

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**PG: 86A-060**

**Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn**

**12101 Van Brady Road**

**Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland**

**c. 1850**

**Private**

The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and was once associated with the farm known as "Boons." The tobacco barn property was originally owned by Francis E. Mudd, a prominent lawyer and planter in Prince George's County. Following his death in 1846, his widow Susanna Turton Mudd continued the farm operation. When she died around 1870, the 234.5-acre farm was divided amongst the Mudd heirs into four parcels. Lot #1 went to Georgianna Mudd. Already a widow, Georgianna ran the farm presumably growing tobacco, wheat, and other crops and is noted in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census as head of household and a planter. In 1898, Mudd conveyed the property to her daughter Caroline S. Mudd, even though she did not die until 1907. The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn stayed in the Mudd family until 1957, at which time it was conveyed to John Trueman Rawlings and Erna Schwien Rawlings. The barn is now associated with a mid-twentieth-century single-family dwelling owned by descendants of the Rawlings family, who have owned the property since 1957. The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn is significant as a reminder of Prince George's County's agricultural past and an example of a mid-nineteenth-century tobacco barn, but also as a remnant of a woman-operated farm. Further, the property is representative of the gradual shift in agricultural trends in the county from tobacco to other crops such as corn, wheat, and soy beans.

This modest, one-story tobacco barn has a rectangular form with a lean-to appendage. Based on its form, construction techniques, and materials, it appears that this barn was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. Furthermore, the barn includes an internal stripping room. The wood-frame structure has hand-hewn beams pegged together. Machine-cut boards displaying circular cuts have replaced a number of structural members. Large support beams, hand-hewn, extend up to form a roofing system resembling a queen post truss. Wide planks act as purloins to support the V-crimp metal-clad gable roof. Vertical boards, most of which are either non-extant or show signs of deterioration, clad the barn.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 86A-060

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn

other

### 2. Location

street and number 12101 Van Brady Road \_\_ not for publication

city, town Upper Marlboro \_\_ vicinity

county Prince George's

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

name Thurman and Arlene Nave

street and number PO Box 155 telephone

city, town Cheltenham state MD zip code 20623-0155

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 2073 folio 250

city, town Upper Marlboro tax map 136 tax parcel 17 tax ID number 04-0260067

### 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
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b> <span style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-left: 100px;">0</span>	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		

## 7. Description

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### 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 Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn is located at 12101 Van Brady Road, just east of Cheltenham and approximately five miles north of Brandywine. Its 46.175-acre parcel is divided into two separate tax parcels for tax purposes. The barn, located on the south side of the road, is set back approximately 200 feet. A mid-twentieth century single-family dwelling is located southeast of the barn with a deep setback rendering most of the dwelling not visible from Van Brady Road. This dwelling was not surveyed as part of this report. The tobacco barn sits in an agricultural field which slopes to the south behind the barn. An unpaved lane located to the east of the Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn provides access. In the first half of the twentieth century, this drive led to a cluster of buildings documented on historic aerials (sites not surveyed).

Historic photographs, accessed at <http://www.historicaerials.com> were used in dating the historic sites and single-family dwelling now associated with the property.

### TOBACCO BARN

This modest, one-story tobacco barn has a rectangular form with a lean-to appendage. Based on its form, construction techniques, and materials, it appears that this barn was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. Furthermore, the barn includes an internal stripping room. The wood-frame structure has hand-hewn beams pegged together. Machine-cut boards displaying circular cuts have replaced a number of structural members. Large support beams, hand-hewn, extend up to form a roofing system resembling a queen post truss. Wide planks act as purlins to support the V-crimp metal-clad gable roof. Vertical boards, most of which are either non-extant or show signs of deterioration, clad the barn.

The north elevation, which faces Van Brady Road, features large openings. Only portions of its double-leaf, Z-braced plank door are extant. The south elevation has multiple openings, however, none of them can be positively identified due to the deteriorated condition of the barn. The east elevation features deteriorated, 6/6 wood-sash frame with two extant panes. Set in a wide wood surround, this window is no longer operable. It does not appear that the west elevation had any original openings.

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Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn  
**Continuation Sheet**

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## INTEGRITY

The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn has a low level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to its current deteriorated condition. Large portions of the exterior cladding are no longer extant and the structure exhibits a large lean-to on the west. Typical for its age, the barn is beginning to deteriorate and is currently being used for storage, rather than for its original use as an agricultural building and tobacco barn. Thus, the barn has a moderate level of integrity of feeling, setting, and location. Set within an active agricultural field, the Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn is a visual reminder of the tobacco heritage of Prince George's County. As a result, the building's integrity of association remains intact.

The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn presents an overall moderate level of integrity.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" 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 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. 1850 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** c. 1850

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 Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and was once associated with the farm known as "Boons." The tobacco barn property was originally owned by Francis E. Mudd, a prominent lawyer and planter in Prince George's County. Following his death in 1846, his widow Susanna Turton Mudd continued the farm operation. When she died around 1870, the 234.5-acre farm was divided amongst the Mudd heirs into four parcels. Lot #1 went to Georgianna Mudd. Already a widow, Georgianna ran the farm presumably growing tobacco, wheat, and other crops and is noted in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census as head of household and a planter. In 1898, Mudd conveyed the property to her daughter Caroline S. Mudd, even though she did not die until 1907. The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn stayed in the Mudd family until 1957, at which time it was conveyed to John Trueman Rawlings and Erna Schvien Rawlings. The barn is now associated with a mid-twentieth-century single-family dwelling owned by descendants of the Rawlings family, who have owned the property since 1957. The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn is significant as a reminder of Prince George's County's agricultural past and an example of a mid-nineteenth-century tobacco barn, but also as a remnant of a woman-operated farm. Further, the property is representative of the gradual shift in agricultural trends in the county from tobacco to other crops such as corn, wheat, and soy beans.

### HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn is located south and east of Upper Marlboro near Cheltenham. Cheltenham is located in southern Prince George's County between Old Crain Highway (US Route 301) and Maryland Route 5. Cheltenham developed as a result of the expansion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the early 1870s. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad ran through the agricultural areas of Prince George's County, which allowed farmers to transport their crops (mainly tobacco) in volume.<sup>1</sup> Cheltenham was

<sup>1</sup> Susan G. Pearl, "Railroads in Prince George's County, 1835-1935," 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), 41-49.

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named for the Bowie family's plantation of the same name, located southwest of the village. In 1870, the plantation was converted to a shelter for homeless and orphaned African-American children. Established by Enoch Pratt, the "House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children" at Cheltenham provided both shelter and education for these young children. The school was also a place of employment for many local residents. In the 1930s, the site was purchased by the State of Maryland and renamed the "Boy's Village." The site, used as a training/vocational school, was desegregated in the 1960s.<sup>2</sup>

Martenet's map of 1861 shows little development in the area that would later become Cheltenham. The homes of the Talbert, Swann, Selby, Kidwell and Hollinberger families are noted, along with a schoolhouse, blacksmith shop, and hunt club, all located nearby.<sup>3</sup> As a result of the Popes Creek line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, Cheltenham began to grow in the 1870s, as documented by the 1878 Hopkins map, which shows considerable development in the area. The small town now supported several stores, a railroad depot, the House of Reformation, Church of the Atonement (Episcopal), and included the dwellings of many new families.<sup>4</sup> In 1922, construction began on Crain Highway, which created a direct route between Baltimore and southern Maryland. Completed in 1927, the highway ran directly through Cheltenham. New development was centered on the newly constructed road, rather than the rail lines.<sup>5</sup> Even with the new transportation route, growth in Cheltenham remained relatively slow until the construction of small subdivisions in the 1930s.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century Francis Elzare Mudd owned 234.5 acres of property in southern Prince George's County known as "Boons." A record of this transaction could not be located, suggesting that he may have been bequeathed the property instead of purchasing it. Francis was the son of Thomas Nathaniel Mudd and Hester Ann ("Hetty") Mudd, both of Charles County, MD, and was born in 1801. Historic newspaper articles from 1832 document Francis as trustee of the estate of Thomas N. Mudd. The article discusses a large amount of property, located primarily in Calvert County. Based on similar family names, it is possible that the article references the same Francis E. Mudd who owned the Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Prince George's County Community Renewal Program, *Neighborhoods of Prince George's County* (1974), 435-437.

<sup>3</sup> Simon J. Martenet, "Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, 1861, Adapted from Martenet's Map of Prince George's County, Maryland" (Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet C.E., 1861).

<sup>4</sup> G.M. Hopkins, "Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Prince George Maryland" (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1878).

<sup>5</sup> Susan G. Pearl, "Hicks House," Maryland Historical Trust, State Historic Sites Inventory Form, March 1992.

<sup>6</sup> Daily National Intelligencer, December 23, 1831.

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Francis E. Mudd, a planter, married Susanna Turton in 1832. Susanna was born in 1812 in Prince George's County, Maryland and was the daughter of John Francis Turton and Priscilla Fairall.<sup>7</sup> The farming couple had ten children: Georgianna W., Priscilla, John Francis, Susanna Seraphina, Mary V., Edward, Lewis E., Francis E., Thomas N., and Hester. Francis E. Mudd, also a lawyer, served as President of the Levy Court of Prince George's County. Mudd died suddenly in March 1846, following a two-day illness. His obituary spoke of his character, stating "few men have descended to the grave more universally respected and esteemed than Mr. Mudd."<sup>8</sup> Mudd presumably bequeathed all of his property to his wife and the 1850 U.S. Federal Census notes that she was continuing operations as a planter with real estate holdings valued at \$5,328 and owned nineteen slaves between the ages of one and fifty years of age.<sup>9</sup>

By 1860, Susanna was listed as the head of household and a planter. She had an assessed net worth of \$1,700.<sup>10</sup> The children, born between 1833 and 1847, worked on the family farm. The 1861 Martenet map notates Susannah as "Mrs. Mudd" and living in the Nottingham District of Prince George's County.

In 1870, the 234.5-acre estate of Francis E. Mudd was divided into four Lots and bequeathed by Susanna to her children and their spouses.<sup>11</sup> The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn was associated with Lot #1, which went to the Mudd's daughter Georgianna.

Georgianna Wheeler Mudd, born in 1837, married Thomas Nathaniel Mudd in Rosaryville, MD on November 13, 1860. Thomas, born in July 1836 in Maryland, was the son of Dr. Hilary Pius Mudd and Ann Caroline Mudd. The couple moved to Millwood, Missouri following their wedding, where Thomas passed away in June 1865.<sup>12</sup> Following Thomas' death, Georgianna returned to Maryland and at the time of the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, she was living on the property with her children with Thomas: Francis Eugene Mudd (b. 1860) and Caroline Susanna Mudd (b. 1864). A second son, Edward Aloysius Mudd, had died at three years old in 1866. Georgianna continued to farm the property, presumably growing tobacco, wheat, corn and other crops. The Mudds had a white servant living with them by the name of Bruce Hawkins.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>7</sup>"The Mudd Family of the United States," Ancestry.com, <http://boards.ancestry.myfamily.com/surnames.mudd/126.1/mb.ashx> (accessed July 11, 2011).

<sup>8</sup>Daily National Intelligencer, March 19, 1846.

<sup>9</sup>1850 U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules, ancestry.com (accessed July 11, 2011), Susannah Mudd.

<sup>10</sup>1860 U.S. Federal Census, District 4, Prince George's, Maryland, Series M653, Roll 478, Page 607, Image 598, Family History Library Film 803478, Susanna Mudd.

<sup>11</sup>Susanna Mudd to children, Prince George's County Land Records, HB 10: 415.

<sup>12</sup>"Thomas Nathaniel Mudd," FamilySearch.org.,

[http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/PRF/individual\\_record.asp?recid=1414830854](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/PRF/individual_record.asp?recid=1414830854), (accessed July 11, 2011), Thomas Nathaniel Mudd.

<sup>13</sup>1880 U.S. Federal Census, Nottingham, Prince George's, Maryland, Roll 513, Family History Film 1254513, Page 87C, Enumeration District 124, Image 0177, Georgianna Mudd.

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In 1898, Georgianna Wheeler Mudd conveyed the 119-acre property to daughter Caroline S. Mudd.<sup>14</sup> Caroline purchased the property for \$500, a large amount of money at the turn of the twentieth century. Although Caroline owned the property, her mother Georgianna was documented as head of household at the time of the 1900 U.S. Federal Census. Furthermore, Georgianna was listed as a farmer while Caroline had no such designation. John Posey Mudd (born in 1888) and Francis Adrian Eugene Mudd (born in 1890), the children of Francis Eugene Mudd and his wife, Mary Ella Posey, resided with their grandmother and aunt at this time and were enrolled in elementary school. Their father had died in 1892. The Mudd women had a live-in servant by the name of Clara Kearns. Kearns, born in 1877, was a single white female.<sup>15</sup> Georgianna passed away in 1907.

At the time of the 1920, U.S. Federal Census, Caroline was once again documented as a general farmer and remained unmarried. Living alone, Caroline retained the services of Clara Kearns as a house servant.<sup>16</sup>

In 1921, Caroline conveyed the property to her nephew John P. Mudd and retired to Washington, DC.<sup>17</sup> By 1930, Caroline was residing in Washington, DC with her sister-in-law Mary Ella Mudd (nee Posey) and Clara B. Kearns. She died in Washington, DC on June 14, 1934 at her residence at 1104 K Street, NE.<sup>18</sup> Prior to Caroline and Clara moving to DC, Mary Ella is noted in the 1920 U.S. Federal Census as a clerk for the government and was living with her son, Eugene.<sup>19</sup>

John Posey Mudd was born March 12, 1888 in Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated from the University of Maryland (originally the Maryland Agricultural College) in 1907 and then achieved his mechanical engineering degree in 1910. Following his marriage to Mabel Frances Jones in Ithaca on July 3, 1909 and his graduation in 1910, the couple moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In that year, Mudd was employed as an engineer at a steel manufacturing company. By 1920, three children joined the family, Mabel Frances, Eugenia, and Caroline Turton Mudd. Mabel's brother, Edward, and mother, Martha Jones were also living with them.<sup>20</sup> Later in life, Mudd's general interests included photography and yachting and he was an associate of the Royal Photographic Society of London, the Photographic Society of America, a

<sup>14</sup> Georgianna W. Mudd to Carline S. Mudd, Prince George's County Land Records, JB 2:672.

<sup>15</sup> 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Nottingham, Prince George's, Maryland, Roll T623, Series 626, Page 7B, Enumeration District 94, Georganna W. Mudd.

<sup>16</sup> 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Nottingham, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T625, Roll 674, Page 5A, Enumeration District 72, Image 345, Caroline S. Mudd.

<sup>17</sup> Caroline S. Mudd to John P. Mudd, Prince George's County Land Records, WTD 3:475.

<sup>18</sup> "Obituary 1 -- No Title," *The Washington Post* (1923-1954), June 5, 1934, <http://www.proquest.com/> (accessed July 11, 2011).

<sup>19</sup> 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Washington, Washington, District of Columbia, Roll T625, Series 209, Page 1A, Enumeration District 255, Image 379, Ella Mudd.

<sup>20</sup> 1920 U.S. Federal Census, Philadelphia Ward 22, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Roll T625, Series 1622, Page 4B, Enumeration District 532, Image 995, John P. Mudd.

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past president of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia and the Photographic Society of America. In addition, he was once the national president of the University of Maryland Alumni Association and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.<sup>21</sup> At the time of his death in 1955, Mudd was the director of public relations for the Midvale Company, a steel manufacturing corporation. It was likely that although the Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn property had been conveyed to Mudd in 1921, he rented out the property to local farmers.

In 1957, following the death of John P. Mudd, the property was conveyed by his widow, Mabel F. Mudd (trustee), to John Trueman Rawlings and Erna Schwien Rawlings.<sup>22</sup> Mabel was born November 27, 1887 in Sudlersville, Maryland and was the daughter of Edward Franklin Jones and his wife, Martha E. She died in Philadelphia on February 18, 1969.<sup>23</sup>

Ten days later, the Rawlings conveyed approximately 60.66 acres, including the Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn, to the current owners, their daughter Arlene Rawlings Nave and her husband, Thurman Nave.<sup>24</sup> Additional information related to the Naves could not be located.

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<sup>21</sup> "John Posey Mudd," *The Washington Post and Times Herald* (1954-1959), May 3, 1955, <http://www.proquest.com/> (accessed July 11, 2011).

<sup>22</sup> Mabel F. Mudd, to John Trueman Rawlings and Erna Schwien Rawlings, Prince George's County Land Records, WWW 2073:244.

<sup>23</sup> "Mabel Frances Jones," Jamison Family Tree, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/75250/person/-468136749/fact/5563717400> (accessed July 11, 2011).

<sup>24</sup> John Trueman Rawlings and Erna Schwien Rawlings to Thurman Nave and Arlene Rawlings Nave, Prince George's County Land Records, WWW 2073:250.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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1850, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule). Online: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007.

Subscription database. Digital scan of original records in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. <http://www.ancestry.com>.

*Daily National Intelligencer*

Prince George's County Land Records

*Washington Post*

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of surveyed property 46.175  
Acreeage of historical setting 119  
Quadrangle name Brandywine

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn has an Upper Marlboro postal address and is located on a 46.175-acre tract of land. The northern boundary of the property is formed by Van Brady Road. The eastern boundary of the property extends just east of an unpaved driveway. A gravel driveway to an adjacent property forms a line along a stand of mature trees to form the western boundary of the property. The southern boundary extends southeast-northwest through mature woods. This building is associated with Parcel 17 as noted on Tax Map 136.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Paul Weishar and Maria Dayton / Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc., for M-NCPPC	date	September 2011
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, NW	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: 86A-Q60

Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn  
**Continuation Sheet**

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CHAIN OF TITLE  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY LAND RECORDS

Deed Not  
Located

Deed                      Partition of Estate of Francis E. Mudd: Lot No. 1 (approx. 108.5 acres) conveyed to  
HB 10:415                Georgianna W. Mudd, Priscilla L. Mudd, Hester V. Mudd, John Francis Mudd, Susanna  
August 2, 1870           Seraphina Mudd, and Mary V. Mudd; and Lot #3 (11 acres)

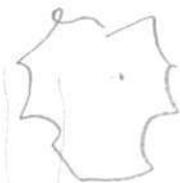
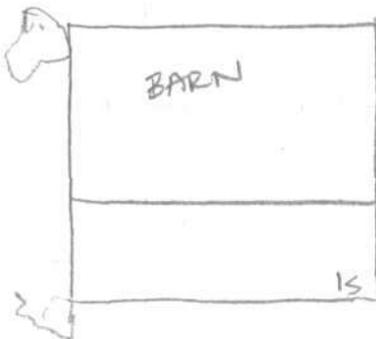
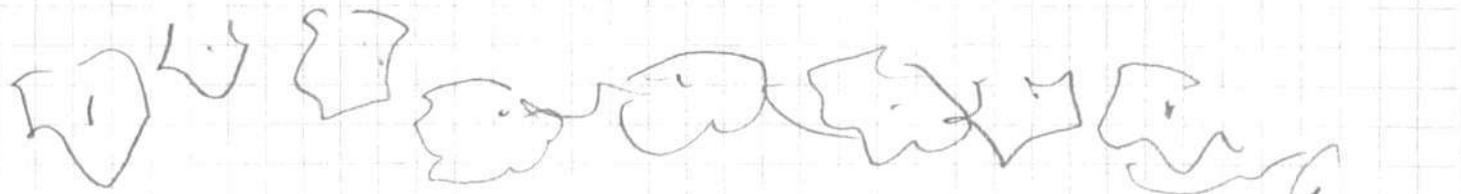
Deed                      John Francis Mudd, Hester V. Mudd, and Susanna Seraphina Mudd to Georgianna W.  
JWB 9:661                Mudd. (119 acres)  
July 5, 1888

Deed                      Georgianna W. Mudd to Caroline S. Mudd. (Farm known as "Boons" containing 119  
JB 2:672                 acres)  
July 19, 1898

Will                      Caroline S. Mudd to John P. Mudd: residue of Lot #1 (60.66 acres) and Lot #3 (11  
WTD 3:475                acres)  
September 21,  
1921

Deed                      Mabel F. Mudd, trustee under the last will and testament of John P. Mudd, to John  
WWW 2073:244            Trueman Rawlings and Erna Schwien Rawlings: residue of Lot #1 (60.66 acres) and Lot  
January 21, 1957        #3 (11 acres)

Deed                      John Trueman Rawlings and Erna Schwien Rawlings to Thurman Nave and Arlene  
WWW 2073:250            Rawlings Nave. (residue of Lot #1, 60.66 acres)  
January 31, 1957



CORN FIELD

DIRT DRIVEWAY

CORN FIELD



VAN BRADY ROAD

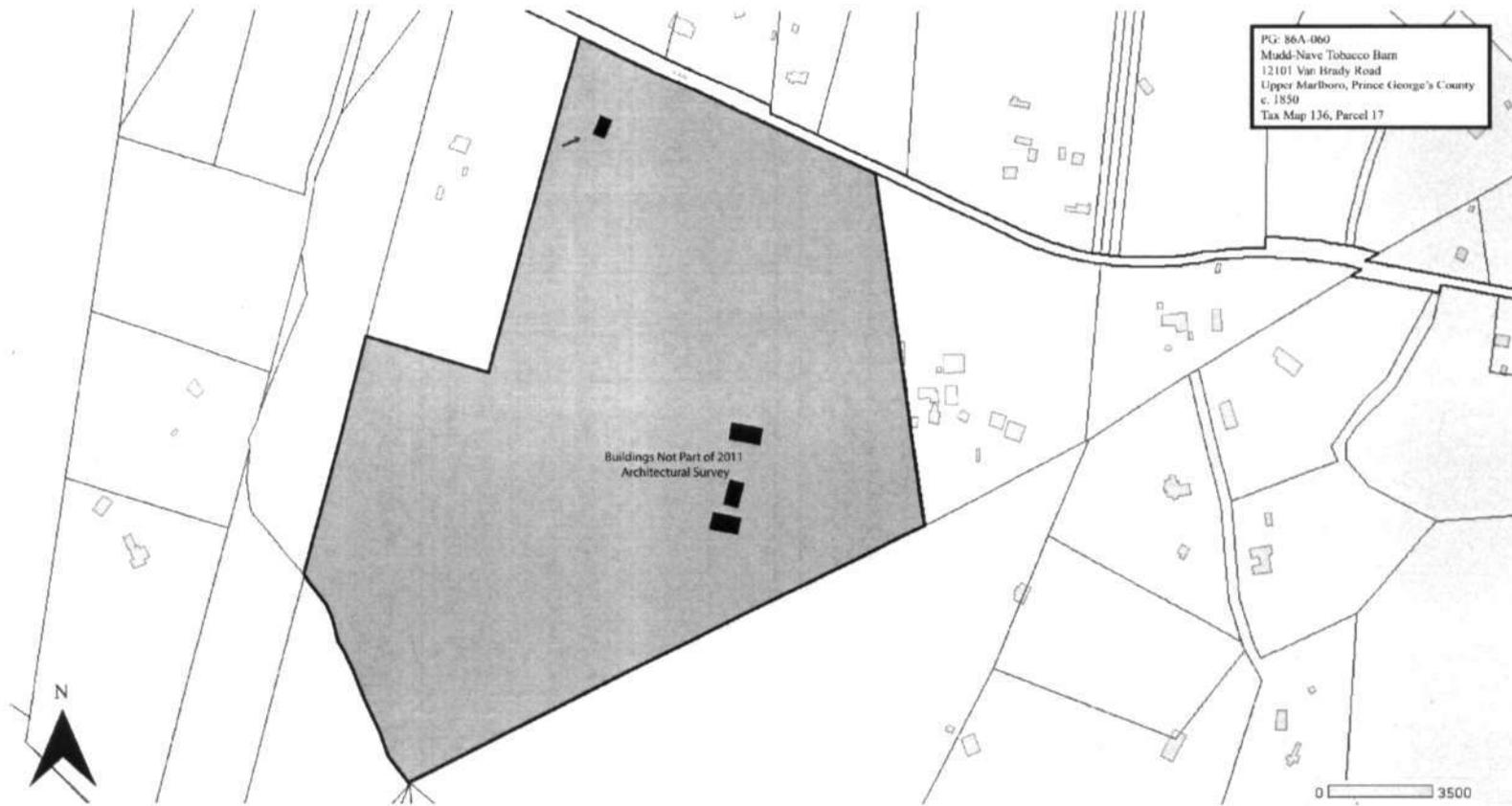


Date 4/21/2011

Not to Scale

I.D.# PG: 86A-Q60

Name/Address 12101 VAN BRADY ROAD

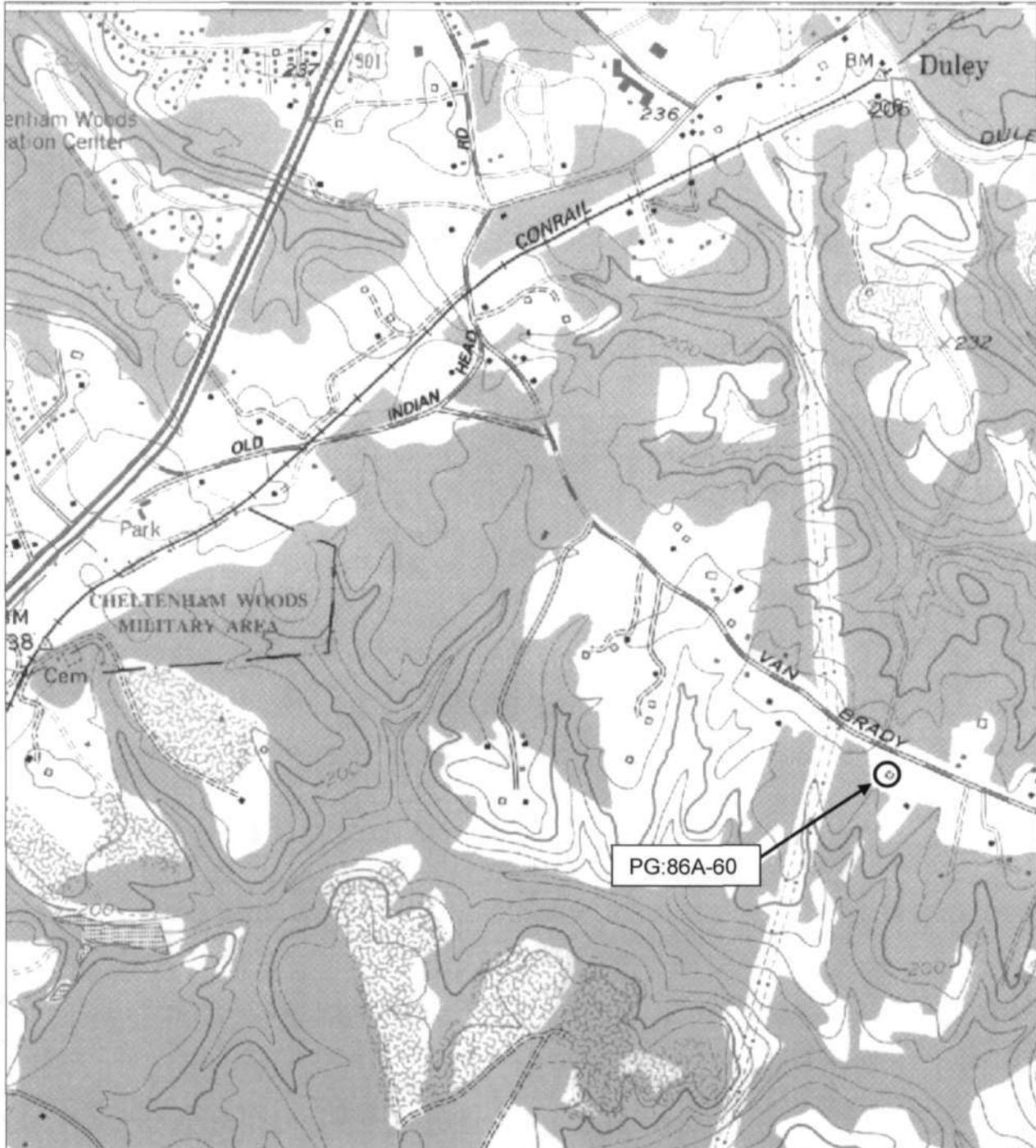


PG: 86A-060  
Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn  
12101 Van Brady Road  
Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County  
c. 1850  
Tax Map 136, Parcel 17



0 3500

PG:86A-60  
Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn  
12101 Van Brady Road, Upper Marlboro  
Brandywine quad 1956, Photorevised 1985



Task Order 9/ RFP29-165  
Prince George's County, Maryland  
Digital Images Photo Log  
PG: 86A-Q60  
Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn

Photographer: EHT Traceries

Date: August 2011

1.	PG;86A-060_2011-08-01_01.tif	Barn, looking SW
2.	PG;86A-060_2011-08-01_02.tif	Barn, looking S
3.	PG;86A-060_2011-08-01_03.tif	Barn, looking NE
4.	PG;86A-060_2011-08-01_04.tif	Barn, looking W
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PG: 86A-Q60

Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn

Prince George's County, Maryland

Traceries

MD SHRS

Barn, View looking SW

42



PG 86A-060

Mudd-Nave Tobacco Barn

Prince George's County, Maryland

Traceries

INTD SHPO

Barn, View looking NE

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