

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received OCT 2 1984
date entered NOV 1 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lloyd-Bond House

and/or common Miller House

2. Location

street & number Bond Street (~~County Road 158~~), near Highway 59 N/A not for publication

city, town Lloyd N/A vicinity of

state Florida code 012 county Jefferson code 065

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name William D. and Rhea B. Miller

street & number Post Office Box 175, Bond Street

city, town Lloyd N/A vicinity of state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number U.S. Highways 19 and 90

city, town Monticello state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site (as a single house)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lloyd-Bond House is the result of joining two double-pen cabins by connecting their opposing front porches. Although it is not known exactly when the cabins were joined, they had been connected by 1864, when it was used as a hospital. Sometime before 1869 two rooms were added on the south side of that part of the house where the porches had been joined, with a wooden porch running the length of the south wall. The house then formed a "T", the basic shape it holds now. Across the arms of the "T", a gabled roof runs east-west; down the stem of the "T", a gabled roof runs north-south. This roof line, established c. 1905, corrected the fragmented one resulting from the connection of the cabins and additions to form the T-shape. Sided and floored with the original heart-pine boards, most of the house rests on hand-hewn beams, supported by brick pilings some two-and-a-half feet high.

Our knowledge of the origins of the Lloyd-Bond House comes to us chiefly through the writings of Miss Annie Franklin Bond (1882-1963), who lived most of her life in Lloyd and in the Lloyd-Bond house; these writings are corroborated by local oral tradition; some of the oldest Lloyd residents remembering tales their grandfathers or mothers had told them of the house. According to Courthouse records, Annie Bond's father, Henry Bond, purchased the house in 1878, having lived there since shortly after his marriage in 1869. Of the original double-pen cabins Miss Bond writes that

"they were queerly built, too, with a large room on the north and a small room on the south with a porch running the length of the two rooms. There were two of these houses facing each other and about twenty feet apart."

Joining the cabins at the porches created a larger, single residence. It served as the summer residence and the first Lloyd home of Walter Lloyd and his family.¹

Connecting the porches and enclosing them under a common roof made a large (30' x 30') central room between the original cabins. Those cabins were identical--a large room on the north side, a smaller on the south, the two connected by a door. The larger room of each had a fireplace on its north wall. A door from each room, once opening on the porch, now opened on the central room. No changes were made in the roof, which must have described an odd line. A kitchen was built behind the house to avoid the heat and danger of cooking. No trace of that kitchen remains.

The lot on which the house stands was first purchased from the government in 1855. The cabins may date from an earlier time, however, as they were moved to the lot as intact structures. Certainly they were placed as they now are before 1864, for Confederate wounded were tended in that large central room after the battle of Olustee.²

Miss Bond also describes the further changes made to the house by her grandmother, Jane Lloyd Bond (1811-1897). Two rooms were added to the south side of the central room and across the south wall of the addition a wooden porch was built, its roof extending beyond the edge of the porch so that the columns reached all the way to the ground. Each room of the addition had a door opening on the front porch, one door to the central room, and an intercommunicating door between the two rooms. Two small fireplaces in adjacent corners of the added rooms shared a common chimney with the large fireplace in the central room. Perhaps at this time, too, a back porch of wood was added on the north side of the house. Since Miss Bond confesses an inability to date this addition, other than sometime when her grandmother would have had some authority over the house, and since Miss Bond's mother, Carolina Johnson Bond, could have provided her this information if this change had been made after her marriage in 1869, it seems reasonable to suppose that these rooms were added before 1869, whether before or after Jane Lloyd Bond built her own house, before 1864, one cannot say.

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1864 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

In two areas the Lloyd-Bond House may be deemed significant. It was the summer residence, and the first Lloyd residence, of Walter Lloyd, who enticed the railroad to come into the community and then platted the community to benefit from the coming railroad, advancing in this way Jefferson County agricultural affairs. The house also served as a temporary hospital during the Civil War, when under Jane Lloyd Bond's supervision Confederate soldiers wounded at the Battle of Olustee were tended there. It satisfies criteria A and criteria B for significance at the local level.

Many of the old-timers in the Lloyd area affirm the tradition that the Lloyd-Bond house was used as a temporary hospital after the Battle of Olustee, the largest Civil War battle fought in Florida. Its use as such is also mentioned in The History of Jefferson County, Florida.¹ One approaches closer to the fact, however, through the writings of Carolina Johnson Bond and of her daughter, Annie Franklin Bond, and also in the recollections of Mrs. Theo Hutchinson, a present resident of Tallahassee.

Carolina Johnson Bond, daughter of Lt. Col. Benjamin Jenkins Johnson of Wade Hampton's Legion, came to the area shortly after the Civil War, her father's death and the subsequent loss of family properties made it necessary to earn her own livelihood with the one wealth left her, an excellent education. Arriving at the Lloyd plantation home as tutor, she met Henry Bond, son of Jane Lloyd Bond and prosperous merchant of Lloyd township from the mid to later-eighteen-hundreds. In 1869 Henry Bond and Carolina Johnson were married. She therefore had a fresh, firsthand account of the use of the house as a hospital from her husband, who was not only present but who supervised the burial of the two soldiers who died there. In later years she wrote impersonally of the house that had been her home since she was a bride and which her husband had purchased in 1878:

Five of the oldest houses still stand, of these one was used as a hospital during the Civil War, soldiers being brought there from Olustee. Two died in the house and are buried about a mile away under a big tree. . .²

Mrs. Bond's daughter, Annie Franklin Bond, adds in her writings that her grandmother was in charge of the hospital. This was Jane Lloyd Bond, who came to the area from New York, with an aunt, who had married Thomas Bond, brother of Captain Henry Bond; she and Captain Bond were married in Tallahassee in 1835. Captain Bond was a merchant in the old sense of the word, owning ships as well as retail stores, and played a large role in the opening of the Tallahassee area commercially. When he died, Jane Bond moved to Lloyd and spent the rest of her life there. According to Miss Annie, her grandmother's care for the soldiers "was probably the reason or excuse for the government not paying her the last

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 3 acres

Quadrangle name Lloyd

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	7	8	5	7	8	0	3	3	7	5	3	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edmund Bond Miller/Larry S. Paarlberg, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Division of Archives date September 20, 1984

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature George W. Percy

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/25/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Delores Byers Entered in the National Register date 11-1-84
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Dating these changes is difficult because the tax assessment records of the Courthouse have been lost. The dates cannot be determined, then, by noting an increase in the property value. Further, family records and correspondence, some from the Civil War period, were taken from the house when it stood vacant. This much can be established: lumber mills came to the county around 1880.³ Since the beams under even the latest part of the house, the southern addition, are hand-hewn beams, this circumstance offers an objective, latest possible dating, although family evidence indicates a date at least ten years earlier.

With the exception of the recent rehabilitation, a last change came within Annie Bond's memory: the change to the roof. When the slopes of the original cabins and the front addition were combined, the house became a "house of seven gables," as Miss Bond described it. It was also an insoluble drainage problem:

Mama, my sister Janie and I changed the back part of the house, putting it under one roof as it was so hard to keep a good roof on it, the best shingles would soon rot in the two valleys.⁴

Miss Bond's inclusion of herself as participant in this project suggests that she must have been a young lady at the time. Similarly, the absence of mention of her father indicates a time after his death, but before Janie moved to Atlanta. Sometime between 1905 and 1910 seems a safe, reasonable conjecture.

After Annie Bond's death in 1963 the house fell into ruins, plundered and vandalized by neighborhood children. When the present occupants--Annie Bond's niece, her husband, and their children--began its reclamation, the first step was necessarily to rebuild the inner shell. When the cracked plaster walls were replaced with sheetrock, the inter-connecting doors between the rooms of Jane Lloyd Bond's addition and also between the rooms of the once separate cabins were walled over, although the original heart-pine doors were rehung in all remaining doorways, except for the back porch area. When the large central fireplace was rebuilt, the corner fireplaces of the addition were removed; the fireplaces of the old double-pen cabins had to be removed to make way for the two new bathrooms and back-porch extension. As for the flooring, that in the perimeter rooms (the old cabins) was preserved, however, deeply pitted and scarred. The flooring of the central room, much of it dating back to the porches of the cabins, suffered badly when it had to be removed for work on the understructure; consequently a little over half of the flooring in that room is new wood. Similarly, the wooden tongue-and-groove ceiling's ruinous state meant that it had to be replaced. Florida cypress was used for the new ceiling, and the walls of the central room are now wainscoted in the same material.

Outside, both back and front wooden porches were rotted and collapsed. The front porch was replaced by one of brick and broken tile, now extending out the same distance as the porch roof; the columns, then, rest on the porch edge. The old louvered doors, however, open upon the porch as they always have. The back porch is now of concrete and has been recently screened. As has been mentioned, two bathrooms were added on the

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back north-west corner of the house, and extending northward from this a carport has also been added. Around the sides of the house, the decayed windows were replaced by new ones in the same eight-pane design, but slightly reduced in length, thus making necessary that all the shutters be refitted, a laborious job still in progress.

FOOTNOTES

¹Annie Franklin Bond, "Our Home," part of a series of her unpublished recollections, held by the Miller family.

²Mrs. Theo Hutchinson to William D. Miller, Lloyd, Florida, February 28, 1984.

³Jerrell Shofner, History of Jefferson County, Florida (Tallahassee, Florida: Sentry Press, 1976), p. 385.

⁴Annie Bond, "Our Home."

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month's salary due her husband at his death in 1858 as Land Commissioner . . .When she needed this money so badly, she was refused payment because, 'She aided and abetted the rebellion.'"³

Others remembered the house's service, other than the government and Miss Annie. Mrs. Theo Hutchinson's mother, Helen Moore Edwards, resided near Lipona plantation around Wacissa during the war. She described to her daughter the scene of "a good many" wounded soldiers being tended to in the central room of the Lloyd-Bond house.⁴

The house existed because of Walter Lloyd. Having followed his sister Jane Lloyd Bond to Tallahassee, he went out to the Lake Miccosukie region in 1847, when he married Sarah Dry Leonard. They set up their home on acreage Miss Leonard had inherited.⁵ According to Carolina Johnson Bond, however, some of the plantations in the Lake Miccosukie area and elsewhere "were not considered healthy for the white folks in the summer, some people having the idea . . .that the red clay hills were not so healthy as the sandy lands, and Lloyd is SANDY. . ." ⁶ Accordingly, we learn from Annie Bond that the Lloyds joined those two cabins facing each other on Lot 27 of Lloyd and made them their summer residence. At that time, of course, Lloyd was not yet Lloyd, nor had lots yet been platted out. The coming of the railroad and the imagination of Walter Lloyd brought into being the town that bears his name.

Walter Lloyd. . .saw in the coming of the railroad the chance of a lifetime. In his opinion, Bailey's Mill (site of Lloyd), lying as it did in a strategic position for the shipment of cotton, lumber and other agricultural products, was destined to become a large and important trading center. In order to encourage this project, he and his wife deeded three and one-half acres of land to the railroad for a depot, loading platform and railroad yards. By the time the tracks had reached Bailey's Mill. . . the Lloyds had laid out plans for a model village to be built in the neighborhood of the depot.⁷

On the land that Walter Lloyd gave to the railroad a very proper brick station was raised: it is now the oldest brick railroad station in Florida and is listed on the National Register. This station and its loading platform shipped out cotton from the local plantations. According to Shofner's History of Jefferson County, there were five plantations in the Lloyd area before the war: those of George Whitfield, Paul Ulmer, James Edwards, Fetnah Cooksey, and Kidder Moore.⁸ Merchants of Lloyd served the outlying plantations for many years; besides Walter Lloyd and Walter Lloyd Bond, with partner J.D. McLeod, George Dennis and A.W. Mason operated in Lloyd in the 1870s.⁹

A later resident of the Lloyd-Bond house also gave land on which a now-praised building was erected. Henry Bond's gift of land was the beginning for St. Clement's Church, originally built in Lloyd, chiefly at the instigation of the Lloyd and Bond families, but moved to Tallahassee.

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Mrs. Carolina Bond wrote of her town from a closer perspective. She said that "the railroad did a thriving business at Lloyd, first in cotton and in later years in watermelon seed, this place being the second largest shipping point in the world for melon seed several years ago." Elisabeth Smith in her little book on Lloyd declares that "Lloyd, not Tallahassee, was the midpoint on the railroad when it ran from Jacksonville to Pensacola."

Jefferson County used to be known as "the keystone county in Territorial Florida because it was the only one that went from the Georgia line to the Gulf of Mexico."¹⁰ Agriculture was and is the primary industry in the area and Lloyd has had a great part in the agricultural advancement of this county. For the greatness of that part and for its few days of glory Lloyd surely owes a debt to Walter Lloyd.

FOOTNOTES

¹Shofner, p. 257.

²Carolina Johnson Bond, "Lloyd," circulated in mimeograph, part of her unpublished recollections held by the Miller family.

³Annie Bond, "Our Home."

⁴Mrs. Theo Hutchinson.

⁵Leslie Cobb Warren, St. Clement's Chapel of the Church of the Advent (Tallahassee, Florida: Peter Mitchell, Ass., 1976), p. 10.

⁶Carolina Bond.

⁷Warren, p. 11.

⁸Shofner, p. 97.

⁹Shofner, p. 321.

¹⁰Elisabeth Smith, Bailey's Mill - Lloyd, Jefferson County, Florida (Crawfordville, Florida: Magnolia Monthly Press, 1971), chapters II and III, pages not numbered.

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Bond, Annie Franklin. "Our Home." Part of a series of her unpublished recollections. Held by the Miller family.

Bond, Carolina Johnson. "Lloyd." Circulated in mimeograph. Part of her unpublished recollections. Held by the Miller family.

Hutchinson, Mrs. Theo. Interview to William D. Miller. Lloyd, Florida, February 28, 1984.

Shofner, Jerrell. History of Jefferson County, Florida. Tallahassee, Florida: Sentry Press, 1976.

Smith, Elisabeth. Bailey's Mill-Lloyd, Jefferson County, Florida. Crawfordville, Florida: Magnolia Monthly Press, 1971.

Warren, Leslie Cobb. St. Clement's Chapel of the Church of the Advent. Tallahassee, Florida: Peter Mitchell, Ass., 1976.

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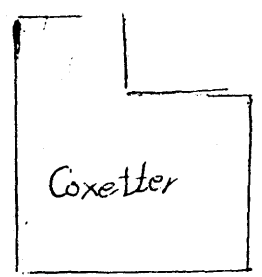
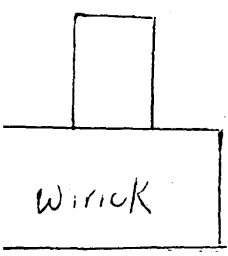
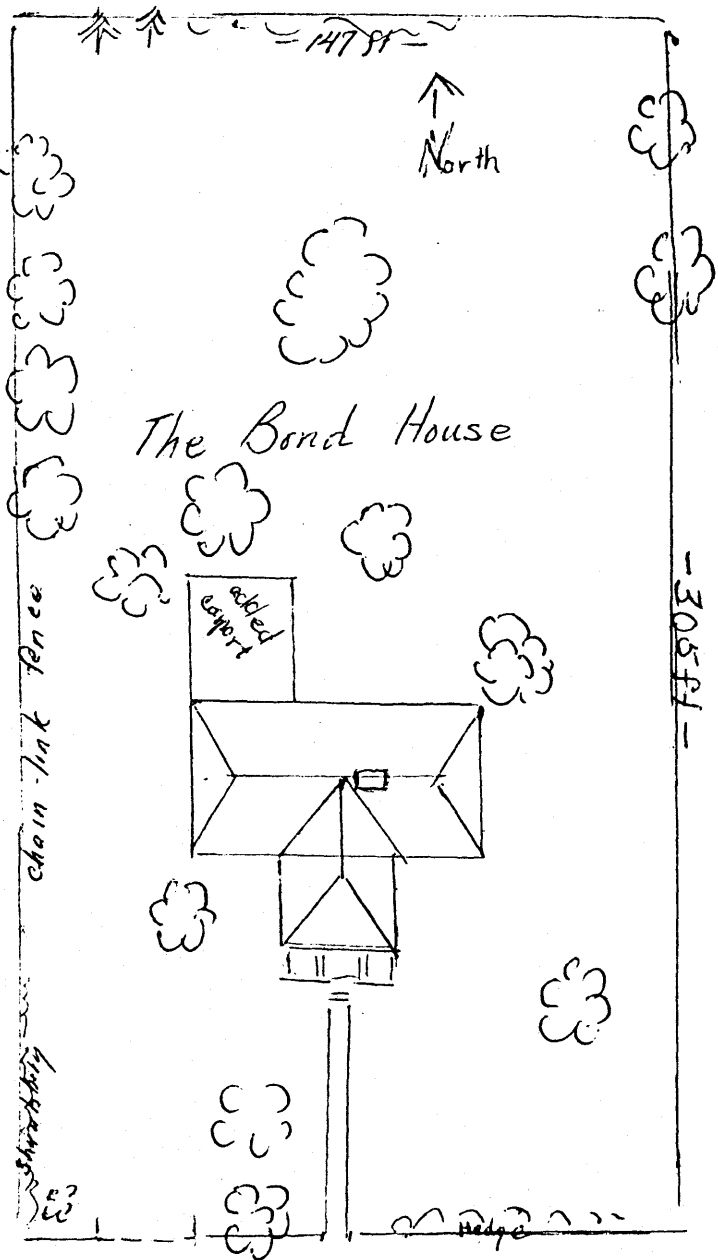
Item number 10

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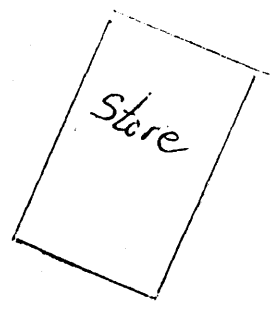
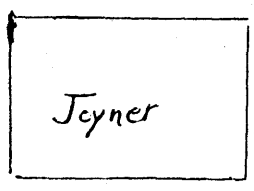
Beginning at a point 114 feet from the SE corner of Lot 27 run north 305 feet to Notre Dame Street, then run west to the NE corner of Lot 26, then run south to Bond Street, thence east to point of beginning, said parcel of land being the western part of Lot 27 of the original plat of the village of Lloyd, Jefferson County, Florida, as recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in Deed Book "M" page 520. This area is the lot historically owned by the Lloyd and Bond families and these boundaries enclose the significant building and area immediately adjacent to it.

Notre Dame St

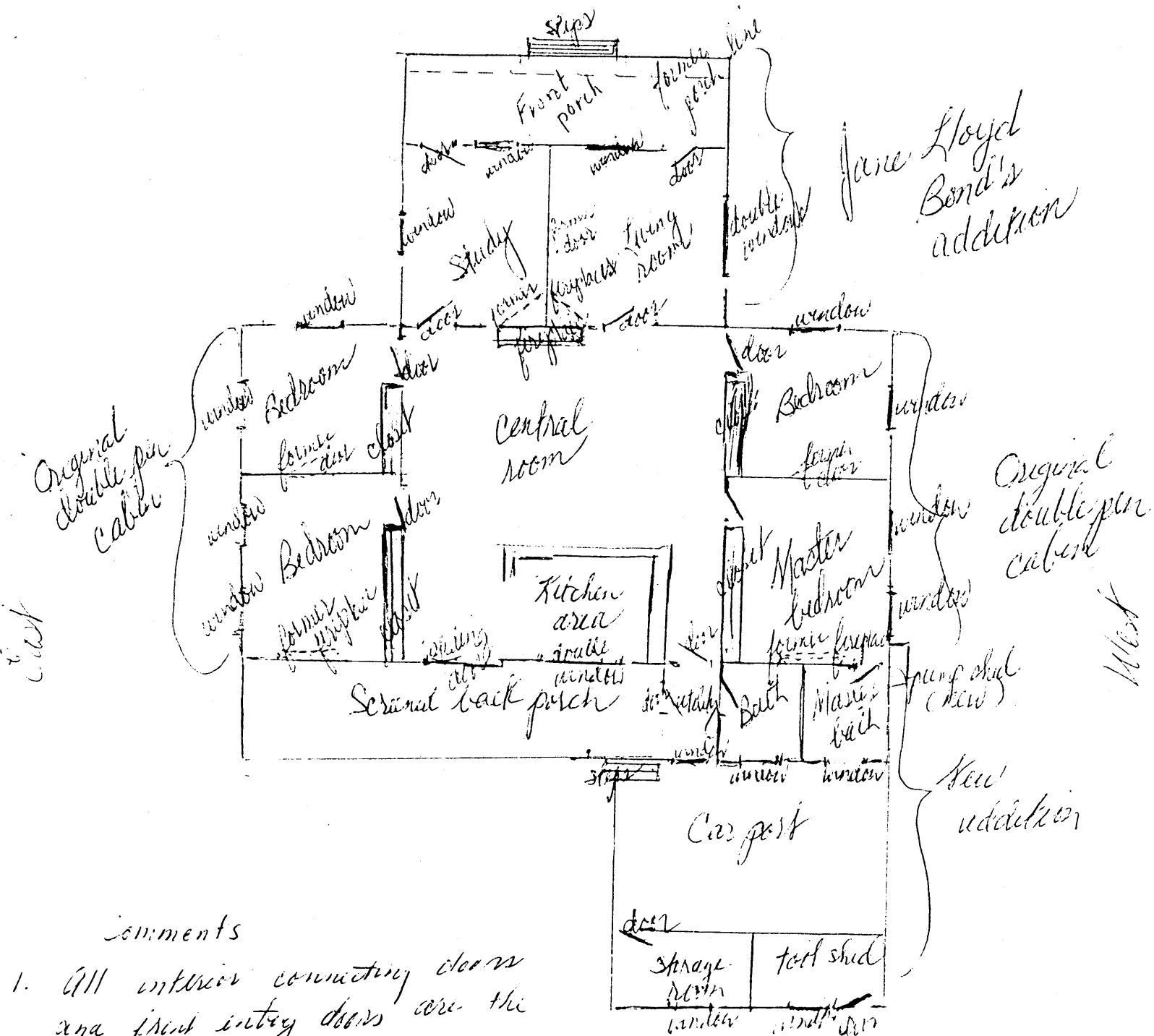
< 10 I-10 (3/4 mile) Hwy 59



County 158



South



Comments

1. All interior connecting doors and front entry doors are the heart-pine originals
2. All flooring except for slightly more than 1/2 central room is the original heart-pine.

North

Ownership and Occupancy of the Lloyd-Bond House
Dates indicate approximate period of occupancy

