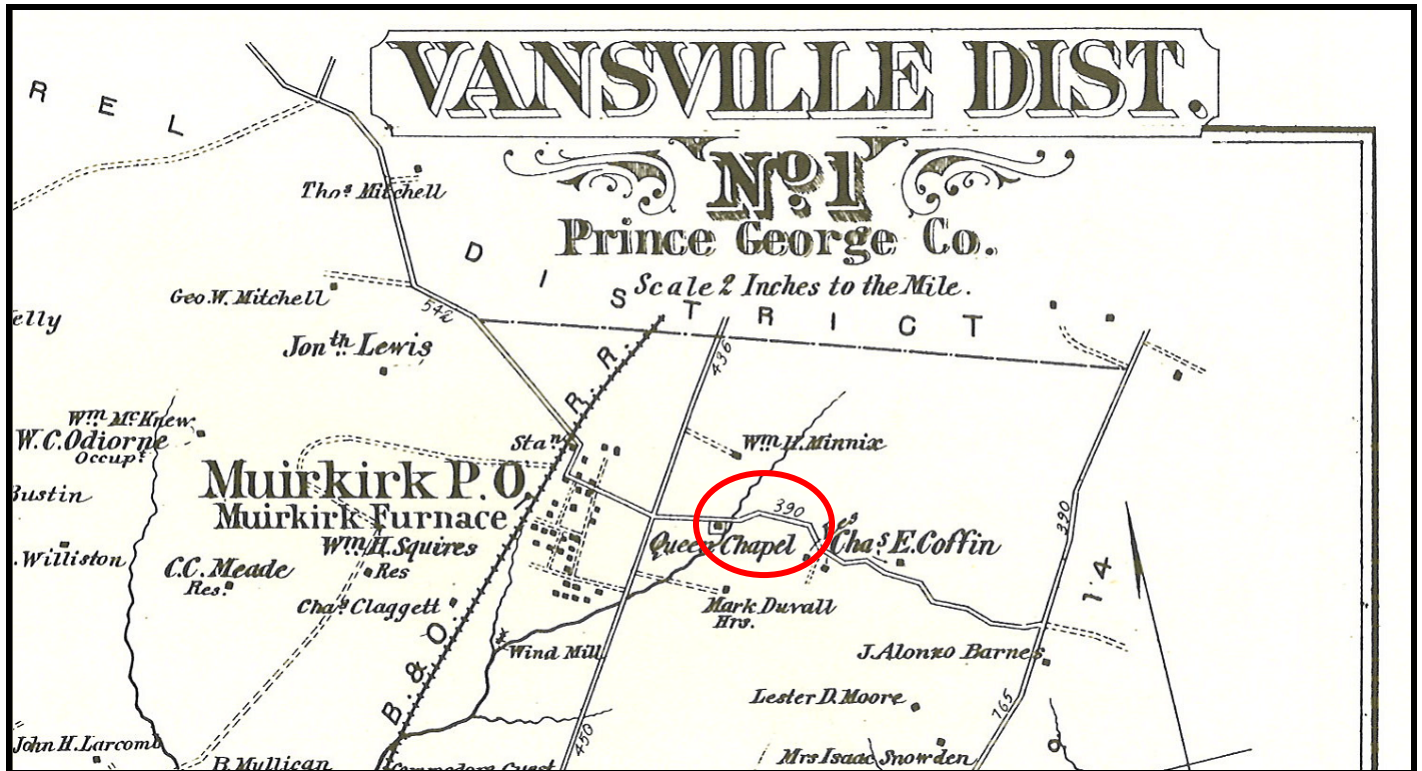
Photo: Mobile Home (c. 1965), Beltsville, rear (northeast) elevation, view looking west. (August 2009)

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 62-023-17

Thomas Matthews House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 10



G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Prince George Maryland (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1878).

