CAPSULE SUMMARY
PG: 86A-061
Maple Spring Farm
11601 Van Brady Road
Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland
c. 1860
Private

Maple Spring Farm, located at 11601 Van Brady Road in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, exemplifies a modest Prince George's farmstead focused around a single-family vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1860. Farmed by the Selby and Soper families in the nineteenth century, the dwelling and fifty acres were conveyed to George Albert Aist in 1911. Aist, a farmer from southern Prince George's County, cultivated tobacco on Maple Spring Farm. Aist was also active as a teacher at the nearby Boy's Village of Maryland House of Reformation (PG: 82A-019), a school for orphaned boys from Baltimore. The property was bequeathed to Aist's two sons, Albert and Stewart in the 1930s, who transformed the farm into a dairy in reaction to economic changes. Opened in 1933, the Aist Brothers Dairy offered Grade A Raw milk. In 1941, Albert Aist took control of the farm and began a home delivery business. Sourcing bottles from Baltimore, Albert delivered Grade A Raw milk throughout the region, eventually becoming the only dairy in Maryland to offer the non-pasteurized product. Upon his retirement from dairy farming in 1952, Albert began a career as a county tax assessor for agricultural properties in Prince George's County. He transformed the farm once again, this time converting to cattle. In the 1990s, Albert's son, George Albert Aist, embarked on a major restoration and renovation of the farmstead, introducing modern conveniences. In the twenty-first century, George continues the farming practices of his father, albeit with one major difference. All of the Aist beef cattle are grass fed. A niche market, grass-fed beef is proving to be a sustainable practice and economically beneficial for Maple Spring Farm. Maple Spring Farm retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as an example of a country farmstead centered on a single-family vernacular dwelling. The property is also significant for its collection of agricultural outbuildings that reflect the evolution of late nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural practices. These outbuildings display the shift from a tobacco-based economy and the adaptations farms throughout Prince George's County had to make during the first half of the twentieth century.

This two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling was constructed ca. 1860 and has a rectangular form with a two-story rear ell. Set on a solid brick foundation with a parge coat, this wood-frame structure is clad with stained wood shingles. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and finished with narrow overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney with corbeled cap pierces the ridge of the roof. This chimney was originally an exterior-side chimney, as the western bay is a late-nineteenth-century addition. Additionally, an exterior-rear brick chimney with a plain cap was added to the building in the late twentieth century. Located in the central bay of the façade (north elevation), the single-leaf main entry holds a paneled wood door flanked by three-light sidelights over paneled fields. Window openings on the façade contain 1/1 vinyl sash with 8/8 false muntins.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 86A-061

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Maple Spring Farm
other	Aist Brothers Dairy

2. Location

street and number	11601 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	George A. and Clark S. Aist				
street and number	11601 Van Brady Road			telephone	
city, town	Upper Marlboro	state	MD	zip code	20772

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Prince George's County Courthouse			liber	17837	folio	490
city, town	Upper Marlboro	tax map	127	tax parcel	64	tax ID number	1133107

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
_____district
__X__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
_____public
__X__private
_____both

Current Function
__X__agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
__X__domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
_____vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	2	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 86A-061

Condition

X excellent
___ good
___ fair
___ deteriorated
___ ruins
___ altered

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

Maple Spring Farm is located at 11601 Van Brady Road in Brandywine, Maryland. The 51.25-acre property is composed of a one-acre home site surrounded by 50.25 acres of agricultural land. A long, asphalt driveway approaches the dwelling from the north. Lined by short, grassy berms, the driveway provides access to an asphalt parking pad in front of the dwelling. A gravel ribbon drive extends from the asphalt driveway to provide access to the agricultural buildings located south of the dwelling. The one-acre home site is improved with a manicured lawn, foundation plantings, and mature trees and shrubs. Ornamental trees and flowers have been introduced based on the current owner's recollection of the landscape during the mid-twentieth century. The remaining property is agricultural, with fields located to the north and west of the dwelling. West of the dwelling is a flat open field lined by a line of mature trees. The field north of the dwelling is undulating. A large pasture, defined by a valley extending north-south is located east of the dwelling. The spring, for which the property is named, is located within this valley. An in-ground irrigation system for multiple water troughs flanks the stream formed by the spring. A small pond is located at the southern end of the property. All of the secondary resources are located south of the dwelling, strategically obscured from view from Van Brady Road.

DWELLING

This two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling was constructed ca. 1860 and has a rectangular form with a two-story rear ell. Set on a solid brick foundation with a parge coat, this wood-frame structure features studs which extend from the first-story sill plate up to the second-story top plate. Stained wood shingles with corner boards now clad the exterior, which was originally clad in German wood siding. The shingles were installed in 1926. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and finished with narrow overhanging eaves and a metal gutter system. An interior brick chimney with corbeled cap pierces the ridge of the roof. This chimney was originally an exterior-side chimney, as the western bay is a late-nineteenth-century addition. Although exterior materials are identical to the original block, a slight depression in the roofline and slightly offset fenestration pattern define the addition. Additionally, an exterior-rear brick chimney with a plain cap was added to the building in the late twentieth century.

Located in the central bay of the façade (north elevation), the single-leaf main entry holds a paneled wood door flanked by three-light sidelights over paneled fields. Window openings on the façade contain 1/1 vinyl sash with 8/8 false muntins. Inoperable louvered vinyl shutters complete the window openings. All of the windows date to 1990.

A one-story, three-bay porch, added at the turn of the twentieth century, dominates the façade. Set on a brick pier foundation with lattice infill, the wood porch has a half-hipped roof of asphalt shingles. Chamfered square wood posts with decorative scrolled brackets support the roof, which is finished with narrow overhanging eaves and metal gutters. Square wood balusters complete the porch, which is accessed via wood steps with railing in the central bay. According to the property owner, the porch is identical to the front porch found on the Garner House, a contemporary dwelling located east on Van Brady Road.

The east and west (side) elevations are pierced by window openings on the first and second stories. These openings hold 1/1 vinyl sash with 8/8 false muntins. Inoperable louvered vinyl shutters complete the openings. Small louvered vents are located in the top of the gable ends. The rear elevation of the late-nineteenth-century addition is also pierced by window openings on the first and second stories. Each opening holds a 1/1 vinyl-sash with false 8/8 vinyl muntins.

The south (rear) elevation of the main block is obscured by the two-story, one-bay ell with side porch as well as a two-story addition west of the ell.

Set on a solid brick foundation with a parged exterior, the ell has a wood-frame structure clad in stained wood shingles. The front-gable roof of asphalt shingles is finished with narrow overhanging eaves and is pierced by an interior brick chimney. Fenestration of the ell consists of 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with 8/8 false muntins. Inoperable louvered vinyl shutters accompany the second-story window opening on the east (side) elevation. A smaller window with 6/6 false muntins is located on the first story of the west (side) elevation. A louvered vent is located in the top of the gable end.

A one-story porch is located east of the ell in the elbow of the dwelling. Set on a solid parged foundation, the wood-frame porch is capped by a half-hipped roof of asphalt shingles. The southern half of the porch has been enclosed and clad in stained wood shingles. 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with 2/2 false muntins pierce the east and south elevations of the enclosed porch. The northern half has been screened and is accessed via a single-leaf screen door. A single-leaf, paneled wood door with nine lights providing access to the rear ell is sheltered by the screen porch.

The two-story, one-bay addition on the rear of the dwelling was added in the early twentieth century and was originally one story in height. In the mid-twentieth century the second story was added. Fenestration consists of a single-leaf, paneled wood door and two, 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with 6/6 false muntins on the south (rear) elevation.

PREFABRICATED SHED

Located in the backyard, this one-story prefabricated shed was constructed ca. 2005. Set on a concrete-block pier foundation, this wood-frame structure is clad in T1-11 siding. A gambrel roof of asphalt shingles caps the shed. Fenestration consists of double-leaf, cross-braced doors on the east and west elevations. Window openings hold three-light, metal-sash jalousie windows with inoperable slatted shutters.

GARAGE

Constructed at the turn of the twentieth century, this one-story, two-bay garage has a square form. Set on-grade, this wood-frame structure has hand-hewn joists and rafters. Exterior cladding consists of vertical planks spaced approximately 1-inch apart with metal battens between. Short nails secure the tin strips to the boards. A front-gable roof of corrugated metal caps the garage. The façade (east elevation) has two vehicular openings.

The structure has deteriorated and displays evidence of failure. The rear of the building has collapsed approximately three feet from its original height. Furthermore, some of the ceiling joists have disconnected from the frame.

SHELTER

Located approximately 150 feet south of the dwelling is an animal shelter. Based on its form, materials, and information from the owner, this building appears to have been constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. The post-in-hole construction consists of a wood frame clad in board-and-batten siding. New V-crimp metal covers the front-gable roof. The west elevation contains a single-leaf, vertical board door with canted corners. The south elevation has multiple animal stalls open to the pasture. There are no openings on the north or east elevations.

A large portion of the roof structure was recently rebuilt using traditional building methods. Rafters and purlins were replaced.

MILK HOUSE

Constructed in conjunction with the start of the Aist Brothers Dairy, this circa 1930 milk house is located adjacent to the milking barn. The southern (original) block, has a rectangular form and is constructed of concrete block. A gable roof of V-crimp metal includes narrow overhanging eaves and exposed rafters with pointed ends. Metal siding, resembling board-and-batten, clads the upper-gable ends. Fenestration consists of a single-leaf, paneled wood door with four lights on the west elevation. Window openings on the west and north elevations hold double-hung sash.

A circa 1941 addition is located on the north elevation of the milk house. This addition was constructed in response to the need for more space when the milking operation changed from Aist Brothers Dairy to Maple Spring Dairy Farm in 1941. This concrete-block structure has a shed roof covered with V-crimp metal. A narrow overhanging eave across the north elevation exposes butt rafter ends. Fenestration consists of a single-leaf, paneled wood door set in a square-edge wood surround located on the west elevation. Window openings on the east and west elevations hold 1/1 wood sash.

MILKING BARN

This barn, constructed in the 1930s, is located adjacent to the milk house. The concrete-block structure is clad in board-and-batten siding. A wide front-gable roof of V-crimp metal is finished with narrow overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Fenestration of the north and south (side) elevations consists of rows of six-light, wood-sash hopper windows. The west and east elevations have single-leaf door openings and wide sliding doors.

RUIN

Located between the milking barn and the tobacco barn are the ruins of a farm building. Based on its materials, as well as information from the owner, this building was constructed in the 1920s. The wood-frame structure has a corrugated metal roof. Additional details were not visible due to the ruinous nature of the building and vegetation.

TOBACCO BARN

Located at the southern end of the gravel drive, between two large pastures, is a late nineteenth-century tobacco barn. Rectangular in form, the barn features flanking shed-roof wings. The wood-frame structure of hand-hewn logs and beams is clad in board-and-batten siding and capped by a gable roof covered with metal sheeting. Fenestration consists of a double-leaf, Z-braced door on the north elevation. The first story of the south elevation is fenestrated with four window openings (no sash) set in square-edge wood surrounds. Tall, single-leaf door openings pierce the second story of the north and south elevations, providing access to the haymow.

The eastern block of the tobacco barn has a wood-frame structure clad in board-and-batten siding. Fenestration consists of single-leaf doors on the north and south elevations. Wide openings on the south elevation are connected to a series of metal fences leading out to the pasture. The east elevation, which directly fronts the pasture, has a centrally placed, two-leaf door opening.

The west side of the tobacco barn was demolished and rebuilt in a slightly larger form in the mid-twentieth century. Set on poured concrete footers, this wood-frame structure is clad with vertical metal siding which imitates board-and-batten. The shed roof of V-crimp metal slopes west from the main block. Three wide open bays on the west elevation provide access for the storage of farm equipment. The north and south elevations have no openings.

INTEGRITY

The farmhouse at Maple Spring Farm presents a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship despite the addition of a two-story block to the side of the dwelling and a front porch. These alterations have achieved historic significance in their own right and reflect the farming family's financial growth and requirement for an enlarged house. The installation of vinyl windows has affected, but not compromised the dwelling's integrity of materials. With its deep setback in a rural area of Prince George's County, the dwelling maintains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The exceptional condition of the dwelling coupled with its functioning agricultural dependencies and intact rural landscape all contribute to its high degree of integrity of association.

The oldest of the extant secondary resources, the tobacco barn, retains moderate integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement of the western wing of the barn. Although the building no longer functions as it was originally intended, it supports the current agricultural activities of Maple Spring Farm, effectively maintaining its integrity of feeling, setting, location, and association.

The milking barn presents a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. A small percentage of the exterior cladding has been compromised while multiple window sash are no longer extant. The building maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association because it still functions in an agricultural setting.

The milk house has a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The side addition has achieved historic significance in its own right and furthers the building's integrity of setting and location with the Aist Brothers Diary. Although the building is no longer used for milking operations, it maintains integrity of feeling and association with Maple Spring Farm.

The animal shelter presents a high degree of design, materials, and workmanship. The building maintains its integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association as a functioning agricultural building associated with Maple Spring Farm.

The garage, due to its current condition, maintains a deteriorated, but not compromised, level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Although the building is no longer used as a garage, it maintains sufficient integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as an ancillary building associated with the domestic function of the property.

The farm building ruin has a low level of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials due to its poor physical condition at the time of the 2011 on-site survey. The building retains its integrity of location. The structure's integrity of association, feeling, and setting are compromised.

Due to its recent circa 2005 date of construction, the prefabricated shed is considered a non-contributing resource.

Overall, Maple Spring Farm maintains a medium to high degree of integrity.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 86A-061

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

Specific dates c.1860 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates c. 1860, c. 1900, c. 1990

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

Maple Spring Farm, located at 11601 Van Brady Road in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, exemplifies a modest Prince George's farmstead focused around a single-family vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1860. Farmed by the Selby and Soper families in the nineteenth century, the dwelling and fifty acres were conveyed to George Albert Aist in 1911. Aist, a farmer from southern Prince George's County, cultivated tobacco on Maple Spring Farm. Aist was also active as a teacher at the nearby Boy's Village of Maryland House of Reformation (PG: 82A-019), a school for orphaned boys from Baltimore. The property was bequeathed to Aist's two sons, Albert and Stewart in the 1930s, who transformed the farm into a dairy in reaction to economic changes. Opened in 1933, the Aist Brothers Dairy offered Grade A Raw milk. In 1941, Albert Aist took control of the farm and began a home delivery business. Sourcing bottles from Baltimore, Albert delivered Grade A Raw milk throughout the region, eventually becoming the only dairy in Maryland to offer the non-pasteurized product. Upon his retirement from dairy farming in 1952, Albert began a career as a county tax assessor for agricultural properties in Prince George's County. He transformed the farm once again, this time converting to cattle. In the 1990s, Albert's son, George Albert Aist, embarked on a major restoration and renovation of the farmstead, introducing modern conveniences. In the twenty-first century, George continues the farming practices of his father, albeit with one major difference. All of the Aist beef cattle are grass fed. A niche market, grass-fed beef is proving to be a sustainable practice and economically beneficial for Maple Spring Farm. Maple Spring Farm retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as an example of a country farmstead centered on a single-family vernacular dwelling. The property is also significant for its collection of agricultural outbuildings that reflect the evolution of late nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural practices. These outbuildings display the shift from a tobacco-based economy and the adaptations farms throughout Prince George's County had to make during the first half of the twentieth century.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Maple Spring Farm 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.[1] Cheltenham was 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 boys. 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.[2]

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.[3] 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.[4] 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 around the newly constructed road, rather than the rail lines.[5] Even with the new transportation route, growth in Cheltenham remained relatively slow until the construction of small subdivisions in the 1930s.

Maple Spring Farm is located on property that was originally owned by planter Joseph Henry Selby, the son of Jesse and Ann Selby. A native of Prince George's County, Selby was born in 1807 and married Rebecca Howse in 1832.[6] By 1850, Selby's landholdings had an assessed value of $2,000, which was a substantial sum for the

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[1] 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.
[2] Prince George's County Community Renewal Program, *Neighborhoods of Prince George's County* (1974), 435-437.
[3] 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).
[4] G.M. Hopkins, "Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Prince George Maryland" (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1878).
[5] Susan G. Pearl, "Hicks House," (PG: 42-43), Maryland Historical Trust, State Historic Sites Inventory Form, March 1992.
[6] "Joseph Henry Selby," Selby Family Tree, http://selbyfamilytree.net/C1jhenry-rebecca.html (accessed August 26, 2011).

region in the 1850s.[7] Selby purchased a 223-acre tract of land known as "Boones," for $2,210.53 in 1854 and further expanded his holdings in 1857 with the purchase of a 41 7/8-acre tract that had been part of a parcel known as "Boone's Chance". [8] By 1860, Selby's personal estate was valued at $500 and his real estate had increased in value to $3,000.[9] It is likely that following the expansion of his landholdings, Selby constructed the single-family dwelling at Maple Spring Farm and the 1861 Martenet map notes the residence of Jos. H. Selby at the location of the present dwelling.[10]

Joseph and Rebecca Selby died within eight days of each other during the winter of 1864. His will was probated on May 10, 1864 with each of his six children, Mary Elizabeth, Richard Brown, Ann Priscilla, Joseph Henry, Edwin Jeremiah, and Catherine Rebecca, receiving $320.24 and 55 acres of land.[11] The homestead property was likely inherited by either Joseph Henry, Jr. or Ann. Joseph likely never resided here because prior to marrying Martha Pyles of nearby Westwood in 1881, Selby purchased a 30-acre tract of land near Old Indian Head Road from the widow Rebecca Wade. Here, Selby constructed a two-story log cabin (Joseph H. Selby House, PG: 82A-22) approximately one mile from the Maple Spring Farm property. The 1878 Hopkins map notes "A.P Soper," as residing on the property.

Ann Priscilla Selby, born in 1838, married Nathaniel Maureen Soper, an established planter, on February 6, 1861. Prior to his marriage to Ann, Soper owned six slaves, had real estate holdings assessed at $2,000, and a personal estate worth $5,000.[12] As this was Soper's second marriage, Ann became stepmother to Mary J., Eugene, John C., and Maria Soper.[13] The 1870 U.S. Federal Census indicates that the Sopers were not residing at the Maple Spring Farm property, but were instead living at Nathaniel's property nearby off of Old Indian Head Road. At this time, the Sopers had six children of their own, Joseph E., Watson, Nathaniel G., Roberta, Albert L., and Reuben Frazier Soper. James B. and Florence S. Soper were born in 1871 and 1874 respectively. Reflecting the post Civil War finances of many regional farmers, Soper's real estate holdings had decreased in value to $2,200 and his personal estate equaled $200 by 1870.[14] Nathaniel died June 6, 1873 and was buried at

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[7] 1850 U.S. Federal Census, Nottingham, Prince George's, Maryland Series M432, Roll 295, Page 62B, Image 391, Joseph H. Selby.
[8] William H. Turton to Joseph H. Selby, Prince George's Land Records, EWB 1:23; John B. Brooke to Joseph H. Selby, Prince George's County Land Records, CSM 2:81.
[9] 1860 U.S. Federal Census, District 4, Prince George's, Maryland, Series M653, Roll 478, Page 607, Image 598, Family History Library Film 803478, Rebecca Selby.
[10] 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).
[11] "Joseph Henry Selby," Selby Family Tree, http://selbyfamilytree.net/C1jhenry-rebecca.html (accessed August 26, 2011).
[12] 1860 U.S. Federal Census, District 4, Prince George's, Maryland, Series M653, Roll 478, Page 612, Image 603, Family History Library Film 803478, N.N. Soper.
[13] "Ann Priscilla Selby," Selby Family Tree, http://selbyfamilytree.net/B4ann.html (accessed August 26, 2011).
[14] 1870 U.S. Federal Census, Nottingham, Prince George's, Maryland, Series M593, Roll 592, Page 116B, Image 237, Family History Library Film 552091, Nathaniel Soper.

St. Thomas Church in Croome, Maryland.[15] Following his death, Ann moved back to the Maple Spring Farm property with her family, which is noted as her residence on the 1878 Hopkins map.[16] In 1880, seven of the Soper children, excluding Watson, were still residing with their mother. Joseph and Nathaniel worked the farm, while Roberta, Albert, Reuben, James, and Florence attended school nearby. The nearest neighbor was Ann's brother Edwin and his wife, Fannie.[17] Ann died in December 1892 and was buried at St. Thomas Church next to her husband.[18]

In 1899, a court case between Albert L. Soper and Mary M. Soper prompted the sale of the 51 ¾-acre property to Roberta R. Hicks. Although a definitive connection could not be made, it is likely that Roberta was Albert's sister. Hicks was born around 1867 in Prince George's County and was widowed prior to the taking of the 1900 U.S. Federal Census. At this time, she was residing with her three children, Robert, Lorena, and William, as well as boarder John Thomas. Nearby neighbors included the Joseph H. Selby, Jr. family. It is possible that the Hicks family were staying at the Maple Spring Farm property.[19]

Hicks conveyed the 51 ¾-acre property to George A. and Sarah J. Aist in 1911.[20] Aist was born in 1865 in Maryland and was the son of Adam George Aist, a German immigrant from Hesse-Cassel, and Catherine Ann Clark, a Maryland native.[21] By 1870, Adam Aist was noted in the 1870 U.S. Federal Census as a farm hand in Prince George's County, but by 1880 had improved his personal estate and was now a planter and farmer.[22] The elder Aist died in 1898 and his wife, Catherine, passed away in 1900.

George A. Aist married Sarah Jennie (Jane) Stewart, in 1899 and in 1900 the couple was residing in the Brandywine District with their infant son, Albert George Aist, and Sarah's mother Sarah V. Stewart.[23] Aist's younger brother, Arthur, lived nearby with his own family. By 1910, George Aist was living in the Cedarville

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[15] "Ann Priscilla Selby," Selby Family Tree, http://selbyfamilytree.net/B4ann.html (accessed August 26, 2011).
[16] G.M. Hopkins, "Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, Including the County of Prince George Maryland" (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1878).
[17] 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Brandywine, Prince George's, Maryland, Roll 514, Family History Film 1254514, Page 227A, Enumeration District 131, Image 0075, Ann P. Soper.
[18] "Ann Priscilla Selby," Selby Family Tree, http://selbyfamilytree.net/B4ann.html (accessed August 26, 2011).
[19] 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Brandywine, Prince George's, Maryland, Series T623, Roll 626, Page 15A, Enumeration District 103, R.R. Hicks.
[20] Robert R. Hicks to George A. Aist and Sarah J. Aist, Prince George's County Land Records, 81:54.
[21] 1870 U.S. Federal Census, Nottingham, Prince George's, Maryland, Roll M593, Series 592, Page 115B, Image 235, Family History Library Film 552091, Geo. A. Aist.
[22] 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Brandywine, Prince George's, Maryland, Roll 514, Family History Film 1254514, Page 225B, Enumeration District 131, Image 0072, George A. Aist.
[23] 1900 U.S. Federal Census, Brandywine, Prince George's, Maryland, Roll T623, Series 626, Page 22A, Enumeration District 103, George A. Aist.

area of Prince George's County on the Aist farmstead, documented as "M. Aisa" as noted on the 1878 Hopkins map.[24]

In a series of purchases throughout the 1920s, George Aist increased his farm acreage from the initial 51.75 acres to approximately 118 acres. Employing hired help, the Aists grew Maryland Broadleaf Tobacco U.S. Type 32, hanging the tobacco in the tobacco barn. Fruit trees and a garden provided the Aists with canned goods useable throughout the year. George and Sarah Jane Aist had five children: Albert G., Elise, Lorena, Stewart Arthur, and Dudley C. The couple's eldest child, Albert Aist, was born in Townshend, on the Prince George's-Charles County border at the turn of the twentieth century. Albert and his brother Stewart attended elementary school and subsequently joined their father in the day-to-day farming operations at Maple Spring Farm. George and Stewart took the farm over in the 1930s. Elise and Lorena became teachers. Information related to Dudley could not be located.

In addition to farming, George Aist worked at the House of Reformation along with many members of the community providing technical and practical lessons to the young men housed there. Established by Enoch Pratt, the "House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children" at Cheltenham (PG: 82A-019) provided both shelter and education for these young children. The school was a place of employment for many local residents. A teacher of cobblery, Aist joined his neighbors in support of the school that also taught mechanics, bread baking, and farming techniques.

George Aist's son, Albert, married Irene Gaither in 1932. In 1933, a week before the tobacco and corn was to be harvested and sold to distributors, a tremendous hail storm wrecked havoc on southern Prince George's County. In one afternoon, the Aist brothers' entire crop was destroyed, and their livelihood turned upside down. With no income, the Aist brothers adapted in order to keep the farm.

Following the hail storm and the realization they would no longer risk the family farm on growing just tobacco and corn, Albert Aist and his brother Stewart started the Aist Brothers Dairy. Committed to providing the surrounding region with the highest quality milk, the Aist brothers completed construction of a milking barn and milk house with bottling capabilities. The Aist Dairy offered only Grade A Raw milk, forgoing pasteurization which they felt damaged some of the milk's nutritional value. Glass bottles were bought from a factory in Baltimore and ice blocks from a plant in Brandywine. Electricity was introduced to the property in 1940. The next year, Stewart conveyed his interest in the property to Albert and became a firefighter at nearby Andrews Air Force Base.

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

With only one Aist brother owning and operating the dairy farm, Albert changed the name to Maple Spring Farm. The home-delivery business proved successful through the 1930s and 1940s. Maple Spring Farm was the last dairy farm in Maryland to offer Grade A Raw milk. Albert Aist had two sons, George and Clark, who helped him in the production and delivery of milk around the county.

In 1952, Aist ceased operations of the dairy farm and his home delivery business. Retired from farming, Aist was approached to be Prince George's County tax assessor for agricultural properties in rural areas. Aist's good standing in the Prince George's County farming community made him an attractive candidate for a tax assessor as many of the farmers, for which he would be responsible for assessing the value of their farms, knew and trusted him. In order to be certified, Aist took courses at the University of Maryland, eventually serving as a county tax assessor from 1954 to 1970. In 1955, he sold his entire herd and concentrated on his new role as county employee. In the early 1950s, Aist was elected chairman of the county's Production and Marketing Administration Committee, which administered federal agricultural programs for local farmers. Albert took up cattle farming again in the late 1960s when he purchased a herd of Swiss Charolais. Aist maintained the herd until 1986. Irene Gaither Aist died in 1977, and Albert G. Aist died on February 9, 1991 at the age of 90. Both were lifelong members of the Cheltenham United Methodist Church.

Irene and Albert's involvement in the United Methodist Church was reflected by their sons George and Clark, who both served as pastors in the church. George Aist, born in 1933, taught courses in Glen Burnie and later became pastor of the Upper Marlboro Bethel United Methodist Church. George and his wife Mary, an Atlanta native, moved to Maple Spring Farm at about the same time that his father passed away and embarked on a major renovation and rehabilitation of the dwelling. Clark Aist, who lives next door in a mid-twentieth century single-family dwelling, is also a retired pastor.

George and Mary Aist, the current owners, participate in the Maryland Grazers Network. This network is a program through the Chesapeake Bay Foundation's Clagett Farm in Upper Marlboro that helps cattle farmers in Maryland raise their cows solely on grass. Members since 2005, the Aists maintain a herd of approximately twenty Angus cattle, which are fed grass grown at Maple Spring Farm.[25]

[25] George A. Aist, personal interview by Paul Weishar and Maria Dayton, June 9, 2011, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG: 86A-061

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.
Hopkins, G.M. *Prince George's County, from Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington.* Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, C.E., 1878.
Martenet, Simon J. *Martenet's Map of Prince George's County, Maryland.* Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet, 1861.
McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.
Prince George's County Land Records.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	51.25		
Acreage of historical setting	51.75		
Quadrangle name	Brandywine	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Maple Spring Farm is located in Brandywine, Maryland, on a 51.25-acre parcel. The property is bounded to the north by Van Brady Road. The western boundary is formed by a line of mature trees. The southern boundary extends through a stand of mature trees south of a small pond. The eastern boundary is formed by a line of mature trees which extends south from Van Brady Road west of two mid-twentieth century single-family dwellings. Maple Spring Farm is associated with Parcel 64 as noted on Tax Map 127 since its construction on the eve of the Civil War.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Ritson, Paul Weishar and Maria Dayton / Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, 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

CHAIN OF TITLE
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY LAND RECORDS

Deed EWB 1:23 December 8, 1854	William H. Turton, Trustee to Joseph H. Selby (223 acres, being part of a tract of land called "Boones")
Deed CSM 2:81 November 17, 1857	John B. Brooke, Trustee to Joseph H. Selby (41 7/8 acres, now called "Selby's Purchase, being a part of "Boone's Chance")
Court Decision July 6, 1899	Albert L. Soper, and others vs. Mary M. Soper. Joseph K. Roberts appointed Trustee.
Deed JB 8:269 November 14, 1899	Joseph K. Roberts, trustee, to Roberta R. Hicks. (51.75 acres) 1) 32 acres, known as lot No. 2 of Joseph H. Selby, which was allotted to Ann P. Soper in 473 Equity 2) 19.75 acres, known as Wood Lot No. 2 of Joseph H. Selby, as per the Commissioners' Return and Plat filed in No. 473 Equity
Deed 81:54 December 20, 1911	Roberta R. Hicks to George A. Aist and Sarah J. Aist, his wife. (51.75 acres) 1) 32 acres, known as lot No. 2 of Joseph H. Selby, which was allotted to Ann P. Soper in 473 Equity 2) 19.75 acres, known as Wood Lot No. 2 of Joseph H. Selby, as per the Commissioners' Return and Plat filed in No. 473 Equity
Deed 153:49 March 20, 1920	Edward W. Perrie to George A. Aist, and Sarah J. Aist, his wife, 1 acre. Same land obtained from Caroline Susanna Mudd, by deed dated August 5, 1914.
Deed 194:431 March 26, 1923	Milton R. Hymiller to George A. Aist, 1 7/8 acres. *Liber/Folio incorrectly recorded.
Deed 257:455 April 1, 1926	Annie E. Curtin to George A. Aist and Sarah J. Aist, his wife, 33 ¾ acres. Lot No. 3 of the real estate of the late Joseph Selby, allotted to Catherine Selby who married Richard Curtin. Also same land conveyed to Anne E. Curtain by a Confirmatory Deed from Harriet R. Smith etal. To said Annie E. Curtin by deed February 2, 1926.
Deed 71: 224 July 20, 1911	Joseph H. Selby and Mattie A. Selby to George B. Curtin. Beginning at the corner of Maurice Furgang's and Mrs. Bertie Hicks and running west with Purgang's line to Mrs. Hicks line again, then North west to Furgang's line, then south east with Mrs. Selby's line

to Annie E. Curtain's line, then North to commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

Deed
481: 116
March 24, 1937

Ella E. Curtin (widow), Lillie Brown and Bernard Brown, her husband, Ada Schultz and William Schultz, her husband, Wallace Curtin and Mabel Curtin, his wife, Harriet Smith (widow), Anna Curtin (unmarried), Carrie Chaney (widow), Lottie Boswell and Perry Boswell, her husband, to Albert G. Aist and A. Stewart Aist, tenants in common. Parcel of land near Cheltenham, 30 acres. George B. Curtin died 1936, grantors herein, are his heirs. All property obtained from Joseph H. Selby, except 10 acres conveyed to Clarence A. Soper, July 11, 1911 (Liber 71, folio 224).

Right of Ways:

Right of Way
113:170
March 25, 1915

George Aist to The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City, to construct, operate and maintain its lines of telephone and telegraph.

Right of Way
359:209
August 15, 1930

George Aist to The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City, to construct, operate and maintain its lines of telephone and telegraph.

Right of Way
359: 210
August 15, 1930

George Aist to The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City, to construct, operate and maintain its lines of telephone and telegraph.

Combined Parcels:

Mortgage
698:35
September 11, 1943

Between Albert George Aist and Irene R. Aist and The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, indebted to bank $2,000, for tract consisting of parts of lots 2 and 3 of the Selby Tract.

Deed
698:29
September 14, 1943

Albert George Aist and Irene R. Aist, wife, and Arthur Stewart Aist and Carolyn R. Aist, wife, to Matilda Wood Duvall. Tract 1: Parts of lots 2, 3, & 4 of a subdivision of the Selby Tract, see Equity 473, containing 39.1 acres. Tract 2: Containing 19.75 acres. Tract 3: Parts of Lots 2 & 3, of a subdivision of the Selby Tract, found in Equity 473, containing 57.65 acres. Tract 4: Containing 1 acre of land, beginning at a point on the Public road leading from Cheltenham to Nottingham. Tract 5: 1 7/8 acres of land, beginning at a Iron pin on the East side of George A. Aist property 254 feet from the Public road leading from Cheltenham to Nottingham. 5 tracts contain 118 3/8 acres, consist of (1) tract of 30 acres from Ella E. Curtin to A. George Aist and A. Stewart Aist, March 24, 1937; and (2) All real estate owned by George A. Aist at the time of his death, and passed to his sons A.

	George Aist and A. Stewart Aist, recorded under his will in Liber W.T.B. No 3 at folio 132, containing 88 acres more or less.
Deed 698:33 September 14, 1943	Matilda Wood Duvall to Albert George Aist and Irene R. Aist, his wife. Tract 1: Parts of Lots 2&3 of a subdivision of land of the Selby tract, as found in plats found in Equity 473, 57.65 acres. Also Tract 2 and Tract 3. Tracts 1, 2, 3, described as tracts 3, 4, & 5 in deed from Albert Aist to Matilda Wood Duvall dated September 1943. Subject to the right of way of the C&P Telephone Company.
Deed 1727:354 March 1, 1954	Albert G. Aist and Irene R. Aist to County Commissioners for Prince George's County, Maryland, 0.81 acres, or Plat 225 in the Brandywine district, as approved November 1953.
Deed 2457:125 June 16, 1960	Albert G. Aist and Irene R. Aist to Deedy K. Tucker and Gladys I. Tucker, his wife, containing 2. 9865 acres.
Deed 4532:398 July 18, 1975	Albert G. Aist and Irene R. Aist to Clark Sunderland Aist and Beatrice Wynn Aist, his wife, containing 2.6 acres.
Deed 6913:823 July 27, 1987	Albert G. Aist, as surviving tenant of Irene R. Aist, who died on July 3, 1977, to George Albert Aist (tenant in common as to an undivided one-third interest), Clark Sunderland Aist (tenant in common as to an undivided one-third interest), and Clark Sunderland Aist and George Albert Aist, trustees under a Trust Agreement dated July 27, 1987 (tenant in common as to an undivided one-third interest). Parts of Lots 2 & 3, of a subdivision of the Selby tract. Containing 57.65 acres. Except those parcels conveyed by Albert George Aist and Irene R. Aist to the County Commissioners for Prince George's County (1954), to Deedy K. Tucker and Gladys I. Tucker (1960), and to Clark Sunderland Aist and Beatrice Wynn Aist (1975).
Deed 17837:490 July 18, 2003	George Albert Aist, tenant in common as to an undivided one-third interest, Clark Sunderland Aist, tenant in common as to an undivided one-third interest, and George Albert Aist and Clark Sunderland Aist, Trustees under Trust Agreement July 27, 1987, tenant in common as to an undivided one-third interest, to George Albert Aist and Clark Sunderland Aist. As Bessie Aist died June 4, 1990 and Albert Gaither Aist died October 28, 2000, leaving no descendants, therefore trust assets to be distributed to the living descendants of Albert George Aist, his surviving children being George Albert Aist and Clark Sunderland Aist. Land containing parts of Lots 2 & 3 of the Selby tract.

Image: Aist Brothers Dairy Dust Cap

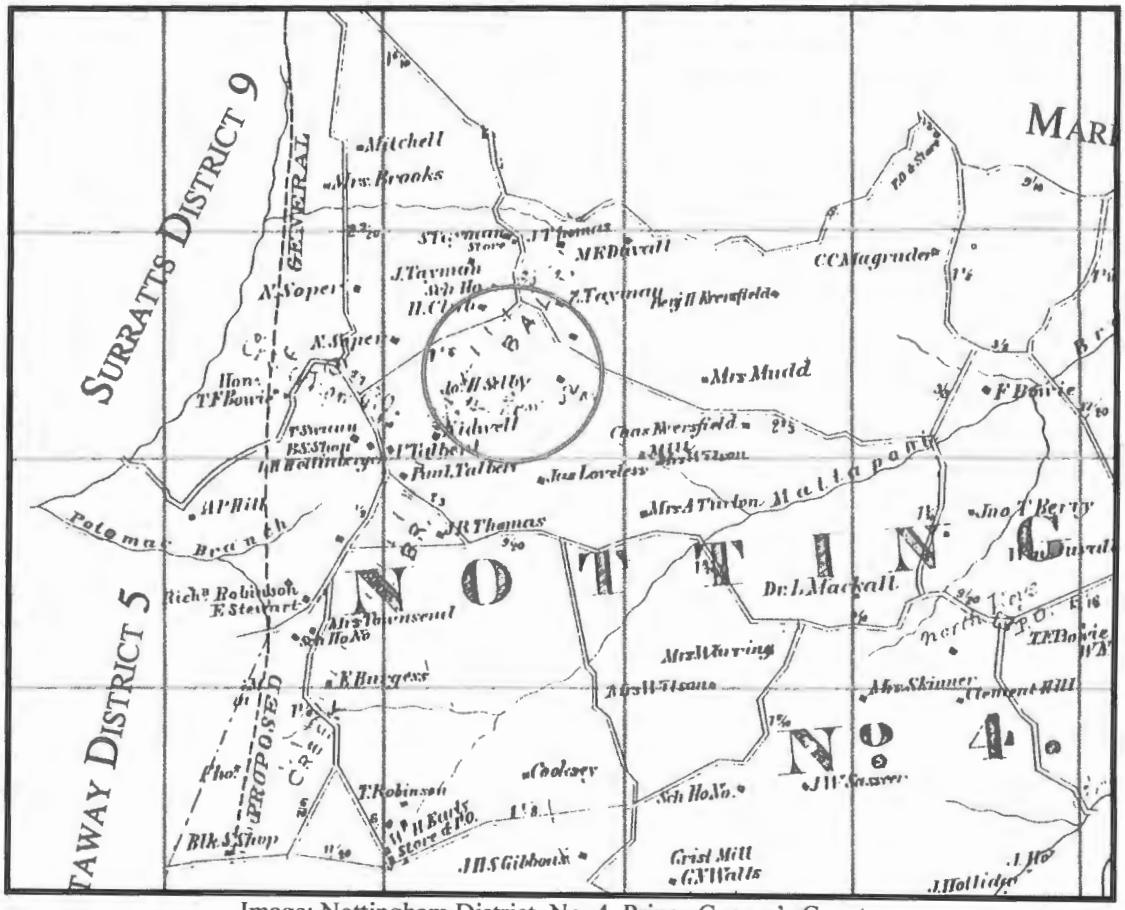


Image: Nottingham District, No. 4, Prince George's County
Atlas of Prince George's County, Maryland, Simon J. Martenet, 1861

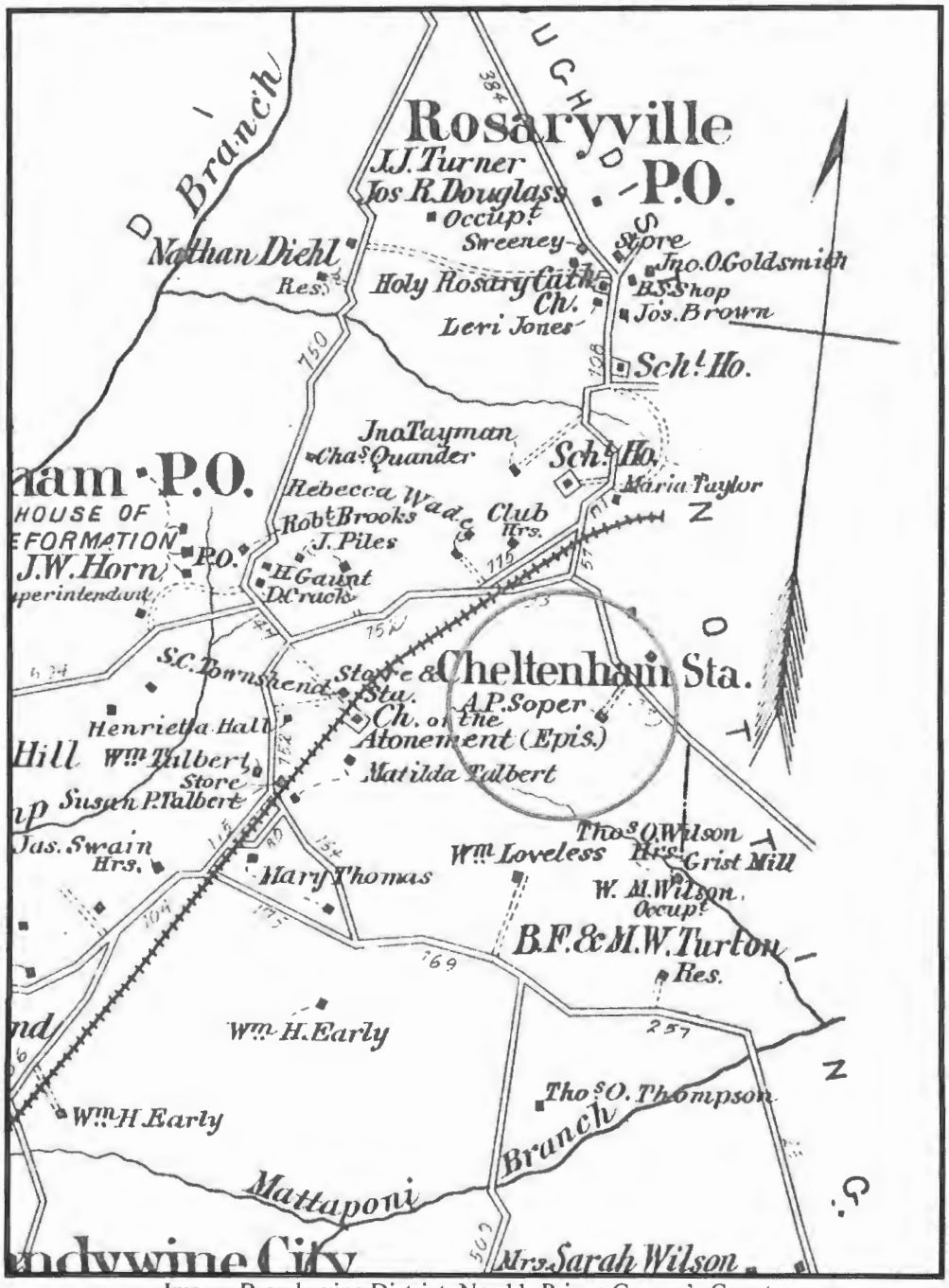
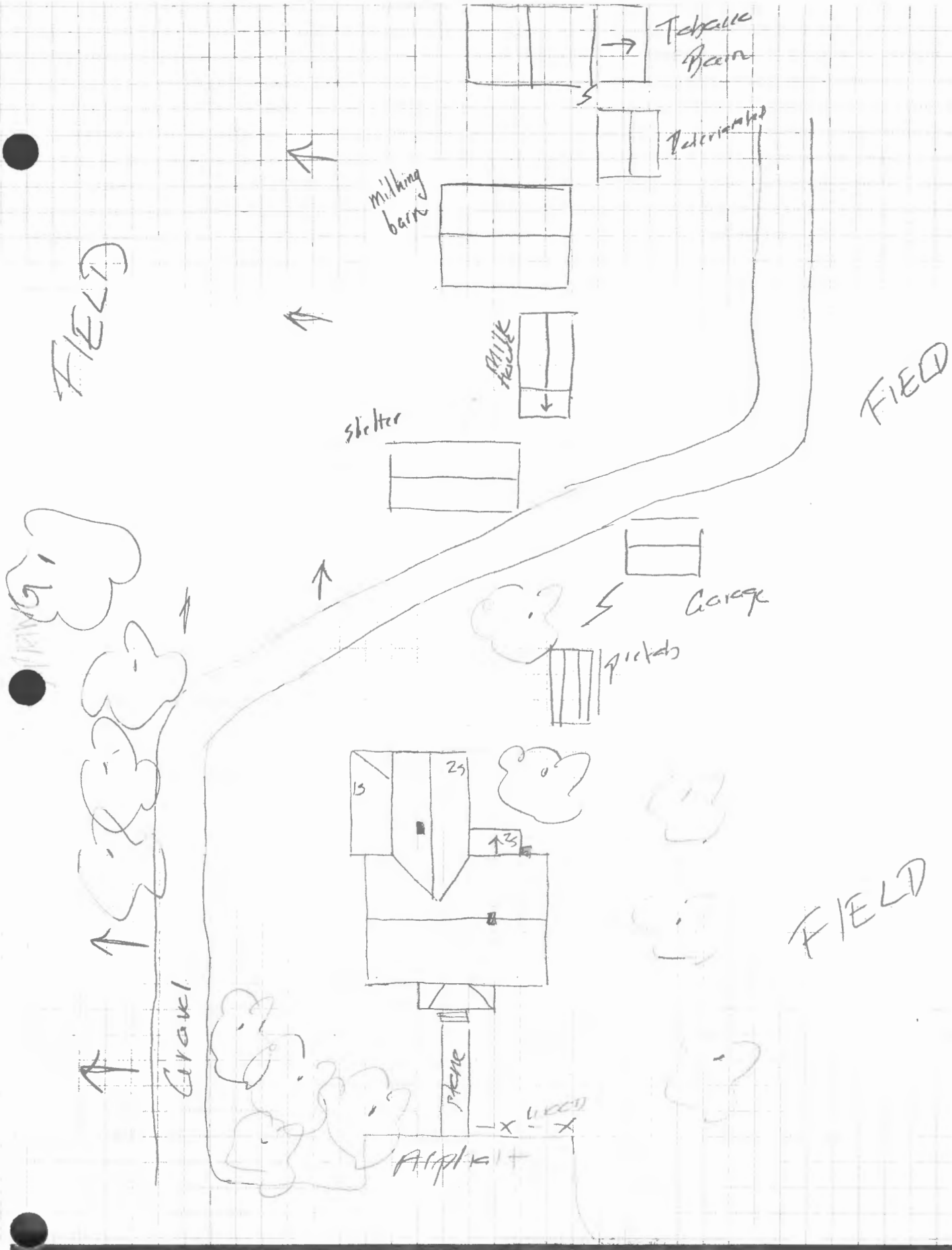


Image: Brandywine District, No. 11, Prince George's County
Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, G.M. Hopkins, 1878



Date June 2011

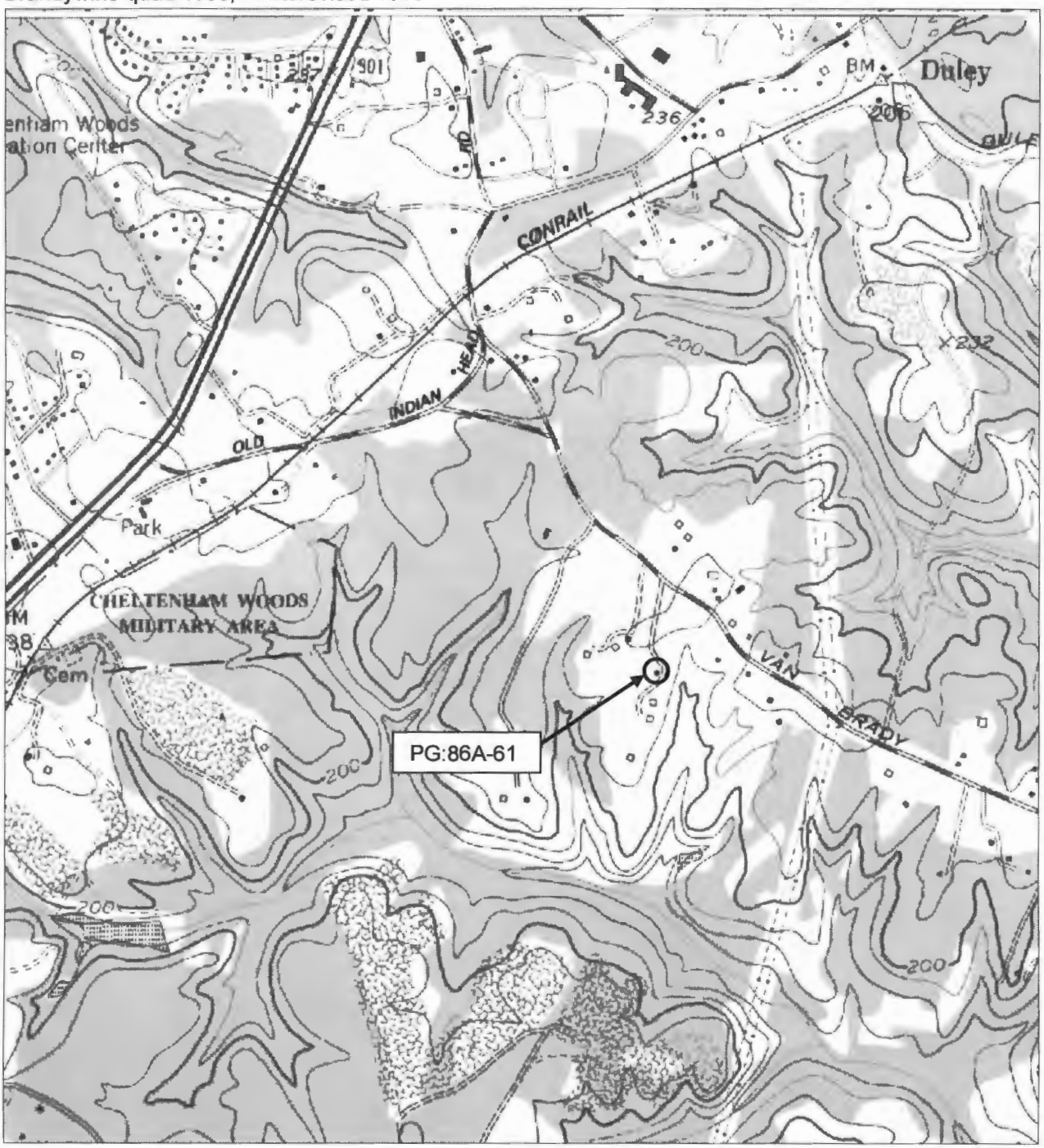
Not to Scale

I.D. # PG:86A-061

Name/Address 11601 Von Brady Road
Maple Spring Farm (Aist Brothers Dairy)

PG: 86A-061
Maple Spring Farm (Aist Brothers Dairy)
11601 Van Brady Road
Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County
c. 1860
Tax Map 127, Parcel 64
N
0
5998

PG:86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
11601 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-061 Maple Spring Farm	Photographer: EHT Traceries Date: August 2011

1.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_01.tif	Façade, looking SE
2.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_02.tif	Façade, looking SW
3.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_03.tif	Rear, looking NW
4.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_04.tif	Rear, looking N
5.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_05.tif	Shed, looking NW
6.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_06.tif	Garage, looking SW
7.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_07.tif	Shelter, looking SE
8.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_08.tif	Milk House, looking SE
9.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_09.tif	Milking Barn, looking SE
10.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_10.tif	Tobacco Barn, looking SE
11.	PG;86A-061_2011-08-01_11.tif	Ruin, looking E
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PG: 86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Dwelling, Facade, View looking SE

1/11

PG: 86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011.
MD SHPO
Facade, View looking SW

2/11

PG:86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Dwelling, Rear Elevation, View looking NW

3/11

PG: 86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Dwelling, Rear Elevation, View looking North

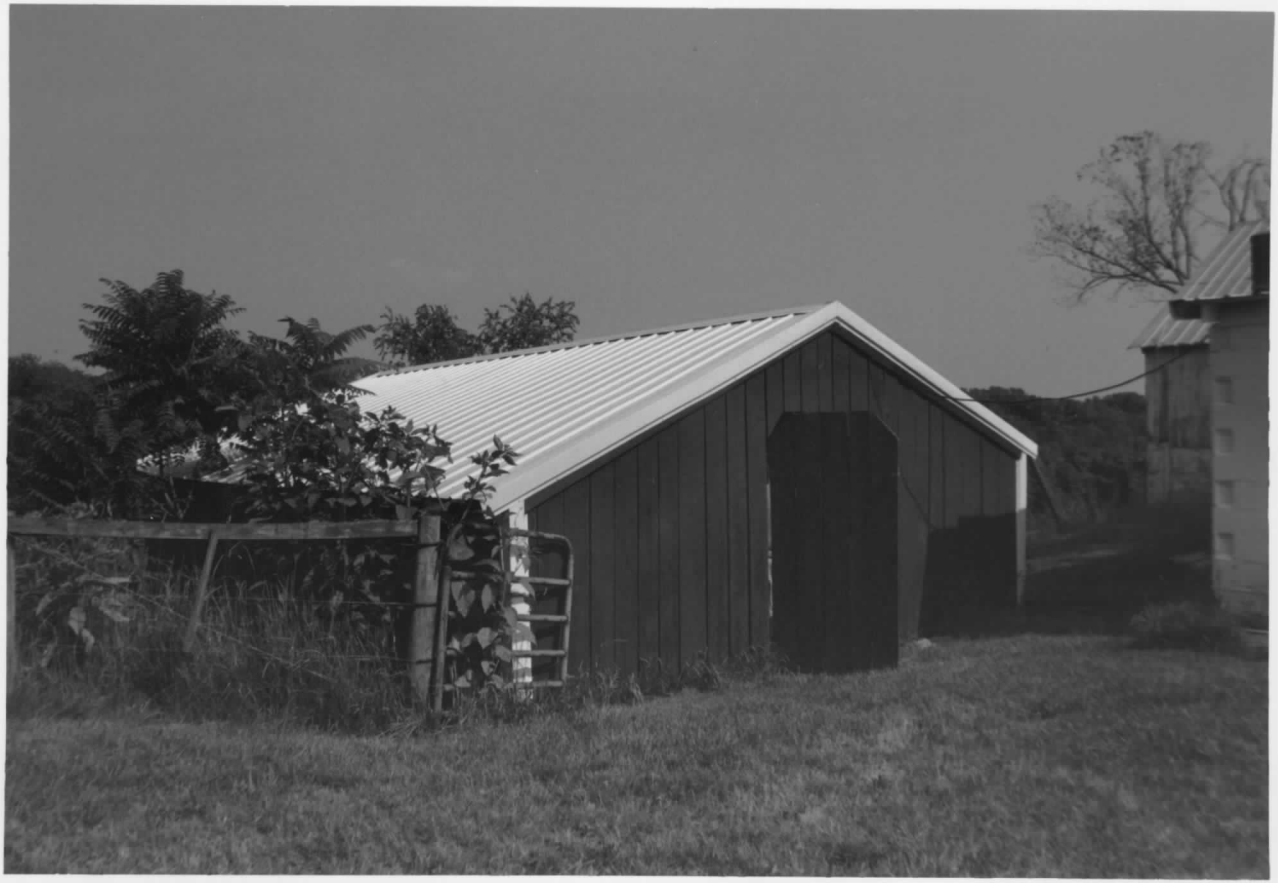
4/11

PG: 86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Shed, View looking NW

5/11

PG:86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Garage, View looking NW

6/11



PG:86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Shelter, View looking SE

7/11

CHEVROLET

PG:86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Milk House, View looking SE

8/11

PG:86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Milking Barn, View looking SE

9/11

PG: 86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Tobacco Barn, View looking SE 10/11

PG: 86A-61
Maple Spring Farm
Prince George's County, Maryland
Traceries
August 2011
MD SHPO
Ruin, View looking East

11/11