

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 PURDY VILLA

other names/site number FMSF# LA2797

2. Location

street & number 3045 Eudora Road N/A not for publication

city or town Eustis N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Lake code 069 zip code 32726

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara C. Mattick, DSHPO for Survey & Registration 1/23/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/10/04

Purdy Villa
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RESIDENCE: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RESIDENCE: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular, Eclectic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
roof ASPHALT
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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca.1883

Significant Dates

1883

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Clifford, G.D., builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Purdy House
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	3	4	2	4	0	3	1	8	8	5	0	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carter, Debra/Robert O. Jones
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 2004
street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Douglas and Debra Carter
street & number 3045 Eudora Road, Post Office Box 548 telephone 352-483-9515
city or town Eustis state FL zip code 37727-0548

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1 **PURDY VILLA, EUSTIS, LAKE COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Purdy Villa is located at 3045 Eudora Road in Eustis, Lake County, Florida. The two and one-half story frame house was built circa 1883, and is an excellent example of Late 19th Century Eclectic residential architecture. The building has a square footprint, and features a distinctive curved hip roof that includes four curved hipped dormers. Verandahs span the façade and side elevations on both stories. Windows are filled with 1/1 narrow wooden sash that are eight feet tall with crown molding heads.

SETTING

The house is located on approximately 5 acres of flat land with Lake Louise at its eastern boundary. It is located adjacent to a residential neighborhood just north of a major east/west thoroughfare, State Highway 441. The property includes the house and non-contributing garage, and mature pine, oak trees, and other palms and ornamental planting.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The frame house has a square footprint and sits on a brick pier foundation. It has horizontal wooden siding and 8-foot tall windows with 1/1 single-hung wooden sashes. The windows and doors have large cornices as heads. The hip roof has curved rafters and enclosed eaves. Each of the four roof slopes has a hipped dormer centered in it with curved hip rafters, and pairs of 1/1 wooden sashes.

The main (north) façade has first and second story verandahs spanning the elevation, supported by chamfered square posts (Photo #1). Four windows and a door are symmetrically arranged across each story of the northern façade. Entrances on each story are centered in the elevation, and fenestration is symmetrical with two windows flanking the entrances. An external brick chimney rises between the two windows on the west side. Windows contain original wavy glass (Photo #2). The distinctive curving hip rafters are visible. The verandahs' hip roof joins the building wall several feet below the broad eaves of the main hip roof. The main entrance (Photo #3) has original double wooden doors with a single light in the upper half, and raised molding in the lower half. The doors have brass hinges, and brass doorknobs with Eastlake Style ornamentation. There is a two-light transom over the doorway. An architrave trim of beveled moldings are topped by an entablature with simple frieze. The verandahs have molded hand railings and scroll-sawn balusters (Photo #4).

The east elevation has small centrally placed windows on each story; a double-hung wooden sash is on the first story, and a single light hopper sash is on the second story (Photo #5). On the second story are two windows to the north of this central window, and a window and a door are to the south. On the first story to the north of the central window is an eight-foot window, and pair of narrow eight foot glass doors at the northeast corner. To

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the south of the central window is a smaller window, and a door with sidelights is in the southeast corner. At the south end of the first story veranda are wooden steps that lead to the ground. An external wooden stairway with handrail, balusters, and turned newel, rises to the second story from the southeast corner (Photo #6). The door on the second story has eight-lights in the top (Photo #7), and is adjacent to the stairway landing.

The south elevation has no verandah except the visible ends of those of the east and west elevations (Photo #8). A shed roofed first-story extension spans the eastern four-fifths of the elevation. Two chimneys are attached to this extension. There are two windows on the first story with groups of four casement sashes within each. Four windows are evenly spaced across the second story. Full-sized windows are in the west side, and small windows are in the east side, with double-sashes in the east corner window. Two sets of steps rise to the first story porch ends on the east and west sides.

Centered in the west elevation on the first story is a glass door the same dimensions as the windows (Photo #9). It is grouped with flanking smaller windows. There are three floor length windows and a hopper window on the second story. A single door with four raised panels is at the southwest corner

Interior

The floors are wood, the walls are plastered and have wainscoting, and the ceilings are plastered. Repairs have revealed that horsehair was used to reinforce the plaster. All rooms have twelve-foot-high ceilings. The door and window surrounds, baseboards, wainscoting, and dado rails are original to the house.

From the main door one enters a ten-foot wide central hall with four rooms opening off of the east and west hall walls (Photo #10). A service room opens off of a broad entryway at the south end of the hall. On the east side of the hall a straight-run stairway rises to the second floor (Photo #11). The stairs have a newel, heavy molded banister, and turned balusters. The wooden newel consists of large spun, and paneled portions (Photo #12). Vertical wainscoting lines the hall. All the doorways on the first floor have wooden trim with spun bull's-eyes in the corners. The hall entrances to the northwest parlor, and northwest dining room are made through double French doors (Photo #13). Over the doors are transoms with an ogee arch. The leaded glass in the transom is contemporary. The windows and their transoms extend from the floor to the ceiling (Photo #14). The dado in the dining room is at chair-level, and plate shelves are set into the wall. The parlor contains a fireplace (Photo #15), and double doors in the south wall of the parlor open into another parlor at the southwest (Photo #16). The second parlor features dentil molding near the tops of the walls. Access to the second parlor can also be made from the hall through a single four-paneled door with a transom. An identical opening at the hall's southeast corner accesses the kitchen with the door removed. In the southeast corner of the hall is a metal water fountain (Photo #17). Mrs. Purdy desired running water, and it is believed that a pipe ran from a nearby icehouse to the fountain. The kitchen retains the original oil lamp that was converted to electricity (Photo #18). The original rear doors remain at the south end of the hallway (Photo #19). The oversized double doors are attached with brass-tipped steeple hinges. The doorknobs are metal, also in the Eastlake style.

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The second floor rooms are symmetrically arranged off a center hall, mirroring the layout of the first floor. At the north end, directly above the front entrance doors, are similar doors that lead to the second story porch. The original brass fixtures and hinges are retained. All upstairs doors feature four raised panels, operable transoms and Eastlake Style hinges (Photo #20). Each bedroom has a built in closet. Between the two bedrooms, on the east and west walls are small bathrooms. Fixed ceramic basins or lavatories as they were called, made in England, are in the bathrooms. These are set in marble-topped cabinets (Photo #21). Two recent bathrooms and a laundry room are against the south exterior wall.

A straight-run open staircase leads to the half-story third floor (Photo #22). Vertical bead board runs beneath the handrail. Built-in storage closets line the perimeter of the room and can be accessed by small rough wooden doors (Photo #23). The workmanship and engineering of the unusual roof is evident (Photo #24).

ALTERATIONS

In 1950 when the Arringtons bought the house, the major changes to the house were initiated. Two detached towers adjacent to the southeast and southwest corners were removed (Figure #1). Reusing materials, doors and windows from these towers, the garage was built, and the porch areas on the south elevation of the house were enclosed. The windows on the second story of the south wall, and the doors and windows on the second story south corners were from the towers. The first floor parlor contains a ca.1951 fireplace, and the second parlor has dentil molding from that time. In 2000 the kitchen was remodeled, and additional bathrooms were added to the second story at the south wall. A suspended lath and plaster ceiling was removed from the third floor room.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

The garage was built in ca.1952 from materials reused from the demolished towers. Although the garage is more than fifty years old, it does not contribute to the architectural character of the property as constructed in 1883. The garage is a one-story, frame building with a rectangular footprint, and gable roof. Garage doors are on the east side of the building, and a door and two windows are on the north, gable end of the building (Photo #25).

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SUMMARY

Purdy Villa house is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is an excellent example of elaborate Eclectic Frame Vernacular construction containing elements of several architectural styles popular for the time of its construction in 1883. Significant features include a hip roof with curved hip rafters; double verandas supported by chamfered square posts; scroll sawn balusters; tall, narrow windows with large cornices for window heads; and a four-square, central hall floor plan.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1875, the first American settlers came to the Eustis area. G.D. Clifford and several friends engaged a federal land agent at \$10 a day to guide them to the practically unknown inland section of Florida. They liked the country enough that they bought 160 acres each at a cost of \$1.25 an acre¹ and began a settlement. Clifford owned a lumber mill, had a dock for shipping on Lake Eustis, and ran a major general store downtown. The 1886-87 Florida Gazetteer and Business Directory lists him as a dealer in "grocery, hardware, building material, fertilizers, stoves, crockery and glassware, hay and grain."² In 1882, the railroad was extended, and a station was built downtown. Eustis grew, and citrus groves were a common investment for new settlers. The town and its lakefront were popular with Northern tourists. About that time, Mrs. Frances S. G. Purdy, a widow from Bath, New York, arrived with her three sons. She paid \$10,000 for 17.5 acres that she purchased from Harry S. and Bertha M. Vane. Her sons built the Lake Region Ice and Refrigerating Co. plant on Bay Street.³

Mr. C.D. Clifford's daughter Lottie Clifford Taylor recalled that Mrs. Purdy came to Eustis "to build a magnificent house, a showplace."⁴ With the help of Clifford and lumber from his mill, she designed her home. On the day of a grand party to celebrate the completion of the home, her son Fred, took a sailboat he had built on its maiden voyage on Lake Eustis. A storm came up, sinking the boat and drowning Fred. Afterwards she kept to herself. Taylor related that "years passed and every Sunday Mrs. Purdy attended services in the local church. She walked to her pew, sat down; she looked neither to the right or left; never spoke to anyone; just came and worshipped, and went back again to her beautiful home."⁵

In 1912, Mrs. Purdy sold the property to her grandson, a minor, and a friend from New York. The property had a series of owners in quick succession. In 1935, a local surgeon, C. M. Tyre, purchased the property.

¹ Edna Shaw, "Eustis History", Highlights of Eustis—1875-1881, Supplement to: Triangle Shopping Guide, August 6, 1997.

² C.J. Woodring, Days of Yesteryear: Eustis, Florida 1875-1911, Eustis Historical Museum & Preservation Society Inc. 1991, p. 11.

³ Lake Region News, section one, page 4, November 30, 1934.

⁴ Personal interview conducted by Creighton Tabb about 1960. The notes from this interview were given to the present owner by Ann Tabb.

⁵ Lake Region Newspaper.

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According to his older daughter, the family never lived in the home, but he subdivided the land and sold a part to a developer. In 1950, Tyre sold the home and remaining 5 acres to Thomas Marshall Arrington. Arrington removed two tower outbuildings, and altered the south side of the house. They used the home as a retreat for 10 years and then sold it to their daughter, Edith Linebeck and her husband. She was a local schoolteacher and he was a minister. They used the house as a homeless shelter. Mr. Linebeck accepted a ministerial position in the nearby town of Umatilla, and they rented the home. Creighton Tabb knocked on the door one day to inquire about the house. Although it was not for sale, he made an offer that was accepted. The Tabb family lived in the home from 1962 until 1999 when the current owner purchased it.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mrs. Purdy referred to her house as Purdy Villa. Mary Mix Foley in *The American House*, writes:

Andrew Jackson Downing, the arbiter of early Victorian taste, described that the *villa* was a suburban house or country seat for a person of "wealth sufficient to build and maintain it with some taste and elegance." In the villa, Victorians created an airy, verandahed dwelling soon recognized as a unique American type.⁶

The time span from the 1880s until the Great Depression of the 1930s was an eclectic period in American architecture with much borrowing from well-documented Colonial American and International historic design precedents. The circulation of portfolios, books, and magazines, devoted to accurate recording and surveys of architectural and art works, became sources for much design inspiration. Based on these works, popular revivals of Colonial, Gothic, Italianate, Tudor, Beaux Arts Classicism, Italian Renaissance, Spanish, Spanish Renaissance, and Mission Styles of building were national trends. The various building styles and materials were chosen to suit the given use and cultural context of the project. Eclectic designers took the liberty to add their own variations, and synthesize styles. American designers were constantly adapting historic precedents to current uses.

Frame vernacular construction techniques and forms are used by lay or self-taught builders. The industrial revolution permitted a standardization of building materials and parts that exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines disseminated information about building trends and styles throughout the country, and railroads provided affordable distribution of manufactured building products. A popular house form was the Georgian foursquare, known for its symmetry. It is a square building with a central hall flanked by pairs of rooms at the building's four corners, and frequently with paired internal chimneys. The Georgian was a deliberately elegant, late-nineteenth century import into Florida's urban areas.

⁶ Mary Mix Foley, *The American House* 1980, p. 155.

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Italianate Style architecture was popular from the 1840s – 1880s, and was a Romantic, Eclectic form of building. It incorporated numerous elements found in Italian farmhouses and Renaissance Period buildings within American construction. Elements of the style included the use of decorative brackets within eaves, tall, narrow, frequently arched windows, usually with 1/1, or 2/2 muntin divisions within the sash, and usually with hooded or pedimented tops. Columns, whether classic or chamfered square, were slender.

The Queen Anne style was a popular residential design approach from about 1880 - 1920. One of the first American examples of the style, the Sherman House in Newport, Rhode Island, was designed by H.H. Richardson and completed in 1874. The American Architect and Building News, one of America's premier architecture journals, featured early models, which helped to disseminate the style throughout the country. Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include an irregular foot-print, a vertical emphasis through the use of steeply pitched roof lines with gable extensions and disrupted exterior wall surfaces. Wall texture variation is a hallmark of the style and various shingle shapes are commonly included on frame buildings. Bay extensions and polygonal towers often protrude from wall corners. Verandas are embellished with turned posts, spindle work, and decorative brackets. Double-hung sash windows are often detailed with multi-light patterns and corbeled brick chimneys extend far above the roof.

In Victorian House Style, Linda Osband states that an imposing front door, inset with glass panels, was an essential feature of most Victorian entrances. The top half was often glazed,⁷ and brass door fixtures were typical. Many doors had fanlights or transoms above them. Wainscoting was an additional expense and was reserved for a main public and reception rooms. "Dados were used in hallways or dining room, where they protected the plastering on the walls from chair backs and from people rushing through the hall."⁸

The house is built of long-needle, or heart pine. Once prevalent along the east coast, the Gulf states, and all the way to central Florida, they take 150-400 years to mature. These trees are now rare. They are the most important of the southern pines because of their structural strength, beauty, and immunity to decay and termites.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Purdy Villa embodies the late 19th century eclectic tendency to adapt architectural forms freely. The frame vernacular house is built in the Georgian foursquare form with a central hall flanked by pairs of rooms on the east and west sides. The house has the Georgian symmetry and sense of formality. Complimenting the formalism is the use of neo-Classical broad molding above the windows that repeat the line of the broad eaves of the porches and main roof. The house incorporates elements of the Italianate and Queen Anne Styles. The Italianate Style is reflected in the tall, narrow windows, and the slender chamfered posts that support the

⁷ Linda Osband, Victorian House Style 1991, pp. 46-49

⁸ Osband, p. 66.

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verandahs. The Queen Anne Style is reflected in the scroll-sawn balusters in the porch handrails, and the elaborate newel, spun balusters, and handrail of the main staircase. The main entrance, with its double doors with panels, lights and transom also retains its ornate period brass hardware. It is elegant but not ornate. The curve of the roof's hip ridges is a statement of individual artistry that recognizes the curved roofs of the French Colonial building tradition. This tradition is reflected also in the pair of narrow doors in the dining room. The house is constructed with locally milled heart pine lumber which when cured is largely impervious to insects and moisture. The use of pier foundations permits air circulation, prevents moisture accumulation, and cools the building in the summer. These elements reflect the local climate, building practices, and available materials. Purdy Villa was built with two internal bathrooms, an unusual feature for 1883. The entire house displays a high degree of workmanship.

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Section number 10 Page 1 **PURDY VILLA, EUSTIS, LAKE COUNTY,
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A parcel of land being in the N.W. 1/4 of Section 24, Township 19 South, Range 26 East, Lake County, Florida, described as follows: From the Northwest corner of Section 24, run S.00 07'55"E. along the West line of Section 24 a distance of 1815 feet; thence N. 89 22'09"E., 81.19 feet to the Easterly right-of-way line of Eudora Road the Point of Beginning of this description; from said Point of Beginning, continue N 89 22'09"E., 587.03 feet, more or less, to the West line of an unrecorded subdivision; then S.00 23'17"E. along said West line of said unrecorded subdivision 184.13 feet to a concrete monument; thence N. 89 37'37"E. along the South line of said unrecorded subdivision 344.45 feet to a concrete monument; thence s.00'23"E., 50 feet, more or less, to the waters of Lake Louise and a point hereby designated as Point "A"; return to the Point of Beginning, and run S.05 18'19"E. along the Easterly right-of-way of Eudora Road 343.85 feet, more or less, to the North line of Lake Louise Terrace, according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 18, page 53 of the Public Records of Lake County, Florida,; run thence Easterly along said North line of Lake Louise Terrace the following two courses: N. 89 11'19"E., 347.0 feet, and S.88 52'56"., 460 feet, more or less, to the waters of Lake Louise; thence Northeasterly along and with said waters of Lake Louise to intersect the aforementioned Point "A". Subject to all easements, rights-of-way and restrictions of record, if any.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above described boundaries encompass all of the historic resources associated with Purdy Villa.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Purdy Villa, 3045 Eudora Road, Eustis
2. Lake County, Florida
3. Debra Carter
4. March 2002
5. 3045 Eudora Road, Eustis
6. Main, north façade, looking south
7. Photo #1 of 25

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs

6. Main entrance, looking south
7. Photo #2 of 25

6. Window cornices, looking southeast
7. Photo #3 of 25

6. Porch railing and scroll-sawn balusters, looking northwest
7. Photo #4 of 25

6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo #5 of 25

6. External stairs on east elevation, looking south
7. Photo #6 of 25

6. Door at southeast corner, second story, looking west
7. Photo #7 of 25

6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo #8 of 25

6. West and north elevations, looking south
7. Photo #9 of 25

6. Central hall, first floor, looking south
7. Photo #10 of 25

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- 6. Main stairway, looking southeast
- 7. Photo #11 of 25

- 6. Stairway newel, looking southeast
- 7. Photo #12 of 25

- 6. Door to front parlor, looking west
- 7. Photo #13 of 25

- 6. Eight foot tall window and transom, looking west
- 7. Photo #14 of 25

- 6. Fireplace in front parlor, looking north
- 7. Photo #15 of 25

- 6. Doors to second parlor, looking south
- 7. Photo #16 of 25

- 6. Water faucet in hall, looking southeast
- 7. Photo #17 of 25

- 6. Kitchen chandelier, looking east
- 7. Photo #18 of 25

- 6. Doors at south end of hall, looking northwest
- 7. Photo #19 of 25

- 6. Bedroom door, looking east
- 7. Photo #20 of 25

- 6. Bathroom sink, looking south
- 7. Photo #21 of 25

- 6. Stairway to attic, looking southeast
- 7. Photo #22 of 25

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 3 **PURDY VILLA, EUSTIS, LAKE COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

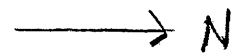
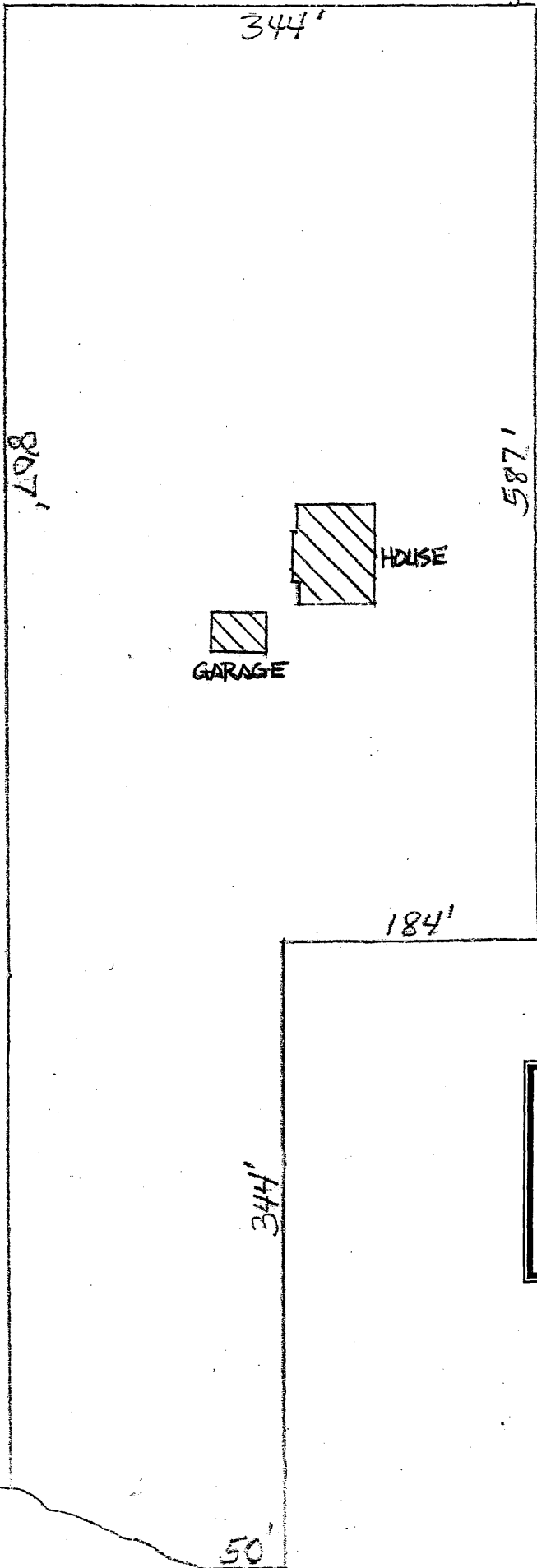
- 6. Attic storage, looking northwest
- 7. Photo #23 of 25

- 6. Rafters of main roof, looking west
- 7. Photo #24 of 25

- 6. Garage, north elevation, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #25 of 25

Figure #1: Purdy Villa in 1892. Photo from the Photographic Collection, Florida Archives.

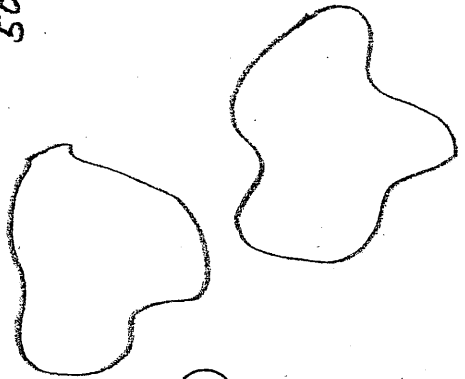
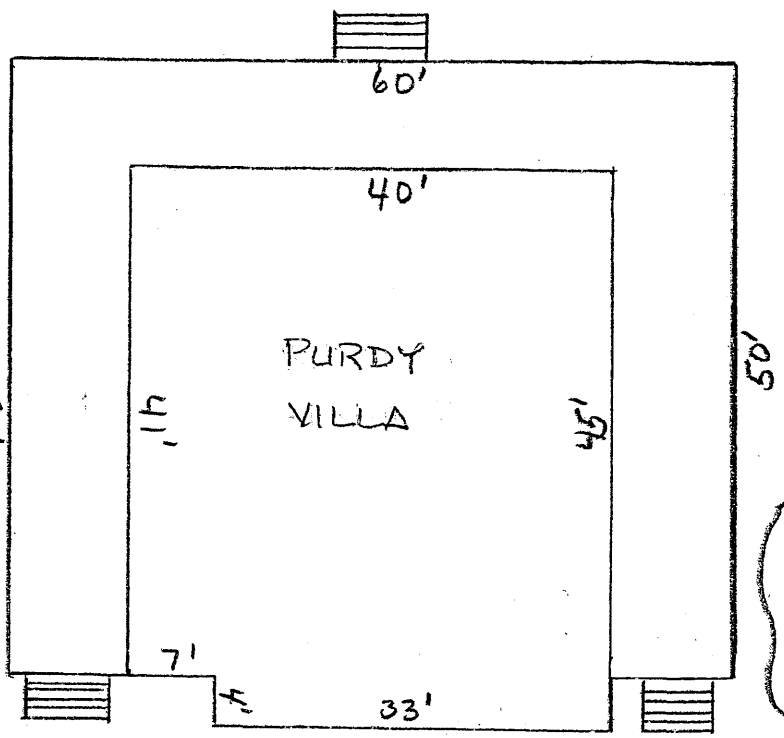
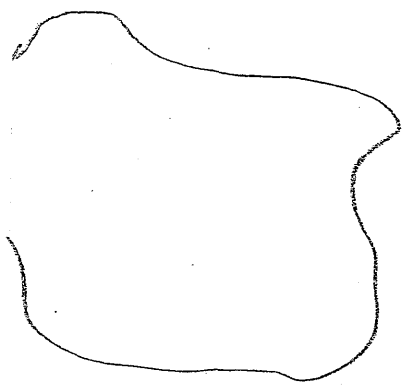
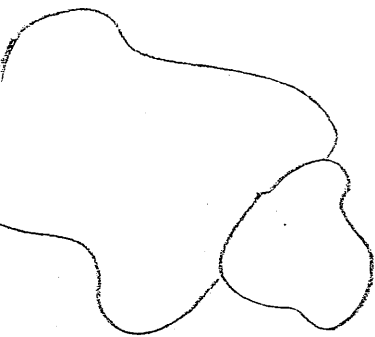
EUDORA ROAD



1" = 100'

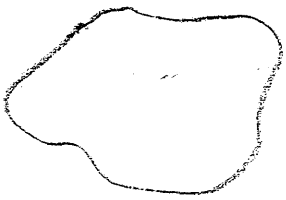
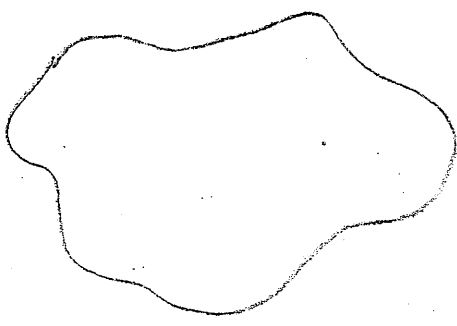
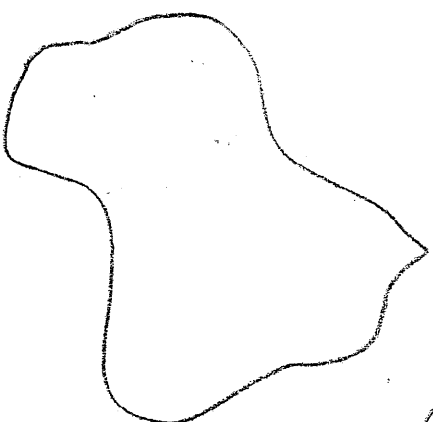
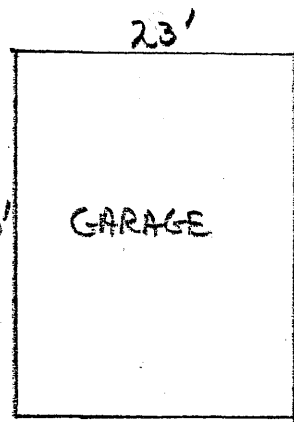
PURDY VILLA
Eustis, Lake Co., FL
Site Plan & National Register Boundary

PURDY VILLA
Eustis, Lake Co., FL
Detail of Site Plan



25

BACK
GARDEN



PURDY VILLA
Eustis, Lake Co., FL

First Floor & Photo Diagram

9

1

60'

5

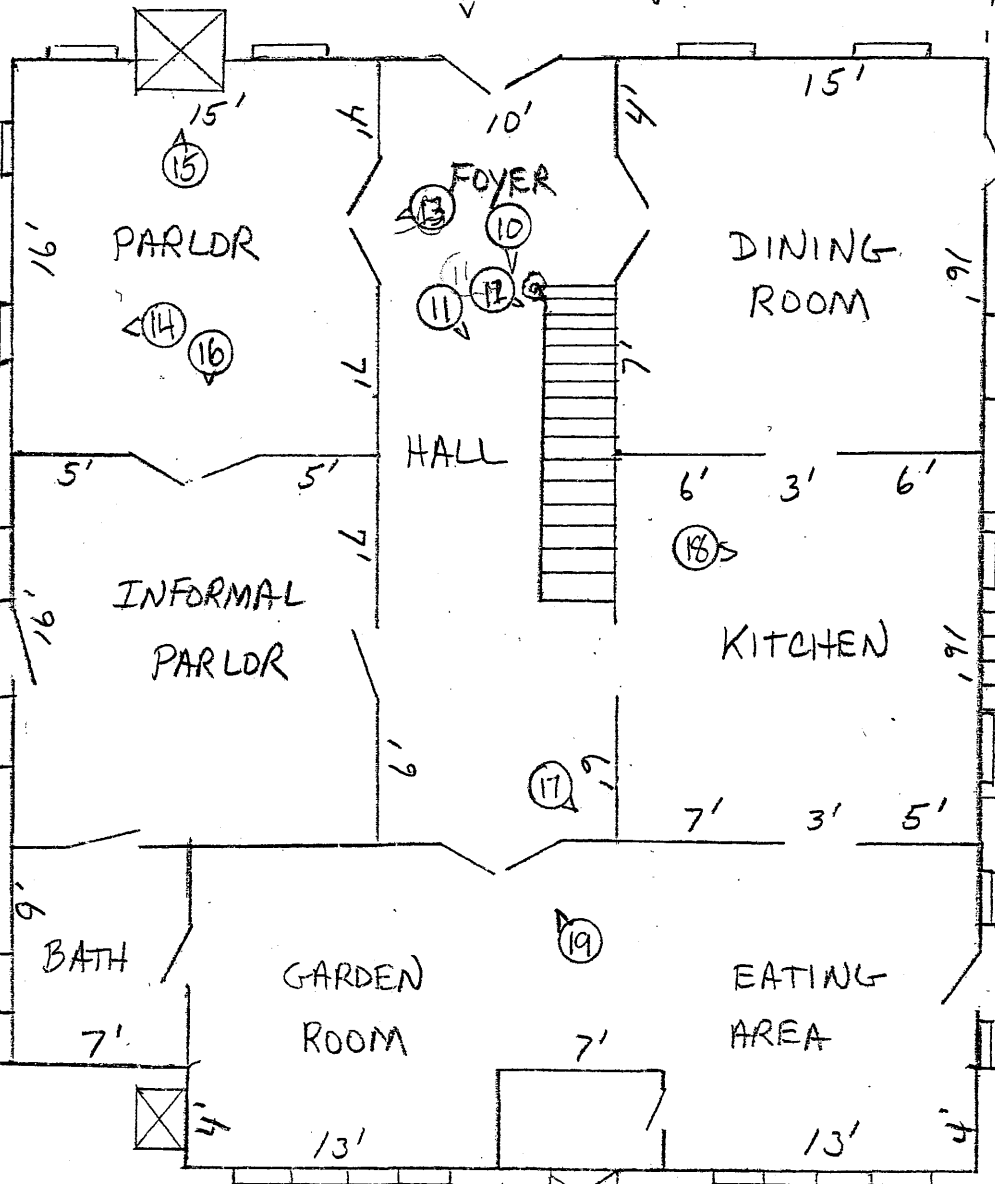
PORCH

4

2

3

50'

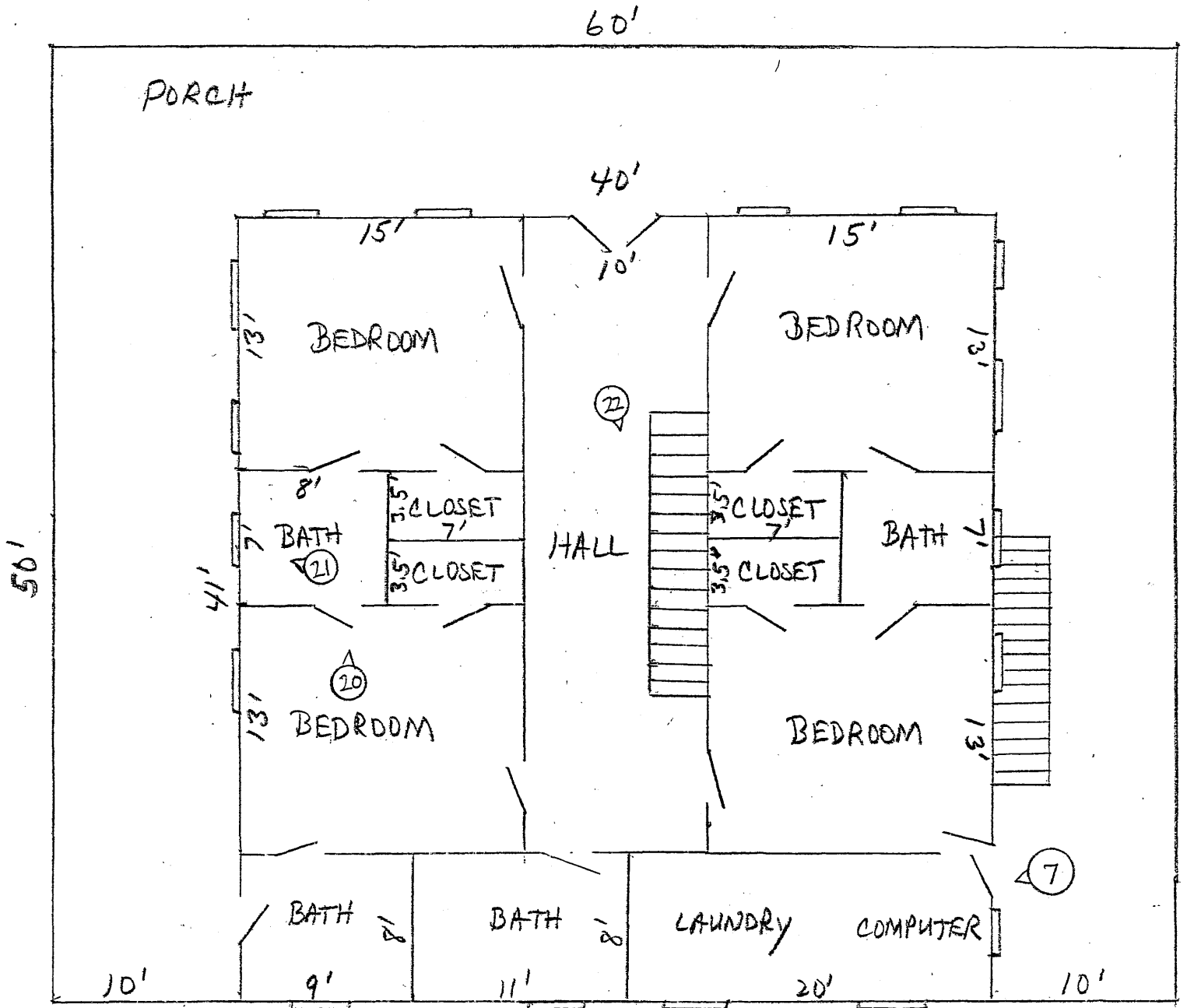


6

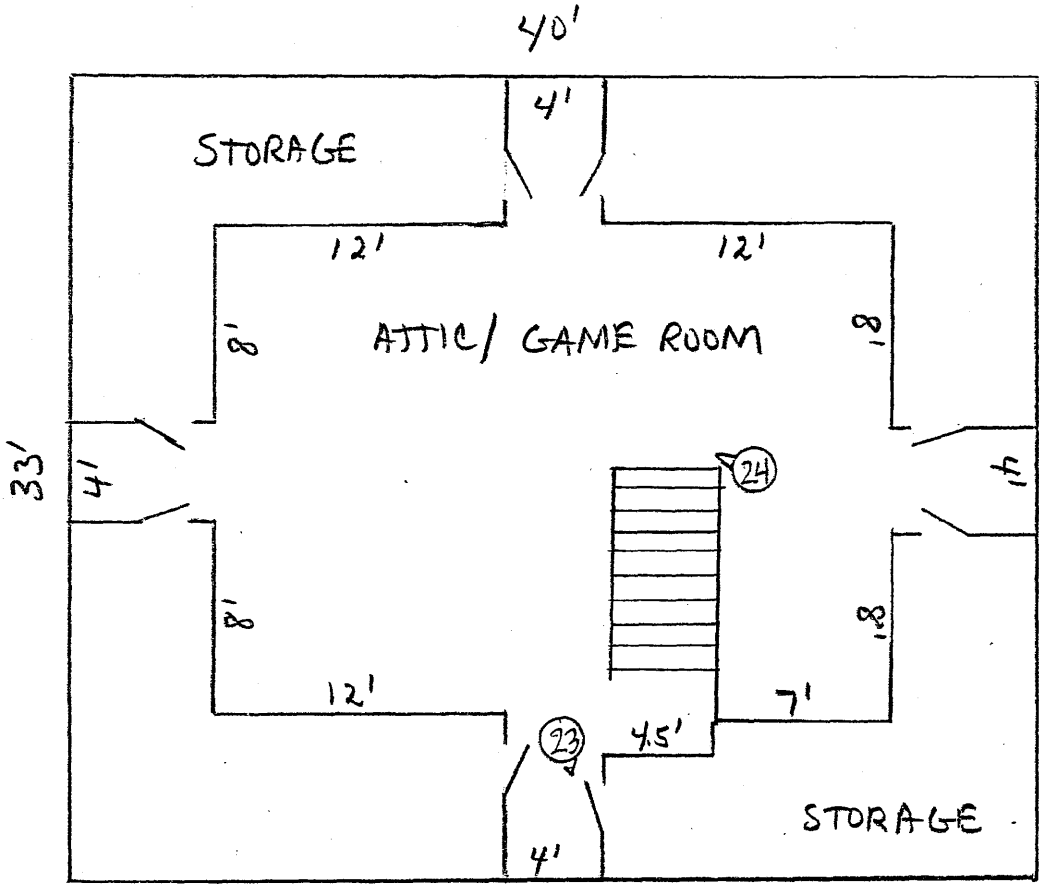
8

PURDY VILLA
Eustis, Lake Co., FL

Second Floor & Photo Diagram



PURDY VILLA
Eustis, Lake Co., FL
Attic & Photo Diagram





PURDY VILLA
Eustis, Lake Co., FL

Figure #1, 1892
Florida Photographic Collection
Florida Archives