CHARLES BLACK

ROBERT RAYMOND REID
SEPT. 8, 1789 — JULY 1, 1841
GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA
1840 — 1841

MILLARD F. CALDWELL
FEB. 6, 1897
OCT. 23, 1984
FLORIDA LEGISLATURE
1929 — 1931
UNITED STATES CONGRESS
3RD DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
1933 — 1941
GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA
1945 — 1949
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE
ADMINISTRATOR
1950 — 1952
FLORIDA SUPREME COURT
1962 — 1969

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name BLACKWOOD-HARWOOD PLANTATIONS CEMETERY

other names/site number FMSF #LE1594

2. Location

street & number N/A N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Tallahassee N/A ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32303

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date 5/10/99

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain)

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)

- ☐ buildings
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
3	0	objects
4	0	total

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A
roof N/A
other

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

SUMMARY

The Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery is located in a rural portion of the City of Tallahassee between Fred George Road and Gearhart Road. It is a small family cemetery, occupying approximately 0.062 of an acre within a large parcel of land, and containing 13 graves, 10 of which have markers. Two of the graves are of Florida governors Robert Raymond Reid and Millard Fillmore Caldwell. Three of the stone markers are from Florida's Territorial Period and are counted as contributing objects. A non-historic metal fence surrounds the cemetery.

SETTING

The cemetery is located on a rise of wooded land and is surrounded by a modern black metal fence. The property is accessed by a dirt road that runs ½ mile north to a gate on Fred George Road. Railroad tracks run north/south directly east of the gated access, and are approximately 100 yards east of the cemetery. Mature oak and pine trees cover the property, and directly to the west the terrain slopes downward to a periodically marshy area. There is no development visible from the cemetery.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Surrounded by a non-historic metal fence is approximately 2700 square feet devoted to the Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery (Photo #1). Thirteen graves are evident, but only 10 have memorial stones. The oldest burial dates from 1830, and is marked with an inscribed horizontal slab on the ground (Photo #2). Two vertical memorial stones with foot stones mark other graves from the same family (Photo #3). Both of these stones contain ornate calligraphic-like carving (Photo #4). A small granite marker to the southwest was placed in 1965 at the grave of Florida's Territorial Governor, Robert Raymond Reid (Photo #5). Historic bricks outline and cover the governor's grave. Six non-historic horizontal slabs on the ground mark the graves of Florida Governor Millard Fillmore Caldwell and his family (Photos #6&7). These six memorials are inscribed granite. The three burials without memorials are in the northwest corner, and are outlined with bricks. Bricks of similar appearance are found in a location

34 feet north northwest of the northwest fence corner, and may mark another grave.

BLACKWOOD-HARWOOD PLANTATIONS CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

During Florida's Territorial Period the land on which the cemetery is located was known as Blackwood Plantation, named after the Black family that had moved to Florida from South Carolina in 1828. The earliest grave is that of Charles Black. Family members and relations are aligned along the west fence of the cemetery.

In 1941, Millard Fillmore Caldwell bought a farm which included what had been Blackwood Plantation. Caldwell called his property Harwood Plantation after his wife Mary's maiden name. Six Caldwell family graves are within the northeast quadrant of the cemetery, aligned in two rows of three. Caldwell's father, mother, sister, and 12 year old son's graves were moved from Milton, in Santa Rosa County, to Caldwell's property in the 1970s. Governor Caldwell and his wife were buried there in the 1980s. All Caldwell graves are non-historic. The numbered inscriptions are keyed to the accompanying site plan.

1. Robert Raymond Reid
   Sept. 8, 1789-July 1, 1841
   Governor of Florida
   1840-1841
   [marker dates from 1965]

2. In the Memory
   of
   Rebecca Ann Black
   Only Daughter
   of
   Charles and Janet J.H. Black
   Who departed this life
   At Blackwood Florida
   The 17th July 1841
   Aged 12 years

3. To the Memory
of
Mrs. Janet J.H. Graham
Who died
At Blackwood, Florida
The 26th of October 1839
Aged 28 years
Her Daughter
Rebecca Ann Black
In token of her affection
Hath Placed this slab

(carver signature) John Wiute

(Footstone - Mrs. JHG, 1839)

4. Repose the Remains
of
Charles Black
Who died on the 28th of August 1830
at 22
He was a native of Beaufort District
South Carolina
And came to Florida in the Pursuit of Happiness and wealth
He found this grave!
His widow
Ever remembering his talent and virtues
And sorrowing his "early doom"
Hath placed this tablet
1836

5,6,&7, Three unmarked graves outlined by bricks are located directly to the
north

8. Millard Fillmore
Caldwell
May 26, 1856
Oct.3, 1932

9. Martha Jane Clapp
   Caldwell
   Sept. 22, 1859
   Sept. 9, 1933

10. Jeanne Elizabeth
    Caldwell
    Oct. 18, 1901
    Aug. 7, 1947

11. Millard F. Caldwell
    Feb. 6, 1897
    Oct. 23, 1984
    Florida Legislature
    1929-1931
    United States Congress
    3rd District of Florida
    1933-1949
    Governor of Florida
    1945-1949
    Federal Civil Defense
    Administration
    1950-952
    Florida Supreme Court
    1962-1969

12. Mary Harwood
    Caldwell
    1896-1986
    She enriched our lives

13. Millard Fillmore
    Caldwell III
    June 5, 1926
    Feb. 3, 1939.

Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL
County and State

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.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☒ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☒ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY SETTLEMENT
ART
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1830-1841

Significant Dates

1830
1841

Significant Person

Reid, Robert Raymond

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository

#

SUMMARY

The Blackwood-Harwood Plantation Cemetery is nominated to the National Register for significance on the state level under Criterion A in the area of Early Settlement for Blackwood being one of the region's earliest plantations; Criterion C in the area of Art for examples of significant regional stone carvers and rare Territorial Period memorials; and under Criterion B in the area of Politics and Government for its association with Florida Governor Robert Raymond Reid. The cemetery also includes the grave of Governor Millard F. Caldwell, who died in 1984.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Territorial Florida

Spain deeded Florida to the United States in 1821. At that time most of the white, non-Indian population was clustered around St. Augustine and Pensacola. The two cities hosted the government for the Territory of Florida, alternating the first two years. Difficulty in travel led to the establishment of Tallahassee in Middle Florida, midway between St. Augustine and Pensacola, as the meeting place for the Territorial Legislative Council. Leon County was created in 1824, and Tallahassee was incorporated in 1825. Survey work in Leon County began in 1825, and when completed, the land became available for auction. The land was sold quickly in large portions to newly established plantation owners and land speculators.

Beginning in 1838, delegates to a Constitutional Convention began meeting in St. Joseph, a port town southwest of Tallahassee, to draft a constitution which would begin the process of obtaining statehood (statehood was granted in 1845). By 1838, Middle Florida, between the Apalachicola River and the Suwannee River, had developed a large population, and was the primary agricultural region in Florida with cotton as the primary product.

In June of 1841, a ship from Cuba unloaded in the port town of St. Joseph. Two crew members were ill. When they came ashore for medical attention they introduced North Florida to its worst epidemic of yellow fever. The illness affected every town in the Territory. Half the population of St. Joseph died, and from June until October, sixty to eighty people in Tallahassee, approximately ten percent of its summer population,

died. As a result, Tallahassee officially established the City Cemetery at the northwest corner of the original town plat. (It is included in the Park Avenue Historic District, NR 1979).

Millard F. Caldwell

Governor Millard Fillmore Caldwell (1897-1984), was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and after service in World War I, studied law at the Universities of Virginia and Mississippi. He practiced law in Milton, Florida, and became the Santa Rosa County representative to the state legislature from 1929-1931. He served as a Florida representative to the United States House of Representatives from 1933-1941. In 1925, he married Mary Rebecca Harwood (1896-1986), from Virginia. Miss Harwood was superintendent of schools for King George County, the first woman in Virginia to serve in that capacity. In 1941, they bought a working farm north of Tallahassee which included portions of the old Blackwood Plantation, and named it Harwood Plantation after Mary's family. In 1944, he was elected Florida's 29th governor. His term in office was one of expanded public services, including education. Caldwell established a Southern Regional Education agreement with the states of Alabama and Georgia. The result of this agreement was that specialized college credits could be obtained from whichever state school offered it, if it was not provided for within the student's home state. Governor Caldwell initiated the state government Capitol Center to provide a more organized office complex system. One of the state office buildings is named the Caldwell Building. After his term as governor he served as an Administrator of Federal Civil Defense from 1950 to 1952. He served as a state Supreme Court justice from 1962 to 1969, and as the Chief Justice from 1967 to 1969. He died at his home at Harwood Plantation in October of 1984.

Walker-White Stone Carvers

The Walker-White shops of Charleston, South Carolina, were a major 19th century school of tombstone memorial carvers in the Southeast. Thomas Walker immigrated from Scotland, and established a carving shop in Charleston ca.1792. He originated the calligraphic decorating style found in the Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery (see attached stone rubbing diagram). Walker's son-in-law, John White, established another carving shop in Charleston, and was in business from 1829-1852. White had three sons, Robert, William, and E.R. The sons assisted in the shop, and later

started their own shops which remained in business until ca.1900. The Walker and White shops were adjacent to each other on Meeting Street in Charleston. The sons' were early users of steam engine powered chisel carving, and with this tool accomplished intricate and three-dimensional carving. The shops were also assisted in their production by slave craftsmen; John White owned eight slaves at one time. The Charleston and Beaufort areas of South Carolina have many of their stones, and they are found throughout the Southeast. In Florida, their memorials can be found in the Old Huguenot Cemetery in St. Augustine, and the cemeteries in Gainesville and Micanopy. Two 1880s memorials from the White sons shops are in the St. John's Cemetery in Tallahassee, and one Walker stone is in Tallahassee's Old City Cemetery.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Charles Black, the son of an affluent family from Beaufort, North Carolina, moved to North Florida hoping to improve his frail physical health. He and his wife, Janet Black (daughter of Robert Raymond Reid), and 37 slaves, moved in 1828 to a farm of 800 acres they called Blackwood Plantation. Blackwood was five miles northwest of Tallahassee and west of Lake Jackson. The log farm buildings consisted of the main house, other residences for the workers, a stable, and a cotton gin building. According to Robert Reid's diary, this main house was close to Charles Black's grave. An early visitor to Leon County commented on the fine houses within the city, but that at the large outlying plantations, luxurious furnishings were housed in poorly constructed log structures.

Janet Black was the daughter of Robert Raymond Reid who later was the Florida Territorial Governor from 1839-1841. Charles Black's death in 1830, only two years after the move, was commented on by his wife who inscribed on his tombstone, [he] "came to Florida in the pursuit of happiness and wealth. He found this grave!" Following the death of her husband, Janet Black married John Graham, and they had one child. Janet died in 1838. Graham was a West Point graduate, became the Adjutant General of Territorial Florida, appointed by Governor Reid in 1840.

Governor Robert Raymond Reid (1789-1841) was born in Prince William's Parish, South Carolina. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He served as the Georgia representative to the United States House of Representatives from 1819-1823, and as a middle circuit judge of Georgia

from 1816-1819, and 1823-1825. He served as the city court judge in Augusta, Georgia, in 1827 and 1829. He moved from Augusta to St. Augustine, Florida, in 1832. He served as a judge of the Superior Court of the eastern district of Florida from 1832-1839. Reid married Mary Martha Smith from Georgia in 1837. She was his third wife, the previous two having died. He was elected to serve in 1838 as representative from St. John's County at the St. Joseph constitutional convention, and was elected the convention's president. The convention drafted Florida's first constitution, the first step towards achieving statehood. Representatives from the east advocated two states, and many from the west felt that west Florida should be incorporated into Alabama and Georgia. When the work of the convention was completed in 1841, Reid had successfully advocated the statehood of the entire Territory. Under Reid's direction the unity of the state was retained, and a constitution acceptable to the United States Congress was formulated. Florida historian Charlton Tibeau wrote that Reid "best deserved the title architect of statehood."

In 1839, President Martin Van Buren appointed Reid as the Florida Territory's governor. It was a time of intense political rivalry, and Reid was a member of the young Democratic Party. When prominent Democrats were attacked in public in August of 1840, Reid called on the militia for one day to restore order. The Whigs called Reid a despot, and when Whig President William H. Harrison was elected, he removed Reid from office in April 1841.

Whenever Reid was around Tallahassee he frequented his daughter's home, Blackwood, and during the politically turbulent times Reid escaped from the town and his usual hotel lodging, to the quiet of the log home. Following his removal from the office of governor, he moved to Blackwood.

During the epidemic, Rebecca Black, daughter of Charles and Janet Black, her grandfather Governor Robert Raymond Reid, his wife Martha, their two children, another Reid daughter, Rosalie, were staying at the house at Blackwood. Governor Reid became sick and died on July 1, 1841. Daughter Rosalie Raymond Reid died of the fever on July 6. Rebecca Black died on July 17, and Graham died in Tallahassee on July 20. Reid and Martha's first son, Travor, died shortly there after. It is probable that Rosalie Reid, Travor Reid, and possibly Graham are buried in the unmarked graves at Blackwood. Reid's grave went unmarked except for a brick covering for more than a century. In 1965, the Martha Reid Chapter of the Daughter's of the Confederacy placed a granite marker at Reid's grave. The cemetery is the

best remaining historic resource associated with this early settlement family, their plantation, and with Governor Robert Raymond Reid.

The grave of Robert Raymond Reid is nominated to the National Register as the only historic resource associated with him known to exist. Reid's most significant activities were as a Territorial Governor and as the President of the Constitutional Convention in St. Joseph. No period resources remain in St. Joseph (currently Port St. Joe), and neither the hotel where he stayed in Tallahassee, nor the log Blackwood house remain. Furthermore, no record exists of Reid's residence in St. Augustine, when he was a judge of the Superior Court there from 1832-1839. Prior to the 1965 placement of an inscribed marker at Reid's grave, it was the most prominently marked of four graves in the cemetery, none of which had inscriptions. It was located two plots south of his daughter's grave, and was completely surfaced with bricks. Three un-inscribed graves are directly to the north of Charles Black's grave. They are outlined as a group with rows of single bricks. It is known that Reid's daughter, son, granddaughter, and family member John Graham, died in the several weeks that followed Reid's death. The placement of the single grave near the grave of Reid's daughter, and its more elaborate treatment suggest the correctness of the Daughters of the Confederacy's choice for the Governor's marker is correct.

Though not related to the significance of the Blackwood-Harwood cemetery, the life of Governor Reid's widow should be noted. Mary Martha Smith Reid (1812-1894), survived her husband, and become a notable Floridian in her own right. With the onset of the Civil War, Mrs. Reid and Dr. Thomas Palmer of Monticello started the Florida Hospital in Richmond which she directed, caring for wounded Confederate soldiers from throughout the South for the duration of the war. For her service the state legislature granted her a pension in 1866. After the war she started a girls' school in Palatka. Robert E. Lee paid her a visit and tribute in 1870, and the Jacksonville Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was named the Martha Reid Chapter. She is buried in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church in Fernandina Beach.

The Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery is an excellent example of an early settlement, small family cemetery, typically surrounded with agricultural land, a short distance from the main family home. The cemetery also contains three stone memorials to the Black/Graham family dating from the Territorial Period. Two of these marble stones, dating

from 1840 and 1841, have distinctive calligraphic carving and arched top variations. The stone to Janet J.H. Graham is signed "John Wiute," indicating it was carved by John White, of the Walker-White stone carvers in Charleston, South Carolina. Thomas Walker was responsible for developing the distinctive calligraphic style. The distinctive stone carving memorials are significant as rare examples of Territorial Florida Period resources. They are the earliest Leon County stones from this significant carving group. One memorial made by the Walker shop was placed in Tallahassee's Old City Cemetery in 1848. The Reid and Black families were from the South Carolina coastal area which probably accounts for their choice of memorials crafted by prominent Charleston carvers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The Floridian (newspaper), 17 July 1841; 24 July 1841; "Died," (obituaries of Rosalie Reid and Gen. John Graham).

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Tibeau, Charlton W., A History of Florida, Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1981.

United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine, "Martha Reid," May 1965, Vol.28, #4.

Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	754360	3375540
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May, 1999

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Susan Cavanagh

street & number 75 Bellac Road telephone 850-562-1533

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32303

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 amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery is a portion of Plantation of Tallahassee Pecan Company, 17 1N 1W, Lot 2E, bounded by a metal fence, and approximately .062 of an acre.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the Blackwood-Harwood Plantations Cemetery.

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARKANSAS, CHICOT COUNTY,
Bunker House,
AR 159 W of jct. with US 65/82,
Lake Village, 92001622,
REMOVED, 10/04/99

ARKANSAS, PIKE COUNTY,
O'Neel-Blackburn House,
W of Daisy off U.S. 70,
Daisy vicinity, 76000446,
REMOVED, 10/04/99

ARKANSAS, SHARP COUNTY,
Cochran Store,
Main St.,
Evening Shade, 82002133,
REMOVED, 10/04/99
(Evening Shade MRA)

ARKANSAS, SHARP COUNTY,
Herrn House,
W. Main St.,
Evening Shade, 76000469,
REMOVED, 10/04/99
(Evening Shade MRA (AD))

ARKANSAS, WHITE COUNTY,
Van Meter, R. L., House,
Jct. of Wade and 14th Sts.,
Judsonia, 91001233,
REMOVED, 10/04/99
(White County MPS)

FLORIDA, LEON COUNTY,
Blackwood--Harwood Plantations Cemetery,
NE of Jct. FL 263 and I-10,
Tallahassee, 99000712,
LISTED, 10/06/99

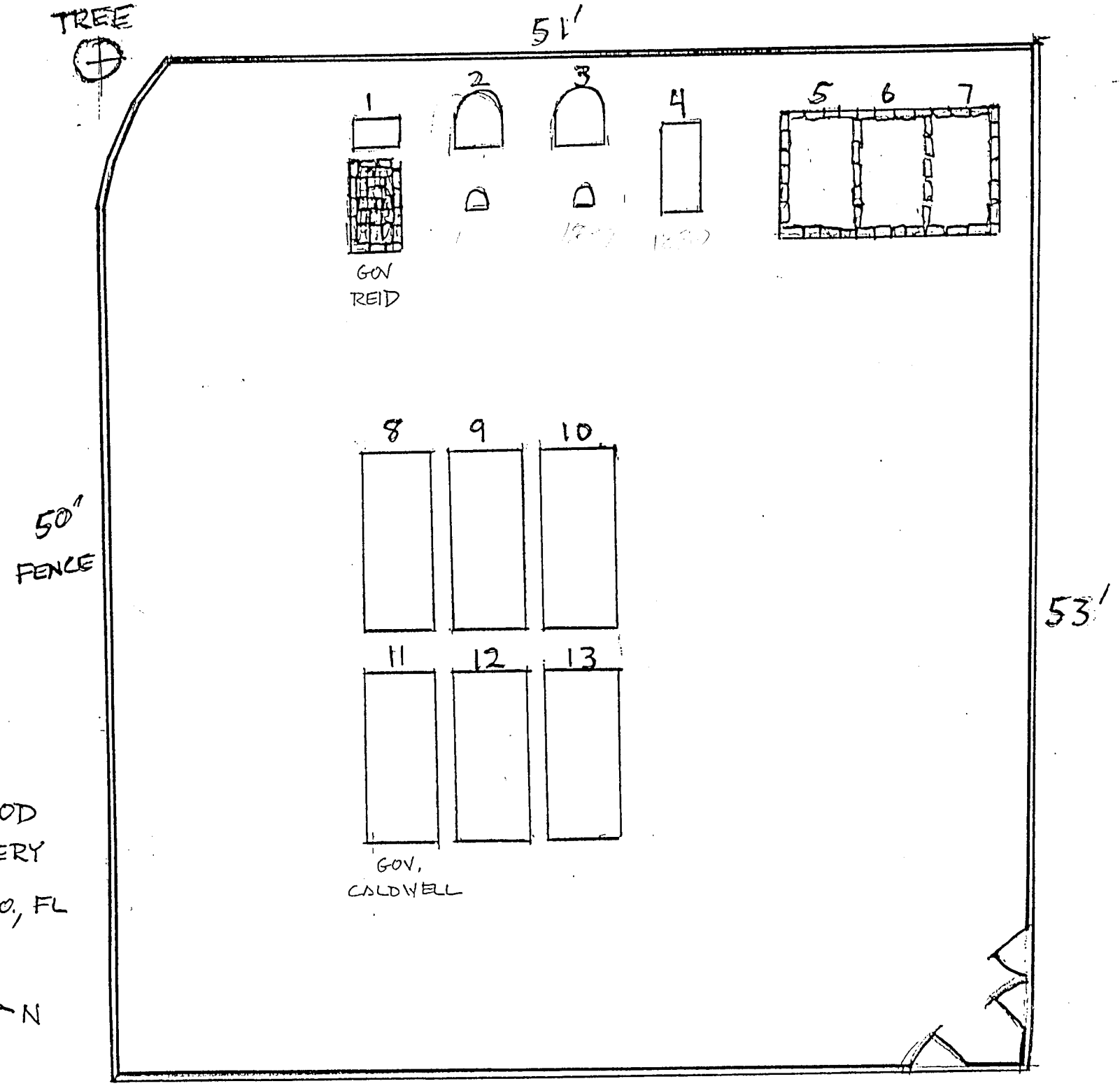
IOWA, BLACK HAWK COUNTY,
Wasson, Dr. Jesse, Building,
201 Main St.,
La Porte St., 99001239,
LISTED, 10/07/99

IOWA, FAYETTE COUNTY,
First Baptist Church of West Union,
Main And Vine Sts.,
West Union, 99001240,
LISTED, 10/07/99

IOWA, STORY COUNTY,
Bandshell Park Historic District,
Bounded by Duff Ave., E. 5th St., E. 6th St., and Carroll Ave.,
Ames, 99001238,
LISTED, 10/07/99

NEVADA, MINERAL COUNTY,
Sixth Street School,
Sixth and C Sts.,
Hawthorne, 99001241,
LISTED, 10/07/99

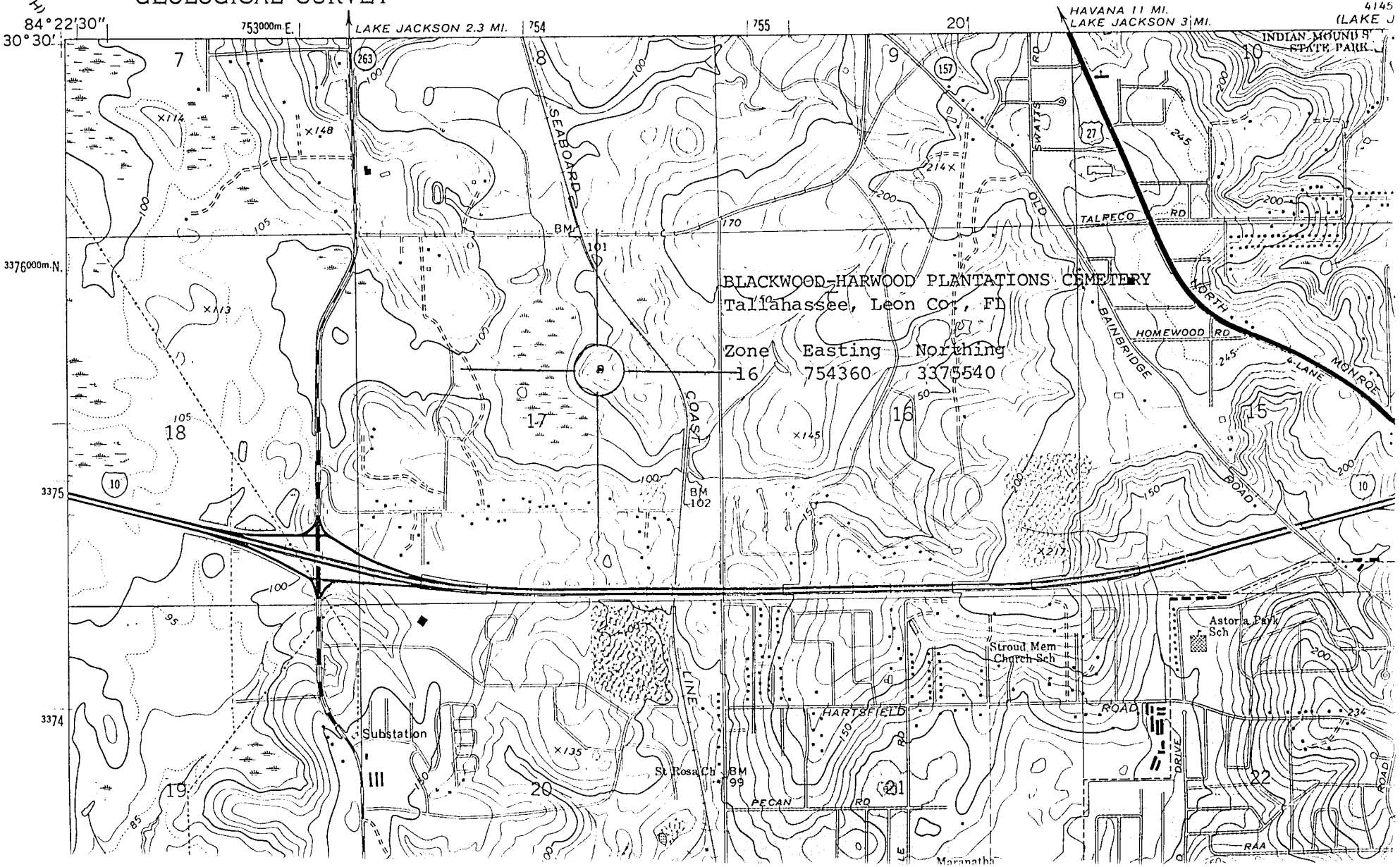
NEW YORK, BRONX COUNTY,
Keeper's House at Williamsbridge Reservoir,
3400 Reservoir Oval,
Bronx, 99001131,



BLACKWOOD - HARWOOD
PLANTATIONS CEMETERY
TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

MEMORIAL STONE TO JANET J. H. GRAHAM, 1839.
CALLIGRAPHIC PATTERN FROM STONE RUBBING.

4145 III SW
(HAVANA SOUTH)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF