

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lloyd Historic District
other names/site number 8je773

2. Location

street & number Bond Street (CR 158) & Main Street
city, town Lloyd
state Florida code FL county Jefferson code 065 zip code 32337

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official Florida State Historic Preservation Officer
Date 8/1/91

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date

5. 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 9/5/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Transportation: Rail-related
Commerce/Trade: Department Store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Government: Post Office
Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood: weatherboard
roof Metal
other Asphalt

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Exploration & Settlement
Community Planning & Development
Architecture
Archaeology: Historic
Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

c1840-c1920

Significant Dates

1855
1858
c1915

Cultural Affiliation

American Period

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Lloyd Historic District, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Lloyd Historic District includes what remains of the original Village of Lloyd, a community which prospered from its founding as a village in 1858 until c1920. The district, located on Main Street and Bond Street (County Road 158) in the Village of Lloyd in northwest Jefferson County, Florida, is comprised of primarily frame vernacular buildings and two sites. The contributing buildings in the district were constructed in three different periods of development: c1855-1859, 1870-1890, and 1900-1920. Archaeological investigations on the two sites in the district, however, indicate that there may have been buildings in the district area c1840. The period of significance is, therefore, c1840-c1920. There are twenty-one contributing buildings, two contributing historical archaeological sites, and four non-contributing buildings, yielding a contributing ratio of 85%.

SETTING

Present Appearance

The Village of Lloyd is located between U.S. Highway I-10 and the CSX railroad in the northwest section of Jefferson County, at a point approximately midway between Tallahassee and Monticello, the Jefferson County seat. The Georgia state line is about twelve miles to the north. The village is surrounded by forests and fields, with scattered home sites to the east and south. Truck stops serving an I-10 interchange are located 1/2 mile to the north. They are separated from the district by several hundred feet of woods. To the west, low density development stretches to the Leon County line, a little over a mile from the center of the village, where the historic district is located. A few newer houses, mobile homes, and shacks are scattered along County Road 158 to the immediate east and west of the district and along State Road 59 to the north of the district.

Alterations to the Setting

The most dramatic alterations to Lloyd took place during the period of significance: a fire in 1912 destroyed several stores and old residences, and State Road 59 was constructed c1915. The road's intersection with Bond Street created a new crossroads which replaced the original intersection of Bond and Main Street

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as the center of the village. In more recent times, some historic buildings, such as the Whitfield House, Lloyd's only hotel, have fallen to fire or vandalism, and have been replaced by non-contributing structures or vacant lots. St. Clements Chapel, Lloyd's Episcopal church, was moved to Tallahassee in 1959.

Although Bond Street has lost many of its oaks, enough remain to lend a shady grace to the streetscape. Pecan trees and magnolias complete the historic canopy. Some of the residents have planted flowering dogwoods and crape myrtles along the walk to the depot and along a stretch of State Road 59 that passes through the Lloyd crossroads. Low wattage street lights have been added, having minimal impact. In spite of these changes, there remains a sense of place which offers residents a village life and the visitor a rare glimpse of turn-of-the-century rural North Florida.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

The historic district includes 1 to 1 1/2 story buildings on Bond (photo 1) and Main (photo 2) Streets which, in accordance with original plat of Lloyd, converge at the site of the depot. Three historic commercial buildings remain: the old brick depot; and two frame vernacular, one room stores, both of which are in disuse. One which was damaged by fire in 1987 is being restored. The other is in good condition and has been considered for use as a museum about Lloyd's history. The district also includes two contributing archaeological sites: that of the Dennis Store, the second Dennis House, and stable; and that of the Whitfield House.

The residences in the district are generally 1 to 1 1/2 story frame vernacular buildings, but display some Classic Revival, Folk Victorian, or Craftsman features. The styles often correspond to Lloyd's three major periods of development. Exterior fabrics are generally weatherboard, brick pier foundations, brick corbelled chimneys, and asphalt shingle or metal roofing. Most have side gabled roofs, double hung sash windows of various configurations, attached porches, and a central hall plan.

The following descriptions provide details of representative contributing buildings in the district, identified by number on the site list and map.

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#1 The Lloyd Depot (1858/c1870, photo 3), located south of Bond Street and east of State Road 59, is the only brick building in the district. Originally constructed in 1858, the building may have been rebuilt c1870. It is one of the oldest brick depot buildings in Florida, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The depot is a rectangular building with wide eaves and wooden end gables and a large sliding wooden door on the west end. A platform with an iron railing faces the railroad track on the south side. There are brick arches above the windows and doors.

#2 The Posey Taylor House (1906, photo 4), located on the south side of Bond Street, west of SR 59, is an example of the houses built in Lloyd in the first decade of the twentieth century. It is a three bay, frame vernacular house with Classical Revival features which rests on brick piers. It features a side gabled roof with asphalt shingles over tin, simple dropped siding, a boxed cornice, square columns, and an L-shaped porch with north and east exposures. The original floor plan included four rooms off a central hall. Two rooms were added to the rear of the west side, probably c1915. The house was built by Lee Taylor for his parents Fitzugh and Fannie Taylor and his sister, Arabella, who was nicknamed Posey. She received the house in 1913. Posey was the mistress of one of Lloyd's two one-room schoolhouses.

#3 The Walter Lloyd Bond House (c1859, photo 5) is located on the south side of Bond Street, west of State Road 59. The original house was a three bay, one story, frame vernacular building, one of several built by Walter F. Lloyd around the time of the depot's construction. After Walter Bond took over the house in 1882, a second story and east wing with a summer kitchen to the south were added. The house is clapboard on brick piers, with a side gabled tin roof having two gabled dormers on the north side and one on the south side. A porch with square posts and decorative wooden brackets extends across the front (north) elevation. The rear porch has been enclosed to accommodate indoor plumbing. The house features double front and back doors with sidelights and transoms, a central hall, and a curved staircase with elaborate millwork. Walter Bond, the nephew of Walter Lloyd, was a merchant and planter and was responsible for Jefferson County's first cottonseed oil plant.

#11 The Jane Lloyd Bond House (1859, photo 6) is located north of Bond Street and west of SR 59. According to a Bond family tradition, Jane Bond built her home according to plans published

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in Godey's Lady's Book, a popular periodical of the time. The house is a two story I-house with a one story extension to the rear, forming a T. The house has a side gabled tin roof with a boxed cornice and one central, 2-story, gabled entrance pavilion on the south. The full width front porch, facing south, has square posts with decorative brackets (now being restored). The porch on the east side of the length of the rear wing has been enclosed, and the one on the west side has been torn down. Thomas Lloyd made significant alterations, probably c1882, at the same time Walter Bond was improving his home, and probably under his direction. A balcony was removed and the entrance changed, apparently to accommodate a new staircase. The altered entrance projects slightly onto the porch and the front door is now bracketed by sidelights with some millwork. Jane L. Bond was Walter Lloyd's sister and Walter Bond's mother. Thomas Lloyd, Walter Lloyd's son, was a merchant in the village and for many years in partnership with Walter Bond.

#14 The Coxetter Store (c1903, photo 7), located on the north side of Bond Street and east of SR 59, is typical of the once numerous stores in Lloyd. It was built by J.B. Cromartie who sold it to the Coxetters in 1908. It is a rectangular, single story, frame vernacular building with lapped siding and a front gabled tin roof. There is a porch with a railing on the south end, facing the street and another, partially enclosed, porch on the north end. The store remained a general store, owned and operated by the Coxetter family, until a fire damaged it in 1987. The present owners plan to restore it. Old photographs of Lloyd show that this building is very representative of the village stores during the period of significance (photo 8).

#19 The Edwards House (c1905, photo 9), located on the east side of Main Street, north of Bond is distinguished by a steeply pitched, equilaterally hipped roof, an unusual design in Lloyd. The house is nearly square, with four rooms off a central hall. A rear room and breezeway and a small room on the north side were added c1915. The rear room, now a kitchen, served as a doctor's office. An L-shaped porch shades the west and south sides of the house. The house has brick piers, dropped siding and a tin roof. The Edwards were one of the most prominent families among the planters in Jefferson County. This house was the home of Dr. Tom Edwards, who practiced medicine in Lloyd for more than twenty years. He also served as the county beef inspector and later as a county commissioner.

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#16 The J.J. Willie, Jr. House and #13 the Dennis-Coxetter House (photos 10 and 11) reflect the popularity of the Craftsman style in the early 1900s. The Willie House, built c1910 by one of Lloyd's prominent farmers, is the best example of the style in Lloyd. The Dennis-Coxetter House built c1859, was remodelled with the addition of a Craftsman style porch c1915.

Alterations:

All of the contributing residences have been altered to accommodate indoor plumbing, usually by enclosing some porch space. Brick piers on several houses have been augmented by concrete block or poured concrete supports. Only two houses have aluminum siding, and the front porch of only one house has been enclosed. Interior spaces on some houses have been modified to accommodate modern tastes. Radical alterations, such as the conversion of attics to living space and the addition of dormers, took place within the period of significance. None of the alterations changes the historic character of the buildings. Although the village has diminished, the area contained within the historic district retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to a large degree.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Lloyd Historic District includes two vacant lots which are located east of SR 59 on Bond Street (CR 158) and Main Street. They are considered contributing resources because of their potential to yield information about two of Lloyd's important commercial/residential properties that now lie in ruins: the Whitfield House (Site #23) and the Dennis Store and House (Site #24).

Setting

Because both the Whitfield and Dennis properties have been abandoned for approximately thirty years, native and exotic varieties of the plants have taken over and practically obscured the structural remains on the sites. The Whitfield House was widely known for its flower gardens. Physical evidence of these gardens remains in the form of rock flower garden borders which were excavated at two locations on the site, and are present in several historic photographs (photos 34 & 35). English ivy which once covered the eastern end of the house (photo 35) now grows

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wild over the northern portion of the property. Purple wisteria, small citrus trees (a wild variety that was cultivated), and a variety of blooming bulbs and lilies are other examples of exotic plants noted at the Whitfield property and evidence of the gardens that once were there. Numerous large old laurel oak trees remain in the northern half of the Whitfield property.

The Dennis house and store property has also become densely vegetated after years of neglect. There are many old trees, most of which were probably planted on the property nearly one hundred years ago. They include: red cedars, a giant live oak, a giant magnolia, and several very tall sycamore trees. Because there is an apparent relationship between the location of the trees and the house and store footprints, the trees appear to have been planted for shade around the Dennis store and house sites. As at the Whitfield House site, purple wisteria covers most of the Dennis site. Additional evidence of landscaping and flower gardening practices may be preserved in undisturbed archaeological deposits at both properties.

Methodology

The documented architectural history of these properties is limited to a few historic photographs (photos 17, 18, 19, 34 & 35). These photographs, therefore, were a significant factor in developing the strategy for the archaeological investigation of the sites. The archaeological fieldwork that resulted was aimed at (1) shedding more light on the arrangement of the Whitfield House and of the Dennis Store and House, (2) locating the remains of any associated outbuildings and/or features, and (3) determining the integrity of the deposits and the potential for the sites to yield valuable archaeological data. The investigations focused on locating architectural features that would define the footprints of the Whitfield and Dennis Houses, the Dennis Store, and related features within the two sites.

Laura Kammerer, an archaeologist, and David Ferro, a preservation architect, both with Florida's Bureau of Historic Preservation, conducted investigations of the sites with the aid of volunteers on weekends over a twelve month period (1990-1991). The properties contain no extant buildings, but there are numerous structural remains visible above-grade, including masonry piers, fireplaces, chimney falls, a privy, a cistern (photo 36), and piles of masonry rubble. Probing with 5/8 inch metal rods was an extremely helpful and expedient measure for

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locating masonry elements and other below-grade features. A majority of the fieldwork involved the excavation of those structural elements with trowels as they were encountered.

The arrangement of the two houses was delineated further as additional features such as masonry wall and porch piers, brick screens, limerock flower bed borders (photo 37), fireplaces (photo 38), an older privy (photo 39), and a septic tank were encountered. The Whitfield House appears to have been a small building to which additions were made until it became a U-shaped building surrounded by garden paths. This final configuration is supported by the fieldwork and historic photographs (photos 34 & 35).

The archaeological investigations at both sites also included excavation of 36x36 inch units, 20x20 inch units, and one 10 inch by 30 foot exploratory trench. The units were selectively placed outside the obvious footprints of structures within the parameters of a 20x20 foot site grid. (See Figures A-1 through A-4). All excavation units were dug to sterile soil and the soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. Artifacts were collected and recorded within natural stratigraphic levels. Both sites exhibited two zones of deposit: Zone 1, dating to the twentieth century; and Zone 2, deposited in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Density of the cultural deposits was sparse throughout both sites, with the most extensive evidence of deposition occurring in close proximity to the foundations of the three identified structures. The one exception was a large mound feature behind the Whitfield House which proved to be a historic trash heap used over a long period of time.

Artifacts recovered from excavations of the features and from the test pits were collected and location information was recorded. Most of the items were architectural, such as brick, mortar, glass, nails, and wood. In addition, numerous personal items were recovered. Examples of these artifacts include: coins dating from c1892-1920, marbles, liquor and medicinal bottles, figurines, ceramics, and jewelry.

Findings

Older masonry piers were discovered at both the Whitfield and Dennis properties, evidencing the existence of at least one earlier house structure on each site. The bricks in those older

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house piers and the two identified with the Dennis Store, exhibit physical properties consistent with the brick masonry in Florida's historic capitol constructed in 1839-1845. In the c1895 photograph of the Whitfield House, there is a visible break or line in the shingled roof, to the right of the central chimney (photo 17). This indicates that the eastern portion of the building shown in the photograph was an addition to an earlier structure which had a chimney at the eastern end. That chimney was rebuilt and a hearth and fireplace were added on the east side for the room in the addition. This rebuilding was confirmed during the excavation of the fireplace (photo 39).

Evidence of the construction of other additions and/or reconstruction after a fire was encountered during the excavation of the structural elements of the northern section of the Whitfield House. This includes, for example, a preponderance of wire nails, rather than the older square cut nails, and the existence of a rock screen (photo 40) located between two masonry piers which are no longer exterior wall foundations. Masonry piers of a later addition were excavated to the west of the rock screen and piers. Masonry piers constructed with c1840 bricks were also encountered in the Dennis Store (photo 41) and House sites. It appears that older masonry brick piers were enlarged when an earlier structure was rebuilt and enlarged where the last house stood (photo 42).

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LLOYD HISTORIC DISTRICT

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

(Because there are no street addresses, the properties are numbered.)

MV = Masonry Vernacular, FV = Frame Vernacular

<u>Number Style</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	
#1	Lloyd Railroad Depot	1858/c1870	MV
#2	Posey Taylor House	1906	FV
#3	Walter L. Bond House	c1859/1882	FV
#4	Walter L. Bond Barn	c1882	FV
#5	Methodist Church	c1870	FV
#6	Palmer-Christie House	c1870	FV
#7	D.B. Mills House	1909	FV
#8	Freeman-Edwards House	c1870	FV
#9	Walker House	c1910	FV
#10	Martin House	1906/c1920	FV
#11	Jane Lloyd Bond House	c1859/1882	FV
#12	Lloyd-Bond House	c1855	FV
#13	Dennis-Coxetter House	c1859/c1918	FV
#14	Coxetter Store	1903	FV
#15	Laffitte Store	c1912	FV

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#16	J.J. Willie, Jr. House	c1910	FV
#17	B.L. Yon House	1913	FV
#18	W.A. Willie House	c1890	FV
#19	Edwards House	c1905/c1920	FV
#20	Laffitte House	1890/1906	FV
#21	Laffitte Well House	c1906	FV
#22	Site of the Dennis Store & House		
#23	Site of the Whitfield House		

NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

The following buildings do not contribute to the historic district because their dates of construction fall after the defined period of significance.

- A Lawrence's Convenience Store
- B House, south of Bond Street, west of SR 59
- C House, east side of Main Street
- D Cochran's Store, south of Bond Street, east of SR 59

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SUMMARY

The Lloyd Historic District is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the areas of **Exploration & Settlement** and **Community Planning & Development**. The Lloyd area was first settled by Americans in the 1820s, shortly after Florida became a United States Territory, and remains of buildings dating from c1840 have been found through archaeological investigations in the district. The oldest standing building dates from 1855. In 1858, the area became the site of a planned village, one of the earliest in Jefferson County, and Lloyd became a trade center and shipping point which thrived until c1920. Unlike many Florida communities which have either undergone tremendous growth, or have diminished to only a few scattered buildings, the Village of Lloyd retains its historic configuration and a large number of its historic buildings in a remarkably unchanged state. The period of significance is, therefore, c1840-c1920.

The district is also significant under **Criterion C** as an excellent collection of rural North Florida vernacular architecture from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, and under **Criterion D** for the potential of its two sites to yield information on early twentieth century commercial construction and life in this small, rural community.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Soon after Florida became a United States territory in 1821, settlers began to come to Middle Florida, the area between the Suwannee and Apalachicola Rivers. Tallahassee was established as the territorial capital in 1824 and became an agricultural as well as governmental center. Jefferson County, established in 1827, was a major part of the Middle Florida plantation economy in the 1830s. William Bailey was one of the first settlers in what is now the Lloyd area. In the 1820s, he established a grist mill from whence came the original name of the community, Bailey's Mill. In 1831, a post office was established in Bailey's Mill to serve the nearby planters.

Cotton, the primary crop, was transported by wagon to ports near the Gulf Coast: Magnolia, St. Marks, or Newport; or to Tallahassee and then by railroad to St. Marks. None of these routes was satisfactory. The planters' need was met with the building from Tallahassee of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, which was completed through Bailey's Mill to Lake City, where it

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connected with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad line from Jacksonville in late 1858.

One planter who fully appreciated the potential benefits of the railroad was Walter Franklin Lloyd (1818-1885), a Jefferson County planter from Flatbush, New York. He originally became interested in the Bailey's Mill area because its sandy soil provided a summer respite from the mosquitoes of Lake Miccosukee where his plantation was located. In 1858, he donated right-of-way and land so that the railroad would build its station on his property. He then platted a town around the depot. The village, then called Station Number Two, soon had several houses and stores, and a post office. A Tallahassee newspaper reported that "a fair prospect exists of a snug little village growing up - all the effect of the railroad . . ."

During the 1870s, the village, now called Lloyd, was the second most prosperous community in Jefferson County, surpassed only by Monticello, the county seat. The depot was the point from which farmers in the surrounding area shipped their cotton. Lloyd was also where they bought supplies and sought professional help. Although it never filled Walter Lloyd's plat, the town supported four general stores, a blacksmith shop, large sawmills, a cotton gin and cotton seed oil mill, and an occasional doctor or dentist. About 300 people lived there in a "sizable number of dwellings, several of which were fine residences."

In 1886, Lloyd, with a population of 350, was described as a mercantile, lumbering and farming center with principal shipments of cotton, corn, potatoes, and other farm products. Its primary needs were money and immigration to develop the resources of the area.

The first decade of the twentieth century was a prosperous one for Lloyd. The village was incorporated in 1911, but the citizens decided to abandon self government in 1915. As the center of a large farming and lumbering area, there were at least seven stores to serve the land tenants in the area. The Whitfield House was a favorite dinner stop for the passenger trains which arrived at the depot daily.

After 1915, natural disaster and the growth of nearby Monticello, the county seat, as a trading center brought an end to Lloyd's prominence. Cotton, the major crop through World War I, was struck by the boll weevil in 1916-1917; watermelons became

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the area's staple crop. The automobile and the attendant roads enabled people to travel to Monticello and Tallahassee easily. No longer dependent on Lloyd for their supplies, the tenants patronized Lloyd's mercantile center less and less frequently. The addition of dining cars to the railroads eliminated the need for the daily dinner stops at the Whitfield House. By the 1920s, Lloyd had lost its commercial importance.

In spite of its decline, Lloyd, has maintained a population of about 300. As a result, there has been little infill from new construction, and attrition of the historic buildings has been primarily due to a 1912 fire or deterioration. The surviving buildings still define the original village crossroads, even though Highway 59, built c1915, distorted the original configuration.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Lloyd Historic District includes many of the most significant buildings associated with the village's history. Several houses and the railroad depot date from Lloyd's earliest development before the Civil War, and representative examples of its residential, commercial and religious buildings from the later periods also remain. The names of the original families who owned the buildings are still prominent in Lloyd, as descendants of some of the earliest settlers remain in the area.

The oldest building in the district is the Lloyd-Bond House (#12, photo 12, NR 1984). It was built c1855 by Walter Lloyd as a summer residence. He donated land to the Pensacola and Gulf Railroad for the construction of a railroad depot, and then platted a town around the depot. During the Civil War, the Lloyd-Bond House was used as a temporary hospital for the Confederate soldiers wounded in the Battle of Olustee.

The Lloyd Railroad Depot (#1, photo 3, NR 1974) was completed c1858, and is one of the oldest brick depots in Florida. It is one of the most significant buildings in the village, for it was around and because of the depot that Lloyd developed. Although railroad service to Lloyd is discontinued, the depot remains the focal point of the village as the location of the post office and a community park (photo 13).

Three other houses that remain from the early establishment of Lloyd include the Jane Lloyd Bond House (#11, photo 6). Jane

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Bond was Walter Lloyd's sister. After her husband's death in 1858, she moved to her brother's new railroad town with her sons Henry J. and Walter L. Bond. They lived in Walter Lloyd's summer residence at first, but in 1859, she purchased an adjacent lot and built her own house. The names of Bond and Lloyd appear repeatedly in deed and business records throughout the village's history. Bond and Company, a partnership between Walter Lloyd and his nephew, Henry J. Bond, ran the village's first mercantile firm. The Walter Lloyd Bond House (#3, photo 5) was built by Walter Franklin Lloyd c1859 also. Lloyd's other nephew, Walter Bond, acquired the house c1882, made extensive alterations to it, and built a barn (#4, photo 14). Walter Bond was a merchant and planter, and was responsible for Jefferson County's first cottonseed oil plant. The Dennis-Coxetter House (#13, photo 11, NR 1988) was built c1859 by George Dennis, another prominent merchant, who opened the village's second store.

Aside from the use of the Lloyd-Bond House as a hospital, there is little information about Lloyd during the Civil War. The war interrupted Lloyd's development, but growth resumed in the 1870s. The Palmer-Christie House (#6, photo 15) and the Freeman-Edwards House (#8, photo 16) were built on Bond Street c1870. The Freeman-Edwards House was remodeled in the 1920s. In 1878, General George Whitfield moved his wife and stepdaughter from his plantation near Waukeenah to Lloyd. He opened the Whitfield House which for many years served lunch to east and west bound railroad passengers when the train stopped in Lloyd, the midway stop between Jacksonville and Pensacola. It was famous for its chicken dinners and beautiful flower garden. The Whitfield House passed into the hands of the Dennis family by 1911 and remained there until at least 1925 (photos 17, 18, 34, & 35). It eventually passed on to the Coxetter family. The hotel closed in the 1930s, and its ruins were removed from the site in the 1960s. Because the Whitfield House played an important role in Lloyd's development, and because it may yield archaeological artifacts, the site (#23) is a contributing resource in the district. Another contributing site (#22) is that of the Dennis Store and House, located at the northeast corner of Main and Bond Streets (photo 19). The buildings burned sometime after the period of significance and were finally dismantled in the 1950s. It, too, may yield archaeological information concerning life in Lloyd at the turn of the century. (See the discussion on Archaeological Investigations in Section 7 for a detailed description of these sites.)

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Growth continued in the early 1880s. The first telephone was installed in 1882, and several of the original houses were remodeled. In the late 1880s, in the wake of declining profits in agriculture, the Lloyd chapter of the Farmer's Alliance began meeting in a Grange Hall that had been built by the local chapter of the Patrons of Husbandry c1870. The Alliance's strategy was to improve the position of individual farmers by cooperative buying and selling. With wide support from Jefferson County farmers, the Alliance had some small success before poor financing led to its failure in the late 1880s. In 1887, the Alliance gave the building to Lloyd's "Union Church". The church added a rear addition c1900. In 1901, the Lloyd Methodist-Episcopal Church acquired the building (#5, photo 20).

Lloyd also had an Episcopal church, St. Clement's Chapel, which was built by the Bond family in 1895. It was located just west of the Methodist church, but was moved to Tallahassee in 1959 because it no longer had an active congregation in Lloyd and was falling into disrepair. The Laffitte House was built on the west side of Main Street in 1890, next to a store owned by R.B. Laffitte (photo 21). The house was moved across Main Street to its present site and remodelled c1906 (#20, photo 22). The well house behind it (#20, photo 23) was built shortly after the move. The W.A. Willie House (#18, photo 24) was also built on Main Street c1890.

The twentieth century initially brought even more prosperity to Lloyd. Before World War I, the village was the commercial transportation center for a large and increasingly productive farming and lumbering area, and the number of stores and homes increased. Lloyd was incorporated from 1911 to 1915, with Walter Bond serving as mayor. There were at least seven stores. Among the stores built in this period was the Coxetter Store (#14, photo 7), erected in 1903 on Bond Street, next to the Dennis-Coxetter House. The store and the house were separated c1915 when Highway 59 was built. By 1911, R.L. Polk's Florida Gazetteer and Business Directory listed four general stores and a mercantile company in Lloyd. Several stores and houses were destroyed in a 1912 fire. R.B. Laffitte replaced his burned stores with the Laffitte Store (#15, photo 25) on Main Street c1912. It and the Coxetter Store are all that remain of Lloyd's numerous stores that existed during the period of significance. Six early twentieth century houses also remain: the Edwards House (#19, c1905, photo 9), the Posey Taylor House (#2, 1906, photo 4), the Martin House (#10, 1906, photo 26), the D.B. Mills

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House (#7, 1909, photo 27), the Walker House (#9, c1910, photo 29), and the B.L. Yon House (#17, 1913, photo 28).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Classical Revival

The Classical or Greek Revival Style was popular in the United States from 1820-1860. It rose in popularity after the War of 1812, and is considered the first national American style. Its typical temple-like facades with Doric columns symbolized the Greek roots of democracy, the form of government so recently established in the young nation. Other distinctive features of the style include central entrances with panelled doors, rectangular side lights and transoms; 6/6 double hung windows; simple dentil cornices; low pitched roofs; and pedimented porches.

Frame Vernacular

Vernacular architecture is the common wood frame or masonry construction techniques of lay or self-taught builders. This type of construction is the product of the builder's experience, available resources, and responses to the local environment. A variety of Frame Vernacular houses with no particular style spread throughout the country as part of the expansion of the railroads. Sometimes called the National Style, this variation of American folk housing was made possible by innovations in sawmill produced building supplies and balloon frame construction techniques. The basic differences depend on the shape of the house.

Folk Victorian

The Folk Victorian Style is defined by the use of spindlework detailing and saw cut trim applied to simple National Folk house forms. It is basically a side-gabled, two story, I-house, which originally had a one story front porch. Symmetrical facades and lack of textured wall surfaces of Folk Victorian houses distinguish them from Queen Anne houses. It was popular in the United States c1870-1910.

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Craftsman

The Craftsman (Bungalow) Style, popular from 1905-1930, was developed by several California architects at the turn of the century, particularly Charles Sumner Greene and his brother Henry Mather Greene. The Bengali bangla, small wayside shelters along the roads of rural India during the nineteenth century, provided the inspiration for this style. Built to suit India's climate, major features include encircling porches, utilitarian construction, low horizontality, and ventilation by bands of windows and axial door placement.

Craftsman style houses are usually one to one-and-a-half story frame, rectangular buildings, sheathed with various materials. They have a shallow, sloping, usually gabled roof, the narrow gable end forming the facade. A gable over the front porch is often employed also. Some of the most distinctive features are short, heavy, battered and squared columns or heavy brick piers, often extending from the ground to the porch's eaves, and knee braces or brackets under wide eaves. Fenestration is asymmetrical except for two small windows flanking an exterior chimney.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Lloyd Historic District is architecturally significant as a collection of vernacular buildings which reflects rural North Florida building trends from the 1850s to the 1920s. Most major alterations were made during the period of significance and reflect times of prosperity in the village. More recent changes include some window changes, and the upgrading of bathroom or kitchen facilities, usually on the rear of the buildings.

The Lloyd Depot, built c1858 and possibly rebuilt c1870, is one of the oldest brick depots in Florida (#1, c1858, photo 3), and a fine example masonry vernacular architecture. It is a rectangular building with large, wooden end gables and wide eaves. Brick detail includes pilasters beneath each eave support and arches over doors and windows.

The earliest wood frame buildings also date from the late 1850s. They are generally simple, frame vernacular buildings with some Classical Revival features, such as central hall plans and central entrances with side lights and rectangular transoms.

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During the post-Civil War period of prosperity that Lloyd enjoyed as a growing agricultural trading center, some of these early houses were renovated with the addition of Folk Victorian details, such as mill work, gable returns, and dormers. The best examples of such houses are the Walter Lloyd Bond House (#3, photo 5) and the Jane Lloyd Bond House (#10, photo 6). Both of these houses were built c1859 and renovated c1882. The Jane Lloyd Bond House is the only two story building in the district.

Examples of new buildings erected during the post war period are the Palmer-Christie House (#6, c1870, photo 15) and the Walter Lloyd Bond Barn (#4, photo 14), built at the time of the house renovation c1882. The barn has distinctive scalloped bargeboards.

New buildings were added to Lloyd as the village continued to prosper in the early twentieth century. The Posey Taylor House (#2, 1906, photo 4), the Walker House (#21, c1910, photo 29), and the D.B. Von House (#7, 1913, photo 28) are typical one story, central hall houses with side gabled roofs and attached front porches. The Edwards House (#19, built c1905 and renovated c1920, photo 9) is the only surviving example of a hip roofed building in Lloyd. There reportedly used to be one other example. The Coxetter Store (#14, 1903, photos 7 & 8) and the Laffitte Store (#15, c1912, photo 25) are fine examples of typical commercial buildings in the small trading center. They are one story, rectangular, front gabled buildings with the main entrance on the narrow main facades.

Lloyd reached its peak of prosperity in the 1910s and 1920s. Some houses were remodeled to incorporate the then popular Craftsman style, delineated by battered posts on brick piers and front gabled roofs. A Craftsman style porch was attached to the Dennis-Coxetter House (#13, built c1859, renovated c1915, photo 11). The J.J. Willie, Jr. House (#16, c1910, photo 10) was built in the Craftsman style. In addition to the typical battered posts on brick piers, it has knee braces under broad eaves.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Dennis and Whitfield properties (Sites #22 and #23) are archaeologically significant because they provide a unique opportunity to formulate hypotheses relating to economic and social changes in a thriving rural Jefferson County, Florida, community over a short, but historically significant span of

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time. Their potential to yield information is considerable because they retain so much of their site integrity. There was little, if any, construction on either site subsequent to the 1930s. Further, the cultural deposits investigated at both sites indicate that post-occupation disturbance has been relatively slight and of such a nature as to have caused limited disturbance of the historic deposits.

The archaeological significance of the Whitfield and Dennis properties as sites of potential research also lies in their relatively short time span (100 years), and the opportunity they provide to recover and analyze the material and architectural remains of two commercial/residential sites historically connected to each other through the Dennis family. These sites may contain specific features restricted in a temporal period that could be more fully examined and interpreted because of the low degree of disturbance, and could be more accurately associated with specific commercial activities and social groups.

Investigations conducted to date have revealed piers made with c1840 bricks, indicating that the sites were occupied by structures built prior to the Whitfield and Dennis buildings. It is likely that additional material remains relating to the earliest establishment of the village, as well as to its subsequent period of growth and prosperity, could be located. Evidence of social changes in the life styles of the community before and after the Civil War might be recoverable from the sites. The resulting data may provide valuable insights and additions to the sparse written records and expand our understanding of this small rural community's development.

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LLOYD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lloyd, Jefferson Co., Florida

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	16	785440	3375180
B	16	785450	3375440
C	16	785880	3375440
D	16	785880	3375680
E	16	786100	3375680
F	16	786110	3375340

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- 1
- 1) Streetscape of Bond Street, Lloyd Historic District
 - 2) Lloyd, Jefferson County, Florida
 - 3) Janice Holmes, Lloyd Community Preservation Trust
 - 4) February 1990
 - 5) Lloyd Community Preservation Trust, Lloyd, FL
 - 6) Intersection of Odum & Main Streets, camera facing N
 - 7) 1 of 42

Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless otherwise noted.

- 2
- 1) Streetscape of Main Street, Lloyd Historic District
 - 6) Camera at the intersection of CR 158 and SR 59;
camera facing W
 - 7) 2 of 42
- 3
- 1) Lloyd Depot, Lloyd Historic District (#1)
 - 6) N & W elevations, camera facing SE
 - 7) 3 of 42
- 4
- 1) Posey Taylor House, Lloyd Historic District (#2)
 - 6) N & W elevations, camera facing SE
 - 7) 4 of 42
- 5
- 1) Walter L. Bond House, Lloyd Historic District (#3)
 - 6) N & W elevations, camera facing SE
 - 7) 5 of 42
- 6
- 1) Jane L. Bond House, Lloyd Historic District (#10)
 - 6) S & E elevations, camera facing NW
 - 7) 6 of 42
- 7
- 1) Coxetter Store, Lloyd Historic District (#13)
 - 6) W & S elevations, camera facing NE
 - 7) 7 of 42
- 8
- 1) Coxetter Store, Lloyd Historic District (#13)
 - 3) Unknown
 - 4) c1915?
 - 5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee
 - 6) W & S elevations, camera facing NE
 - 7) 8 of 42

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-
- 9 1) Edwards House, Lloyd Historic District (#19)
6) W elevation, camera facing E
7) 9 of 42
- 10 1) J.J. Willie, Jr. House, Lloyd Historic District
(#16)
6) E elevation, camera facing NW
7) 10 of 42
- 11 1) Dennis-Coxetter House, Lloyd Historic District (#13)
6) S & W elevations, camera facing NE
7) 11 of 42
- 12 1) Lloyd-Bond House, Lloyd Historic District (#12)
6) S & W elevations, camera facing NE
7) 12 of 42
- 13 1) View of Depot & Park, Lloyd Historic District
(#3 & Park)
6) Camera at intersection of CR 158 & SR 59, facing SE
7) 13 of 42
- 14 1) Walter Bond Barn, Lloyd Historic District (#4)
6) N & E elevations, camera facing SW
7) 14 of 42
- 15 1) Palmer-Christie House, Lloyd Historic District (#6)
6) N elevation, camera facing S
7) 15 of 42
- 16 1) Freeman-Edwards House, Lloyd Historic District (#8)
6) N elevation, camera facing S
7) 16 of 42
- 17 1) Whitfield House (demolished), Lloyd Historic
District (site #23)
3) Unknown
4) c1895
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee, FL
6) S elevation, camera facing N
7) 17 of 42

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Photographs 3 Lloyd Historic District, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

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- 18 1) Interior of Whitfield House (demolished), Lloyd
Historic District (site #23)
3) Unknown
4) c1910s
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee, FL
6) Dining room
7) 18 of 42
- 19 1) Lloyd Depot and Dennis Store, Lloyd Historic
District (#1) and (site #22)
3) Unknown
4) 1890s
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee, FL
6) View from depot showing Dennis Store (demolished),
camera facing NE
7) 19 of 42
- 20 1) Lloyd Methodist Church, Lloyd Historic District (#5)
6) N elevation, camera facing S
7) 20 of 42
- 21 1) Historic Laffitte Store (destroyed) and Laffitte
House, Lloyd Historic District
3) Unknown
4) c1896
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee, FL
6) E elevation, camera facing W
7) 21 of 42
- 22 1) Laffitte House, Lloyd Historic District (#20)
6) W elevation, camera facing E
7) 22 of 42
- 23 1) Laffitte Well House, Lloyd Historic District (#21)
6) N elevation, camera facing S
7) 23 of 42
- 24 1) W.A. Willie House, Lloyd Historic District (#18)
6) E elevation, camera facing W
7) 24 of 42
- 25 1) Laffitte Store, Lloyd Historic District (#15)
6) E & N elevation, camera facing SW
7) 25 of 42

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Photographs 4 Lloyd Historic District, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

Section number _____ Page _____

-
- 26 1) Martin House, Lloyd Historic District (#10)
6) S elevation, camera facing N
7) 26 of 42
- 27 1) D.B. Mills House, Lloyd Historic District (#7)
6) N elevation, camera facing S
7) 27 of 42
- 28 1) B.L. Yon House, Lloyd Historic District (#17)
6) E elevation, camera facing W
7) 28 of 42
- 29 1) Walker House, Lloyd Historic District (#21)
6) S elevation, camera facing N
7) 29 of 42
- 30 1) Lawrence Convenience Store, Lloyd Historic District
(Noncontributing A)
6) N elevation, camera facing SW
7) 30 of 42
- 31 1) Grantham House, Lloyd Historic District
(Noncontributing B)
6) N elevation, camera facing S
7) 31 of 42
- 32 1) Bradley House, Lloyd Historic District
(Noncontributing C)
6) W elevation, camera facing E
7) 32 of 42
- 33 1) Cochran's Grocery Store, Lloyd Historic District
(Noncontributing D)
6) N & E elevations, camera facing SW
7) 33 of 42
- 34 1) Whitfield House, Lloyd Historic District
3) Unknown
4) c1910s
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee, FL
6) W end of N wing, showing a garden path and interior
of the U; camera facing E
7) 34 of 42

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Photographs 5 Lloyd Historic District, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

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- 35 1) Whitfield House, Lloyd Historic District
3) Unknown
4) c1910s
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee, FL
6) E elevation, showing ivy and garden; camera facing W
7) 35 of 42
- 36 1) Whitfield House, Lloyd Historic District
3) Laura Kammerer
4) 1991
5) Bureau of Historic Preservation, Tallahassee, FL
6) Cistern, located NE of house; camera facing NE
7) 36 of 42

Information for items 1-5 are the same for photos 37-40.

- 37 6) NE corner of interior U, showing masonry piers,
porch piers, brick screen, and limerock flower bed
border; camera facing S
7) 37 of 42
- 38 6) Chimney base; camera facing E
7) 38 of 42
- 39 6) Privies (old one in foreground) at NW corner of
house site; camera facing N
7) 39 of 42
- 40 6) Brick piers and limerock screen between piers, at
rear (N side) of U; camera facing N
7) 40 of 42
- 41 1) Dennis Store, Lloyd Historic District
3) Laura Kammerer
4) 1991
5) Bureau of Historic Preservation
6) c1840 pier, near Main Street; camera facing N
7) 41 of 42

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Photographs

6

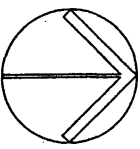
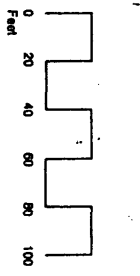
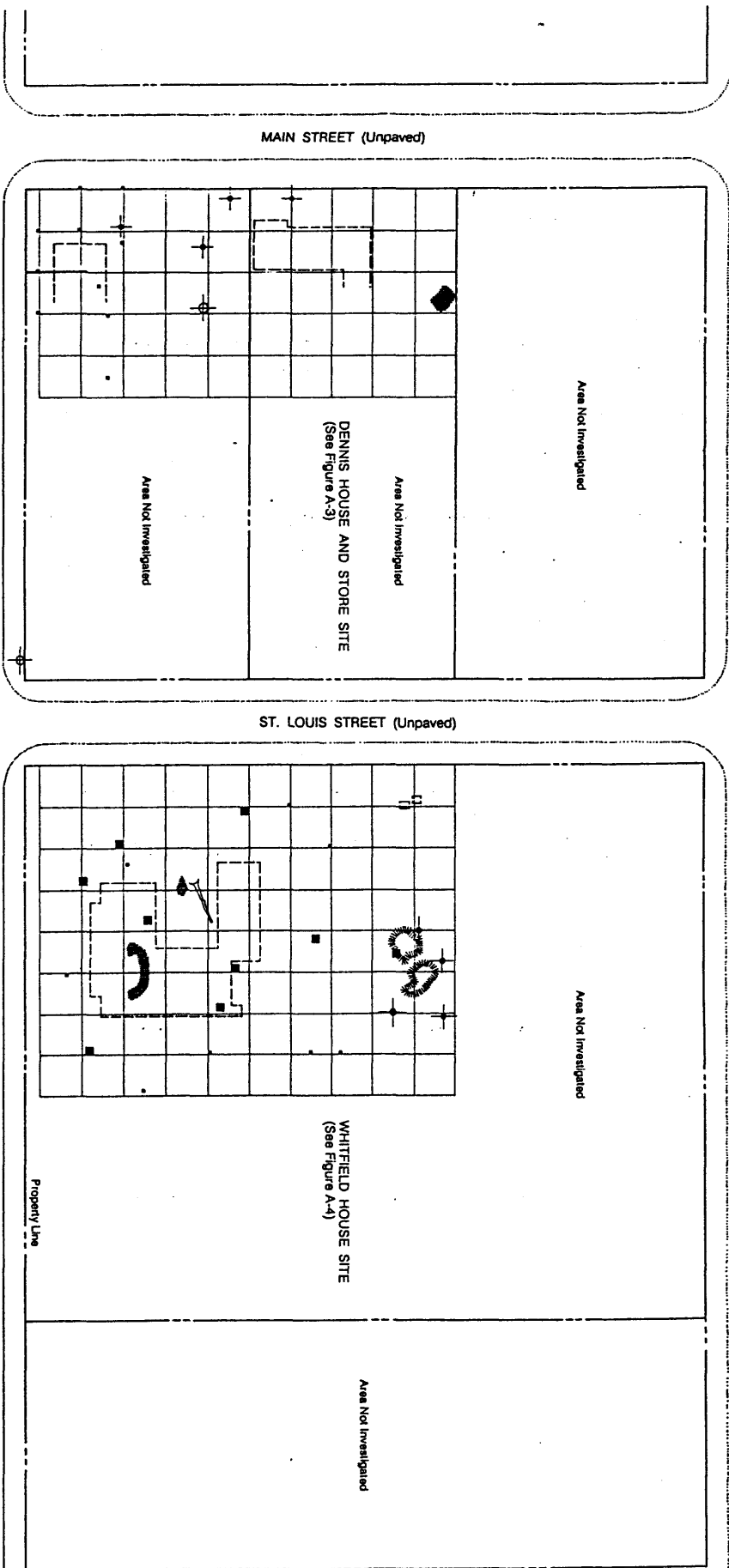
Lloyd Historic District, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

Section number _____ Page _____

- 42 1) Dennis House, Lloyd Historic District
 3) Laura Kammerer
 4) 1991
 5) Bureau of Historic PReservation
 6) Interior pier, possibly from earlier structure;
 camera facing S
 7) 42 of 42

LLOYD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

NOTRE DAME STREET (Unpaved)



✦ Mature Tree (50 years+)

⌈ Location of Historic Structure

⤵ Masonry Rubble

⊙ Historic Trash Heap

┆ Excavatory Trench

■ 3x3 Test Unit
• 20'x20' Test Unit

③ > Photograph # and direction

FIGURE A-1 SCHEMATIC LOCATION PLAN - ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND EXCAVATIONS
DENNIS HOUSE AND STORE AND WHITEFIELD HOUSE SITES
LLOYD, FLORIDA

(All Dimensions Approximate)

LLOYD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

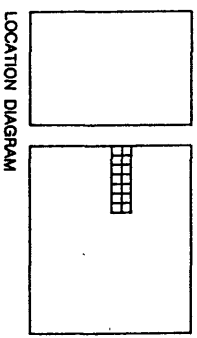
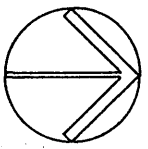
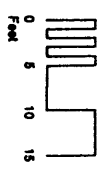
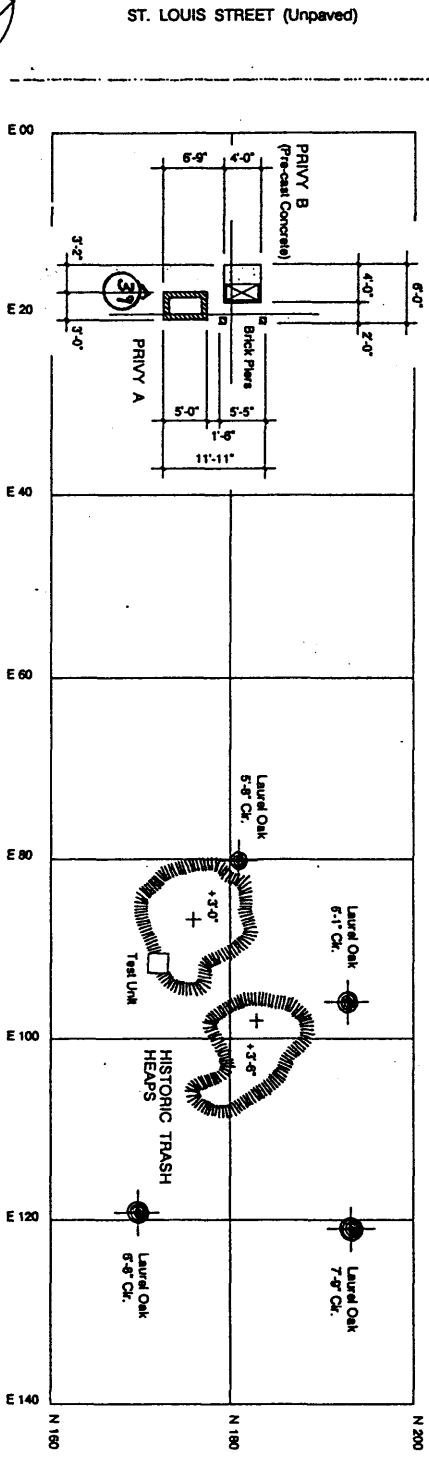


FIGURE A-2 SCHEMATIC PLAN - MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES, WHITFIELD HOUSE SITE
LLOYD, FLORIDA

(All Dimensions Approximate)

LLOYD HISTORIC DISTRICT, Lloyd, Jefferson Co., FL

MAIN STREET (Unpaved)

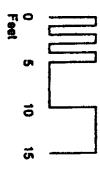
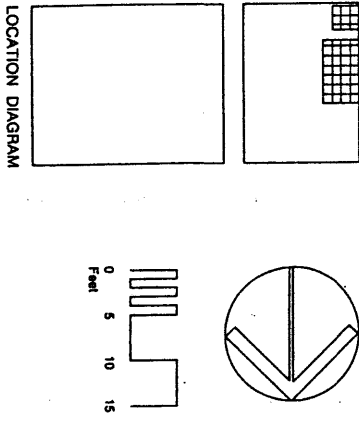
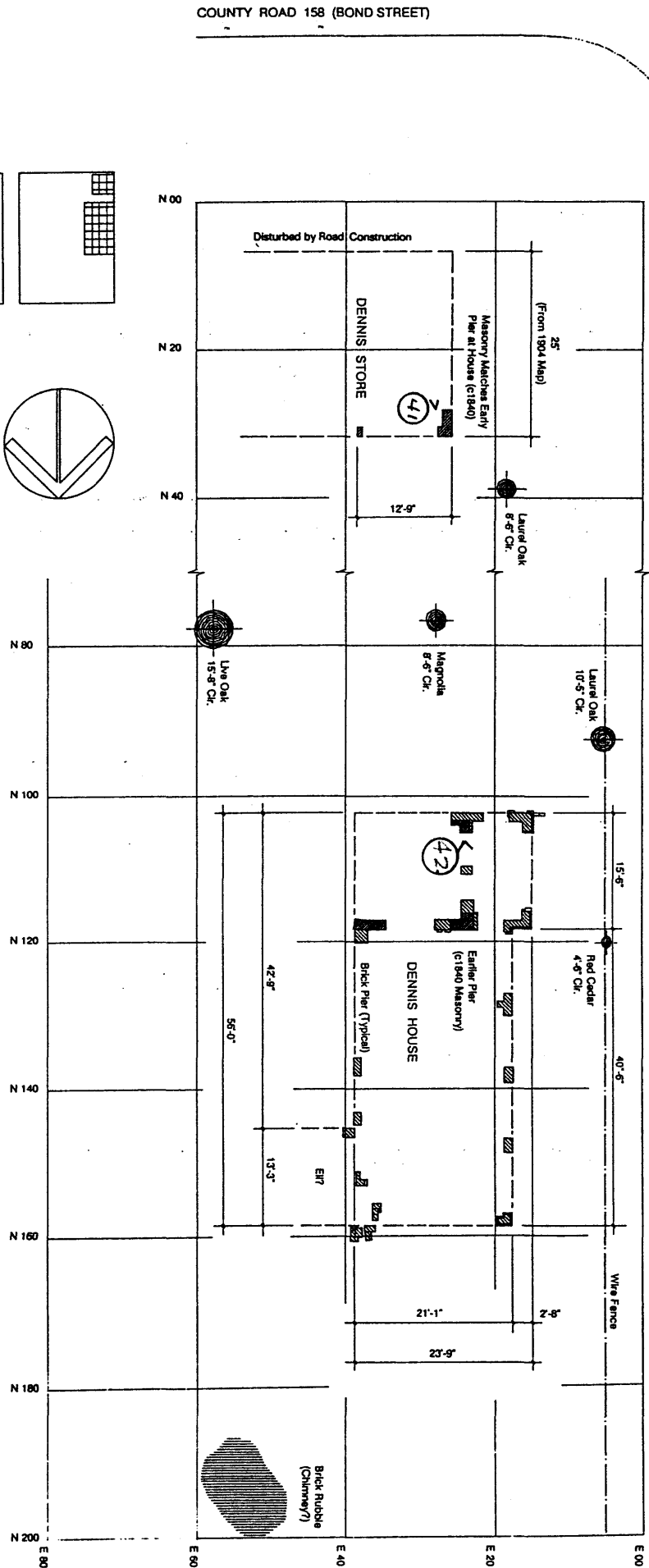


FIGURE A-3 SCHEMATIC PLAN - DENNIS HOUSE AND STORE
LLOYD, FLORIDA

(All Dimensions Approximate)

COUNTY ROAD 158 (BOND STREET)

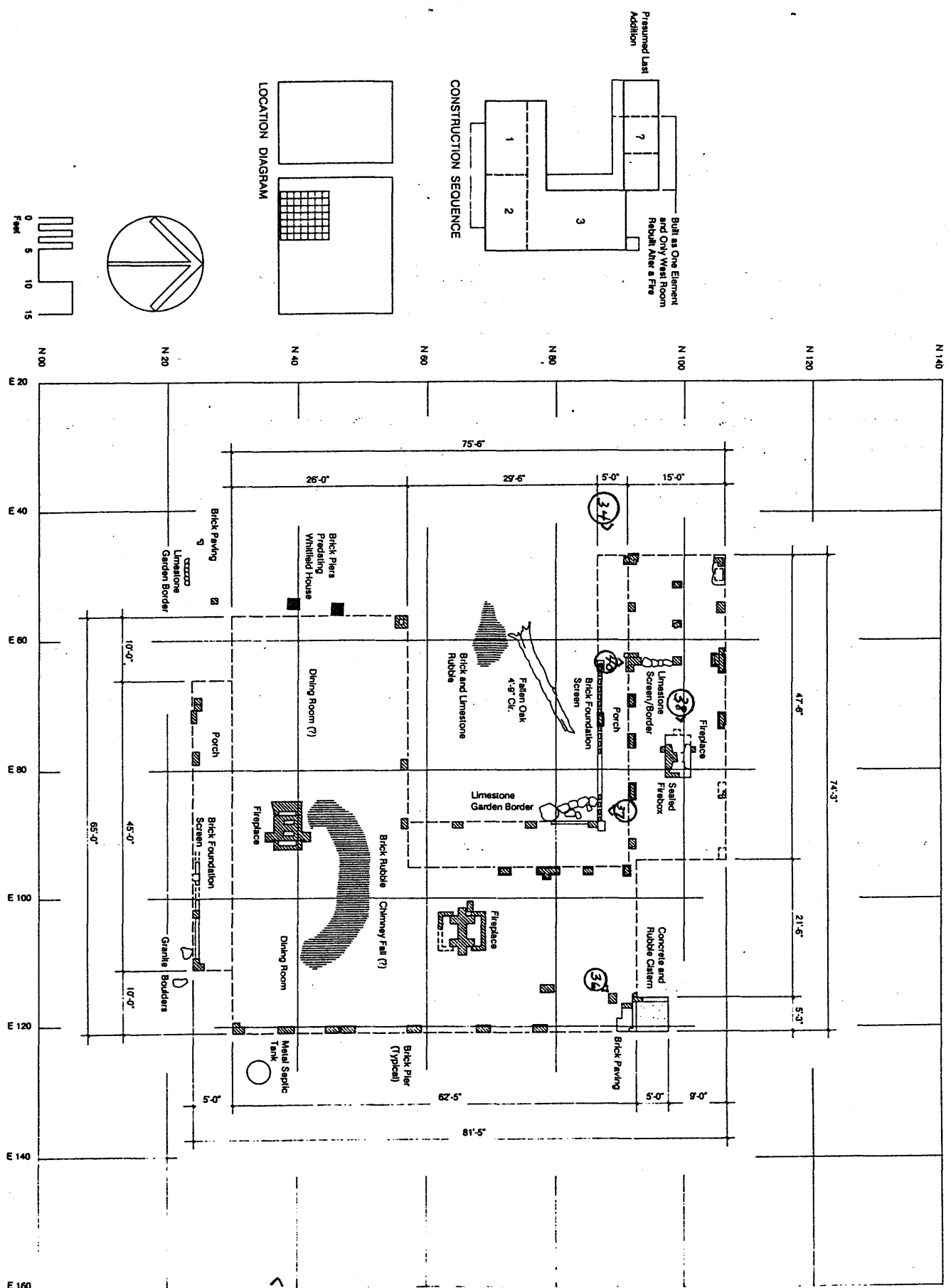


FIGURE A-4 SCHEMATIC PLAN - WHITFIELD HOUSE SITE LLOYD, FLORIDA

(All Dimensions Approximate)