

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

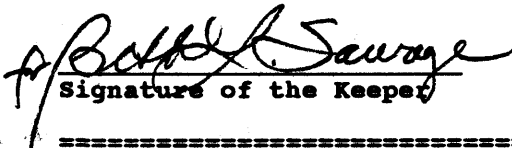
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 95000289 Date Listed: 04/06/95

Randall, T. W. House Marion FL
Property Name County State

Rural Marion County MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

4/6/95
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

10. Geographical Data:

Because the property encompasses 10 acres, the UTMs read:

- A 17 406540 3234110
- B 17 406660 3234110
- C 17 406690 3233790
- D 17 406540 3233800

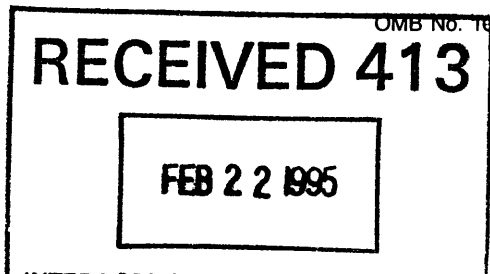
This information has been confirmed with Barbara Mattick, FLSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

289

United States Department of the Interior
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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 the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Randall, T.W., House

other names/site number Randall-Freeman-Leslie House/8MR1366

2. Location

street & number 11685 N.E. County Highway C-314 n/a not for publication

city or town Silver Springs vicinity

state Florida code FL county Marion code 083 zip code 34488

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.)
Suzanne P. Walker/Deputy SHPO 2/15/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of 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:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain.) _____

Signature of the Keeper Beth A. Sawyer Date of Action 4/6/95

Randall, T.W., House
Name of Property

Marion Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

201 S. S. 444

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Early Residences of Rural Marion Co., FL

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Domestic: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame Vernacular

foundation Concrete

walls Wood: Weatherboard

roof Metal

other Glass

Narrative Description

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

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)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

c1887

Significant Dates

c1887

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Randall, John W.

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.)

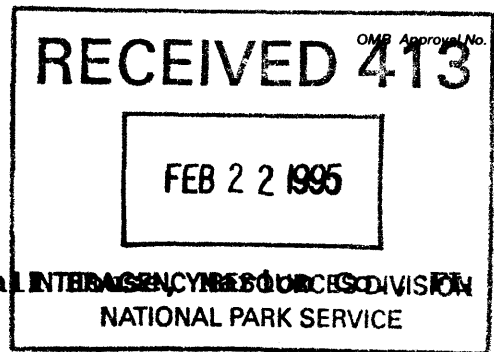
Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

T. W. Randall

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The T. W. Randall House, (The Randall/Freeman/Leslie House) is located at 11685 N.E. Highway C-314, the road that leads from Ocala to Salt Springs. Situated in the unincorporated community of Grahamsville, about one half mile east of the Ocklawaha River, the Randall House is about 8 miles northeast of Ocala, the county seat of Marion County. The two-story, frame vernacular, I-house faces the road, in full view of all who pass by. Built in 1887, by John W. Randall for his son Thomas, the house is a fine example of early Marion County residential housing, exhibiting Folk Victorian details and craftsmanship by local carpenters.

Setting

The community of Grahamsville was established in 1875 as a landing for the steamboats that traveled the Ocklawaha River transporting passengers to the area and freight north via the St. John's River. Existing historic buildings located within the area date from the 1880s. Private residences make up most of the few remaining historic buildings in the community.

The rural setting of the T. W. Randall House, is consistent with other historic residences in the Grahamsville area constructed in the 1880s. The ten acre site in the southwest corner of Government Lot 5, was originally part of an 80 acre tract of land deeded by the State of Florida to John Laurentius Graham in 1884. The Randall House (Photo 1) is prominently located on the north side of Highway 314, the Salt Springs Road. The house faces the highway, a paved, two-lane road that is the historic main traffic route from Ocala to Salt Springs.

An unpaved circular driveway allows access to the front entrance of the residence and to the yard on the east, west, and north sides of the house. A large magnolia tree is the most noticeable landscape feature in the front yard. Other trees and shrubs are scattered around the yards that surround the house. Outbuildings include two non-contributing structures on the north (rear) side of the house: a small, frame vernacular, cottage located northeast of the main house (Photo 2) that was built by the current owner's son, William Michael Leslie around 1955, utilizing materials similar to those of the house; and a frame vernacular storage shed constructed around 1956 (Photo 3). Both buildings are in scale and keeping with the main house.

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

Main House

Exterior

The T. W. Randall House was constructed by local builder-artisans who also built steamboats for travel on the Oklawaha River. Their skill, craftsmanship, attention to detail, and use of space, as influenced by their boatbuilding, is evident in the house.

The main block of the T. W. Randall House is a rectangular, two-story, frame vernacular I-House (Photo 1). It has a side gabled, metal-covered roof with cross gables with gable returns on the north and south elevations. Decorative, paired eave brackets accent the roof on all elevations of the main block (Photo 4). A corbelled, brick, interior chimney is located toward the west end on the north slope of the roof. The house is balloon framed of locally milled, native, long leaf, yellow pine. The exterior is covered with original, unpainted, lapped siding. A full-width, one-story, porch, covered with a metal surfaced, hipped roof supported by single, pine, square posts, is attached to the front elevation. The house rests on concrete block piers.

The main entrance has paired, double paneled doors and a surround which is plain at the lintel and decorated at the sides (Photo 5). The original sidelights are covered with wood panels. Fenestration is regular with the original, paired, 1/1 windows with scored, painted, wooden surrounds remaining in place on the first-story front elevation. The remainder of the windows are single, horizontal, 2/2 aluminum sash with painted wood surrounds (Photo 6).

A rear, gable roofed wing attached to the north elevation of the main house extends flush with the west elevation of the main block (Photo 7). Because the materials used for the rafters and weatherboard exterior are similar to those of the main block, it appears that the wing was constructed soon after the house was built. Fenestration is irregular on the wing, with aluminum sash windows and wood surrounds. An enclosed porch is attached to the east elevation.

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

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Alterations to the Exterior

The main block of the Randall House retains its historic rectangular ground plan and general appearance to a high degree. The rear wing which connects the kitchen to the main house was enclosed soon after the original house was constructed; the east porch on the wing was enclosed c1955 by the present owners. The original, double, yellow pine log porch posts on the facade (Photo 8) have been replaced with single, 4" x 4" pine columns, the original yellow pine piers have been replaced with concrete block piers, and the wooden front entrance steps have been replaced with poured concrete.

The original fenestration has been maintained on the main block of the house, with the original, paired, 1/1 windows and scored wooden surrounds remaining in place on the first-story front elevation. The remainder of the original, vertical 2/2 windows have been replaced with horizontal 2/2 panes with aluminum sash, maintaining the original wood surrounds. Repairs and replacement of the wood surrounds have been made as needed with pine materials like the original. A screened door has been installed at the front entrance.

Interior

The I-House interior plan of the Randall House was originally two rooms wide with the parlor, central hall, stairway, and one bedroom on the first floor, and two bedrooms and a hall on the second floor (See 19th Century Floorplan). Tongue and groove, pine, 1" x 4" flooring is original throughout the house. Ceilings are 10 feet high, finished on the first floor with taped wall board which also covers most of the two by four interior stud walls. The interior wall from the front entrance doors continues along the stairway and is richly detailed with wide baseboards, decorative pine, diagonal wainscoting below a narrow railing and vertical paneling above the railing to the ceiling (Photo 9).

Located on the east wall of the parlor, behind the front entrance doors, the stairway accessing the second floor has a door at the fifth stair tread to close off the second floor to prevent heat loss in the winter (Photo 10). A single, solid pine newel post and hand rail over wood paneling are on the parlor side of the narrow steps. On the second floor, sheets of wall

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

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board are laid over the top of the exposed wood beams of the ceilings, while the exterior walls of the bedrooms remain unfinished, revealing the wall studs and interior side of the exterior weatherboard (Photo 11). Horizontal pine paneling is used on the second floor hall walls (Photo 12).

A double brick fireplace has openings in both the living room and dining area. The brick mantel on the living room side is original (Photo 13), while the decorative brick mantel on the kitchen side was installed early in the twentieth century. Both openings have been closed and the chimney stack is used to vent space heaters. There are no fireplace or vent openings in the chimney at the second floor level.

Alterations to the Interior

Although the second floor remains as it was originally built, the first floor has been modified with an interior partition dividing the bedroom and a paneled partition dividing the living room and hall from the dining area. A door between the fireplace and the west exterior wall, opening from the living room into the kitchen/dining area, was installed about 1955, by the present owners, who also installed a bathroom in place of the original kitchen, which was moved south toward the present dining area. The rear wing, which was the original kitchen, now encloses the breakfast/dining room, kitchen and bathroom. (See 19th Century and Present Floorplans)

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The T. W. Randall House, is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Exploration and Settlement** as one of the earliest remaining buildings in Grahamsville, Florida. The property also has significance under **Criterion C** as the best remaining example in the Grahamsville area of American frame vernacular architecture. The Randall House contributes to the Marion County multiple property listing entitled, "Early Residences of Rural Marion County, Florida," under Historic Context I, **Marion County, 1827-1900** and Associated Property Type F.1, **Residential Buildings, c1870 to c1940**.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early settlement of the community of Grahamsville began in 1860, when John Conner Graham, who came to Marion County prior to 1855, purchased Lot 6 in Section 36, Township 14 South, Range 23 East, on the east side of the Ocklawaha River in Marion County (Census Return for 1855; State Tract Book, Vol.19:258; see Grahamsville Area Map, 660" Scale). Grahamsville played an important part in the early settlement of Marion County and the development of both the citrus and shipbuilding industries.

Grahamsville Landing, southeast of Grahamsville, and the settlement of Conner, along with Conner Landing, about a mile north of Grahamsville, were related communities established during the 1860s and 1870s. Both landings were located on the Ocklawaha River and served as docking points for the steamships that carried passengers and freight. Oranges and other produce were shipped to Palatka and Jacksonville, where it was transferred to ships or trains going to northern markets. The river boats also provided a means for Grahamsville settlers to travel northeast to Palatka and Jacksonville and south to Silver Springs. Grahamsville Landing, about 119 miles from Palatka, had a ferry which crossed the Ocklawaha River. Another 13 miles on the narrow, twisting Ocklawaha brought the steamers to Silver Springs, about 132 miles from Palatka (Hart Line Pamphlet, n.d.:7).

A post office was established in Grahamsville on July 12, 1875, with John C. Graham as Postmaster (Bradbury 1962:34). Steamboats owned by the Hart Line delivered mail twice each week on their trips from Palatka to Silver Springs (The East Florida

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

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Banner 1875). A Captain J. H. Graham operated the South Florida Stagecoach Company (Bittinger 1955).

Grahamsville thrived, and by 1886, with a population of 65, had a school, two churches, and several commercial enterprises. Howard and Gibson had a general store, grist mill, saw mill and cotton gin. The settlers planted extensive orange groves, and grew vegetables, rice, cotton, and sugar cane, which was processed into syrup (Richards 1886-7:174). Captain Hattan Howard, a large land owner, also operated a local steamboat line with three river steamers built in the Grahamsville area during the late nineteenth century (Mueller 1990:122-126). Local carpenters, employed in the local shipbuilding industry were fine artisans who also built many of the residences.

Even after the "Big Freeze" of 1894/1895, Grahamsville remained a thriving settlement until about 1920, when the steamers were replaced by truck and train transportation. The area has retained its quiet, rural atmosphere.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

John M. Randall (1833-1894), an early settler of Grahamsville, was a major land owner, orange grower, energetic entrepreneur, and former ship builder. He went to Marion County before 1860, from Sumter County. During the Civil War, he served in Marion County Company H, 2nd Florida Cavalry and married Louisa Barbara Sarah Todd on February 21, 1865. He had two sons by a former marriage: Thomas W. Randall (1857-1935) and Jackson H. Randall (1859-1939). Two daughters were born to him and Louisa: Lulu, born in 1875 and Florence, born in 1877 (State Tract Book, Vol.19:258; Marion County Records, Patent Book 2:46; Marion County Probate Records 1894:Cabinet 1, Box 58; Cemetery Records, Old Oklawaha Bridge Baptist Cemetery).

In addition to the orange groves, John M. Randall operated a general merchandise store at Grahamsville, employing his sons in both enterprises (Elliot 1889:160). The Randalls also had a hotel near the Connor Landing. The Hart Line Steamboats stopped at the hotel in order for passengers, many of whom were tourists from the North, to rest and explore the orange groves and rose gardens surrounding the hotel (Hart Line 1911:6; Dunn 1984:61). Patrick Todd Randall operated another general merchandise store and post office near the Connor Landing.

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

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On August 31, 1886, Thomas W. Randall purchased an "approximately 8" (actually 10) acre parcel in the southwest corner of Government Lot 5 in Section 36, Township 14 South, Range 23 East from Laurentius M. Graham, son of John C. Graham. In 1884, Laurentius Graham had purchased Government Lots 4 and 5, adjoining his father's Lot 6, from the State of Florida. Each lot consisted of approximately 80 acres (State Tract Book, Vol.19:258; Marion County Records, Deed Book 35:540,541; Grahamsville Area Map). The next year, John Randall, with the help of local carpenters, built the T. W. Randall House on Lot 5 for his son Thomas (Leslie 1993; Bray 1986:27).

Thomas W. Randall married Victoria Etta Long, the daughter of Samuel A. and Martha Long, other distinguished Grahamsville pioneers, on September 17, 1891. The Thomas Randalls had two children: a son, Thomas Lonnie Randall (1895-1962) and a daughter, Opal, born in 1903. The house was said to be the nicest in the area, and was the site of numerous "sings" and social gatherings (Marion County Marriages 1844-1900; Marion County Records, Marriage book 1:329; Deed books 257:375; 260:47; Copies of Original Deeds).

Descendants of Thomas and Victoria Randall lived in the house until 1945, when the current owners, Paul and Margaret Leslie, purchased the property. The Leslies raised their seven children in the house, maintaining it in nearly original condition.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The T.W. Randall House is architecturally significant at the local level as an example of the frame vernacular architecture constructed during the 1880s in the rural areas of Marion County. The two-story residence, one of the few remaining with an I-House plan in rural Marion County, has an attached kitchen/dining area and bathroom. The house retains its original weatherboard and continues to exhibit architectural detail that is typical of post railroad era houses. Detailing, such as the paired eave brackets; scored surrounds of the front entrance and windows; paneled double entrance doors; interior paneling of the entrance hall and stairwall; and massive, hand carved newel post attests to the original owners' prosperity. The T.W. Randall house is the most elaborate nineteenth century residence remaining in the Grahamsville area.

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T.W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

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The house was constructed by local builder-artisans who also built steamboats for travel on the Ocklawaha River. Examples of the influence of the their shipbuilding experience include the paneling in the entry area and narrow entrance hall and stairway. This type of work is not unusual among Early American houses along the eastern seaboard, in such places as Key West; Nova Scotia; Nantucket and other places in New England. It is unusual, however, to find such work in inland Marion County in the 1880s (Williams 1957:61; Mcalester 1992:96-97). The T.W. Randall House is the most outstanding historic nineteenth century residence remaining in the Grahamsville area, not only because of its association with a pioneer family, but also because of its fine frame vernacular architecture.

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

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ARCHITECTURE

Blumenson, John J.G. Identifying American Architecture, A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1981.

McAllester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992.

Poppeliers, John, S. Allen Chambers, and Navey B. Schwartz. What Style Is It? Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1977.

GENERAL HISTORY

Bittenger, Adele, "From the Old Files - 1883," Ocala Banner and Ocala Evening Star. Ocala, Florida, 4 November 1955.

Bradbury, Alford G. and E. Story Halleck. A Chronology of Florida Post Offices. Handbook No. 2. Florida: The Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs, 1962.

Bray, Sybil Browne. "Salty Crackers": Marion County Remembers, Nos. 3 and 4, 1985 and 1986.

Dunn, Hampton, "Steamboating In Gator Country: Early Florida Transportation Via Old Postcards," In Proceedings of a Conference on The Steamboat Era in Florida, edited by Edward A. Mueller and Barbara A. Purdy. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida, 1984.

Elliot's Florida Encyclopedia. n.p.:n.p., 1889.

"Hart's Semi Weekly Line," The East Florida Banner, 25 September 1875.

Norman, Annie B. Cemetery Records of Marion County. Volume I. Ocala, Florida: Ocala Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1977.

Richards, John L. Florida State Gazetteer and Business Directory. New York, NY: The South Publishing Co., 1886-7.

Webb, Wanton S. Historical, Industrial and Biographical Florida, Part I. NY: W. S. Webb & Co., Publishers, 1885.

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T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

Section number 9 Page 2

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

Florida. Department of Environmental Protection. Field Notes of
J.B. Clements, Surveyor, 1835.

_____. Florida Tract Books, Vol.19.

Grahamville Plat, 1888.

Interviews with Paul and Margaret Leslie.

Marion County Marriages, 1844-1900, Compilation of Books A-E.
Marion County Residents Serving in All U.S. Wars, on file at
the Central Florida Regional Library, Genealogy Room, Ocala,
Florida.

Marion County. Patent Book 2.

_____. Deed Books, 35, 257, and 260.

_____. Probate Records, Cabinet 1, Box 58, 1894.

Old Oklawaha Bridge Baptist Cemetery. Cemetery Records, on file
at the Central Florida Regional Library, Genealogy Room,
Ocala, Florida.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

T. W. Randall House, Marion Co., FL

Section number 10 Page 1

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Parcel #16261-000-00. Located in the southwest corner of Government Lot 5, Section 36, Township 14 South, Range 23 East. This parcel lies on the East side of the Ocklawaha River in Marion County, Florida, north of Highway #314, the Salt Springs Road.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries enclose the 10 acres that have been historically associated with the T.W. Randall House. The house and outbuildings are located on approximately 2.3 acres; the northern part of the tract is wooded.

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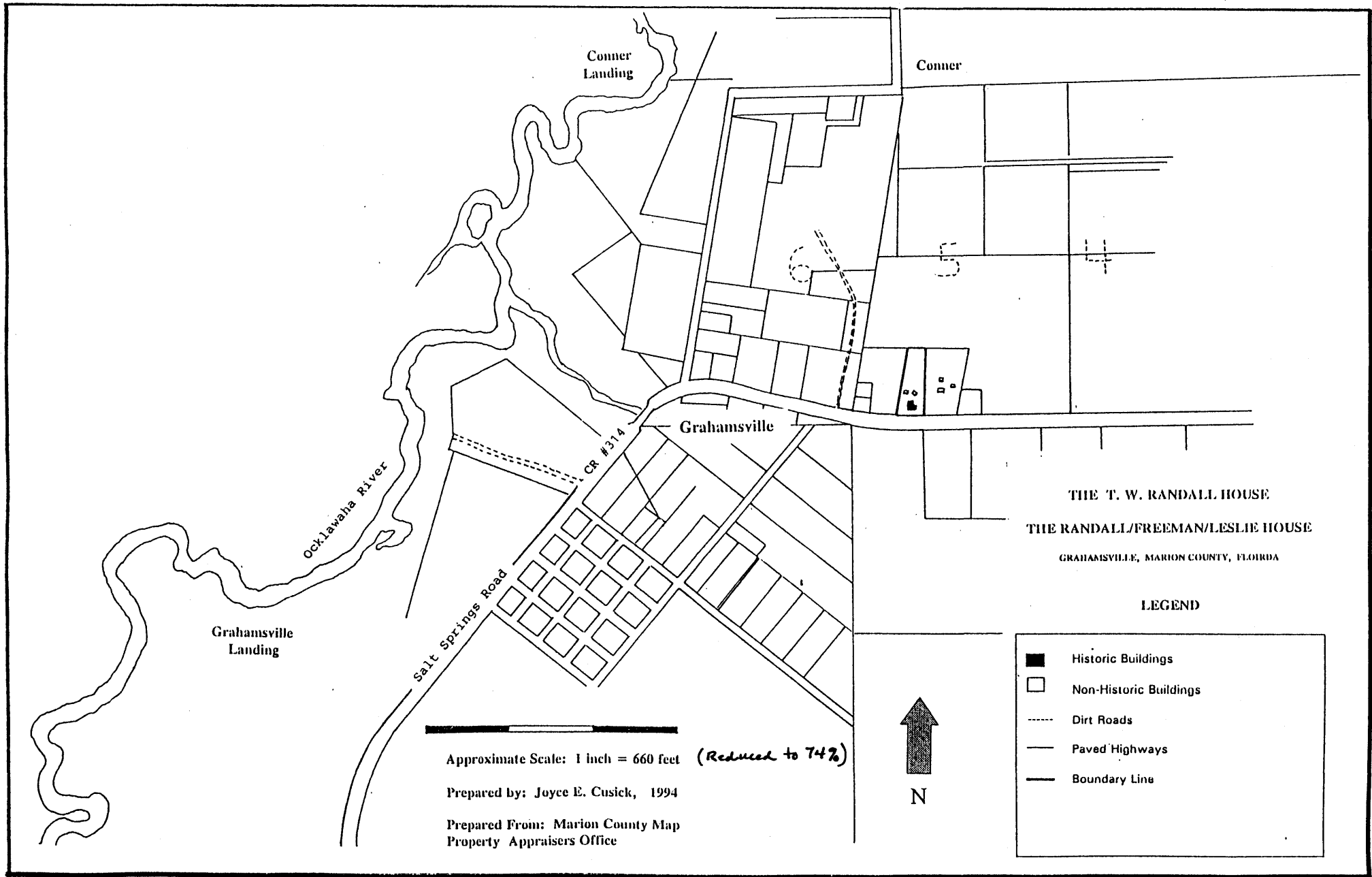
T. W. Randall House, Marion Co.,
FL

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

-
- 1) T.W. Randall House
 - 2) Ocala, Marion County, Florida
 - 3) Joyce E. Cusick
 - 4) October 18, 1993
 - 5) Marion County Planning Department, Ocala
 - 6) Main (S) & W elevations, camera facing NE
 - 7) 1 of 13

The information for items 1-5 for the remaining photographs is the same as above unless otherwise indicated.

- 2) 6) Playhouse, camera facing NE
- 3) 6) Storage building, camera facing NW
- 4) 6) Detail of eave brackets, camera facing W
- 5) 6) Detail of front entry surrounds, camera facing N
- 6) 6) Main (S) elevation, camera facing N
- 7) 6) Rear & E elevations, camera facing SW
- 8) 4) c1890
6) Main (S) elevation, camera facing NW
- 9) 6) Interior, front entrance, camera facing SE
- 10) 6) Stairway, camera facing N
- 11) 6) Interior, gable wing roof, camera facing NW
- 12) 6) Hall at second floor, camera facing S
- 13) 6) Fireplace on N wall, camera facing N



Conner
Landing

Conner

Ocklawaha River

Grahamsville
Landing

Salt Springs Road

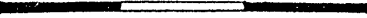
CR #314

Grahamsville

THE T. W. RANDALL HOUSE
THE RANDALL/FREEMAN/LESLIE HOUSE
GRAHAMSVILLE, MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

LEGEND

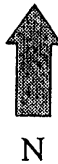
- Historic Buildings
- Non-Historic Buildings
- - - - - Dirt Roads
- Paved Highways
- Boundary Line

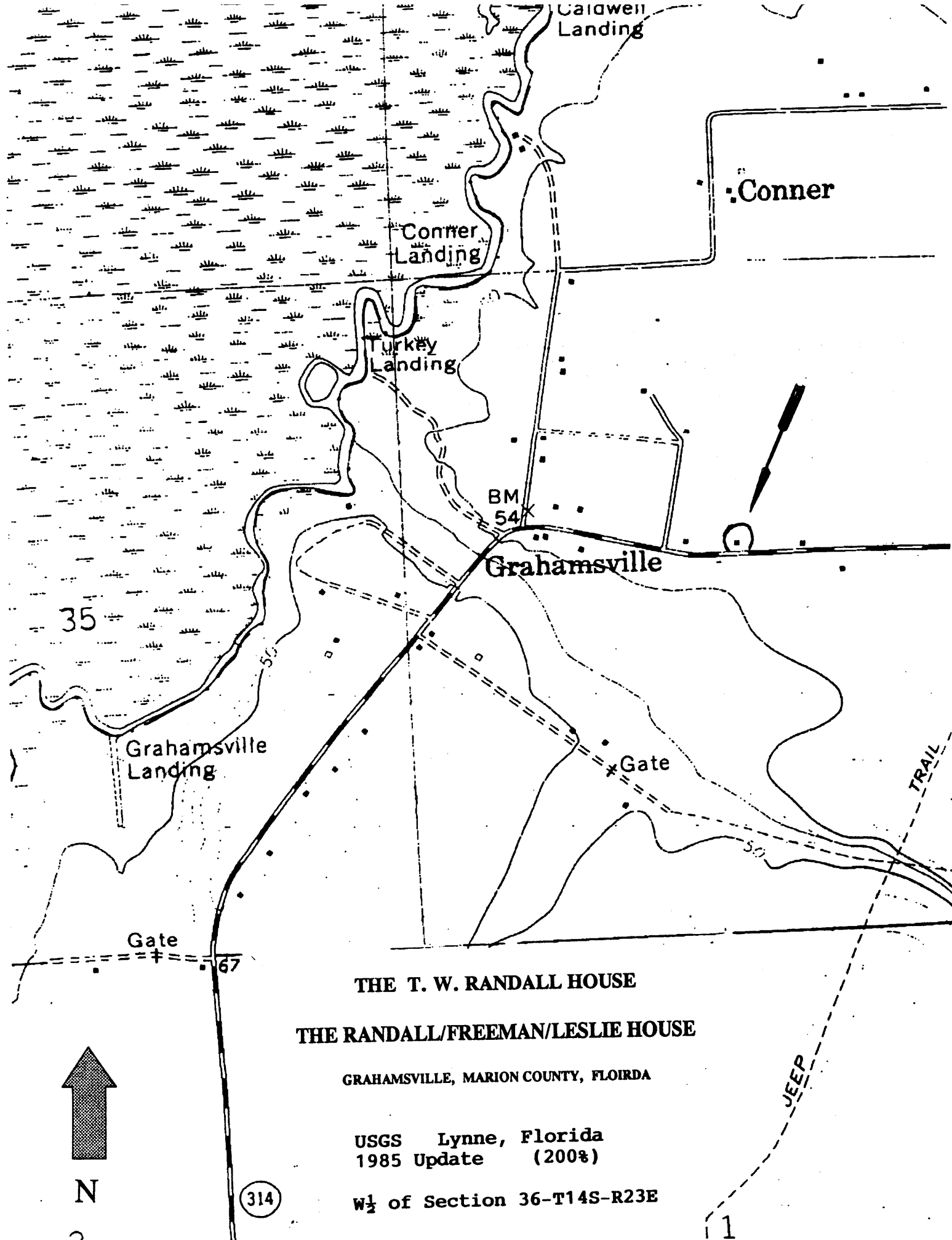


Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 660 feet (Reduced to 74%)

Prepared by: Joyce E. Cusick, 1994

Prepared From: Marion County Map
Property Appraisers Office





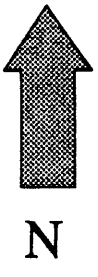
THE T. W. RANDALL HOUSE

THE RANDALL/FREEMAN/LESLIE HOUSE

GRAHAMSVILLE, MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

USGS Lynne, Florida
 1985 Update (200%)

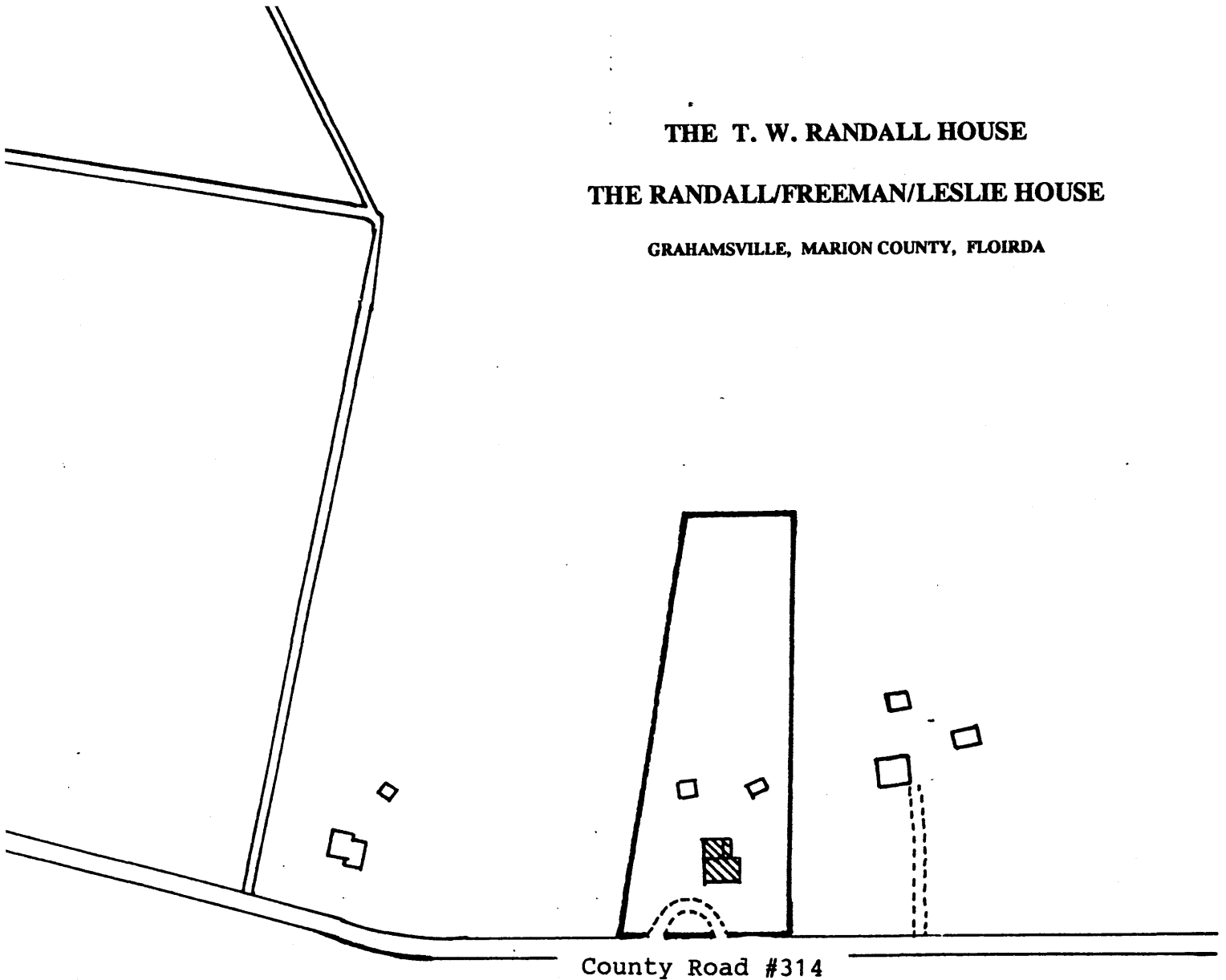
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


314

1

THE T. W. RANDALL HOUSE
THE RANDALL/FREEMAN/LESLIE HOUSE
GRAHAMSVILLE, MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA



LEGEND

	Historic Buildings
	Non-Historic Buildings
	Dirt Roads
	Paved Highways
	Boundary Line

Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet

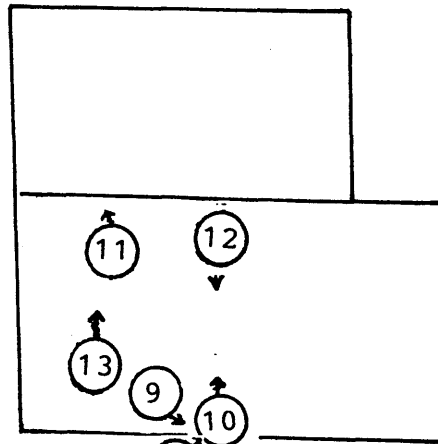
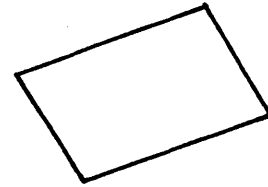
Prepared by: Joyce E. Cusick, 1994

Prepared From: Marion County Map
Property Appraisers Office

Storage Shed



Play House



Main House



CR #314



N

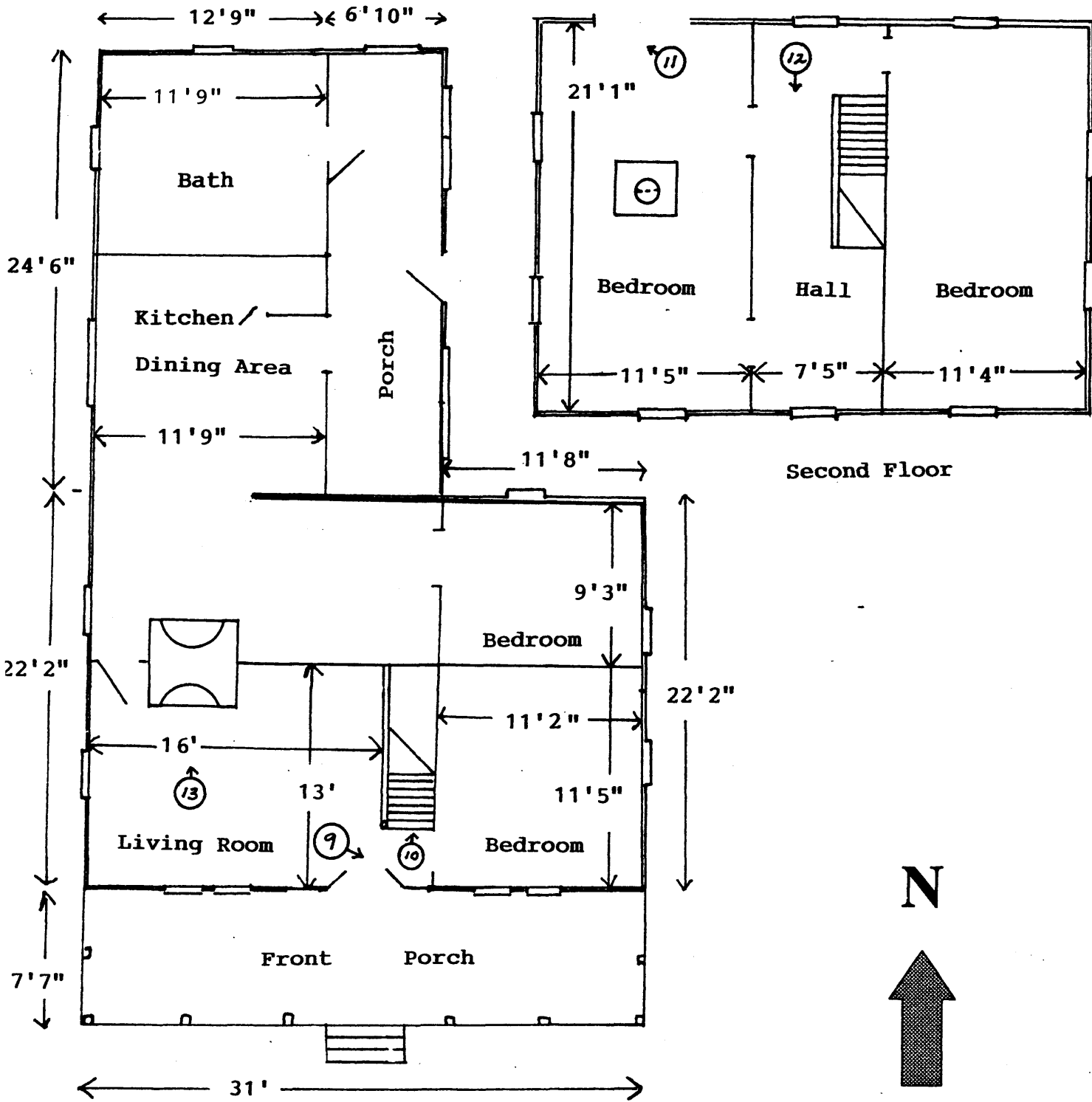
THE T. W. RANDALL HOUSE

THE RANDALL/FREEMAN/LESLIE HOUSE

GRAHAMSVILLE, MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHOTOGRAPHS

Rear



The T.W. Randall House

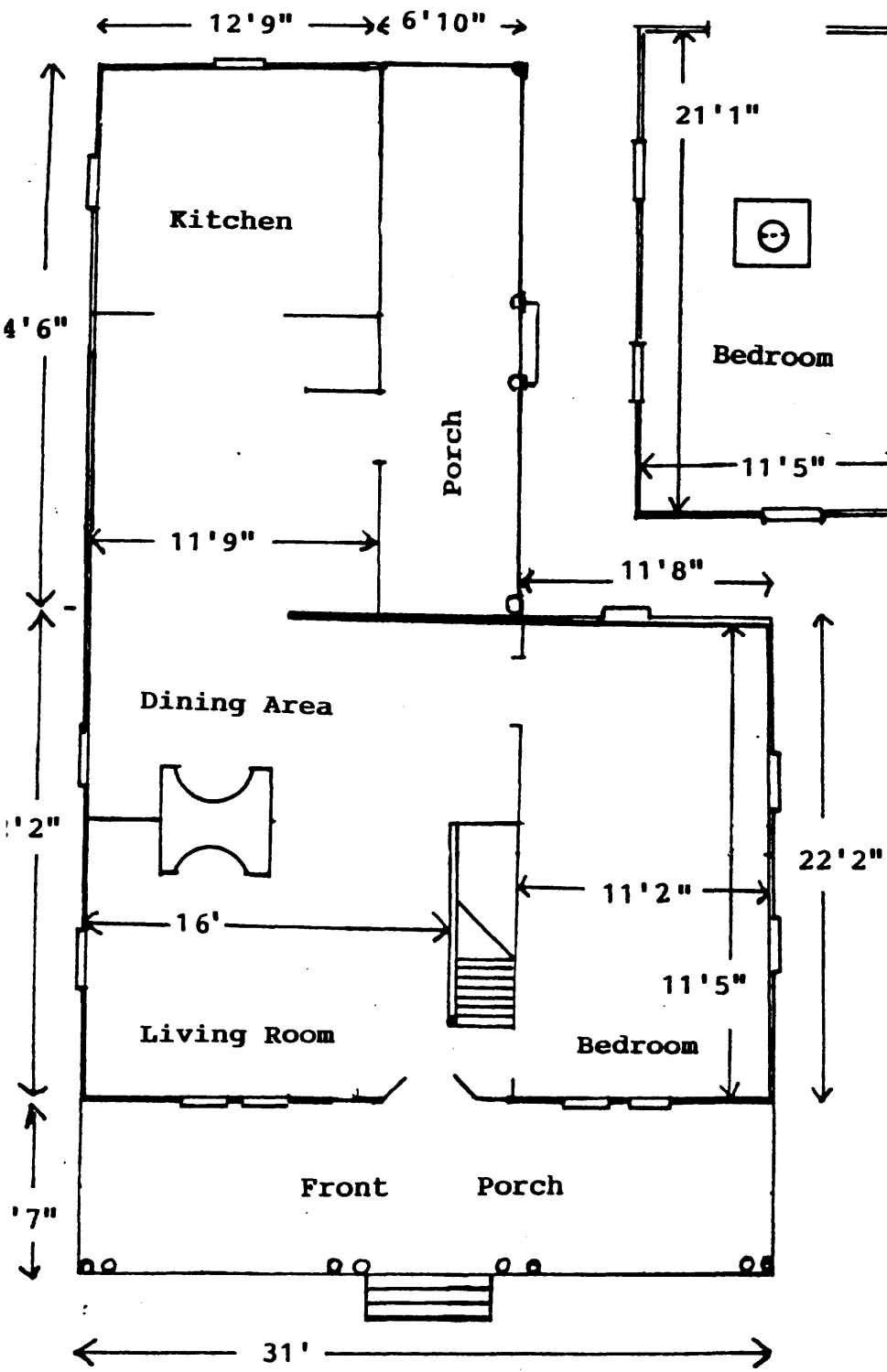
The Randall/Freeman/Leslie House

Present Floorplan

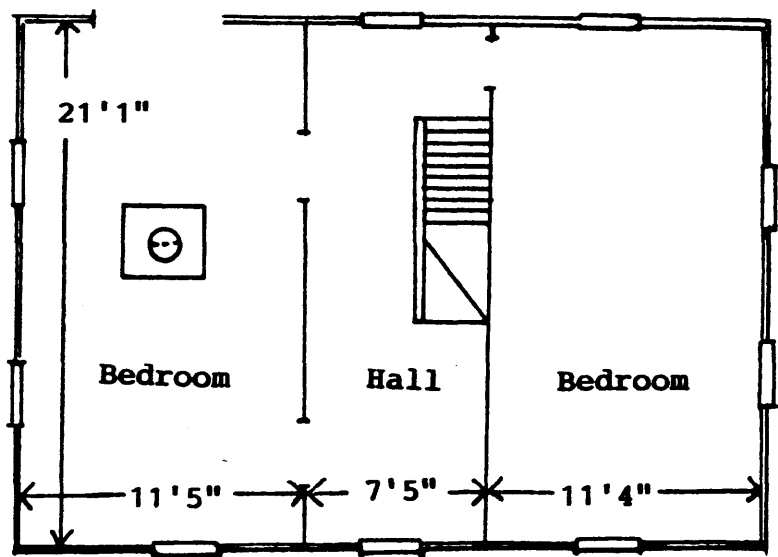


1/8 inch = 1 foot

Approximate Scale



The T.W. Randall House



Second Floor



19th Century Floorplan



1/8 inch = 1 foot

Approximate Scale