

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Elmwood Farm and Browning Store (2013 Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: Browning Store; VDHR File No. 023-0044

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Elmwood Farm Drive

City or town: Boston State: VA County: Culpeper

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official: _____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ Date _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: post office

COMMERCE/TRADE: General Store

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding: Barn, Blacksmith Shop

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Summer Kitchen, Smokehouse

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage: Corncrib

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structures: Storage

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: weatherboard; STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Since the time of the original nomination in 1985 of the 19th century brick house at Elmwood, the owners have conducted research on the history of the farm and wish to expand the listing to include some additional historic buildings and acreage. The new designation will expand the area around the 19th -century Italianate residence at Elmwood listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 and 1986, respectively, to include the area traditionally called the Lawn by the owners. It encompasses approximately five additional acres, bounded by rock walls enclosing the barnyard, an unnamed creek which runs into the Hazel River with its created pond, and roadways connecting the homes. The additional contributing resources include a mid- to late-18th-century building said to be the oldest standing post office and general store in Culpeper County, a stone barn used as a blacksmith shop, a log corncrib thought to be the oldest building on the farm, and stone walls built with local stone to line the barnyard area. There are also remains of additional buildings, including two standing stone chimneys from the mid- to late 18th century which provides potential for archaeological investigations. Two non-contributing resources are an early-20th -century frame chicken house and a late-20th-century temporary frame shed, and both post-date the period of significance.

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Narrative Description

Within the boundary increase area, the main building, known as the Browning Store, originally served as a dwelling, store, and post office, described as the oldest extant post office in Culpeper County by Eugene Scheel.¹ The building is pictured and described in *Historic Culpeper* by the Culpeper Historical Society as the Old Martin Nalle House.² The building and remains of its setting provide a unique view into the operations of a small rural community in the late 18th and early 19th centuries with commercial as well as farming operations.

The main building is a two-story frame building with English basement built of white-washed stone and walls covered with beaded weatherboard siding. Porches are at either end of the building. The west façade has a centered gabled porch with a stone foundation and square columns and balustrade, and is accessed by a flight of wooden steps. The east gable end has a shed-roofed porch with a combination stone and pier foundation and square columns and balustrade. On the east end of the building, the brick chimney dates from the early 1900s and replaced a stone one that provided flues for four indoor fireplaces. It once carried a metal frame with an 18th century date for the original chimney. There is a date inscribed in the mortar of the chimney replacement with the date of 1773, thought to have been the date on the metal frame.

The three-bay façade has a centered entry flanked by windows with nine-over-six wood sash. The second story has a window centered above each first-story window. The north and south elevations are punctuated by windows of various sizes with either six-over-six or nine-over six sash. The east (rear) elevation has a basement entry, while the main level is dominated by the porch and brick chimney.

The building was likely built in three stages. The original center portion built around 1750 served as the dwelling of Martin Nalle. The eastern addition with the stone chimney was most likely added around 1773 to enlarge the house, perhaps to accommodate his growing family. The final addition was the western addition constructed after Martin Nalle's death in 1788 when the new owners added the front section to serve as the post office/store. Purchased by William Browning in 1834, he returned the building to its primary use as a dwelling.

The English basement includes a kitchen, storage room and downstairs living/dining room. The main level includes two bedrooms and two sitting rooms. The western most room or second sitting room is perpendicular to the other rooms, forming a T configuration, perhaps to accommodate the commercial activities of the store/post office. Eugene Scheel suggests that this western portion of the house appears to date from the later period. Among the original interior features are six-panel doors, chair rails, floor boards, and an enclosed stair case with faux

¹ Eugene Scheel, *The Historical Site Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of Culpeper County*, Nov. 1992-April 1994.

² *Historic Culpeper* (Culpeper, VA: Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., 1974), 80.

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graining on the steps. The upper floor contains four additional rooms with sloped walls of original lath and plaster, although in poor condition.

Down the stone steps from the Browning Store is a late-18th-century stone barn built with fieldstones, thought to have been a blacksmith shop for use by William Nalle, one of Martin's brothers. Eugene Scheel states that the blacksmith shop was possibly built by Martin Nalle in the mid-1700s. Additional nearby chimney remains indicate several additional buildings comprised this grouping.

A late-18th- or early-19th-century log corncrib was built in the early farming style of local lumber as a support to farming operations. It is located in an area that used to house a weaving house, cobbler's shop, wheelwright shop, and carriage house as well as the remaining summer kitchen and smoke house, both of which appear to predate the nearby brick house. In a visit to the farm in 2004, Eugene Scheel stated his belief that the kitchen was moved from another location as indicated by its concrete foundation. It is thought that this area was a shop area before the main brick house, Elmwood, was built.

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Browning Store – Dwelling/Post Office/Store, ca. 1773, contributing building

The building is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame dwelling clad in weatherboard with a steeply pitched roof covered in standing-seam metal that rests on a raised stone foundation. The central entrance is sheltered by a one-story, three-bay raised porch.

Stone Barn/Blacksmith Shop, late 18th century, contributing building

The building is a one-story, side-gabled stone building covered with a standing-seam metal roof. A one-story shed-roofed addition exists on the west elevation.

Log Corncrib, late 18th to early 19th century, contributing structure

The one-story, front-gabled log building is covered in a standing-seam metal roof and has a four-foot overhang that shelters the entrance door on the east elevation.

Stone Walls, 19th century, contributing structure

A stone wall serving as a fence is attached to the stone barn on the west elevation.

Chimney Ruins, late 18th to early 19th century, contributing structures (2)

Two stone chimney ruins exist south of the Browning Store.

Chicken House, early 20th century, non-contributing building

A frame chicken sits northeast of the Browning Store.

Temporary Shed, late 20th century, non-contributing building

A frame shed sits southwest of the Browning Store.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1773 - 1874

Significant Dates

1773

1788

1835

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nalle, Martin

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Elmwood is an 1870s two-story, brick Italianate house in Culpeper County, Virginia, constructed during William Browning's ownership of the property. The house along with a two-acre setting with two secondary buildings constructed about the same time – a frame kitchen and smokehouse—were placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register in 1985 and 1986, respectively. The dwelling's local significance lies in its well preserved high-style architecture and its interior mural paintings by the well-known local artist Joseph Oddenio. The Elmwood property was part of a crown grant made to John Nalle in 1731. The Elmwood Farm and Browning Store (2013 Boundary Increase), which includes an additional five acres of the total 600 acres of the current farm, captures additional secondary buildings, structures, and sites. These additional resources include a ca. 1773 frame dwelling believed to have been constructed by Nalle's son, Martin, and that later served as a store ca. 1788 and a post office in the early 19th century; as a result, it is thought to be the oldest extant store/post office in Culpeper County. William Browning purchased the property in 1835 and the building still bears his name through his descendents, who retain ownership of the property. Other contributing resources in the expansion include a late 18th-century stone barn, a log corn crib, a 19th-century stone wall, and two chimney ruins. The boundary increase is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significant begins in ca. 1773, the construction date of the early dwelling-store-post office (Browning Store), and ends in 1874 with the passing of William Browning. The only non-contributing resources are a ca. 1940 frame chicken house and a late 20th-century frame shed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The building historically known as the Browning Store was originally owned by Martin Nalle, who is thought to have constructed it around 1750 as his home. He received the property as a land grant from Lord Fairfax in 1749, according to the *Nall Families of America* by Sally Nall Dolphin and Charles Fuller Nall. The building stands on the road that served as a link to what is now Rappahannock County with Culpeper County; the road crossed the Hazel River at a ford on the farm before the construction of State Route 522 (the Sperryville Turnpike). During his tenure, Martin Nalle and his family raised crops and developed local support structures and activities for agriculture such as a mill, storage, and machine shop. He also purchased additional land and when he died in 1788, he left the property to his wife and children. Adjacent to the original building was a gravestone with the lettering M.N. 1788, later moved to the yard of the brick house currently listed on the National Register. It is not known whether Martin Nalle was actually buried on the property.

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Upon his death in 1788, his heirs sold the property to several subsequent owners including Phillip Long (Young), John Thornton, William Crabill and others who further developed the commercial activities on the road with a store and post office during the early 1800s. *The Virginia Post Master and Post Offices, 1789 – 1832*, compiled by Edith F. Axelson, identifies the post office established in May 1819 as Browning's Store, with Elijah Cheek operating the store in 1823 under the name of Rock Mills, and serving as postmaster. Subsequently William Broadus served as postmaster until the office was discontinued in 1834, about the time William Browning purchased the property.³

In her book, Patricia Johnson described the community as follows: "There is a Browning's Store, Browning's Shop and Browning's Ford on the Hazel River north of Burke's Crossroad and Nalle's Mill. This community on the Hazel River is near the present Rappahannock County line."⁴

William H. Browning lived in this house during most of his tenure at Elmwood with his wife Catherine Rixey. She died in 1862 and, in 1871, he remarried. His new wife, Lucie Eastham, was a widow who had one daughter and the guardianship of her deceased sister's children. To accommodate this new family and his own daughter on the way, he began construction of the larger, Italianate style residence in 1872. Eugene Scheel in the Historical Site Survey of Culpeper lists Carder Hawkins and Richard J. Carder as the main builders of the new house. He also includes the name of James W. Inskeep as the main plasterer of this house. Mr. Browning died in 1873 before the new dwelling was completed, leaving his widow to supervise the completion and decoration. The newer residence is very similar in plan and style to the house built by his brother, Francis, in Castleton, now the home of Lorin Maazel. His former dwelling, the original 18th century dwelling, served as a residence for farm employees and continues in that use today.

Historic Significance – Criterion A (Commerce)

Elmwood Farm and Browning Store (2013 Boundary Increase) illustrates the development of a rural community over a period of 150 years beginning in the mid-1700s. The Nalle family received several grants of land and settled in the Culpeper and Rappahannock Area, developing farms, mills, a blacksmith shop and other commercial enterprises and participating actively in the life of the community and new nation including service as Colonial soldiers. Because the topography of the land provided easy fording of the Hazel River, the road through the land became one of the roads linking the town of Culpeper (then Fairfax) to Woodville, Sperryville, and points west as well as points north. Upon the death of Martin, his heirs sold the property to several business men who further developed the area and the primary dwelling as a commercial enterprise, a combination store and post office. Eugene Scheel cites the post office/store building

³Axelson, Edith F. (ed.), *Virginia Post Masters and Post Offices, 1789-32* (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, 1991).

⁴Patricia Givens Johnson, *Irish Burks of Colonial Virginia and New River* (Madison, WS: University of Wisconsin Walba Publications, 1992), 100.

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in *The Historical Site Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of Culpeper County*, as the oldest standing post office in Culpeper County.⁵ With nearby structural remains including houses and a mill, the building is the center of what was a rural agricultural community begun by the Nalle family, early residents of Culpeper who received the land through a Crown grant and further developed by the subsequent owners, including William Browning, who purchased the property in 1835 and was also active in early Culpeper business and community affairs. He then continued the agricultural uses of the land, growing wheat, corn, cattle and other crops and with the addition of new family members, added a new dwelling in 1870, Elmwood, which is currently on the state and national registers. Browning also served as a leader to promote the construction of the Sperryville Pike, now Route 522, which replaced the farm road as a main travel road. The historic resources on the property taken together illustrate the changes and development of the farm and the rural community from the late colonial period through the late nineteenth century.

Both families associated with this land and these buildings played important roles in the history of Culpeper and Rappahannock counties as early leaders in the business and community affairs. The Nalle family members were among the early settlers of Culpeper, receiving this land as a crown grant before the Revolutionary War. They were active in the Culpeper business community and civic affairs as well as serving in French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and as vestrymen in 1754 at the early Churches at the Ford of Devil's Run and the Hazel River. The Browning family was also active in Culpeper and Rappahannock Counties during the 18th and 19th centuries. William Browning led many business and community development activities such as a sawmill on the Rocky Branch of the Hazel River and participation in both the organization to develop the Sperryville Pike and as president of the Hazel River Navigation Company, which sought to extend the canal from the junction of the Hazel River with the Rappahannock River just below the old major ford to the Beverly Ford near Castleton; the canal was the first public work of major proportion undertaken in Culpeper County.⁶ Both the Nalles and William Browning were active in the early agricultural and economic development of the neighborhood, operating wood and grain mills, the blacksmith shop, and William Browning served as "Surveyor of the Road from the river at John T Griffins to the Rappahannock Line on the land of Coleman Brown."

Historic Significance – Criterion C (Architecture)

The buildings comprise an example of an early rural community with post office, store, and blacksmith shop as well as farming operations, and have seen very little change since the early 19th century. The buildings together illustrate the development of a small rural community anchored by the post office/general store, supplemented with additional agricultural productivity such as weaving, storage, and a smokehouse. \

⁵Eugene Scheel, *Culpeper County Maps*, 1975 and 2004.

⁶ Culpeper Star Exponent, "Hazel River Canal", March 7, 1931.

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The architecture features the use of local materials such as stone, wood and locally made bricks and illustrates changes in building techniques over the period to meet new needs. The early buildings used the local regional building style for early farming uses and the later 19th century house reflects the increasing influence of revival styles from other areas of the country. This ensemble provides a partial glimpse in the layout of early rural domestic, agricultural, and commercial enterprises and how they changed over time. In a letter in support of this update in March 2013, Eugene Scheel describes the grouping as “one of Piedmont’s prime historical areas, a microcosm of history.”

In addition to the buildings still standing there are visible edifice remains which could provide the opportunity for future archaeological research. These include stone chimney remains thought to have been the dwellings of the farm managers and additional building sites in the barnyard and corn crib area for commercial and agricultural operations.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Axelson, Edith F., ed. *Virginia Post Masters and Post Offices, 1789-32*. Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, 1991.

Dolphin, Sally Nall and Charles Fuller Nall. *Nall Families of America*, 1980, 360-369. Coeur D'Alene, Idaho: Dolphin Publisher.

"Hazel River Canal," *Culpeper Star Exponent*, March 7, 1931.

Historic Culpeper. Culpeper, VA: Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., 1972.

Johnson, Patricia Givens. *Irish Burks of Colonial Virginia and New River*. Madison, WS: University of Wisconsin Walba Publications, 1992.

Scheel, Eugene Scheel, *The Historical Site Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of Culpeper County*, Nov. 1992-April 1994.

_____, Culpeper County Maps, 1975 and 2004.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No. 023-0044

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 7 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 751240 | Northing: 4270080 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Elmwood Farm and Browning Store (2013 Boundary Increase), Culpeper County, Virginia (Culpeper County Deed Book 1814, p. 0297/368) is located on approximately 7 acres within the 600-acre farm and is bounded by internal farm drives which link the barnyard and the two residences. The northern boundary follows a creek road from the entrance pond, turns west into the barnyard, follows the northern edge of the Browning Store building yard, then follows the farm drive to the southeast, encircling the yard of the 1870 Elmwood house, and includes the corncrib, linking again to the farm drive by the pond as shown on the accompanying USGS map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of Elmwood Farm and Browning Store (2013 Boundary Increase) encompass approximately 7 acres known as the "Lawn" area of the farm and include resources historically associated with the property during its period of significance of ca. 1773-1874.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lucie Vogel
organization: _____
street & number: 1705 Rugby Ave
city or town: Charlottesville state: VA zip code: 22903
e-mail: lucievogel@hotmail.com
telephone: 202-258-1760
date: March 1, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

All photos common to:

NAME OF PROPERTY: Elmwood Farm and Browning Store

CITY OR VICINITY: Boston

COUNTY: Culpeper **STATE:** VA

PHOTOGRAPHER: Lucie Vogel

DATE PHOTOGRAPHED: March 2012

DIGITALS STORED: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

PHOTO 1 of 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-2013BoundaryIncrease_0001.

VIEW: Main Dwelling Façade, Looking South

PHOTO 2 of 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-2013BoundaryIncrease_0002.

VIEW: Main Dwelling, Ceiling Decoration

PHOTO 3 of 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-2013BoundaryIncrease_0003.

VIEW: Main Dwelling, Parlor Mantel

PHOTO 4 of 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-2013BoundaryIncrease_0004.

VIEW: Summer Kitchen, East Elevation

PHOTO 5 of 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-2013BoundaryIncrease_0005.

VIEW: Browning Store, South Elevation

PHOTO 6 OF 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-2013BoundaryIncrease_0006.

VIEW: Browning Store, Facade

PHOTO 7 OF 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-2013BoundaryIncrease_0007.

VIEW: Browning Store, North Elevation

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PHOTO 8 OF 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-
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VIEW: Stone Barn, South Elevation

PHOTO 9 OF 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-
2013BoundaryIncrease_0009.

VIEW: Corncrib

PHOTO 10 OF 10: VA_CulpeperCounty_ElmwoodFarmAndBrowningStore-
2013BoundaryIncrease_0010.

VIEW: Chimney Ruins

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.