

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Floyd Historic District
other names/site number 219-0015-0001 through 219-0015-0253

2. Location

street & number Centered along Main and Oxford Streets between Penn Avenue (N) and Baker Street (S) and Sweeney (E) and Nira Street (W) not for publication N/A
city or town Floyd vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Floyd code 063 Zip 24091-2304

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>164</u>	<u>53</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>166</u>	<u>53</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>religion</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>education</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>government</u>	<u>county courthouse</u>
<u>government</u>	<u>town office</u>
<u>government</u>	<u>post office</u>
<u>government</u>	<u>fire station</u>
<u>healthcare</u>	<u>hospital</u>
<u>industry</u>	<u>manufacturing facility</u>
<u>vacant</u>	<u>not in use</u>
<u>recreation and culture</u>	<u>movie theatre</u>
<u>recreation and culture</u>	<u>monument</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>religion</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>education</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>government</u>	<u>county courthouse</u>
<u>government</u>	<u>town office</u>
<u>vacant</u>	<u>not in use</u>
<u>recreation and culture</u>	<u>monument</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival Style, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Late Victorian, Queen Anne, Commercial Style, Colonial/Georgian Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick

roof metal, asphalt, slate

walls wood, brick, soapstone brick, vinyl, aluminum

other _____

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.)

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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) Architecture, Commerce, Education, Industry, Community Planning and Development, Politics and Government, Recreation/Entertainment, Religion, and Transportation

Period of Significance 1832 -1955

Significant Dates 1832, 1896

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Clark Brothers; Dillon, Henry; Thomas, Ellis; Epperly, Levi; Hylton, Lather; Snead, A. P.; Williams, J. L.

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 130 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	559940	4085290	B	17	560020	4085380
C	17	560620	4085365	D	17	561310	4085500
E	17	561360	4085360	F	17	561005	4084800
G	17	560675	4084725	H	17	560020	4084890
I	17	559940	4085090				

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael J. Pulice, Patricia Dillon (intern under supervision of Dr. John Kern), Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Kathleen Ingoldsby, Floyd Historical Society; Belinda C. Reeder, Architect

Organization: Floyd Historical Society, Virginia Department of Historic Resources date June 2005

[DHR] street & number: 1030 Penmar Ave SE telephone 540-857-7586

city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title: See Owner of Record Form and Labels

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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Floyd County, Virginia

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7. Summary Description

The town of Floyd, in southwestern Virginia, was laid out in the early 1830s as the county seat of Floyd County, which was formed in 1831 from Montgomery County. **The Floyd Historic District** encompasses most of the town. Floyd County has under 15,000 residents, while in 2003 the town had only an estimated 428 residents. The town is centrally located within the county, which occupies the northern portion of a broad, hilly plateau portion of the Blue Ridge mountains. The elevation above sea level at the courthouse is just below 2500 feet. The district is characterized by the usual small town homes and businesses organized east to west along Main Street (Rt. 221) and to some extent, north to south along Locust St. (Rt. 8). At Locust and Main, the town's principal intersection since the 1830s and now location of its only traffic signal, are the county courthouse and the greatest concentration of historic commercial buildings in the district. Two of the buildings were constructed in 1912, of bricks cut from locally quarried soapstone. Most of the commercial buildings date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and reflect the typical late-Victorian and post-Victorian-period styles. The same can be said of much of the housing stock in the district, especially the houses on Main Street. Due in part to carefully drawn boundaries, the district has a high ratio of contributing resources vs. non-contributing resources.

Historical Development and Architectural Analysis

Colonial to Early National Period (1753-1830)

Very little is known about this period, which is the early settlement period for Floyd County. It is known that Francis Eason, from the present-day Roanoke, Virginia area, was one of the first to settle in Floyd County circa 1750. In the 1760s, other residents from that area followed. Most of these early settlers had British surnames. After the Revolutionary War, especially in the 1790s, many of German descent came to the area from Pennsylvania and Maryland.¹

Population was sparse throughout the period, given its geographic isolation and lack of navigable rivers. Yet the land is quite fertile for both crops and livestock, and doubtless it was relatively inexpensive. Presumably, the landscape was punctuated only intermittently by small, largely self-sufficient farmsteads in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. **The Phlegar House** (031-0179, NRHP 2003), located well outside of the district but just north of the Town of Floyd, is a two-story house incorporating a log dwelling that may be the earliest surviving building in the county. A chimney inscription dates the log section house to 1816 and is carved with the initials GP for George Phlegar, the original owner. Phlegar was a member of a group of German American settlers who arrived in the county after 1790.²

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Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

Originally known as Jacksonville, Floyd was just being laid out in 1831. Since its establishment, Floyd has served as the political, social, and economic hub of Floyd County. It was established as the support community for the Floyd County court, which occupied buildings in the public square at the center of town. By 1835 a small commercial and industrial center had developed in the town that included two general stores, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, a tanyard, and a saddlemaking facility. The earliest buildings were small in scale and of frame or log construction. Possibly the earliest surviving building in town is the ***Hector Williams House*** (219-0015-0078) on North Locust Street, a simple one-story frame dwelling that has been extensively altered and is currently buried under modern substitute materials; it is thus considered non-contributing to the district. Another early one-story frame dwelling is the ***Ferdinand A. Winston House*** (219-0015-0135) on West Main Street, built circa 1845. The Floyd economy was stimulated by the establishment of Jacksonville Academy in the late 1840s. The students were drawn from Floyd and neighboring counties and in 1850 amounted to about forty students. Most students were boarded in the homes of local merchants and professional men. The late antebellum period also saw the formation of Floyd's Presbyterian and Methodist congregations, which had built or begun the construction of brick church buildings by the Civil War. By 1850 the town was well established with a population of approximately 220 free inhabitants, including six merchants, three physicians, and a number of leather and wood workers. The old ***Jacksonville Cemetery*** (219-0015-0252), near the intersections on Main and Locust Streets, was opened in the earliest days of the town. David Kitterman conveyed the cemetery deed to the town in 1852 for one dollar. It contains burials dating back to 1825, including the grave of a Revolutionary War soldier, A. M. Leake, and the graves of several Civil War veterans. Henry Dillon and his family, including son John, who died during the Civil War, are buried there. Henry Dillon had his son's remains disinterred and brought home to Floyd for burial. There is a rare soapstone tomb table so named because the large soapstone slab is elevated on six legs. It is the grave of Isabella Headen 1842-1844. Nathaniel Henry, the son of Patrick Henry, is also among the unmarked graves. He taught school in Floyd County for several years, then fell into ill health and died in a Floyd hotel on September 6, 1851 at age 61. Commerce in Floyd was dominated by the Howard family from the town's inception until well into the twentieth century. Ira Howard (1797-1865) purchased a parcel across from the courthouse in 1832 and built his store on it soon thereafter.

Some of the earliest surviving buildings in town are brick buildings built by Henry Dillon during the period from 1849 to 1852. ***Glenanna*** (DHR #219-0015-0144; other DHR #219-0018), NRHP individually listed May, 2002, is a well-appointed, two-story, 3-bay, brick Greek Revival house built for Tazewell Headen in 1849. The house, built by Henry Dillon (1808-1886), features a four-over-four-room Georgian-plan, Flemish bond principal façade, two-story Ionic portico, cantilevered balcony over the front entrance, deck-on-hip roof, and four interior end chimneys.

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To the rear of the house are early-period brick outbuildings—a kitchen & cook's quarters, a wellhouse, and a smokehouse.

Directly across West Main St. from Glenanna is the *Henry Dillon House* (219-0004), built about 1851 by Henry Dillon himself. It is a small, 1 ½-story, side-gabled, central-passage, brick house built into a steep bank, very close to Main Street, and has a symmetrical 3-bay façade, exterior end chimneys, twelve-over-twelve sash windows flanking the front entrance, and a simple front door with sidelights and transom lights. Stylistically, its exterior is non-descript, and overall its historic integrity is only fair, compromised most visually by the late addition of an enormous dormer over the front entrance. Still, it is among few remaining examples of Dillon's brickwork, once prevalent in town, and his only known use of stretcher bond, seen on the principal façade. The side and rear walls are laid up in 5-course American (common) bond. His other known works, including the 1851 Floyd County Courthouse (demolished), had Flemish bond front elevations. The 1851 courthouse was a sophisticated two-story Greek Revival brick building with inset entry portico. It stood until 1951 when it was replaced by the present Moderne brick courthouse. Henry Dillon also built the two-story brick Jacksonville Academy building in 1847 on the northern outskirts of town. Bricks from this building were used in the 1913 *Floyd High School* (219-0015-0082), which stands on the site of the old academy.

The *Floyd Presbyterian Church* (219-0003), was individually listed on the NRHP in May, 1976. A one-story, Greek-temple-form, steepled church building, it has a simple 3-bay front divided by Doric pilasters, a full Doric entablature, and pedimented front-gable roof. There are two front entrances, one in each of the end bays, and no opening in the center bay. Above the doors are elaborate Greek Revival decorative lintels adapted from Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*, first published in 1830. Each side of the buildings has three bays of six-over-six double-hung sash and louvered shutters. The brickwork is laid up in Flemish bond on the front and 5-course common bond on the sides and rear, a common combination for brick structures of the period. The interior features a slave gallery and altar aedicule. The edifice still possesses good integrity.

The Civil War 1861-1865

The town saw diminished activity during the conflict due to the fact that much of its resident male population left home to join the hostilities. There are no surviving buildings in the district that are known to have been built during the period.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1917)

The town experienced only gradual growth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, yet a large percentage of the district's contributing resources date to this period. A

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number of fine Victorian domestic and commercial buildings occur along East Main Street, but the bulk of the town's historic commercial, residential, and institutional architecture dates to the turn of the twentieth century. The most imposing commercial buildings were built at the intersection of Main and Locust near the courthouse. Ira Howard's grandson, Horatio Howard (born circa 1873), operated Floyd's largest retail establishment during the early twentieth century, the 1897 three-story brick *Horatio Howard Building* (219-0015-0091), which occupies the southeast corner of the intersection. Three commercial buildings dating to ca. 1910-1914, the *Howard Building* (219-0015-0069) at 110 North Locust, the *People's Bank* (219-0015-0042) at 102-104 South Locust, and the *Floyd Press Building* (219-0015-0041) at 106-108 South Locust, are constructed of soapstone that was locally quarried and sawn into brick-sized blocks. Similar soapstone blocks were used in the quoining on the 1913 *Floyd High School* (219-0015-0082), a two-story brick building with Georgian Revival detailing. Another significant educational building dating to this period is the *Oxford Academy* (219-0015-0163), an unassuming one-story weatherboarded frame building on East Oxford Street. Floyd's turn-of-the-century residential neighborhoods are located outside the heart of town on East Main Street, East Oxford Street, and Penn Avenue. The houses in these neighborhoods are of frame and brick construction and display Late Victorian detailing of varying sophistication. Among the houses dating to this period are the two-story frame *Brown-Howard House* (219-0015-0199), which has its original set of domestic and some agricultural outbuildings including a soapstone silo, and the two-story brick Queen Anne-style *J.M. Harman House* (219-0015-0110), which has an elaborate wraparound porch and an adjacent two-story brick office (219-0015-0089). One of the finest houses in Floyd is the 1914 two-story Georgian Revival brick house known as the *Rakes Mansion* (219-0016), located on East Main Street beside the Floyd Presbyterian Church and set in a landscaped yard. The mansion has a monumental front portico, stained and leaded glass windows, transoms, and sidelights, and mantels constructed of soapstone blocks. *The Ridgemont* (219-0015-0081), Dr. M. L. Dalton's Hospital at 217 North Locust St., was built in 1913. A good example of a small town hospital from the period that had eight beds and an operating room, it simply looks like a house. A vernacular house form with no formal detail, it has clipped cross-gable roof. The doctors and nurses lived in a house next door that has been demolished. The sculpted stone *Confederate Memorial* (219-0001-0001) was erected in 1904 by the Daughters of the Confederacy, in front of the courthouse. It was kept in place when the present courthouse was constructed in 1951.³

Floyd continued to function as the county's principal service and distribution center during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The county's population grew steadily from 1870 to 1900, and the town's population grew apace, numbering 402 in 1900. In 1910 the town population of 369 included the expected county seat contingent of merchants, lawyers,

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physicians, and traditional tradesmen such as blacksmiths and harnessmakers, as well as new occupations such as real estate agent and switchboard operator. The 1910 census lists forty-six black residents of Floyd, many of whom held menial jobs such as laborer and washerwoman, but a few of whom, such as William Akers and his daughter Marietta, held the more esteemed positions of farmer and public school teacher.⁴

World War I and World War II (1917-1945)

The town of Floyd continued to add new buildings in and around the town center during this period, including many fine homes. The ***Freezer Shirt Factory*** (219-0015-0052), was built in 1936 on South Locust Street. With its seven-bay façade and recessed-paneled, rounded brick parapet, it is one of the largest and most distinctive surviving commercial buildings from the period. Several early twentieth century houses share stylistic similarities that identify them as the work of homebuilder Lather Hylton (born circa 1882). Hylton's houses are generally of one-story frame construction, as typified by the circa 1916-18 ***Lena Whitlock House*** (219-0015-0140) and the circa 1919 ***Calahill Epperly House*** (219-0015-0141), which stand side by side on West Main Street. Both have hipped roofs with flared eaves and dormers, which are characteristic of Hylton's work. The ***Lather Hylton House*** (219-0015-0109), is a one-story frame Craftsman-style bungalow with false half-timbering in the front gable. It is within the district but the façade is currently obscured by a glazed curtain wall.

Post WWII Period (1946-1955)

Only a small number of buildings in the district originated during the post-World War II period. The 1951-2 ***Floyd County Courthouse*** (219-0001), is a handsome brick and concrete structure designed by architect J. L. Williams in the Moderne style with minimal classical detailing. The Clark brothers and A. P. Snead were its builders. The 1954 commercial building at ***202 & 204 South Locust Street*** (219-0015-0046), is one of the latest contributing resources in the district. It is a good example of the stark, non-descript, but inexpensive commercial architecture of the post-war period. The one-story, three-bay building with brick veneer, parapet shed roof, and large fixed glass windows, is occupied by two commercial businesses, one being a barber shop. The trend toward stark simplicity is also seen in the homes of the period, such as the c.1950 ***Willis House*** (219-0015-0165) on East Oxford Street, a boxy, brick-veneered, minimally detailed Colonial Revival house.

Floyd presently continues in its traditional role as the principal service and distribution center of largely rural Floyd County. The fact that Floyd is isolated by distance and topography from southwestern Virginia's densely-populated areas has served to insulate the town from most development pressures. Nevertheless, development pressures in Floyd County are ever

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increasing. During the first four months of 2005, the Planning Commission approved 144 parcels, compared with 159 parcels for the entire 2004 calendar year.

Notes

1. Margaret Tise, "Early History of Floyd County," 8-9.
2. J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Phlegar House, Floyd County, Virginia." NRHP nomination. January, 2003.
3. J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Floyd Historic District" Preliminary Evaluation Form, Virginia Historic Landmarks Division, Roanoke Regional Office, 1989.
4. Pezzoni, "Floyd Historic District."
5. "Growth Explodes." Floyd Press, May 12, 2005, 1.

Architectural Inventory

Properties in the inventory are organized alphabetically by street and numerically by address. Entries list the historic name of the property (if known), the date or date range of construction, basic architectural features (style or form, story height, construction material and exterior finish, roof type, etc), and pertinent historical data. Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) site numbers for properties that have previously been surveyed as well as for new properties are included in parentheses at the end of each entry. Included for each property entry is the designation "C" or "NC," to designate the status of the primary resource as either "contributing" or "non-contributing."

Akers Street

- 216: Well House. 1929. 1-story, 1-bay well house, now vacant, with stretcher-bond brick, hipped composition-shingle roof, oversize double doors, 6/6 sash, exposed rafter ends, and roof ventilator. Additions include new 2004 truck-port with corrugated metal roof, frame addition to side. (DHR #219-0015-0001) (C)
- 220: Floyd Firestation Crew Hall. ca.1930. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house, now privately owned, with low basement, narrow width vinyl siding and trim, composition-shingle gable roof, 2 center chimneys, side entry with awning, and 3/1 vertical sash. (DHR #219-0015-0002) (C)

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- 304: House. 1958. 1-story, concrete-block house with 4 asymmetrical front bays, aluminum cladding, asphalt gable roof, 2 entry doors side-by-side at front, and a closed rear carport added in 1960. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch is wrought iron with a front gable entry and large wooden deck. Landscape features include a (Black) Red maple tree. (DHR #219-0015-0003) (NC)
- 315: (Deskins) Akers House. Reportedly rebuilt on present location circa 1912. 2-story, 3-bay house with wood frame and stretcher-bond brick, low basement, asphalt gable roof, louver shutters, 2 center chimneys, and 2 upstairs and two downstairs center hall rooms. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch has wrought iron columns with balcony rail. Hip was added to rear with chimney. The house is thought to have been moved from its original site (Hervy Deskins Store near the Bank of Floyd) circa 1912. (DHR #219-0015-0005) (C)

Baker Street

- 316: House. ca.1960. 1-story house with shingle cladding, composition siding, asphalt gable roof, carport with deck and rail above, picture windows flanked by narrow 2/2 sash, and ridge chimney. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch has recessed corner front entry. Landscape features include large trees, boxwoods, and junipers. (DHR #219-0015-0009) (NC)

Harris Street

- 115: Harris Cleaners Building. 1943. 2 + 1-story, 7 + 2-bay commercial/apartment building is of brick veneer and concrete block and has stepped parapet shed asphalt roof, a 1-story cleaning room (Laundromat) building on north side, and a detached 2-car Garage on one side that was formerly a car wash. Vernon Harris was active in local civic affairs as a Town Council member from 1948 - 1963, and mayor of Floyd 1963 - 1970. (DHR #219-0015-0024) (C)
- 135: Esso Oil Company. ca.1960. 1-story, 2-bay, concrete-block commercial building has composition-shingle shed roof, 4 silo-style oil storage tanks in lot adjoining building, and a chain link fence at the perimeter. (DHR #219-0015-0025) (NC)

Hensley St.

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111: House. Before 1900. 2-story, weatherboarded wood-frame building has new standing seam metal roof; 3 symmetrical front bays; and front to rear shed roof. Front porch is 1 story; 1 bay; wood frame with turned columns and painted wood balustrade; shed roof on main roof and porch has no roof trim, exposed rafter ends; 2/2 sash, cornice headers; top center front louvered vent window; new flue through roof; rear 1 story shed roof addition, and another vinyl-sided addition above rear shed with flat roof; vinyl soffits throughout. The building, although of residential use, has a store-like appearance. (DHR #219-0015-0027) (C)

Howard Street

112: House. 1943. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with vinyl siding, painted asphalt gable roof, 2 front gable dormers, 2 interior capped chimneys, 1/1 replacement sash, and an enclosed 3/4-length shed porch added at rear. 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay, wood porch is recessed front corner entry and has cut squared rails and balustrade. It is obscured by a large lath crosshatch screen. The site features a garden with many plant specimens, a large pussy willow, smoke tree, huge flowering crab, and a white picket fence. The house is located next to a former public spring whose alley entrance was cemented in several years ago. The spring, which was accessible by crossing a bridge, dried up when the town put in a well. An old ice house toward Wilson St. was used as a residence. (DHR #219-0015-0030) (C)

113: Jeff Shortt House. Late 1920s. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame bungalow with 2 asymmetrical front bays, vinyl siding, raised basement, standing-seam gable bracket roof with shed extensions, 1 front and 1 rear dormer (gable and shed), 3/1 window frame, and German-cut siding. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood-frame porch is recessed under front shed extension, and has brick columns and square railings. (DHR #219-0015-0031) (C)

Howard Street cont'd

115: Dock Sweeney House. ca.1930. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, wood-frame side gable bungalow with weatherboard cladding, raised basement, standing-seam gable roof with shed extensions, 1 front and 1 rear dormer (wide gable, wide shed), (4) 1 + 1/4/1 front frame sash, and 4/1 sash, with exposed rafter ends. (DHR #219-0015-0032) (C)

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- (Rear) House. pre-1950. 1-story, wood-frame building with 4 asymmetrical front bays, vinyl siding, composition-shingle gable roof, and gable-style wood porch with 1 story, 1 level, 1 bay, and 2 square columns. (DHR #219-0015-0033) (C)
- 116: Well House. 1982. 1-story, 1-bay brick well house and asphalt gable roof. (DHR #219-0015-0034) (NC)
- 199: House. ca.1960s. 1-story, 1-bay, wood-frame house, originally built as a garage, with vinyl siding and standing-seam shed roof. (DHR #219-0015-0035) (NC)
- 209: Floyd Primitive Baptist Church. c.1900. Church was organized in 1900. 1 story wood frame church building with 1 front and 3 side symmetrical bays, vinyl cladding, standing seam metal roof and pressed tin shingle roof on steeple. Building has 1 story, 1 bay wood porch with square columns and small gable entry, and 9/9 frame, small enclosed belfry on church and a field stone foundation. This building stands above Main Street in town and has a strong presence. (DHR #219-0015-0253) (C)
- 213: Robert Lee House. ca.1900. Single family residence. 2-story, 3-bay, wood-frame house, with vinyl siding covering over former sawn-vertical-sided gable with lobed ends, corrugated-metal gable roof, 1/1 replacement sash, center ridge chimney, and gable-style wood porch with 1 bay and square columns. Rear shed was an addition. It is a one story open porch with an enclosed board and batten utility addition under it. When Reverend Potts lived in the house, he was the first to fix it up. He added the porch. Nancy Hall, a neighbor, remembers fetching milk from the former spring house here; the owners had a cow. (DHR #219-0015-0028) (C)
- 215: Small frame house at rear of #217. Late 1960s. Three bay bugalow, front gable with round louver vent, one story open gable entry porch with simple treated wood balustrade. Vinyl siding. 1/1 sash. Composition shingle roof. (DHR #219-0015-0256) (NC)

Howard Street cont'd

- 217: House. ca.1950. 1-story, 3-bay, wood-frame house with aluminum or vinyl siding, composition-shingle gable roof, replacement sash, ridge chimney, and gable utility outbuilding. Gable-style wood porch has 1 story, 1 level, and 1 bay. The house displays no historic character. (DHR #219-0015-0036) (NC)

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- 221: Wimmer House. 1940s. 1-story, wood-frame house with 3 asymmetrical front bays, asbestos-shingle cladding, shingle gable roof, bracketed wood door hood, picture windows flanked by narrow 2/2 sash, 6/6 sash, major low hip carport addition, and shed utility outbuilding with metal siding. (DHR #219-0015-0037) (C)
- 225: House. ca.1950. 1-story, wood-frame house with 2 asymmetrical front bays, aluminum or vinyl siding, composition-shingle cross-gable roof, and freestanding gable carport addition with 6 square columns. Recessed corner-entry porch has 1 story and 1 level. (DHR #219-0015-0038) (C)
- 227: House. ca.1960. 1-story, 3-bay house, frame and brick veneer, composition-shingle gable roof, carport under roof extension, and 2/2 sash. (DHR #219-0015-0039) (NC)

Jacksonville Circle

- 101: Bank of Floyd Building. 1951. Central 2 + 1-story brick building with 10 asymmetrical front bays (as altered); Flemish bond on original structure, stretcher-bond at wings; walk-in, finished, rear, raised basement; parapet shed roof; and inset central part with stone coping, and stone entry pavilion. Original structure has stone veneer base. Additions include brick, 2-story wings to north and south which form almost matching advanced pavilions on either side of original structure; steel casement windows are joined vertically by stone panels; stone coping and brick water table; and a sign on the southwest corner. Building is immediately east of the Floyd County Courthouse. Jacksonville Circle is a small drive that does not appear on maps. (DHR #219-0015-0095) (C)

North Locust Street

- 102: Building. 1970. 1-story, 3-bay, wood-frame building with vinyl siding (vertical at the front, horizontal at sides and rear), shallow shed roof of corrugated metal, side deck,

North Locust Street cont'd

blacktop surround on entire lot, and 6 sliding glass doors at front and side. In 1904 on this site, Samuel R. Brame built a wood-frame, metal-clad commercial building to house the Floyd Telephone Company, with Samuel Brame as manager. The switchboard occupied one section of this building. In 1911, the building was converted into the first-

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rate Brame Hotel. An early photo shows 2-story structure with basement storefronts on Main Street, raised entry porch on Locust Street. Pedimented decorative parapet had the hotel name in relief. The basement level on Main Street once housed the People's Bank, a butcher shop, retail stores and offices. Later, Purcell's furniture store occupied the first floor at the corner. The building was razed in 1965 and a real estate office now stands on the site. (DHR #219-0015-0068) (NC)

- 110: Howard Building. Circa 1913. 2-story house with stretcher-bond, tan soapstone brick which has been covered at the first floor street façade with stone veneer, and at sides and rear with vinyl siding. 6 asymmetrical front bays; low basement; corbelled parapet at front façade; shed roof (material not visible); full front balcony with pipe rail existing in 1987 has been covered with asphalt clad shed roof; corbelled cornice; articulated brick band above 2/2 sash paired uppers with aluminum storms and soldier brick lintels; 3 store windows with transoms; and 3 doors with transoms. Door at 2nd floor to now removed balcony has also been removed and upper floor windows have aluminum storm windows over original windows. A terrace structure has been added to the rear for outdoor dining off the first floor. This is one of three buildings on the town center constructed of locally mined, sawn soapstone. It first functioned as a law office for Brown Howard and Son on one side, and a general store on the other. Later, part of the upper floor was used as a Masonic Lodge. This building features much decorative brick patterning and pressed glass transoms above the large store windows and doors. The first story was later faced with stone veneer. The building has been renovated and is currently in use as a restaurant. (DHR #219-0015-0069) (C)

- 112: Odd Fellows Building. 1912. 2-story building with 4 asymmetrical front bays, wood frame (plank-on-plank structural walls); vinyl front siding; stamped metal cladding over side walls; low basement; parapet shed roof (material not visible); full height front corner pilasters (now covered in vinyl); 2 pairs of 1/1 wood sash on upper story with aluminum storms; newer 1st floor storefront windows and doors; and a rear 1-story addition. The building has been altered several times over the years; such additions include the shingled

North Locust Street cont'd

projecting awning roof at the first floor, full front, with vertical wood siding at front under awning. At the rear, there is a wood frame one-story addition with deck above and vertical wood siding. In 1912 a major fire swept through downtown Floyd destroying four buildings, among them being the Odd Fellows building. When rebuilt, this

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building's unique construction design may have been for fire insurance. Chestnut planks, 1" x 5" wide, were stacked on top of each other and offset by 1" to make up the walls, creating a more fireproof structure. The side walls have been covered with stamped metal sheeting. Originally used as the meeting place for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a fraternal, secret society, this building has since had several commercial uses and is currently used as a print shop. (DHR #219-0015-0070) (C)

- 118: Commercial Building. 1923-24. 2-story, symmetrical-bay building with brick veneer, low basement, corbelled cornice, parapet shed roof (material not visible), decorative shutters, 1/1 aluminum sash on the 2nd floor, and original unmatched store bays with copper framing, one projecting. Its numerous alterations and additions include a full-front shingled roof awning, and the division of the building to make 2 stores. Originally, the building was used as a general store and later as Dehart's Grocery. Presently, the south half of the building is used as a jewelry store and the north half is an insurance agency. The second floor is being used for residential purposes. (DHR #219-0015-0071) (C)
- 126: Elder Posey Lester House. Circa 1900. 2 1/2-story house with 3 asymmetrical front bays, brick, low basement, cross gable roof (hipped with pinwheel gables), standing-seam metal roofing, 1 front gable dormer, paired Gothic attic gable wood windows with diamond vent above, roof perimeter "skirted" including gables, 1/1 aluminum storm windows over original wood 1/1 sash, a 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay porch. As a Primitive Baptist minister, Posey G. Lester preached in twenty-one states as well as Canada, and was Moderator of the New River Primitive Baptist Assoc., an editor for *Zions Landmark*, Wilson, NC for forty years, and in 1888 began two terms representing the 5th Virginia district as a U.S. Congressman. Additions include 1987 stone facing at the 1st floor exterior façade, and the addition of a one-story structure on the east (front) façade at the south end, replacing the porch there. The addition has a copper standing seam roof. Vertical galvanized metal lath has been installed over the entire exterior skin, even at attic dormers. This was in apparent preparation for a stucco installation that never occurred. (DHR #219-0015-0072) (NC)

North Locust Street cont'd

- 132: W.H. Morgan House. Circa 1912. 2 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 3 asymmetrical front bays, vinyl siding, 1/1 aluminum windows, cross gable roof, composition shingle (asphalt) roofing, and 1 hipped front dormer. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood porch has a hip roof with 4 Doric columns, and a cement floor. The original upstairs porch on the rear of the existing building was later enclosed. There was a privy in the grape arbor

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until a toilet was installed in the house circa 1930. The house was completely remodeled circa 1940 and segmented into apartments. The interior hallway ceiling was lowered in 1987. Captain Morgan's law office, a 2-room, 2-story building with small front gable, stood in the corner of the yard on Oxford and North Locust Streets until it was torn down in the late 1930s. After the Civil War, a white frame house stood on the site of the present house. The building is now used as a dentist's office.

(DHR #219-0015-0073) (NC)

201: J.P. Proffit House and Store. Pre 1884. 2-story, 3-bay, wood-frame building with vinyl siding, cross gable roof, standing-seam metal roofing material, aluminum shutters, 2-story bay window (left), 1/1 (bay) sash, 2/2 sash, interior end chimney, and 1 cinderblock garage outbuilding. Before the store section was removed and a porch added circa 1920, this enterprise was operated by Lather Hyton. The building has been used as a single family residence since then. The 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay, wraparound porch has a concrete floor and fluted Doric columns. Site features a rubble stone (quartz) wall surmounted by iron pipe railing, large boxwoods, stairs up from street level, and a large hemlock tree. (DHR #219-0015-0074) (C)

202: Kingrea House. 1931. French eclectic. 2-story house with 2 asymmetrical front bays; English-bond brick cladding; low basement; cross gable roof; central tower and side tower over open porch (turreted); composition shingle roofing; 1 front and 1 rear shed dormer; false half timber gable end; arch brick entry with vertical tongue-and-groove door; original glass panes; center and end chimney; 6/6 sash; curved brick walls; front stoop; circular open-air side porch; and detached 1-car garage with metal siding, accessible off Oxford Street. Landscape features include English boxwoods surrounded on the side by large sugar maple planted after 1931. The house was built by Wood Construction Company in Roanoke. (DHR #219-0015-0075) (C)

North Locust Street cont'd

205: West House. 1960s. 1-story house with 4 + 2 asymmetrical front bays, brick veneer and concrete block, low basement, gable roof, composition shingle roofing, and 2 small framed outbuildings. Alterations include the enclosure of the side garage. The site features large boxwoods. (DHR #219-0015-0076) (NC)

206: Dr. Clyde Bedsaul House. Circa 1935. Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay house with brick

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vener; low basement, small gable end windows in attic which have paired 1/2 fan lights; gable roof; composition-shingle roofing material; decorated wood shutters; dentils (front and rear cornices); 6/6 and 8/8 aluminum sash; side screened sun porch; and 1 rear and 2 end chimneys. Additions include brick, back-side extension with basement. Site features an oak tree in rear, large English boxwoods, cement sidewalk, and dogwoods beside the house. (DHR #219-0015-0077)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: 2-car brick and cinder-block garage (C)

Individual resource status: frame barn (C)

208 –210: Circa 1990. 6 bay one story brick with gable roof and composition shingles, aluminum sash. North bay was renovated and windows changed. Used as two offices. (DHR #219-0015-0257) (NC)

209: Hector Williams House. Before 1850. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 3 asymmetrical front bays, vinyl siding, cross-gable roof, standing-seam metal roofing material, and numerous alterations including new porch asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch has 1/1 wood sash with storm windows, upper floor at gable end has 6/6 wood sash with storm windows, square wood columns with simple splayed capital, front "T" fill-in, and shingled roof. The original portion of the house may be the oldest existing town building. There is evidence of older timber framing above the front door. There is 1 large tree on the property. At present the historic integrity of the building is very poor. (DHR #219-0015-0078) (NC)

213: Blue Ridge Bank. 1977. 1 1/2-story, 5-bay building with brick veneer, gable roof, composition-shingle roofing material, 3 front gable dormers with wood siding, broken pediment doorway; cornice with dentils. (DHR #219-0015-0079) (NC)

North Locust Street cont'd

214: Heath and Sally Dalton House. 1960s. 1-story, 5-bay, ranch-style house, low basement, brick veneer, gable roof, composition-shingle roofing, and front central chimney. Rear porch has been infilled. House was remodeled in the 1980s for commercial use, with parking area and flagpole added at front. (DHR #219-0015-0080) (NC)

217: "The Ridgemont:" Dr. M. L. Dalton's Hospital. 1913. 2-story, wood-frame building with 4 asymmetrical front bays, weatherboard cladding, clipped end gable roof, composition-

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shingle roofing, 1 side gable dormer (clipped end, full height), center chimney, open side porch, 2/2 wood sash on lower floors and 1/1 wood sash on upper floors, which have aluminum storm windows, and shingled gable end returns. Originally, the structure stood on the street; it was moved back to its present position in the 1920s, and the brick porch columns could have been added at that time. Primary porch is 1 story, 1 level, with 2 bays and brick columns. Site features large boxwoods and dogwoods. This was the first hospital in Floyd and held nine beds and an operating room. It is believed to have been built by Lather Hylton. (DHR #219-0015-0081) (C)

- 220: Former Floyd High School. 1913. Georgian Revival 2 1/2-story, 9-bay building with stretcher-bond, hand made brown brick; raised basement; central front gable roof; pressed tin (simulated shingles) roofing; 2 front and 2 rear gable dormers; soapstone quoining; cast stone watertable; cast stone sills and lintels; arched entry door with fanlight; full-height central pavilion, 3-bay, 1 with fanlight; 6/6 paired sash; and the remains of old iron fencing at front perimeter of site. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay, wood porch has entry with square columns, and a gable roof with triangular pediment. Numerous additions at rear, all one story, of brick, wood siding and metal, were made in the 1950s and 1980s to support the new use as a fabric store. This land was donated for the Jacksonville Male Academy, and it was built in 1846-47 by Henry Dillon and renamed the Floyd Institute in 1849. Under post-war state mandate, 1870-1878, the school became the co-ed Jacksonville Public School. The building fell into disrepair in 1876 as state funding diminished. In 1875, Rev. John K. Harris and his wife, Chloe, began the private preparatory co-ed Jacksonville High School, which soon after became the Oxford Academy. A school building was built on Back Street, present Oxford Street, the same year. The Public School was renovated in 1881 and used again until it was razed in 1913 and the present building was constructed as a new Floyd High School. (DHR #219-0015-0082) (C)

North Locust Street cont'd

- 221: Dr. Yeatts House. Circa 1925-30. 2-story house with 1/3/1 symmetrical front bays, brick veneer, hipped roof, composition-shingle roofing. Primary 1-bay porch entry has soldier-course brick at door head, 8/1 fixed glass at first floor entry, and 4/1 aluminum sash elsewhere, sunroom at south wing, shingled entry door hood with brackets, and an open side porch at north side with brick columns. There is a brick veneer garage behind the house and a board and batten barn at the far rear of the lot. (DHR #219-0015-0083)
Individual resource status: Single Dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: Garage (C)

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Individual resource status: Barn (C)

South Locust Street

102 – 104: People's Bank. Circa 1910-11. 2-story, soapstone-brick, semi-attached commercial building with 2/3 asymmetrical front bays, low basement, parapet shed roof (roof material not visible), arched brick above 2nd floor windows with wood infill frames, new aluminum double hung windows with applied 6/6 and 8/8 muntins have replaced wood 2/2 sash, wide metal entablature flared frieze and soffit above modillions, sawtooth. The original balcony porch which was enclosed with a metal sign in the 1989 survey, has been restored with new balustrade. Articulation on the cornice, wide molded metal with dentil base is an original manufactured product. Alterations include an updated, asymmetrically recessed storefront, with new aluminum double hung windows and stucco at the recess on the front façade. North windows and door have been infilled, and the original shutters removed. At the south end of the front façade, there is a separate door with transom to the second floor. This is 104. The door is wood with a single lite, with a transom with ribbed glass block leaded in place. The entry with concrete stoop appears to be original. This was the first of three buildings in the downtown area to be made of locally mined soapstone. For many years the second floor was occupied by the dental office of Dr. Glenn Conduff and by the Superintendent of Schools. The building has since operated as a Ben Franklin store, as a Super Dollar store, and now, a real estate office. (DHR #219-0015-0042) (C)

108: Floyd Press Building. Circa 1914. 2-story, semi-attached building with 5 symmetrical original bays, brick veneer and soapstone brick, raised basement (back 1/2),

South Locust Street cont'd

parapet shed roof (roof material not visible), quoins, concrete lintels and sills at 2/2 sash, articulated brick below painted sign, and corbelled parapet. Alterations include a rear addition at the basement and first floor. The original 3 entries and 4 bays at the street level were infilled with brick. Made of locally mined soapstone brick, the building was constructed for W. A. Sowers, owner and editor of the Floyd Press. The newspaper office operated on the first floor with the presses on the lower level. At one time silent movies were shown on the second floor. The building currently serves as a lawyer's office. Its unique features include the ornate articulated brick at the front parapet which spells out the Floyd Press. The building façade has been restored with its original balcony. A

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second story door to the balcony that was infilled has been opened and new door with transom installed. (DHR #219-0015-0041) (C)

- 114: C.M. Graham Building. Circa 1918-20. 2-story, wood-frame building with 7 asymmetrical bays, weatherboard cladding, shed roof (material not visible), 2nd floor 2 levels cross access open, corner boards with top bracket to soffit, and 2/2 sash. 1-story, 1-level, 6-bay porch has wood square columns (4" x 4") supporting roof on a 2 x 6 plan. The porch was a later addition, and the inside of the building was remodeled in the 1930s-40s. Since the 1987 survey, an awning window has been added on south façade and porch roof and gutter has been covered with asphalt. Built by George Slusher and partner, this commercial building first operated as a roller mill. In the early 1920s it was used for the display and sale of coffins and caskets for undertaker C. M. Graham. From 1938-1970 it functioned as a general store for W. J. Ayers, and it has since functioned as a mercantile. (DHR #219-0015-0043) (C)
- 117: Hylton and Whitlow Store. Circa 1911. 2-story, 3-bay, wood-frame store building with new unpainted weatherboard cladding, standing-seam shed roof, 2/2 replacement aluminum sash at 2nd floor at side, and new awning windows at 1st floor, side facade. The new primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch, described in the 1989 survey, has been renovated to make a wood stair to the second floor. Curved handrails and stairs on both ends of the earlier porch that curve up to a first floor landing entry still exist, but the north side of the landing and north rise of stairs up to this side of the landing have been interrupted by the new wood stair that rises, exposed, to a deck at the second floor level that replaces the former shed porch roof. The two second floor wood windows with 2/2

South Locust Street cont'd

sash have been replaced with one full light aluminum sash which is fixed, and one full light aluminum door. Additions to the original building include the cedar siding and paired circular stairs (one rise is now interrupted) with formed rail to first floor entry. Awning windows on the side elevation were added in 1985-88. The building was likely constructed by Lather Hylton, who bought the lot and sold it several years later at double the price, indicating a major improvement. (DHR #219-0015-0044) (C)

- 180, 186: Floyd Beauty Shop + Seaweed Trucking. ca.1990. One-story wood frame commercial structure with stained wood siding and gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Front façade has 2 aluminum and glass doors and two large aluminum windows. Building

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sits back off street with parking in front. (DHR #219-0015-0045) (NC)

202-204: Commercial Building. 1954. 1-story, 3-bay building with brick veneer, parapet shed roof, large fixed glass and 2 full glass wood doors in the recessed entry, at the center bay. Building is semi-attached to the building at 206 South Locust Street and houses 2 commercial businesses. An aluminum awning has been added over north storefront since 1987 survey. (DHR #219-0015-0046) (C)

203-205: Mama Lazardo's Pizza and Whisker's Road House. Circa 1940 with 1970 addition. 2-story building with 3 front bays, 5-course American-bond brick and concrete block, parapet shed roof, concrete finish on sides of building, canopy with metal frame awning on two story side, display windows, and side pilasters. There is a 1 1/2 story brick infill in what appears to have been an areaway or door opening on the south side of the front façade. At the north side of the front façade, there is an outdoor café at the front of the building. At south side of front façade there is parking. A service station was razed to build the 1970 brick addition on the north side, which is about the same size as the old building, except it is three story. Building is set back from the street. It is currently used as a restaurant with musical performances upstairs. (DHR #219-0015-0047) (C)

210: Farmer's Supply Store. Early 1900s. 2-story, 5-bay, semi-attached, wood-frame building with plastic and fiberglass "cutstone" cladding at base, painted wood siding, standing-seam-metal shed roof; 6 pane large fixed wood store front each with transom above; wood and glass double doors; canvas full-front awning; and 2/2 2nd-story sash, front paired.

South Locust Street cont'd

There is an addition to the building at the rear under the main shed roof that has a concrete block foundation. The original building has a stone foundation. There is also a small one-story concrete block addition on the rear with double metal casement windows. This commercial building was the original Farmer's Supply Store. In the 1930's Hugh Rakes sold Ford automobiles here. A general store followed. It is currently in use as a country store and is home to the famous Friday Night Jamboree where bluegrass and old-time musicians entertain crowds each Friday night. (DHR #219-0015-0048) (C)

210: Angels in the Attic (Old Southern States) Store. 1920s or 1930s. 1-story, 3-bay, wood-frame building with weatherboard cladding, board-and-batten sides, and German siding. Since 1987 survey, front façade has changed. In place of paired double hung windows

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there is fixed storefront. One door has been infilled at front. Signage has been removed and canopy added; composition-roll shed roof, front to rear; 6/6 wood windows at sides and double doors at rear loading dock addition, where there is a notable change in the board-and-batten profile, with portion of siding removed and concrete block exposed. The north side of the building is used as a second hand store. South bay signage and canopy has been removed and former loading area has had doors and signage added and is used by Floyd Chamber of Commerce. (DHR #219-0015-0049) (C)

- 211: Earth Dance + Yellow Pony. 1970. Recent one-story 3-bay wood frame structure with gable roof and gable end porch, vinyl siding and one-over-one aluminum windows. There is evidence of an older fieldstone foundation wall at rear. This space is used as craft shops. This structure was built as an addition c.1970 to a trolley car diner, which has been removed. Facades have been changed since 1987 survey with door and window openings relocated. Door is now central with windows on each side. Currently there is a gem shop in the north bay and an art gallery in the south bay. (DHR #219-0015-0050) (NC)

- 302: Freezer Shirt Factory (Winter Sun Building). Circa 1936. 1-story high-bay building with 6 front bays, 8 side bays, 5-course American-bond brick, raised basement at back, barrel-vault roof with tile capped parapet and standing-seam metal roofing over barrel vault, and flat roof with membrane at rear. At front façade parapet, there are 4 brick recessed rectangular panels with square concrete corners above metal porch hood awning, 15/15 metal windows at front have been replaced with aluminum storefront and vinyl siding. At

South Locust Street cont'd

sides, some of the original 15/15 windows still exist though much are filled with aluminum siding with aluminum double hung windows. Concrete sills at original openings still exist. There is a one story shed at the south with metal siding. This building is located on the site of an old livery stable. Its original use was a textile factory. Currently it houses a clothing store in the south bay, a café in the north bay, and a performance stage at the rear (west) bay. Building has always been known as the "shirt factory;" it was the first non-local employer (NY) in Floyd. (DHR #219-0015-0052) (C)

- 353: Maberry House. ca.1930s. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay bungalow with brick veneer; low basement; composition-shingle gable roof; 1 front wide gable dormer; bracketed eaves, dormer, and

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window hoods; 3 at 6/1 aluminum sash dormers; and exterior end chimney penetrating rake edge. First floor 6/6 wood sash has been replaced with 6/1 aluminum sash, typically.

Primary 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay, brick-and-concrete porch with eave extension shed, brick walls with urns at entry, and brick columns with flared wood crowns. Additions include a deck, and aluminum siding added to the central dormer. Landscape features include large maple trees and a masonry retaining wall at the street. (DHR #219-0015-0053) (C)

- 367: H.D. Spencer House (Maberry Funeral Home). Circa 1900. 2-story, wood-frame building, used as a funeral home, with vinyl siding, 7 asymmetrical front bays, central front gable roof with composition shingles, 2/2 sash with crown hood frame, side bay window under paired and hooded 2/2 sash, and a clock on the front gable. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 7-bay porch has decorative full-length shed roof with turned columns, bracketed decorative frieze, and new metal railing. The north porch was enclosed, 2nd-story doors covered (doors formerly flanked front gable), and clock was altered. A well house (1900s) with a hand-dug well is attached to a vinyl-sided garage storage area (1940s) with 6 bricktex 2-story garage bays. Site features a large paved lot, a front entry with a retaining wall, and cement stairs flanked by cement piers. Masonry block retaining wall and piers extend northerly along Locust Street for two more properties. There is an open porch the full width at the rear of the house. (DHR #219-0015-0054) (C)

- 401: Alfred Compton House. Circa early 1900s. 2-story (fill), frame building with weatherboards; hipped, central-front-gable, standing-seam roof; 1 front gable dormer; 2/2 sash; fieldstone foundation; 1 end and 1 interior chimney; wide frieze and soffit; and white

South Locust Street cont'd

painted round perforated attic vents. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 5-bay porch was a 1980 addition and features turned wood columns with turned balustrade and molded railing. Porch is wraparound from corner to garage, and is set in as quarter round to fill 'cross' plan. Porch has been infilled at south end and attached to a 2-door block garage.

Landscape features include white quartz wall at perimeter, twin hydrangea at front entry, and a row of evergreens at the street. (DHR #219-0015-0055).

Individual resource status: Single Dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: frame board-and-batten barn (C)

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408: House. Circa 1870s. 1-story, 3-bay, wood-frame house with vinyl siding, raised basement at rear, standing-seam cross-gable roof, masonry block foundation, 2/2 windows, 2 ridge chimneys, and 1 end chimney. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch is presumably wood, now vinyl-clad. Landscape features small boxwoods. (DHR #219-0015-0058) (C)

East Main Street

100: Floyd County Courthouse. c.1951. 2-story, 6-course American bond brick structure (with Flemish-bond courses instead of header coursing). The courthouse is faced with brick and features a stepped back facade with 2-story-high stone casing surrounding the entry double doors and steps. Windows are inset and double hung with granite sills. Brick coursing at spandrel is Flemish bond. There is granite water table at raised basement. Parapet flat roof has granite coping. Landscape features include a granite war memorial obelisk flanking entry, and concrete retaining wall around property. Hemlock and holly trees flank entry. The first Floyd County Court House was built in 1832. It was replaced in 1851 by the second courthouse, constructed by local brick mason Henry Dillon and featuring an ornate cast iron fence and a flagstone sidewalk. The second courthouse was razed in 1951 to build the present one. (DHR #219-1) (C)

Confederate Memorial. 1904. Sculpted stone statue on stone pedestal, erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, in front of the courthouse. It was kept in place when the present courthouse was constructed in 1951. (219-0001-0001) (C)

East Main Street cont'd

101: Horatio Howard Building (Farmer's Supply). 1897. 3-story structure of 5-course, American-bond brick with 6 symmetrical storefront bays at first floor, low basement, parapet shed roof with standing-seam metal, early added matching bay at east end, 5 front pilasters (2 at corners separating main building from added bay, and 2 flanking center windows), corbelled brick cornice, arched 1/1 sash (3rd floor), and elliptical 1/1 sash with projecting arch bricks (2nd floor). Additions include new storefront, copper overhang at storefront, new brick infill under storefront, and new garage and storage area added to back for Ford dealership. Site is corner location with little setback. Cast iron "stars" cap structural tie rods at front and west façade. Also unique are the pressed glass transoms over the storefront windows, and the early painted advertising on the west

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exterior wall. The original building on this site was destroyed in the 1896 fire and Horatio Howard had this building constructed in 1897 to replace it. Originally a mercantile store for Horatio Howard and partner Thomas B. Huff, the establishment was called the Thomas B. Huff store after Huff bought out Howard in 1902. The east bay first floor served as a once-a-week butcher shop. Circa 1920, the present hardware store, Farmer's Supply, relocated here. A garage was added to the rear and became the agent for Ford automobiles until the 1930s. A 1920s photo shows gas pumps at the street front. Building was willed to Roanoke College and then purchased by H.L. Lawson, Homer Spencer, and G.W. Ratliff. It has been a hardware store for over 70 years. (DHR #219-0015-0091) (C)

105-107: Pendleton Drug Store. Circa 1899. 2-story building, wood-frame and brick, with stone foundation; basement with dirt-floor; flat, parapeted, standing-seam metal roof; new brick veneer over original front façade with new storefront; and shed outbuilding. Second floor has louvered metal windows. Pediment at front façade has been removed, as has later stucco infill. Extensive first floor, street-side remodeling 2004. New three-panel display/bay window with each pane flanked above and below by a single wooden raised panel with trim and capped with dentil molding. Three bays at first floor; east bay houses new wooden entry door with access to stairwell, (which along with a new interior access door to the cellar, replaces the former hatch door in floor); a large, pressed glass transom pane sits above the east exterior door. Middle bay is recessed; a short, sloped concrete ramp leads to full glass thermopane, painted wood entry door surrounded by raised linear trim and decorative lintel corner starburst blocks; clear glass transom window above. Entrance is flanked on the east by a single, 12-foot, vertical raised panel. Currently houses

East Main Street cont'd

a hardwood floor and furniture showroom: Hancock Hardwoods. Mr. Hancock milled the exterior wood trim and also has photos of old soda fountain interior. In the 1940's the building housed Sowers and Woolwine Drug Store, then Woolwine and Rutrough, finally Rutrough Sundries, whose sign remains attached to the exterior second floor. This drug store was built after the adjoining A.T. Howard Building. The entire block was destroyed by fire in 1896. Originally, the front was decorative weatherboard frame with pediment at roof with DRUG STORE in relief. (DHR #219-0015-0092) (C)

109: A.T. Howard Building. 1914. 3-story brick building with Flemish bond at spandrel,

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stretcher bond at pilasters, and soldier course above first floor, and corbelled brick cornice and brick soldier course at second floor line. There is a parapeted shed roof. There is one group of 3, 1/1 double hung windows in each bay at 2nd and 3rd floors, with stone header and sill. First floor has new storefront. Original structure had 2nd-floor balcony. Additions include aluminum storefront and colonnade with modern asphalt shingle roof. Original center stair was moved to west side circa 1963. Rear façade has 6-course American bond with stone lintels and sills at windows and stone lintel at door header. There is a projecting balcony at the 2nd floor. East façade is exposed to alley. First floor windows and single door here have been infilled with brick. Headers and sills at all original openings at all facades appear to be concrete. All sills have formed lip at underside. Openings appear to be original, although some windows have been changed to doors at first floor. The building, which functioned as a post office on the east side of the first floor from 1915-1957, features unique textured and decorative brickwork, and an interior handrail that is one piece of wood. "1914," the date of construction, was originally painted on top of the building. Albert Tappe Howard, the original owner, commissioned the bricks from H.H. Earles, the first in Floyd County to be made by machine. The brick was fired across from the new library, next to Tappe Howard's residence, and glazed ends were used as headers. Western Auto occupied the first floor (west) in 1948 and the then-owner, Herman H. Heafner, remodeled in 1963 and occupied the whole floor until 1974. (DHR #219-0015-0093) (C)

- 113: Floyd County Bank Building. 1897-98. 2-story structure of 5-course, American-bond brick, with 4 symmetrical front bays; storefront with picture windows and projecting entrance vestibule at west end; metal face plates (round) for tie rods on west façade; 4 1/1

East Main Street cont'd

sash, 2nd floor; neo "Blue Ridge Restaurant" sign; and decorative, manufactured metal cornice. Porch features cantilevered overhang. Alterations include the brick veneer front; metal and vinyl overhang; picture windows (1st floor); vinyl-clad, cinderblock, 2-story addition at back; and the removal of front balcony with stairs to sidewalk. The wood and glass vestibule was added in 1998. There is an outbuilding which is an asymmetrical, 1-story, pressed-metal-clad building, with earlier wood siding underneath, that appears to be a garage and may have been earlier horse stalls or carriage house. Built in 1897, the main building was expanded in 1904 to house the new Floyd County Bank (1904-1915,) and later the Citizen's Bank (1920-1923) on the first floor. The second floor served as the law offices for V. M. Sowder and J. E. Burwell. Originally there was a second-story

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balcony with stairs reaching to the sidewalk. New brick covers the original handmade brick on the front of the building where a new enclosed porch entry has been added. When the bank closed, the building was converted to a restaurant and the original bank vault was turned into a walk-in cooler. It has functioned as a restaurant since then.

(DHR #219-0015-0094) (C)

201: Sureway Building (later Farmers' Foods). Late 1960s. 1-story, symmetrical-bay steel frame with brick veneer building, with gable roof, corrugated metal roofing, and metal-framed glass entry. (DHR #219-0015-0085) (NC)

209: Nannie Harman Howard House, "Rakes Mansion." Circa 1913. One of Floyd's most impressive residences, it is a 3-story, 5-bay, brick veneer house with raised basement; hipped and central front gable roof; pressed tin roofing material; 2 front and 2 side gable dormers; turned balustrade; 6/6 windows (large leaded single door with leaded glass side windows with leaded fan transom); stucco on extended gable portico; new brick front steps and new garage. Large wraparound porch features center gable with 2-story portico; 9 bays; 2 clusters of 3 Corinthian columns (2-story center gable portico is over 5 sets of columns). Landscape features include large Norfolk pines, English boxwoods, trumpeter vines, large cedars, walnuts, and gingkos. The entryway has a large leaded glass door with leaded glass sidelights and transom. A previous house, "Aspen Hall," built by Henry Dillon in 1846, was located on the same property. Aspen Hall was the boyhood home of Rear Admiral Robley D. (Fighting Bob) Evans, a naval hero during the Spanish-American War and commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Evans authored "A Sailor's Log" and included information on Floyd. Aspen Hall was razed and replaced

East Main Street cont'd

on the same lot, closer to the street, by the present Georgian Revival residence with 3 sophisticated fireplace mantels of local soapstone. Its plan was drawn by Lather Hylton. The 2-story Corinthian columns on the front portico are made of cypress. It was a monumental feat to bring the columns to Floyd. They were manufactured in Chicago, transported to Christiansburg by train, and brought to Floyd by 12 yoke of oxen. William Sowers was the carpenter's foreman for the construction of this house. His tool chest and tools used in the construction are on display at the Old Church Gallery, in Floyd. The house was later owned by Hugh Rakes and is known as the Rakes Mansion. (DHR #219-16) (C)

212: E. L. Lawrence House. ca. 1912. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame, vinyl-sided house, complex in

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form with dramatic roof planes, asymmetrical front bay, low basement, cross gable and hipped roof, composition-shingle (asphalt) roofing, 2 front shed/hipped dormers, 1/1 sash on 2nd floor with diamond panes in upper sash, transom at entry, deep box cornice with inset hidden gutters, and wood picket fence. Front door was replaced, sun room added on west, and porch added on rear. Sole outbuilding is a shed-roofed frame garage (relocated former doctor's office). Mature boxwood garden at rear. (DHR #219-0015-0096)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: garage (C)

- 215: Jacksonville Presbyterian Church. October 1850. Open 2-story, brick church with 3 front symmetrical bays, 3 side symmetrical bays, low basement, pediment gable roof, standing-seam metal roof, 6-sided steeple with a pressed metal trapezoid base, and belltower with recessed louver panels and corner pilasters. The façade has handmade brick. Locally made bricks are laid in Flemish bond on the facade with five course American bond on the sides. Its original extended columned portico was removed at the turn-of-the-century and replaced with a simple facade of four white stucco Doric pilasters dividing the front into 3 bays. Side windows are large 12/12 double hung. Additions include a 1951 7-room red brick addition with gable roof and steel casement windows. This well-preserved example of an early Greek Revival church, was designed and built in 1850 by Henry Dillon, master brickmason, from details in the 1830 book, "The Practical House Carpenter," by Asher Benjamin. Reportedly, a columned portico was removed and the façade remodeled around the turn of the 20th century. Two early ministers were important local social forces: Rev. John Kellogg Harris 1872-1882, 1889-1910, and Rev. R.

East Main Street cont'd

Gamble See, who served the Presbyterian Church in Floyd for over 60 years after arriving in 1912. The congregation relocated in 1974 and the building is now a Masonic Lodge. It was listed individually on the National Register in 1975. (DHR #219-3) (C)

- 216: Patton House. ca. 1940. Colonial Revival. 2-story, brick veneer house with 3 symmetrical front bays, 1/2 fanlights flanking gable end chimneys, raised basement to rear, cross gable roof with asbestos shingles, bracketed wood cornice, 8/12 sash with painted wood panel below in first floor, 8/8 sash on 2nd floor, rowlock course at 2nd floor sill level, 5-paneled arched entry surround with free-standing Doric columns and dentils, and added wooden louver door. Outbuildings: 2-story front gable garage with cellar, and concrete block shed. Landscape features include slate walk and semi-circular stoop. (DHR #219-0015-0097)

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Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: garage (C)

Individual resource status: shed (C)

- 219: Esso Station. 1930s-40s. 1-story, asymmetrical 2-bay, brick building with shed roof and stepped brick piers. Additions include diagonal cedar inserts filling garage bays, and a 1-story cinder-block structure at rear. The building has steel awning windows on east and west sides. The gas tanks, gas island canopy, and signage have been removed from the lot and building. It is now used as an antiques store. (DHR #219-0015-0098) (C)
- 222: Bruce Sweeney Building. 1971 (made 2-story in 1987). Commercial use. 1 + 2-story, asymmetrical-bay, wood-frame building with aluminum or vinyl siding, gable roof with asphalt shingles, and car lot at front of property at street. (DHR #219-0015-0099) (NC)
- 304: Burwell House. Bungalow. 1920. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame bungalow with 3 asymmetrical front bays, weatherboard cladding, low basement, gable roof, composition shingle (asphalt) roof, 1 front shed (wide) dormer, 6/6 sash on 1st floor, and 4 aluminum double hung windows in dormer. 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, enclosed porch has square posts, wide wood steps, and lattice skirt. Landscape features include large backyard with large white pines and holly. House appears vacant. (DHR #219-005-0100) (C)

East Main Street cont'd

- 311: Floyd Automotive Supply. Circa 1946, post-World War II. 2-story (with 1/2 raised basement), brick and concrete-block building with vinyl siding, approximately 36' x 75', with 4 asymmetrical front bays, gable roof with composition shingle roofing material (which has been added over shed roof since 1987 survey), (5) 3/4 pilaster (buttresses) on each side, now covered by vinyl siding. Buttresses are still visible on east side. Since 1987 survey, narrow fixed shutters have been added to 2 storefront window bays at front façade, and 2 sliding window units and one double hung window at 2nd floor of the front façade have been added. Building has (2) interior flues, and small rear load platform. Behind this building is a very large old willow tree and the site of an early spring and icehouse that served the town of Floyd. The building is currently considered non-contributing because its outward historic character has been substantially compromised. (DHR #219-0015-0103). (NC)

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- 317: Edwards House. Circa 1900-1919. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 4 asymmetrical front bays; side-bay enclosed sun porch under west end of gambrel; rear 1 1/2-story addition; vinyl siding; raised basement; gable (at rear addition) and main gambrel roof at front; composition shingle (asphalt) roofing; 2 front + 3 side dormers (gable/shed, 1 full length); 6/6 sash at dormers and storefront windows at first floor; end outside chimney with shoulders and corbelling; rear shed addition; and 1-story, 1 level, 1-bay, gabled wood porch with small entry. This gambrel-roofed building was constructed for the Edwards Sisters and later became home to Mrs. Nan Harman Howard, who named the house Sunny Glenn in memory of her grandson, added the gabled addition at the rear, and created elaborate gardens behind the home, which have now been removed. A spring in the garden – the spring has since dried up – was originally a public spring with branch. Notable are the decorative brick chimney top with corbelled brick and the diamond pane sections of the upper sashes on the windows, which are now removed. The house is currently considered non-contributing because its outward historic character has been greatly compromised. (DHR #219-0015-0104) (NC)
- 402: Hardee's. ca.1990. One story brick masonry with storefront on 3 sides and drive through area at rear; flat roof and parapet. Asphalt parking on all sides. Floyd Motor Company, (DHR #219-0015-0105), no longer exists. (DHR #219-0015-0260) (NC)

East Main Street cont'd

- 404: Spencer's Body Shop/PPG Collision Repair Center. ca.1950. One-story concrete block garage with 2 garage bays and three large metal frame windows, 2 with 20 lights and one with 15 lights. Building sits back off the street. There are several prefabricated shed structures to the side and back of the property. (DHR #219-0015-0261) (C)
- 406: Dr. C.M. Stigleman's House. 1857. 2-story house with wood frame at 2nd story; brick veneer at 1st story (brick and stucco combination); asphalt shingle upper roof with standing-seam metal over porch, and stucco cladding at 1st floor; composition siding at 2nd story; 3 + 1 + 1 (all original) asymmetrical front bays (front gable with center projecting 2-story bay); cross gable roof (front and wing); diamond-shaped relief trim on Gothic louver attic vents, paired, and 2nd-story projecting bay windows; 2/2 sash; double entry door with leaded glass transom; primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood-and-brick porch with square brick pedestals, shed roof, and Doric columns; 1/2 round east portico with seven-sided polygonal roof and Doric columns; and interior end chimney. All 2nd-

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story windows have Gothic Revival detailing at exterior painted wood trim. Additions are 1-story wraparound at west and rear with new chimney and shed roof. Landscape features include perimeter boxwoods and twin cedars. One of the oldest houses in town, this unusual residence was built for Dr. Callohill M. Stigleman, a medical doctor, the first superintendent of Floyd County schools, and the first mayor of the Town, who raised the first company from Floyd County in the Civil War, Co. A, 24th Infantry, "The Floyd Riflemen," as its first captain. (DHR #219-0015-0106)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: small frame barn (C)

Individual resource status: board-and-batten shed /shop with brick chimney (C)

407: E-Z Convenience Store. Circa 1990. One-story decorative block structure with two gas canopies, with asphalt driveway and parking lot over the entire site. Replaced Floyd Motor Company Building on this site. (DHR #219-0015-0262) (NC)

410: B.S. Pedigo House. 1908. 2 1/2 story, frame Victorian house with 3 asymmetrical front bays with wraparound porch, and faced with painted, beaded weatherboard. Attic dormers are of pressed tin. There is a raised brick basement, hipped roof with lower cross gables with pent eaves, composition-shingle roofing material, 1 front gable dormer and 1 side

East Main Street cont'd

gable dormer, carved wood entry door and screen door with sidelights with pressed floral pattern, 3/3 transom, decorative pilasters, and 1/1 paired sash with painted wood cornice. The painted wood windows have storm windows over them at front. The generous 7-bay wraparound porch, with 2-story, stepped gable entry and 1-level, has a wing, wraparound shed roof; Doric columns; and turned balustrade. The center 2nd-story balcony is recessed with a dormer overhead and the carved wooden entry door has a transom light and plain lintel. The rear of the house has no windows, and a window appears to have been removed from the west side. The exterior appears to be in good condition.

Landscape features include raised yard with retaining wall, large Norway maple, cedar, silver maple and walnut. Over the years, this house was used as a residence, apartments and a beauty shop. The house was in a state of decline until 1981 when the present owners restored it for use as a residence. The interior woodwork is completely intact. In a 1915 photo, there was a gated iron fence at the concrete retaining wall at the front and west property lines. (DHR #219-0015-0108) (C)

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413: Lather Hylton House. ca. 1921. Craftsman-style bungalow. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 2 front asymmetrical intersecting gabled bays; and raised basement. A single dwelling in 1987, it is now occupied as a commercial property by Clark Gas and Oil Inc. The porch existing in 1987 has been infilled with a glass storefront and a new wood entrance deck has been installed at the front. These alterations appear to be entirely reversible, but considerably detract from the exterior character of the house. Side entrances have been removed but round brick steps to former west entrance and concrete stoop at east façade remain. Front 2 gables and west gable end with decorative painted wood battens remain. Horizontal wood siding has been removed/covered with vinyl siding. There is composition-shingle roofing material; a rear hipped dormer; side and center chimneys; exposed rafter ends and brackets at the rear of the building. The windows are new replacement aluminum with storm windows and screens. On the east side there is one set of older painted wood windows at the basement. Other basement windows have been infilled with wood siding. Additions include false half stucco front gables, quarter round brick steps to side entry, and hipped side addition with smaller shed porch. A 1987 survey mentioned the location of a former tanning yard in the side yard. The house was built by Lather Hylton as his last home in Floyd. (DHR #219-0015-0109) (NC)

East Main Street cont'd

414: Dr. J.M. Harman House. ca. 1904. Queen Anne style. 2 1/2-story house clad in 6-course American-bond brick, with attic-level gable clad in pressed tin, raised basement, 3 asymmetrical front bays, pyramidal hipped roof with lower cross gables, composition-shingle roofing, and 1 front gable dormer. Two side bays have interlock brick windows with Roman arch and large single pane with segmented upper section. (3) 1/1 curved glass bay windows have soapstone sills and keystones in Roman arch, and metal crown cornice. A 1-story, 14-bay, wraparound porch features spindle railing, eyebrow dormer and hexagonal corner roof with pressed tin roofing material, and the 2nd-floor balcony features turned columns, spindle frieze, sawn brackets, turned balustrade, and molded rails. In 1953, the porch was converted, but the tin shingle roof is original. Site features a cast-iron pump handle and old well in the side yard, in addition to 3 Norwegian spruces and 3 large English boxwoods. The house was a George Barber mail-order prefabricated house kit, including a carbide generator for lights. An architect from Roanoke revised the original house plans by extending the porch and adding curved glass windows at an eastern bay. The house features wedge-shaped brick over the windows, forming a Roman

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arch, and the keystones locking the others in place in the arch are made of local soapstone, as are the windowsills in the curved glass bays. The first-floor interior walls are made of brick, not wood-framed as the original plans called for. (DHR #219-0015-0110) Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: 1920s brick garage with metal tile roof (C)

- 416: Dr. J.M. Harman Office. ca. 1905. 2-story structure, 6-course American-bond brick, with 3 symmetrical front bays; parapet shed roof with cantilevered crown cornice; frieze board with metal skirt; flat asphalt shingle roofing; 1/1 sash with arched frame; wood panel door with transom; prefabricated metal crown cornice with dentils; and added (new) and treated front porch floor. Windowsills are of local soapstone. 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood primary porch features turned columns, spindle frieze, cantilevered crown cornice, and hip roof. Upper porch is original. This structure was built by Dr. Harman to serve as his office at the time he built his residence next door, with many similar details. Dr. J. M. Harman built his first medical office here in 1897. After a fire it was replaced with the present structure. The metal cornice was prefabricated and arrived ready to be installed. Over the years, the office has served as a dance school, a retail boutique and art studio. (DHR #219-0015-0089) (C)

East Main Street cont'd

- 417: Floyd United Methodist Church. 1960s. 1-story, wood-frame and brick church with 3 symmetrical front bays, 5 symmetrical side bays, raised basement with 6/6 sash, cross-gable roof with composition shingles, tower with copper spire and louvered belfry/arched vent, front and sides have stained glass panels over 12/12 sashes, and center double-door recessed entry with 7-sectioned transom. 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay wood porch has turned Doric columns with squared pilasters at wall junction, and gable roof. Rear lower, (cross gable) side gable, two-story addition with 3 side bays, 4 rear bays, and 6/6 sash with protruding brick sills, and composition shingles. Church and addition connected visually by a three brick high, continuous belt course, in relief, between stories. New picnic pavilion on a cement pad beyond rear parking lot. Front gable, open bays 3/5, supported by 18 square brick columns. Site features twin birch trees (DHR #219-2). (NC)
- 418: Outbuilding. 1928. 1 1/2-story frame building with 2 symmetrical front bays, vinyl cladding, gable roof with brackets and vinyl soffit enclosed eaves, composition-shingle roofing material, 6/6 replacement windows, and a concrete-block shed addition with pine-molded paneled interior. Was used originally as a utility building, then as an office

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building from 1952-1970, and as a Vet clinic beginning in 1970. The building retains little historic character. (DHR #219-0015-0111) (NC)

- 421: J. M. Boyd House. ca.1900. 2-story, frame house with 3 symmetrical front bays; field stone foundation; aluminum or vinyl siding; central front gable roof with pressed tin roofing (simulated shingles); rear porch with spindle rails; diamond louver attic vent; 2/2 sash; and entry with transom and sidelights. Full-height wood porch, originally a double porch, has 2 stories, 1 level, 3 bays, and square clad columns. (DHR #219-0015-0112).
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: frame shed (C)
Individual resource status: frame springhouse (C)

- 509: Wood Funeral Home. ca.1940. Two story brick commercial building with 6/6 aluminum double sash at 2nd and 6/6 wood sash at 1st floors at front and same in single sash throughout. 3 bay street level ramped entry porch with bracketed turned wood columns and a flared pent porch roof. Flat roof, 3 car garage at rear with parking and side entry; on east side, attached one block, 2 story, 2 car garage. (DHR #219-0015-0263) (C)

East Main Street cont'd

- 510: Floyd Baptist Church. (corner of Oxford and Main) 1953, 1964 wings. 1-story church with brick veneer, with 3 + 6 + 5 front and 5 + 1 side bays, symmetrical; parapet shed roof over offices to west, central-front gable roof over church (roof not visible on east school wing); composition-shingle roofing on church roof; and church tower with aluminum-clad, louvered belfry and copper-clad obelisk spire with finial. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood porch has tile steps, full height gable with turned Doric columns. The sanctuary was enlarged, and the 5-bay, brick-clad Parsonage was added in 1964. The building date can be seen on a corner tablet. The congregation organized in 1945 and the church was constructed by Ellis Thomas in 1953 as the Jacksonville Baptist Church. (DHR #219-0015-0162) (C)
- 511: House. ca.1900. Cross gable two-story T plan single family residence. Standing seam metal roof. Asymmetrical 2 bay front, front left side protruding gable bay with pent roof enclosing gable, older 1/1 replacement sash. Wide profile aluminum siding. One-story infill entry porch with entry doors at 45 degrees across corner, cement floor, 2 turned columns and two turned inset pilasters at wall. 2/2 sash at side. Two brick chimneys, one at center of roof ridges, one centered on right ridge of side gable. House has a very small

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gable extension of main gable on left side. Low cement retaining wall outside foundation perimeter. (DHR #219-0015-0264) (C)

- 515: Sowers House. 1910 rear gable addition, 1885 original front section. 2-story wood-frame house with 3 symmetrical front bays; vinyl siding (ca. 1970); cross-gable roof with standing-seam metal roofing material; side lights at entry; low story heights; 6/6 sash at front; and 1/1 sash at side. 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay front porch has manufactured composition fluted columns and metal standing-seam shed roof. A room was added to the side rear in 1975, and a new rear open porch extension to the 1975 addition has been added since the 1989 survey. Door at second floor center has been replaced by a window. 1885 deed calls for an acre of land, on which seller was to build a 4-room house on the lot. When the gable addition was built, Mrs. Sowers wanted a high ceiling, creating a steep step to the main building (DHR #219-0015-0113).
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: 2-story frame shed (C)
Individual resource status: 1-bay block garage (C)

East Main Street cont'd

- 519: Edwin Sowers House. Circa 1900. 2-story, asymmetrical-bay, frame house with vinyl siding, cross-gable and corner-gable roof of standing-seam metal; 3 decorative cut-out round gable vents with 7 spokes; side lights flanking entry with transom lights; and corner entry with full height gable with vent. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay wood porch has corner hexagonal standing-seam roof with turned Doric columns and side bay. Left corner room was added in the 1920s. New windows and fake mullions have been added. In 1987, 4 outbuildings were torn down. (DHR #219-0015-0114).
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: board-and-batten shed (C)
Individual resource status: frame granary with front overhang (C)
- 601: James Asa Sowers House. ca. 1879. 2-story, weatherboarded, oak-frame house with 3 symmetrical front bays; T-plan gable roof with curved bracketed soffit, original standing seam metal roof, decorative vergeboards; 4-flue center chimney supports 2 upstairs and 2 downstairs fireplaces, there are 6 fireplaces total; 2/2 sash with arched frame. The 1-story, 1 level, 2-bay wood porch has fluted square columns, 2nd-floor hand sawn balustrade, and molded rail. A shed sunroom was added to the house at the rear in 1979. Some changes were made to rear areas damaged by fire in the early 1950s. This house is

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a particularly well-kept, with new sky blue paint. Originally the parsonage for the Baptist church, the structure now serves as a private residence (DHR #219-0015-0115).

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: springhouse (C)

Individual resource status: farm utility building (C)

- 602: Kyle Robertson House. 1922-25. 1 1/2-story house with vinyl siding and shutters; 3 + 1 asymmetrical front bays; gable roof with composition shingles (asphalt); 1 front hipped (wide) dormer; 2 end chimneys; and 1/1 sash. 1-story, 1-level wraparound porch features 3 columns at side porte cochere, 4 white tapered Doric columns on porch, and a wraparound roof (hip 1 -story at side). Additions include a rear, shed roofed, one-story, enclosed addition that may have been a former porch, and a spindled balustrade added to the front porch. (DHR #219-0015-0116). (C)

East Main Street cont'd

- 605: Smith House. ca.1942. 1 1/2-story, asymmetrical-bay house with two projecting, cascading front lower gables; brick veneer at sides of wood frame; raised basement; cross-gable roof with composition shingle; 1 front and 1 rear dormer, gable and shed (full width at rear); granite front deck; 6/6 sash; quartz faceted stone door surround and chimney base; brick center front chimney; concrete side stairs from driveway, with iron rail; and brick columns at rear porch. Porch has a brick foundation and features cement deck with granite flush edging. Landscape features include Chinese twin chestnuts at rear, as well as old apple trees and pippin. (DHR #219-0015-0117). (C)
- 615: Floyd Xpress Market. 1990's. Front gable commercial building with secondary gable 4 bay entrance projecting from main roof. Awning roof over sunroom dining area, left front. 3 gas pump islands and extensive asphalt parking area. (DHR #219-0015-0265) (NC)
- 617: Something To Do Video (former Otis Howell Store).1976-77. 1-story, 20' x 40' building with 4 asymmetrical front bays; brick veneer at front and concrete block at rear; raised basement; and front gable roof with asphalt shingles. (DHR #219-0015-0120). (NC)
- 621: Hancock-Sweeney House. Circa 1925. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 3

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symmetrical front bays; German-cut weatherboard cladding; raised basement; side gable, standing-seam metal roof; 1 front and 1 rear dormer (shed, wide); 4/1 sash; exposed rafter ends; and enclosed wraparound porch. Outbuilding is a 2-bay gable garage with German-cut siding and shingle roof. Front-yard landscape features a "Chinese Fern Tree" that is large in size according to VPI herbarium, and a coppiced maple. (DHR #219-0015-0121) (C)

701: DJ's Drive-In Building. Formerly Bower's Drive-In. ca.1960. 1-story, concrete-block building with 3 symmetrical front bays; T-111 cladding; and parapet shed roof with asphalt shingles. Additions include the filled-in glass front. (DHR #219-0015-0122). (NC)

709: Piggly Wiggly Grocery Building. Circa 1940s. 1-story, 30' x 50' building with 12 asymmetrical front bays (2 front bays added in 1990's); brick veneer at front façade, on concrete block which is exposed at sides, with brick pilasters; side block walls covered in vinyl siding between pilasters; parapet shed roof with tar paper/asphalt roofing; and glass East Main Street cont'd

display windows. 1-story, 1-level porch features ten square cut wood support posts and several wooden picket rails sections, and a shingle pent roof. A hair salon was added circa 1981, and a back addition was added in 1980. (DHR #219-0015-0123). (C)

West Main Street

106 - 110: The Hair Affair. 1970. 1-story building, brick veneer and concrete block, with 4 asymmetrical front bays, parapet shed roof, composition-shingle roofing, permanent full-front awning that acts as a projecting porch, in a mansard-like shape with asphalt shingles, with 4 columns at the front, 2 side-by-side business spaces, and a front parking lot. (DHR #219-0015-0127) (NC)

103: Dr. J.M. Conduff Office. 1959. 1-story, 3-bay building, brick veneer, with parapet shed roof with terra cotta cap (roofing material not visible), and paired 2/2 steel frame windows. This property was listed as 103 in the 1987-1989 survey. (DHR #219-0015-0128) (NC)

111: Art Gallery. After 1896 (Built after 1896 fire which destroyed previous office on site). 1-story, 3-bay, wood-frame building with vinyl cladding, front gable roof, standing-seam

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metal roofing, peak gothic vent with louvers, cornice returns, corner post with cap and wide frieze boards that have been recently sheathed in vinyl. Shutters and transom over door have been removed. Original 2/2 oversize wood windows and grid mullion glass entry doors remain. Step down to entry. Alterations include the enclosed side openings, however side opening at west side has been opened. Rough laid stone foundation. (DHR #219-0015-0129) (C)

107: (Rear). Gibson Pump Service. Circa 1955-60. 1-story, concrete-block structure with 5 symmetrical side bays, parapet shed roof (roofing material not visible), concrete-block pilasters, brick capital, and steel 6/6/3 windows. (DHR #219-0015-0130) (NC)

112: George Suber Pharmacy. 1958-59. 1-story, 3-bay building, brick veneer, with parapet shed roof with tile edging and composition shingles, full-front store windows, and mansard-like awning with wood shingles. The front and sides of the building have been covered with asphalt siding with new aluminum windows. The interior switch from

West Main Street cont'd

pharmacy-lunch counter to ice cream/pizza parlor took place in 1987. After 1987 the use was changed to investment offices. (DHR #219-0015-0131) (NC)

115-117: Floyd Theater. 1934-1936. 2-story brick-and-concrete building with pilasters; 4 front and 7 side bays, asymmetrical; parapet shed roof, stepped with terra cotta cap (roofing material not visible); curved brick sills; 3/3 fixed sash and 4/3 fixed sash; CMU exterior walls; and porch hood added circa 1987. A 40-foot rear addition was added circa 1946. Built by Leonard Branscome as a movie theater known as the Pix Theater, this building hosted musical performances and featured such musicians as Bill and Charlie Monroe and Roy Hall. After the theater closed, the building became a retail and fabric store, and since has housed the Town of Floyd government offices, Kingrea Insurance (1970s), and currently County Records (County Sales), the world's largest distributor of Blue Grass and Old Time recordings. The building now also houses Blue Nova Computing, Floyd VA .net computing service and EM Web Design. (DHR #219-0015-0132) (C)

116: Floyd Post Office. 1956. 1-story building, stone and brick veneer, with 2 asymmetrical front bays, recently added gable roof with vinyl siding at gable ends, recessed entry with double full glass doors and glass transom, laid stone partial façade, steel paned picture window, and rear loading dock. The conversion from post office to office space occurred in 1986. The building now houses Floyd County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and

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Vickies Income Tax and Computer Service. (DHR #219-0015-0133) (NC)

- 120: Dinky Harris Building. 1943. 2-story, 4-bay commercial/apartment building is of brick veneer and concrete block, with stepped parapet shed asphalt roof. Dinky, maimed in a farm accident as a boy, ran a long-time shoe and harness repair shop here. It is situated on a grassy lot fronting Main Street, and the building adjoins Harris Cleaners at 113 Harris Street. (DHR #219-0015-0023) (C)
- 125: Floyd Furniture (Chic's Antiques) Building. Circa 1960s. 2-story concrete block building with 3 symmetrical front bays, raised basement, offset brick veneer base and façade with one Flemish rowlock course, parapet shed roof with terra cotta cap, and aluminum storefront. The building is situated right on the sidewalk. The second floor storefront glass has been infilled with stucco and 3 bays of aluminum double hung windows with 6 over 6 applied muntins. It is currently an antique store. (DHR #219-0015-0134) (NC)
- West Main Street cont'd

- 203: Ferdinand A. Winston House. Circa 1845, 1853. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with vinyl cladding, 3 symmetrical front bays, raised rear walk-out basement, asphalt roofing, 6/6 sash and 8/8 modern replacement sash, 2 exterior end chimneys (American-bond brick), external fireplace, and side porch entry to 201 W. Main Street, with transom light. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay, wood porch has painted wood columns on concrete, Doric columns, and small center front gable. Dentils at pediment have been covered with vinyl. This building is one of the oldest residences in town, although it has been much altered since it was originally built for Moses Clark. It later belonged to Ferdinand Winston, sheriff and cabinetmaker. Winston was a secret Union loyalist during the Civil War. In 1867, he was elected to the constitutional convention. Since the 1980s it has served as an office, and retains little of its historic character. (DHR #219-0015-0135) (NC)
- 204: Headen-Howard House, "Glenanna". 1849. Greek Revival. 2-story, 3-bay brick house. Flemish bond front with 5-course American-bond at rear and side; partial basement; hipped roof with widow's walk and rail; standing-seam metal roofing; 6/6 sash; side lights and broken transom; green louver blinds on all windows; paired interior chimneys; and 4 panel doors with plain lintel. Interior walls are three wythes of brick in thickness. 2-story, 1-level, 1-bay, full-height wood porch 2 Ionic columns, and a small balcony with turned balusters under main portico. An Ionic columned portico and small balcony replaced the original two-story porch. The bay conservatory on the east side, and the back

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(northwest) kitchen, were added later. The property contains five early outbuildings and three modern structures. The house originally incorporated Dr. Headen's office. The property has been previously listed on both the Virginia and the National Registers.

(DHR #219-0015-0144; other DHR #219-0018)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: springhouse (C)

Individual resource status: kitchen (C)

Individual resource status: smokehouse (C)

Individual resource status: log stable (C)

Individual resource status: log stable (C)

Individual resource status: garage (NC)

Individual resource status: utility building (NC)

Individual resource status: woodshed (NC)

West Main Street cont'd

- 205: Joe Conduff House. Circa 1950. 1 1/2-story house with 4 asymmetrical front bays, brick veneer, cross gable roof with composition-shingle roofing, and a front ridge chimney. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, side-entry, brick-and-concrete porch has galvanized steel decorative columns on concrete cap of brick wall. Originally built as a garage, the building was altered and made into a residence. (DHR #219-0015-0136)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: board-and-batten shed (C)

- 209: Henry Dillon House. Circa 1851. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay house with handmade stretcher-bond brick facade; 1 large front dormer extends from roof ridge to eave edge; raised basement; composition-shingled gable roof; 1 front gable dormer; original windows with wood sill, 12/12 sash, and louvered shutters; sidelights and transom at entry, 5-pane sidelights at 2/2 dormer windows, with 4/4 double hung windows at first floor. Original porch was removed, and the stoop rebuilt. A.J. Kirby built a rear addition in 1871, which was demolished later. Each room contains a fireplace, and the upstairs features original flooring. Brickmason Henry Dillon built the house as his home. (DHR #219-0004)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: garage (C)

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- 211: Levi Epperly House. ca. 1936-40. 1 1/2-story house with 3 asymmetrical front bays, brick veneer, vinyl siding on wide front dormer, low basement, gable roof (shed roof at porch) with asphalt shingles, 2 chimneys at rear, vertical mullion at top of 4/1 sash, and brick garage outbuilding with gable roof and asphalt shingles. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch has random terra cotta floor, 16" brick columns with capitols, ventilated vertical brick rail and brick capitol, and shed roof extension of main roof. Levi Epperly built this house as his home and lived there for a number of years. (DHR #219-0015-0138)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: garage (C)

West Main Street cont'd

- 301: Lena Whitlock Stump House. Circa 1916-1918. 1 or 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, wood-frame house with raised basement, vinyl siding, hipped roof (complex hip with sloping eaves, curved or flared), standing-seam-metal roofing, 1 front and 1 side dormer (hipped with flared eaves), fixed picture window at front, paired 1/1 sash in dormers, and 1 central chimney. Narrow frieze and corner boards are covered with vinyl. Porch is a stoop with porch hood. Original front porch was enclosed, and a shed-roof, 2-story, rear addition with garage underneath was added in 1986. The site features steps down to the sidewalk. Another one of Lather Hylton's well-constructed houses, this residence was built for Howard Stump and is presently owned by a relative of Lather Hylton. Its complex standing-seam roof has flared eaves and hipped dormers with flared eaves. The Floyd Telephone Company purchased the house in 1926 and used it as their central office and residence for the switchboard operator, Lena Whitlock. It has been a private residence since 1956. (DHR #219-0015-0140) (C)
- 305: Calahill M. Epperly House. Circa 1914-19. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, wood-frame house with low basement, weatherboard cladding, hipped roof (complex hip with curved eave), standing-seam metal roofing (replaced after a big hail storm), 1 front and 1 side hipped dormer with flared eaves (triple window in each), several windows have sidelights with vertical muntins, with a 1/1 window in between sidelites. Several of the other 1/1 windows are paired with narrow decorative side windows with a corner-cross divider

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Craftsman-style frame design. There are 2 large chimneys. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 2/2-bay, wood, wraparound porch features tapered square columns with capitol and base. A new roof was added in 1925, and the chimneys were rebuilt in the 1930s. A 1-room addition was built behind the house. Built by Lather Hylton as his own residence, the house features a stylish design, a complex roof, curved eaves and hipped dormers, unusual windows with a vertical grid, and chimneys with a corbelled cornice. (DHR #219-0015-0141) (C)

West Main Street cont'd

405: Service Station. 1952-53. 1-story, concrete-block building with 3 asymmetrical front bays, stucco cladding, raised basement, parapet shed roof (built-up) with terra cotta tile, 2 garage bays, right full-corner glass window, and one shed outbuilding with wood siding. Grade drops significantly at the rear. Front lot is paved and has gas pumps. (DHR #219-0015-0126) (C)

Mullins Avenue

351: Mullins House. ca. 1900. 2-story, 3 symmetrical front bay, wood frame house with cross gable shingle roof, modillion cornice and vinyl siding; 6/6 sash; 1 story recessed portico with balcony and full height front gable. There is a fieldstone springhouse and a frame barn behind the house. Landscape features include an iron fence and balcony railing. (DHR #219-0015-0248)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: barn (C)
Individual resource status: springhouse (C)

Nira Street

109: Tappe Howard House. Circa 1880's. 2 story, wood frame, 3 bay house with central front gable roof of standing seam metal, and pressed tin over front porch. One floor additions – side of back with hipped dormers, other side open porch; side dormer; full height 2 story portico with central gable over wider 2-level porch. 2/2 sash; double door entry

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with glass panels in transom; spindle molding over 2 front bay windows; 3 interior chimneys; half round fan light at center projecting portico gable pediment. Greek revival Ionic columns, 2 large full height columns with capitals, 4 one story columns at lower level; second story porch balustrade has turned spindles with square posts. Property has four outbuildings, including a c.1900 circular brick silo in open field, and American bond brick well house. Landscape features include old trees and shrubs including chestnut, English boxwood, pine, walnut, maple, pear, and an apple orchard. There is an

Nira Street cont'd

interesting wire pipe iron fencing at front which appears to be a combination of old and newer metal work. (DHR #219-0015-0145)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: frame garage (C)

Individual resource status: frame smokehouse (C)

Individual resource status: brick wellhouse (C)

Individual resource status: silo (C)

132: Brustor Shelor House. ca.1924. 2-story, four square, wood-frame single family residence with 3 asymmetrical front bays, weatherboard cladding with cornerboards, raised basement, pyramidal hipped standing-seam metal roofing, 1 front hipped dormer, and 4/1 vertical mullion sash; brick, small center chimney. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 4-bay wraparound porch features square, tapered, wood columns with capitols, wide center staircase and hipped standing seam roof; 2"x 2" square balusters with square capitols on porch rail, and wood lattice fill below porch. Behind the house is a frame springhouse with standing-seam shed roof. (DHR #219-0015-0143) (C)

203: Turman House. 1960. 1-story, ranch-style house with 3 + 2 bays, brick veneer cladding, side gable roof with 2 projecting front gables, raised rear walkout basement, 2-car garage, 9 pane front picture window, 2/2 sash, 1 end chimney. (DHR #219-0015-0155) (NC)

207: House. ca. 2002, small ranch-style house with wood frame and brick veneer (stretcher bond), hipped composition shingle roof over all; 4 bays, left bay garage, center bay window with 3 1/1 sash and metal awning. (DHR #219-0015-0270) (NC)

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- 210: Joseph Dobyngs House. 1924. 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house with weatherboarded wood frame, low basement, composition-shingle hipped roof, 1 front hipped dormer, 4/1 sash, shutters, and 1 chimney in left bay. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood porch has 4 Doric columns and a hip roof. Behind the house is a barn built circa 1924, and a concrete-block shed. There is a side addition to the house with exterior chimney. Landscape features maple, dogwood, and walnut trees. (DHR #219-0015-0153)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: barn (C)
Individual resource status: block shed (NC)

Nira Street cont'd

- 218: Quesenberry House. Circa 1915-1920. 2 + 1-story house with 3 + 1 symmetrical front bays, wood frame with original weatherboard cladding and green wood shutters, low basement, composition-shingle hipped roof, half round/fan glazing, side wing with railing surmounting, and 1/1 sash. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay, wood-and-slate porch has square columns and a shed roof with decorative railing. The side porch was enclosed, and a new kitchen area was added. Landscape features include large American boxwoods, and 2 large focal Colorado Blue Spruce trees in front of the house. (DHR #219-0015-0154) Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: frame barn (C)

East Oxford Street

- 202: Peter Dickerson House. ca.1920. 2 2/1-story, wood-frame house with 6 asymmetrical front bays, aluminum or vinyl siding, cross-gable pyramid roof (pyramidal with side and front gables and a "skirt" of roofing at the front gable), composition-shingle roof, 1 front hipped dormer, diamond-paned upper window over picture window, gable with diamond-vent window, and 1/1 sash on end. Gable end is infilled around windows with aluminum siding. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 9-bay porch is raised and wraps around 3 sides. Additions include a 1979 addition for funeral home use with drive-through porte cochere to the left, a new granite sign reading, "Gardner Funeral Home", aluminum siding, and new metal porch railing. There is a recent full-length side addition with, one story shed roof, an underground two bay garage with rear ramp entry. Landscape features include small pine trees, flowers, and 2 pole lamps. (DHR #219-0015-0164) (C)
- 203: Willis House. c.1950. Colonial Revival. 2-story, 3-bay house with brick veneer, low basement, slate gable roof, fanlight transom, pedimented door surround with flanking

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Ionic pilasters, 8/8 sash, dentil molding with cornice, screened side porch with columns, brick gable end chimneys, and boxwood walk on house front. Recent additions include, major rear addition of one story gable with brick veneer, side chimneys and connector, basement entry, false 8/8 sash, brick profile skirt, and double entry door with side lights. (DHR #219-0015-0165) (C)

- 206: E.S. Salmons House. ca. 1920. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 4 asymmetrical front bays, weatherboard cladding, raised basement, pyramidal hipped roof, standing-seam

East Oxford Street cont'd

roofing, and 1 front and 1 side dormers (hipped, 3/1 sash dormer, 1/1 sash front, 3/3 single sash at side). Roof is composed of several hipped roofs combined. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay wood porch is raised and square, with 6 x 6 wood columns with square base and capital with quarter round trim. Sections were added to the back and side, and a 1-story side porch was enclosed. The house is one of several Lather Hylton-built structures in Floyd. (DHR #219-0015-0166) (C)

- 208: Elvira Dickerson House. c.1930 2-story, 3-bay house with brick veneer, composition-shingle cross-gable roof, east porte cochere, exposed rafter ends, 3/1 window sash, and decorative brackets at gable end. The chimney has been rebuilt. Landscape features include evergreens in front, and a concrete retaining wall, with corner capped pier, by roadside. (DHR #219-0015-0167)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: board-and-batten barn (C)

- 301: Arthur Lee House. 1940s. Tudor Revival. 1 1/2-story house with brick veneer, low basement, asbestos-shingle cross-gable roof, steel casements, arched door in projecting asymmetrical entry vestibule, chimney rising on principal (north) façade of house, arched porch on east end, leaded glass insert in entry door, and a slate walk. (DHR #219-0015-0169) (C)

- 302: Lawson House. c.1869 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house, part of first floor possibly used as a school, with weatherboarded wood frame, low basement, composition-shingle central

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front gable roof, east bay window, west sun room, 6/6 sash upstairs, 1/1 sash downstairs, and 2 interior front chimneys. Primary 2-story, 2-level, 1-bay porch has a flagstone floor approximately 24 years old, and square columns, spindle frieze at first and second floors, turned columns at upper level, decorative balustrade, and decorative gable window. The sun room was added in the late 1920s. The house was remodeled in the 1890s, affecting the staircase, partition and rear addition. Landscape features include a flagstone walk,

East Oxford Street cont'd

large trees and boxwoods, and a picket fence. (DHR #219-0015-0170)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: board-and-batten smokehouse (C)

Individual resource status: c.1987 garage (NC)

305: Tom Rakes House. 1940. Tudor Revival. 1 1/2-story, asymmetrical-bay house with brick veneer, raised basement, asphalt cross-gable roof, keyed stone trim around arched entry door set in projecting asymmetrical vestibule gable, and a 6/6 sash that is paired in some places. Original 2-bay garage is located in rear, with stretcher bond brick, and 2 vertical brick band headers. The chimney rises against the principal façade and has stone copings at varying heights. (DHR #219-0015-0171)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: garage (C)

309: Minerva Rakes House. 1920s. 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, center-passage house with weatherboarded wood frame, low basement, pressed-tin hipped roof, 1/1 sash paired on 1st floor front (north), and caps on corner boards. The structure is similar to those at 305 and 310 East Oxford Street. Primary 1-story, 1-level, wraparound, wood porch has 11 bays, Doric columns, and a metal standing seam hipped roof. The house has an attic skylight with a hipped dormer with 2 1/1 sashes. The porch bays to the east are enclosed. Additions include the aluminum trim at the cornice. (DHR #219-0015-0172)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: frame shed (C)

310: Howery-Robertson House. Circa 1925. 2 1/2-story house with 3 + 1 symmetrical front bays, weatherboarded wood frame on 3 sides and 1 side with vinyl siding, pyramidal standing-seam and pressed-tin hipped roof, 1 front hipped dormer, garage on east side, 2 interior chimneys, and 3/1 sash. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, full-front porch has

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standing-seam roof, wood railings with balusters, square columns, and six steps to raised entry. Additions include shutters and porch banisters. (DHR #219-0015-0173)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: garage (C)

East Oxford Street cont'd

313: Walter Robertson House. Early 1920s. 2 1/2-story, 3-bay frame house with aluminum siding, low basement, asphalt hipped roof, 1 front hipped dormer, 1/1 sash (paired on first floor north). The house is similar to 309 next door and 310 across the street. Primary 1-story, 3-bay porch has Doric columns and a hipped roof. (DHR #219-0015-0174)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: frame garage (C)

314: Methodist Parsonage. 1970s. 2-story, 3-bay parsonage with brick veneer, composition-shingle gable roof, shutters, recessed front entrance with broken pediment, end chimney, 6/9 sash, 6/6 sash, concrete sidewalk to front entrance, and a large lawn. (DHR #219-0015-0175) (NC)

320: Robert Woolwine House. Circa 1925. 1-story, 7-bay house with weatherboarded frame, composition-shingle hipped roof, central front gable front porch, 2 front corner bays, 1/1 sash, and 4/1 fixed lights, 2 interior chimneys. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay, wood porch features round columns, stucco front gable, raised entry, and wood railings with pickets. (DHR #219-0015-0176)

Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)

Individual resource status: garage (NC)

326: Captain Druss W. Sowers House. Pre World War I. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay frame house with vinyl siding, cross gable/central front gable roof, standing-seam metal roofing, 1 front gable dormer, center brick chimney, transom light on front door, and an interesting arched window in dormer. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 9-bay, wraparound wood porch is raised with thin, square, wood columns with scroll brackets. The balustrade was removed, and a 6/6 sash was replaced with 1/1 aluminum. A photo of the building's original condition shows little change over time, but the building is in disrepair. (DHR #219-0015-0177) (C)

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335: Farm Bureau Building. Circa 1980. 1-story (plus gambrel story) building with 3 asymmetrical front bays, wood frame and brick veneer, raised basement at rear, composition-shingle gambrel roof, and recessed side windows penetrating 2nd-story roof. (DHR #219-0015-0178) (NC)

East Oxford Street cont'd

424: Presbyterian Manse. Ca. 1920-21. 2-story, wood-frame house with 3 symmetrical bays, vinyl siding, low basement, composition-shingle pyramidal roof, 1 hipped side dormer, central chimney, and 1-story, 2-bay, east wing addition (1950). Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch has 4 white Doric columns and a hipped roof. Landscape features include large oak and maple trees in the front lawn. The blueprints for the manse were drawn by Lather Hylton according to a sketch by Mrs. See. The property was originally owned by the old Presbyterian Church. The original Manse (center hallway, square) was torn down to build a modern home for Rev. Dr. R. Gamble and Mrs. See. The manse was electrified with a Delco battery system, and provisions were made for plumbing. The manse was built by local carpenters. Dr. See, a former missionary in Brazil, came to Floyd in 1912 and served the Presbyterian Church in Floyd longer than any minister. He worked for the Presbyterian Home Mission School effort, initiated the local Red Cross Chapter, organized the Boy Scouts, and in 1961 was chosen Floyd County Citizen of the Year. (DHR #219-0015-0179) (C)

428: Oxford Academy. Circa 1901. 1-story, 1-bay, wood-frame school with weatherboard cladding, front gable roof, 2 side double entry doors with transom, fieldstone foundation, 1/1 sash, 2 central chimneys, and front panel door. Oxford Academy was built by the Reverend John Kellogg Harris and his wife, Chloe Bigelow Harris, after fire destroyed the previous school building around 1898. The previous schoolhouse, ca 1875, was log, with two large ground floor rooms and a full-length porch. It stood at the back of the lot. Oxford Academy was an important educational influence in the higher education of the community (1875-1882; 1889-1904). It closed in 1904 with Rev. Harris's failing health, and later, in the 1930's was used by the public school system for elementary classrooms. It was acquired in 2003 by the Floyd County Historic Preservation Trust for public use. (DHR #219-0015-0163) (C)

432: T. Bernard Lee House. ca. 1943. Craftsman style. 1 1/2-story, 3 asymmetrical front bays, brick veneer, composition-shingle cross-gable roof, 1 front dormer, 4/1 sash, bracketed

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rake edge at front gables, half-round gable window, and side and center chimney.
Primary 1-story, 1-level, recessed porch has 2 corner columns that are square, tapered,
and wood with brick base. (DHR #219-0015-0180)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: frame 2-bay garage (C)

East Oxford Street cont'd

436: Lena Whitlock House. ca.1943. 1-story, 4 asymmetrical bays, brick veneer, composition-shingle gable roof, recessed door with broken pediment doorway, right side open porch at lower gable extension, left side garage at lower gable extension, 8/8 sash, side chimney, and boxwoods at the foundation by walkway. (DHR #219-0015-0181) (C)

West Oxford Street

- 120: Citizens Telephone Co-op Building, now Floyd Co. Admin. Offices. Ca.1960. 1-story commercial building with 4 + 1 + 3 asymmetrical front bays, brick veneer, flat roof, and large corrugated addition for trucks. Primary 4-bay (front bays enclosed with 2/2 windows), 1-story, 1-level, brick porch has stacked bond surrounding porch. (DHR #219-0015-0182) (NC)
- 202: Floyd Chiropractic Clinic Building. Ca.1970. 2-story building with vinyl siding on sidewalls and brick veneer on front, gabled sheet metal roof, front cedar-shake shed roof, bay window, outside entrance to 2nd-floor apartment, and wood and beveled glass entry door. The building originally functioned as a dress shop. (DHR #219-0015-0183) (NC)
- 210: General Truck & Auto Building. Ca. 1970. 2-story, concrete-block building with stucco, lean-to one story shed roofed addition, composition-shingle gable roof on main building, 1/1 sash, 2/2 sash. (DHR #219-0015-0184) (NC)
- 213: House. 1970s. 1-story, 3-bay house with brick veneer, asphalt gable roof, 2-bay carport under main gable, and retaining wall at carport side. (DHR #219-0015-0185) (NC)
- 326: Donkenny Building. Ca. 1950. Vacant. Sprawling one-story concrete block industrial building with steel-frame windows. (DHR #219-0015-0186) (C)
- 408: Lena Whitlock House. 1960. 1 1/2-story brick house with 3 asymmetrical front bays, composition-shingle cross-gable roof, central front gable at left, brick/wood trim, two bay

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windows, and lower front gable on main building. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay, wood/brick porch has two carved square wooden columns and is recessed under main gable. (DHR #219-0015-0187) (NC)

Penn Avenue

- 202: Hylton-Slusher House. ca. 1900. 2 1/2-story house with 3 asymmetrical front bays; wood frame with vinyl siding; front 2 bay garage; 1/2 cellar; hipped roof with lower cross gables, pent eaves, and composition shingles; 1 front and 2 side dormers; 1/1, 2/2 sash; front diamond-paned upper window over large single sash; diamond-paned transom and side lights at entry; front window frames with cornices; diamond-paned windows at attic; 2 paired side windows; front cross-gable with projecting 2-story gable bay with continuous pent roof eaves. Primary 1-story, 3-bay porch has full front hip roof with central gable dormer, and 4 Doric columns. (DHR #219-0015-0190) (C)
- 307: Dr. S.T. Yeatts House. 1920-22. 1 1/2-story, wood frame, 2 asymmetrical front bays, weatherboard cladding with cornerboards, gable roof with shed extensions, standing-seam metal roofing painted green, 1 rear shed dormer, 1 full-front dormer, 1/1 sash, exposed rafter ends with gable end brackets on roof and dormers, full shed porch at rear, and kitchen and back porch additions (1943) that coincided with the removal of the well house. 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay, wood porch features a full-front shed gable extension, square tapered columns, and entry pedestals with square rails on balustrade. The exterior of the house is in poor condition. The house was built by Levi Epperly. The Agees moved into the house in 1936. (DHR #219-0015-0197) (C)
- 313: Velvo Spangler House. 1948. 1 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 3 + 1 symmetrical front bays, vinyl siding, raised side-entry basement, central front gable roof projecting from the side of the primary roof gable, composition-shingle roofing, central chimney, 6/6 sash, and block foundation. Primary 1-story, 1-level, wood porch has small gable entry projecting from front gable, square columns, square side rails, and enclosing frieze. Additions include garage, porch, and side addition with end chimney. The attached garage has a rear porch that is an extension of the roof slope. (DHR #219-0015-0198) (C)
- 320: Levi Epperly House. Circa 1924. 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, wood frame house with vinyl siding, cornerboards with board and recessed quarter round at joint, hipped composition-shingle roof, 1 front hipped dormer with half round louver vent, 1/1 vertical aluminum windows,

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wide clad soffits and frieze boards, and 2 interior slope chimneys. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood porch has full front hip roof, square tapered columns with capitols, and a wooden rail. Landscape features include lattice patio garden enclosure, arbor vitae, and

Penn Avenue cont'd

the remains of old concrete sidewalk. The house was originally built by Levi Epperly as his home. (DHR #219-0015-0195) (C)

- 330: Sam Spangler House. ca. 1902-04. 2-story, wood-frame house with aluminum or vinyl siding, 1 + 2 asymmetrical front bays, composition shingle cross-gable roof, 1/1 sash, wide eaves with gable corner returns, and a dining room addition at the rear. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch is glassed in. Landscape features include concrete block garage with standing seam metal roof, numerous huge boxwoods, brick entry walk, and asphalt driveway. (VDHR #219-0015-0196)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: garage (C)

- 348: Brown-Howard House. ca. 1897. Victorian. 2 1/2-story, wood-frame house with 3 asymmetrical front bays, weatherboard cladding, cross gable roof, front bay with pointed hexagonal roof, composition-shingle roofing, some functional shutters, stained-glass door, cross gables faced with tin sheet, 1/1 and 2/2 sash, Gothic windows in gables, and side bay. and 1 side gable dormer. Primary 1-story, has corner wraparound at 1st level. There have been minor changes to the original structure. There is a unique soapstone silo on the property as well as several original outbuildings. Members of the Howard family have lived here continuously since it was built. (DHR #219-0015-0199)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: springhouse (C)
Individual resource status: smokehouse (C)
Individual resource status: silo (C)
Individual resource status: poultry house (C)
Individual resource status: garage/workshop (C)

Sweeney Street

- 114: House. Early 1950s. 1-story house has 3 asymmetrical front bays, wood frame with aluminum/vinyl siding, corrugated metal gable roof, and 6/6 sash. 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay

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porch has shed entry with wrought iron supports and standing-seam roof. Additions include a block carport attached to the neighbor's barn in the 1960s connecting the house to the barn. (DHR #219-0015-0208) (C)

Sweeney Street cont'd

- 115: Sweeney Furniture Warehouse. 1950. 2-story, 25' x 75' commercial building has 3 asymmetrical front bays, stretcher-bond brick, concrete block, stucco cladding, parapet shed roof, 1/1 replacement sash windows, commercial metal frame installed streetside, cast stone sills, and exterior flue. Additions include 1962 display window, previously a garage door, and a room partition added at the 1st floor. (DHR #219-0015-0209) (C)
- 118: House. 1950. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay house has asphalt gable roof, 2 front gable dormers, aluminum or vinyl siding, 6/6 sash, and a stepped-back, side-gable, 1-bay addition. 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch has shed front entry. Landscape features include large dogwood at front. (DHR #219-0015-0210) (C)
- 121: House. ca.1950. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay cottage has stucco siding, front gable asphalt roof, 1/1 replacement sash, and center block chimney. 1-story, 1-level, 1-bay, wood stoop has small gable entry. (DHR #219-0015-0211) (C)
- 122: Ed Slusher House. 1948. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay house is concrete block with stucco cladding, steep pitch asphalt gable roof, 2 front vinyl clad gable dormers, concrete block shed utility building, and 1-story, 1-level, 2-bay porch with square wood columns and shed entry. This was the first house built in "Sweeneytown" by Fred Sweeney in 1948. Ed Slusher says there may have been one or two houses across the street – not sure – but he is sure that his was the first house built on that side of the street. (DHR #219-0015-0212) (C)
- 125: House. ca.1950. 1-story cottage is concrete block with stucco cladding, asphalt gable roof, rear shed enclosed porch with gabled bracketed door hood, 3/1 sash, and center chimney. (DHR #219-0015-0213) (C)
- 126: House. ca.1950. 1 1/2-story, 3-bay house is concrete block with stucco cladding and has asphalt cross-gable roof, front gable "L" to side, 6/6 sash, and a 1 bay wood board and batten garage at rear that was enclosed in the 1960s. (DHR #219-0015-0214) (C)

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Talley's Alley

111: House. Pre 1941. 1 1/2-story with hemlock braced frame structure, aluminum or vinyl siding, low basement, 2 + 1 + 1 front bays, front gable with side dropped shed wings, composition-shingle roofing, sloped chimney, 1/1 sash with decorative shutters, additions to all sides, and entry changed from side to gable end. In 1941, property featured a barn and stables where rural mail carriers kept horses. (DHR #219-0015-0220) (C)

Wilson Street

108: Garage. ca.1950. 1-story, concrete-block building, originally used as a welding shop, has 2 asymmetrical front bays, 3 asymmetrical side bays, parapet flat roof (stepped with tile cover), large garage bay and entry door, and large metal frame industrial windows. (DHR #219-0015-0228) (C)

110: Albert Agnew House. 1930s. 1-story, wood-frame residence has 2 asymmetrical front bays, vinyl cladding, composition-shingle gable roof, small gable with rear gable and shed extension, side enclosed porch with shed roof, and end chimney. Additions include the enclosed glass porch. Landscape features include a grape arbor, and a medium sized boxwood. The building now houses the Old Church Gallery which stores Floyd historic archives and interprets a small historic museum of Floyd artifacts. (DHR #219-0015-0229) (C)

111: Dale's Garage. 1974-75. Steel-frame, 1-story building has enameled metal cladding, gable roof, 3 garage bays, and a side office trailer attached in 1985. The building serves as a garage and auto repair shop. (DHR #219-0015-0225) (NC)

116: Sam Agnew House. 1936. Wood-frame residence has 2 stories with basement, 3 symmetrical front bays, weatherboard cladding under vinyl siding, hipped roof, composition-shingle roofing, 2 interior chimneys, soapstone foundation, river rock and concrete walk, paired 4/1 sash (vertical), side doors, and front door with bracket and hood. Primary 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood side porch has square columns, cement raised base, and hip roof. (DHR #219-0015-0230)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: frame outbuilding (C)

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Wilson Street cont'd

- 123: House. ca.1930. Frame residence with vinyl cladding; 1 1/2-stories with low basement on the addition; 3 symmetrical front bays; gable roof with asphalt shingles and front shed extension; 1 shed dormer; and center chimney in original section. 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay porch is recessed under shed extension and has decorative wrought iron vertical supports. Rear addition (1981) with chimney replacement and 1/1 aluminum windows also added in 1981. This was the first house built on Wilson Street. (DHR #219-0015-0231)
Individual resource status: single dwelling (C)
Individual resource status: block garage (C)
- 124: Ben Yopp House. Late 1930s. 1-story wood-frame house has 3 symmetrical front bays, vinyl cladding and vinyl soffits, hipped roof, partial on gable, standing-seam metal roofing, 1/1 aluminum sash, and ridge flue. It is a cottage built into a slope. 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood porch has 4 square columns, wood balustrade, and a hipped standing-seam roof with aluminum soffit and gutters. (DHR #219-0015-0232) (C)
- 128: House. Late 1930s. 1 1/2-story bungalow has 3 symmetrical front bays, vinyl cladding, standing-seam metal gable roof with shed extension, 1 front shed dormer, 2 interior ridge chimneys, and 3/1 vertical sash paired at front and in dormer. 1-story, 1-level, 3-bay, wood porch has 4 square columns under shed eave extension with closed rafter ends. (DHR #219-0015-0233) (C)
- 136: Pentecostal Holiness Church. ca.1950. Open 2-story church has 3 symmetrical front bays, 3 side bays, stretcher-bond brick, raised basement, standing-seam metal front gable roof, raised entry, 1-story gable vestibule with double doors and side 6/6 sash, side flue, and gable end vent that is louvered and in the Gothic style. (DHR #219-0015-0227) (C)
- 138: Fire House. 1950. Square, concrete-block, 2-story building with one story wing has 2 + 1 asymmetrical bays (2 large garage bays under 2-story section), and parapet tiled flat roof. The one-story concrete block wing has unpainted wood siding at its front facade, and a shed roof with shed overhang at front with asymmetrical entry. Originally a fire station, the building is currently used for office space. (DHR #219-0015-0226). (C)

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary and Justification of Criteria

The Floyd Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Education, Industry, Community Planning and Development, Politics and Government, Recreation/Entertainment, Religion, and Transportation. It is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district encompasses all of the early town limits. The district's period of significance begins in 1832, when the town was laid out, and ends with the fifty-year cutoff, in 1955. Within this period the district embodied growth and new developments along the way, in all of the above areas of significance, and continues to do so today without excessive influence from outside areas or intense development pressure.

Acknowledgements

This nomination could not have been completed without the kind assistance of Karen Hodges, Clerk & Treasurer of the Town of Floyd.

Historical Background

Floyd County was created from a portion of Montgomery County by an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia on January 15, 1831. At that time, it was stated that the county would consist of that part of Montgomery County "lying next to and adjoining the counties of Franklin, Patrick and Grayson." Floyd County is bounded on the north by Montgomery and Pulaski counties, east by Franklin County, south by Patrick County, and west by Carroll County. The county was named for John Floyd, the Governor of Virginia from 1830 to 1834, and who later became a U. S. Congressman. Lying between two prominent ranges of the Alleghany Mountains, it is watered by Little River, a branch of New River. It is one of the most elevated counties in Virginia and a natural watershed area. The county is unique because no water flows into the county from any other county.

Richmond is about 200 miles northeast of Floyd County. Early settlers came to the area almost exclusively for the purpose of establishing farms because of the abundance of land well suited to small-scale agriculture and raising livestock. Tobacco and fruits were favored crops. Compared with other Virginia counties, slaves were a very small portion of the population because there were no large plantations.¹

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Jacksonville from 1830 to 1860

In 1831 the Virginia Assembly approved Spangler's Mill as the Floyd county seat, but because of reported opposition from Jacob Helms at Falling Branch, the Virginia Assembly in 1832 called for the location of the Floyd county seat near the center of the county, at a point approximately equidistant from Spanglers Mill and Helms's Rose Hill property at Falling Branch. Thus by 1832 the newly formed village of Jacksonville had become the county seat because of its location near the center of the county. It was originally named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States. Jacksonville, which was later renamed Floyd, has served as the political, social, and economic hub of the county since its establishment. Court proceedings were held at the home of Eli Phlegar until the construction of the courthouse was completed in 1834. John Kitterman, father of David, was most probably the first resident in the location of current town. He and David both lived near the original spring in the vicinity of present Howard Street.²

By deed dated July 16, 1832, Abraham Phlegar and his wife conveyed to the Justices of the Peace of Floyd County one acre of land "for and in consideration of the location of the county seat of said county being located on and adjoining the lands of said Phlegar." The deed stipulated that "Public Buildings" for the county would be erected on the property. Construction of the county courthouse and jail on the property donated by the Phlegars was begun in 1832. In addition, Manasseh Tice and his wife conveyed five acres of land to the Justices by deed dated July 16, 1832, "for and in consideration of the county seat for said county being located on and adjoining their land." The Tice land was described as ". . . being a part of and adjoining the public square . . . and included within the boundaries of ten acres with the reservation of every other lott for the benefit of said Tice Reserving as aforesaid every other half acre lott to the said Manasseh Tice for his own benefit." Marguerite Tise, who collected information about Floyd County and whose papers were donated to the Virginia Room at the City of Roanoke Public Library, explains this arrangement as a benefit for both sides. She states, further, that the construction of the courthouse "on the public square" was begun in 1832 and "lots were made available for sale." The names of the two streets were Main Street, going east and west, and Cross Street (now called Locust Street), going north and south.³

Politics

It is clear that the town has been the traditional center of government and political activity of Floyd County since the decision to make it the county seat in 1832, shortly after the county was created. Archibald Stuart, father of J. E. B. Stuart, was the first Commonwealth's Attorney. The first permanent courthouse was completed in 1834 and replaced on the same site in 1851. Henry Dillon, an Irish stonemason who apprenticed in Charleston, South Carolina, married, and moved

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to the town, was responsible for the construction of the second courthouse. While the second courthouse was being constructed, court was held at the tavern house of Asa L. Howard. When the town was incorporated in 1858, Andrew Stephens, Samuel Dobyns, Henry Lane, Jackson Godbey, and Matthew Scott were authorized to make arrangements to elect officers for the town.⁴

Commerce

Evidence that commercial activity of the county is centered in the town is seen from its designation as the county seat to the present. Abraham Phlegar obtained the first commercial “tavern license” in July of 1832. The first Floyd County Land Book reference to the town of Jacksonville was in 1833, and at that time Joseph Howard owned land with buildings valued at \$400. Joseph Howard was a Justice of the Peace when the county was first formed. The Floyd County Land Books for the year 1834 list 16 lots in the town. By 1835 the Land Books show 16 lots, and the commercial sector of the town included two general stores, one lawyer, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, a tanyard, and a saddlemaking establishment. In 1836 there were 4 new lots listed, for a total of 20 lots in the town. Joseph Martin’s 1836 Gazetteer reported that there were many improvements in the town, “including a handsome courthouse erected, 5 dwelling houses, and a number of others are now building, 2 mercantile stores, 1 house of public entertainment, 1 tanyard, 1 saddler, 1 blacksmith shop, and post office.” The Land Books show a total of 25 lots in the town in 1837, 1838, and 1839.⁵

Commercial activity progressed rapidly, and there was a redivision, or reassessment, of the town lots on the Land Books in 1839. The most valuable buildings at that time were on Cross Street and west of Main Street. Jacob Helms, Ira Howard, and Manasseh Tice were listed as property owners with sums added to the value of lots on account of buildings. Deskins & Thomas owned a lot on the north side of Main Street (east), which was undoubtedly the location of a store. Also, according to Dr. Amos Wood in his book published about Floyd County, Ira Howard’s home and store were on the northwest corner of Main and Locust Streets. After the reassessment, the total number of town lots remained at 25.⁶

A map of the town was recorded in Deed Book C in the Floyd County Courthouse in 1843. In addition to the Public Square, this map shows 39 lots. Property owners listed on the pages following the map include Harvey Deskins (lot numbered 1 on the north side of Main Street and east of the Public Square), Samuel Dobyns (with 2 lots numbered 4 and 5), George Kitterman heirs, (No. 6). Ira Howard’s lot was also numbered 1, on the north side of Main Street, but it was west of the Public Square. M. Tice owned lot No. 2 adjoining Ira Howard’s lot. Abraham Phlegar, M. Howard, and D. Kitterman were joint owners of a lot numbered 2 located south of Main Street and east of Cross

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Street. An important notation on the map is a “school house lot” east of Main Street and north of alley (No. 1).⁷

Dr. Tazewell Headen’s two-story, brick, Georgian Revival home was built in 1849. The home was named “Glenanna” and served as Dr. Headen’s residence and doctor’s office. Henry Dillon, an Irish-born brick mason who was responsible for building many important buildings in Floyd during this period, constructed the house. Dr. Headen’s wife was Mary Stuart, sister of Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart. Dr. Headen and his family shared the home with four students at Jacksonville Academy in 1850. Sam Moore, whose ancestors purchased the property at a foreclosure sale in 1869, presently owns and occupies Glenanna. It is listed on both the Virginia and National Historic Registers.⁸

Further evidence that the town was prospering commercially in 1851 was provided when the General Assembly passed an act establishing a savings bank to be called “The Jacksonville Savings Bank.” Thomas Franklin, Jackson Godbey, Samuel Dobyns, James B. Headen, Andrew J. Kirby, Nelson B. Stimson, Thomas M. Dobyns, Thomas G. Shelor, S. A. J. Evans, Tazewell Headen, David Kitterman and John N. Zentmeyer were named to start the savings bank with the capital “not to exceed twenty thousand dollars.”⁹

The 1850 census records list 209 inhabitants in the town. This number does not include the 66 slaves also living in town, who comprised about 25% of the total population of the town. The 25% slave population was much higher than the 7% slave population for the entire county, probably because the wealthy business owners living in town used slaves to work as domestic help. In 1850 slaves were listed in a different schedule of the census records. In 1850 property values had increased considerably. Ira Howard, a merchant, was the wealthiest landowner with his real estate valued at \$12,000. Another merchant, James B. Headen, had real estate with a value of \$9,000. Dr. Tazewell Headen’s real estate was valued at \$8,000. The value of real estate owned by H. Deskins, a farmer, was \$8,000. Pleasant Howell is shown as a tavern keeper with real estate valued at \$7,225, and he had a physician and deputy sheriff living in his household. J. N. Zentmyer, the Clerk of Court in 1850, also owned real estate in the town. In addition to several farmers, there were 6 merchants, 3 physicians, a surveyor, gunsmith, blacksmith, coach maker, and a boot and shoemaker.¹⁰

Henry Dillon built the town’s first church, Floyd Presbyterian Church, in 1850. Based on the pattern book of Asher Benjamin, this Greek Revival brick building is considered unusually refined for an outlying rural location. Reverend John Kellogg Harris, an important local educator and namesake of

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the memorial Harrison Mountain Home Mission Schools, was pastor from 1872 to 1882 and from 1889 to 1910. The church is listed on both the Virginia and National Historic Registers. It most recently became a Masonic Lodge, after use as an art gallery and theater when the congregation moved to a new building in 1974.¹¹

One of the oldest homes in Floyd was constructed by Henry Dillon as his personal residence in 1852. This home still stands, but after the death of his son in the Civil War, Dillon sold it to A. J. Kirby in 1871. It is located across the street from the Tazewell Headen home. Another home built in the 1850s is an unusual brick, stucco and wood frame residence. It was constructed for Dr. C. M. Stigleman, a medical doctor and the first mayor of the town.¹²

Education

As the town developed, several private schools were established. The best information about schools is found in the Marguerite Tise Collection. A private school known as the Jacksonville Male Academy was opened in 1845, and the academy was incorporated in February of 1846. Dr. Amos Wood also mentions this school and says that the Jacksonville Academy was known “. . . in after years as ‘The Old Brick Academy.’” The Academy was constructed by Henry Dillon. The name of the school was changed in 1849 to The Floyd Institute. The school “became a noted institution for learning . . . many of the best young men from the neighboring counties came . . .” Included among the young men who attended this school were the Taliaferros of Franklin County, the Penns of Henry County, and many others, as well as most of the prominent young men of Floyd County. In 1856 the General Assembly passed an act to establish “The Jacksonville Female Academy.” Ms. Tise notes that the “schoolhouse was known to exist as early as 1842.”¹³

Transportation

According to Dr. Amos Wood, during Floyd’s early years the merchants and farmers made wagon trips with four and six-horse teams to the City of Lynchburg, which was then the southern market for Southwest Virginia. Progress was made in 1848 to improve transportation to, from, and through the town. First, an act was passed on March 7, 1848, by the General Assembly to incorporate the Mawbrey’s gap turnpike company for the purpose of building a road from Pittsylvania County “. . . through Patrick County, crossing the mountain at Mawbrey’s gap, thence passing along the main cross street of Jacksonville at Floyd courthouse to Christiansburg in Montgomery County.” On March 31, 1848, an act was passed to initiate the incorporation of another turnpike company to construct a road from Floyd to Roanoke County by way of Bent Mountain. The turnpike was to be constructed “. . . not less than fifteen feet wide nor more than thirty feet wide . . .” When the

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construction was completed, Dr. Wood mentions this road with his observation that “. . . the Bent Mountain hard-surfaced road has come into general use.” In February of 1850, the General Assembly passed an act for the construction of the Floyd courthouse and Hillsville turnpike road “. . . of the same width and dimensions with the Rocky Mount turnpike, from a point on the said turnpike at or near Floyd courthouse to the town of Hillsville in Carroll county.” The push to improve transportation to and from Floyd continued in March of 1851 when the General Assembly passed two more acts in connection with road construction. One act was for the purpose of construction of a turnpike road “. . . through the town of Christiansburg, to the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad in the county of Montgomery” The other act was for the purpose of extending the Floyd courthouse and Hillsville turnpike road.¹⁴

Civil War

According to a newspaper article written for The Floyd Press, Floyd County was not the scene of any major battles or large-scale conflicts during the Civil War. Nevertheless, all the residents were affected because the county was a prosperous community of “mostly non-slave owners” at the war’s beginning in 1861. Therefore, the county initially opposed secession, and there was no economic reason to withdraw from the Union. That attitude changed, however, after Lincoln called for enlistment of Federal troops to stop the secession of Confederate states. Dr. C. M. Stigleman is believed to have raised the first company from Floyd County, Company A, 24th Virginia Infantry, “The Floyd Riflemen.” Dr. Stigleman was also its first captain. Surveyor Jackson Godbey was another Confederate captain of Company B, 54th Regiment Infantry. Jubal A. Early, who had been the third Commonwealth’s Attorney of Floyd County, eventually served the Confederacy as Lieutenant General of the Army of Northern Virginia. Even though the greater number of Floyd men had no slaves, they joined the Confederate cause, left their families, fought in major battles, and were killed or wounded in significant numbers. The graves of several Civil War veterans are in the Old Jacksonville Cemetery. In addition, deserters and pro-Union bands of men organized in the mountainous areas of the county and began a guerilla campaign. General Lee sent troops to Floyd to combat these activities. Late in the war a raid through Floyd County was led by Union cavalry officer George Stoneman. It is reported, however, that there were only two soldiers killed “on Floyd County soil” during the war. One of these was a local homeguard officer, James Madison Howard. Following the war, pro-Union sentiment caused the majority of residents to identify politically with the Republican Party while the Democrats were in power. As a result of lack of financial support, roads and other internal improvements suffered for many years. Another effect of the Civil War was that it interrupted almost all education efforts during the 1860s.¹⁵

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Commerce, Politics, and Education from 1870 to 1900

Commerce

After the war, the 1870 Census lists 8 retail merchants, 3 physicians, 1 dentist, a county judge, clerk of courts, sheriff, constable, postmaster, tailor, shoe maker, blacksmith, brick mason, saddler, farmers and carpenters. There were 5 prisoners in the county jail. While the population of the county may have dwindled, the number living in town had increased to 321, including 39 blacks and 18 mulattoes. Several blacks and also some females are recorded as “head of household.” Two retail merchants, Joseph L. Howard and Samuel Dobyys, are shown to have the highest real estate values of \$28,250 and \$13,700, respectively.¹⁶

There were 10 residents of the town who owned property with the value of the buildings listed over \$1,000 on the 1877 Jacksonville Land Books. The Jacksonville Hotel was valued at \$3,000, as was the J. T. Jett house. Another hotel, Central Hotel, was valued at \$2,500. Average value of real estate in 1877 was \$800, and there were 74 property owners listed. No building was listed on the Female Academy lot.¹⁷

Several important buildings were constructed around the Town Square following the Great Fire of 1896. The Howard Building, now Farmer’s Supply, was constructed in 1897. It was originally a mercantile store for Horatio Howard and partner Thomas B. Huff and became Farmer’s Supply, a hardware store, in 1920. The V. M. Sowder Building was built in 1897 and expanded in 1904 for the new Floyd County Bank (1904 - 1915) and the Citizen’s Bank (1920 - 1923). The second floor served as law offices for Sowder and Burwell. When the bank closed, the building was converted for use as a restaurant with the original bank vault made into a walk-in cooler. The Blue Ridge Restaurant is still serving the town today. Also built in 1897 was a house constructed for Brown G. Howard, Sr. There is a unique silo constructed entirely of soapstone brick on the property. Soapstone is the mineral steatite, a form of talc that can take on many colors and compositions. In Floyd County archaeologists have found quarries from the Late Archaic Period (3000 – 1200 B.C.). The stone produced here is yellow or gray and was used extensively in homes and small businesses. It is noted that one of Dr. Wood’s sources mentions a thin seam of soapstone “. . . within two miles of the courthouse.”

Politics

The town was incorporated again by an act approved February 19, 1892. This act stated that the

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town had been laid off into lots, streets and alleys; that it should have all the powers conferred upon towns of less than five hundred inhabitants; and that the boundaries of the town should be “. . . From the court-house north one-quarter of a mile; same distance south; from the courthouse, east, to the southeast corner of Mrs. William Harman’s Godbey lot; west to A. T. Howard’s barn.” Under the act of 1892 the government of the town was vested in a mayor and a council of four to hold office for two years. Doctor C. M. Stigleman became the first mayor, and the first council consisted of Captain J. M. Boyd, Doctor John W. Simmons, Judge Z. T. Dobyns, and Doctor T. H. Howard.¹⁹

A map entitled “Plan of the Town of Jacksonville,” approved May 2, 1892, shows 88 numbered lots beginning with No. 1, the public square. The names of the streets shown are Main, Locust, Parsonage, Howells, and Penn Avenue. The act to incorporate the town, which was passed in 1892, was amended and re-enacted in January of 1896 to officially change the town’s name from Jacksonville to Floyd.²⁰

Education

The Jacksonville Male Academy, also known as Floyd Institute, housed the public Jacksonville Graded School as early as 1871 with rent provided by the New England-based philanthropic Peabody Fund. The Peabody Fund granted up to \$450 per year for the public Floyd County school system until 1874. Peabody funding declined thereafter, and the Jacksonville Male Academy was sold to the Jacksonville School District in 1881 as a free school. The antebellum Jacksonville Female Academy was abandoned for school use in 1872, when students transferred to the Male Academy, which became a public school. The Jacksonville Male Academy or Floyd Institute was torn down in 1913, and the Floyd High School, now used by School House Fabrics, was built on the site. Ellen C. Staicos and her sisters opened Jacksonville Female Institute, a private high school for women in 1868. Rev. and Mrs. John Kellogg Harris established the Oxford Academy, a coeducational school in 1875. It operated as Oxford Seminary from 1883 to 1886, closed until 1889, and then reopened and continued until about 1903 or 1904. The original school building, located in the back yard of the Presbyterian parsonage, was destroyed by fire. A new frame building was erected in June of 1901 and is still standing on Oxford Street.²¹ The first public school for African Americans in the county was located in the town in a section near where the water tank now stands. This school was later called Armstrong School in honor of Gen. C. S. Armstrong, Principal of Hampton Institute.²²

Town of Floyd - Important Buildings and Events 1900 to 1951

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Commerce

The 1900 Land Book lists Laura Jett, or the Mountain House Hotel, with the highest value of real estate at \$1,700. Page 1 of the Land Book shows 20 buildings, including a public school on Locust Street, a foundry, foundry lot, old drug store lot, and 2 parsonage lots. Page 2 shows 22 buildings with a value of \$5,180; page 3 lists 18 buildings with a value of \$4,580, and page 4 mentions burial grounds. At that time the land books show a total of 60 buildings with a total value of \$18,060, or an average building value of \$300.²³

The Brame Hotel was constructed in 1904 at 102 N. Locust Street and was considered to be a “first-rate” hotel. The building was razed in 1965, and a real estate office is located there now. A brick, Queen Anne Victorian house was constructed in 1904 for Dr. J. M. Harman. This house has the center stones over the windows and the windowsills in the curved glass bay made of local soapstone. It is interesting to note that the home came from George Barber mail order plans with prefabricated parts. The plans were altered by the use of interior brick walls. Dr. Harman’s medical office was also prefabricated (although the bricks were locally made) and arrived ready to be installed after a fire destroyed his first office. The office is located on the land adjoining the home and is currently being used as an art studio and retail boutique. In 1910 the town’s population is shown as 369 with 46 black residents.²⁴

Locally mined soapstone was used to construct the Brown G. Howard and Son Law Office, which was originally used as a law office on one side and a general store on the other. This building was built in 1912, after a major fire destroyed four buildings on N. Locust Street, and is currently being used as a restaurant. The People’s Bank building was also constructed in 1912 of locally mined soapstone. Several stores have used the building in subsequent years, and it now houses a real estate office.²⁵

The Floyd General Store, located at 206 S. Locust Street, was built in the early 1900s. It was the original Farmer’s Supply Store, and in the 1930s it was a Ford automobile dealership. Currently, the famous Floyd Friday Night Jamboree entertains crowds each Friday evening with bluegrass and old time music.²⁶

A Georgian Revival mansion was completed in 1914 for Nannie Harman Howard at 209 E. Main Street at a cost of \$16,000. Mrs. Howard was the widow of Judge Waller Howard. Lather

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Hylton, a local builder at this time, planned the home for Mrs. Howard. A previous house, "Aspen Hall," the boyhood home of Rear Admiral Robley B. Evans, was located on the same property and was built by Henry Dillon in 1846. The Howard house has been known in recent years as the Rakes Mansion, so named for Hugh Rakes who owned it in the late 1900s. Soapstone is used in 3 interior fireplaces.²⁷

The Floyd Press Building was also constructed in 1914. This is another building made of locally mined soapstone brick. The newspaper office operated on the first floor, and the presses were on the lower level. Silent movies were shown on the second floor at one time. The building recently received extensive restoration for use as a lawyer's office. It features locally mined soapstone brick construction with decorative articulated brick surrounding a painted original advertisement at the pediment.²⁸

According to Ms. Tise, Lather Hylton was an important, sought-after builder from 1912 to 1922. Hylton's personal residence was located at 305 W. Main Street, and the Calahill Epperly family occupied it until recently. In 1916 L. Hylton built a house for Howard Stump, which was purchased in 1926 by the Floyd Telephone Company. Their switchboard operator, Lena Whitlock, used this house as both an office and residence. All of Hilton's buildings were stylistically distinctive.²⁹

The "Roller Mill Building" was built in 1918-19 by George Slusher and his partner for the purpose of operating a roller mill. It was later used by an undertaker to display and sell coffins. It has had a variety of commercial uses through the years.³⁰

There were 97 real estate listings in the 1930 Land Books, including the Harris Hotel, Citizens Bank lot, Scott's Store House lot, Tanyard lot, Jett Store Hse. Lot, and Jett Hotel Stable lot, Farmers Supply, Hotel Brame, and Peoples Bank lot. The wealthiest landowners were Mrs. J. W. Brammer (E. Main St. Howard property) and Dr. S. T. Yeatts at N. Locust Street. Both of these

properties were listed with a value of \$2,000. The total value of the buildings in 1930 was \$44,573, and the average value was \$460.³¹

A movie theater was constructed in 1934 at 115 W. Main Street. The theater was also used for musical performances. After the Pix Theater closed, it became a retail and fabric store. Currently, this building continues its musical history because it is occupied by County Sales, a large distributor of blue grass and old time recordings.³²

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A map with the title of “Map of the Corporation – Town of Floyd” was recorded in the courthouse in Deed Book 69, p. 410-A. It was dated in June of 1949. This map shows the same streets as the earlier 1892 map with the addition of Baker Street, Nira St. (named for the National Industrial Recovery Act), Fox St., Wilson Ave., Easy St., and Howard Ave.³³

Demolition of the 1851 courthouse constructed by Henry Dillon began in July of 1950 after a \$250,000 bond issue passed in February of that year. Previously, a \$325,000 bond issue for a new courthouse was defeated. A. P. Snead & Clark were the contractors for this courthouse, clerk’s office, and jail. According to The Floyd Press, the courthouse was completed and occupied in 1951. The dedication was held on October 15, 1951, and the public was invited to the ceremony.³⁴

Transportation

Beginning in 1894, there were a series of unsuccessful attempts to establish railroads to, from, and through Floyd County. A railroad to serve Floyd, Carroll, and Grayson Counties and to be called “Blue Ridge Railroad Company” was approved by an act of the General Assembly on February 12, 1894. Later, in a continuing though unsuccessful effort to improve transportation for the residents of Floyd, the General Assembly approved on March 2, 1900, an amendment to the previous authorization allowing the counties of Floyd, Carroll, and Grayson to attempt to issue capital stock for the Blue Ridge Railroad Company. Another effort was made to accomplish railroad access to Floyd by an act approved January 16, 1902, when the General Assembly provided instructions for the issuance of stock in the “Mount Rogers and Eastern Railroad Company.” The act stipulated that construction of “thirty miles of standard gauge railroad” should be begun by the first day of July, 1902. As with previous efforts, this railroad did not become a reality.³⁵

From 1951 to Present

A decided increase in the value of town land is evident on the Land Books for 1952. There were a total of 138 real estate listings, and the Floyd County Bank had the highest value with \$12,860. It is noted that the bank was built on “part of Jett lot.” The total value of buildings climbed to \$238,760 with an average building value of \$1,730. A funeral home, theatre, Farmer’s Supply, service station, shirt factory, auto store, and Hotel Brame were indications that the town was progressing and continuing to serve the needs of the residents.³⁶

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A Comprehensive Plan prepared for Floyd/Floyd County in 1986 states that because the area was “hampered by an inadequate transportation network, industrial development has been slow.” In addition, transportation to and from the county may be severely limited during certain periods of winter because of the average annual snowfall of 15 inches. Many of the people living in Floyd are employed elsewhere, but there is a “perception of Floyd as a good place to live.” At that time, the statistics showed that income levels were lower than surrounding areas with slightly more than 15 percent below the poverty level (3.5% higher than the state average). The writers of this plan also predicted that improvements to major thoroughfares and the attractiveness of the County’s physical setting would “. . . draw new people and new commerce to Floyd in the eighties.” U.S. Route 221 and Virginia Route 8 are noted as “major access routes” and ongoing improvements to these highways “should favorably impact” the accessibility of Floyd. According to the 1986 plan, “the negative trend in population was reversed in the 1960s, and in the 1970s significant in-migration occurred.”³⁷

In order to provide access from the parking lot to the main level and second floor of the courthouse, an elevator was added in the early 1990s. The office of the Commonwealth’s Attorney was also moved to the basement at that time. Another renovation to the fifty-year-old courthouse was begun early in 2001. Oliver, Webb, Pappas & Rhudy were the architects, and the local newspaper reported that this courthouse would probably be used another fifty years.³⁸

Figures found on the web site for Floyd show that as of the 2000 census, the town had a total population of 432, 238 households, and 117 families. The racial makeup is still predominantly white with a percentage of 94% and only 5% African American. The median income for a household was \$25,781, and the median income for a family was \$40,938. Floyd County population increased 16% between 1990 and 2000, and the present county Community and Economic Development Director Lydeana Martin expects substantial growth to continue.³⁹ At present, tourists are invited to enjoy Floyd’s interesting history and unusual old homes, as well as the friendly people and extraordinarily beautiful setting. Music lovers will enjoy the jamboree on Friday nights at The Floyd Country Store, music concerts at the Sun Theater in the renovated 1937 Freezer Shirt Factory building, and nightly performances at Oddfella's Cantina. Floyd has recently been designated as the beginning point for the new Crooked Road Music Trail in Virginia.

Currently, the Partnership for Floyd is working to preserve the integrity and character of the Town of Floyd. The Partnership supports the research and recordation necessary for designation for the Floyd Historic District.

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2. Ibid. Acts of the Assembly of Virginia, 1832, pp. 261–62. Gino Williams, review of draft nomination Sept. 23, 2004. The Floyd County Land Book for 1833 first refers to the county seat as Jacksonville. See also “Floyd County” by Amos Wood.
3. Floyd County Deed Book A, p. 150, for the Phlegar conveyance; p. 149 for the Tise conveyance. Marguerite Tise Collection.
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6. Floyd County Land Book 1839.
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10. U.S. Census Manuscripts, Population, Floyd County, Virginia, 1850; Slave Population, 1850.
11. Kathleen Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, May 4, 2004; and Ingoldsby personal communication, December 2004.
12. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004, and personal communication, December 2004.
13. Tise Collection. See also Sarah Simmons, *The Development of Schooling in Floyd County, Virginia*, 1987, pp. 71–74.
14. Amos Wood, *Floyd County*, p. 291. Acts of the Assembly of Virginia, 1848, pp. 198–99, 200; Acts of Assembly, 1850, p. 62; Acts of Assembly, 1851, pp. 88–89.
15. Wood, *Floyd County*, Chapter V, lists companies and soldiers from Floyd County who served in the Civil War. Gino Williams reports that one Union soldier was shot by one of his officers for allegedly attempting desertion in the Town of Floyd during Stonemans raid. G. Williams to K. Ingoldsby, Sept. 23, 2004.
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17. Floyd County Land Book, 1877.
18. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004.
19. Virginia Acts of Assembly, 1892, p. 501.
20. Floyd County Deed Book V, p. 512. Virginia Acts of Assembly, 1896, p. 147.
21. Simmons, *Schooling in Floyd County*, pp. 117–23. Tise Collection, *Schools in the Town of Jacksonville*, 1986.

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22. Tise Collection. Simmons, Schooling in Floyd County, p. 288.
23. Floyd County Land Book, 1900.
24. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004, and personal communication, December 2004.
U.S. Census Manuscripts, Floyd County, Virginia, 1910.
25. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004, and personal communication, December 2004.
26. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004.
27. Ibid.
28. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004, and personal communication, December 2004.
29. Tise Collection. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004.
30. Ingoldsby, Floyd Walking Tour, 2004.
31. Floyd County Land Book, 1930.
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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated district conforms precisely to the attached boundary map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated district boundary encompasses the oldest streets and buildings in the town of Floyd.

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Photographs

All photographs are of:

Floyd Historic District, Floyd, Virginia
Date: Spring 2005
Photographer: Michael J. Pulice
Negative Nos. 22021, 22104
Location of negatives: DHR, Richmond

1. Horatio Howard Building, 101 E. Main St., looking SE
Neg # 22021, frame 11
2. 107-109 E. Main St. looking South
Neg# 22021, frame 14
3. People's Bank 102-104 S. Locust St., looking S.
Neg# 22021, frame 16
4. Row of buildings across N. Locust St. from courthouse
Neg # 22021, frame 8
5. Freezer Shirt Factory, S. Locust St., looking west
Neg # 22021, frame 3
6. Former Floyd Highschool, 220 N. Locust St.
Neg # 22021, frame 18
7. Floyd Primitive Baptist Church, 209 Howard St., looking E.
Neg# 22104, frame 23
8. 202 E. Oxford St., looking W.
Neg# 22104, frame 18
9. Tappe Howard House, 109 Nira St., looking SW
Neg# 22021, frame 4

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Additional Photographs Archivaly-printed as color digital images

10. Dr. Harman's House, 414 E. Main St.
Archivaly-printed color digital image
11. Dr. Harman's House, 416 E. Main St.
Archivaly-printed color digital image
12. Jacksonville Presbyterian Church, 215 E. Main St.
Archivaly-printed color digital image
13. Oxford Academy, 428 E. Oxford St.
Archivaly-printed color digital image
14. Edwin Sowers House, 519 E. Main St.
Archivaly-printed color digital image
