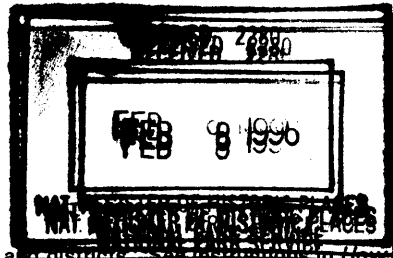


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. *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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Purdy, Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish), House

other names/site number Goodyear, Dennis J. and Maxine A. (Van Pelt), House

2. Location

street & number 215 3rd Ave. S.W. N/A  not for publication

city or town Independence N/A  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Buchanan code 019 zip code 50644

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).

Patticia Oberking, DSHPO 2-1-96  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
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.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper  
Date of Action 3/7/96

Entered in the  
National Register

**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**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/ Italianate

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Limestone

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other Metal

**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 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1881

**Significant Dates**

1881

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Roberts, David J.

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Collection of the Owner



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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

The two and one half story wooden, balloon frame residence built for Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy on Lots 7 and 8 of Block 8 in Stoughton and McClure's 2nd Addition to Independence, Iowa, was begun in 1881 and the family moved into their new home on January 8, 1882. The house is an example of the asymmetrical Italianate style. It is one of a group of five similar houses in Independence. The Purdy House is the largest and most elaborate of the group.

From a foundation of irregularly laid native limestone the walls rise to wide and heavily bracketed overhangs on the low hipped and gabled roof. The gutters enclosed in the overhangs have been removed and the pitch has been extended to the edge of the roof. The walls are framed with ornamental corner boards and the remaining surfaces are filled with redwood clapboards. The windows are surrounded by ornamental frames which are capped with segmentally arched and bracketed pediments. Each pediment is topped with a turned spindle. The pediments on the second story are of the same design as those on the first story, although they are smaller in size. Most of the single light double hung sash windows retain the original plate glass. Iron railings outline the roofline of the front and rear bay windows, the porches, and the flat portion of the roof at the top of the house. All porch roofs are supported by square solid wood posts with chamfered edges, panelled surfaces, and molded bases and capitals.

The east or front facade features a projecting gable on the south that creates an interior corner which shelters the front door and front porch. The porch originally extended from the front door to within three feet of the north corner of the front facade. It has been shortened so that it provides access to only the front door. A two story bay window is centered on the wall under the roof gable. The panelled and molded exterior double doors have clear beveled glass inserts and are topped by a rectangular window filled with clear beveled glass and a pediment which matches those over the windows. On the wall north of the door there is a single window whose sill extends to the level of the floor inside. This window could have been used to provide access to the porch in its original form. The windows on the second floor mirror those on the first.

The projection of the south facade steadily recedes as one moves from the front to the back of the house. The front mass of the house has a single window on both stories on the right and a two story bay window on the left. Since there is no gable over this bay, the roofline follows the projection of the bay. This creates a low turret in the hipped roof which is capped with a turned wood finial. Moving to the left, the next section of the house is set back and covered with a separate, lower roof. On the first floor is a one story porch which is entered through a low silled window. A smaller window is above the porch on the second floor. Extending on to the left is a one story section which is set back even farther. This section has a simple back porch with a doorway and a smaller window.

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

The west or back of the house is visually complex because one is presented with the ever expanding silhouettes of the three sections of the building. If this facade were flattened as in an architectural elevation and then described as each section of the house is presented, one would first encounter the one story rear section of the house in the central section of the view. This clear field of clapboard siding is interrupted by only one unornamented window and a pair of small hatches. The indoor privy is emptied through one and ice was delivered through the other. The middle section of the house is visible above and to the right of the rear section. Moving from right to left, on the first floor there is a one story bay window and a single window. At the level of the second floor there are two smaller windows above those on the first floor. The bay window is shallower than the bays on the east and south side of the house. There are windows in the left and right sections, but the central area is filled with beaded tongue-in-groove siding in a diagonal pattern. The final section is that of the main block of the house. It extends both right and left, and above the middle section. In the left extension there is a window which opens onto the porch on the north side of the house. The roofline has a gable end located to the right of center. There is a modern casement window in the gable at the level of the attic. The right extension is an uninterrupted field of clapboard siding.

The north facade is much the same as the south. Possibly because it faces a garden instead of a public road, it is simpler and seems more private. On this side, the one story section projects beyond the central section. There is one window in the one story wall. The space between the front and back sections is filled with a one story porch along the entire width of the central section. There is a pedimented door with a transom and two windows in the porch wall. Above the door, there is a small window on the second floor. There is a double window on each floor centered in the north wall of the front section of the house.

A large perennial garden fills most of the north lawn which is shaded by four mature pines. The present owners are developing and expanding this landscaping theme into the south lawn. The driveway enters the property from the south and moves along the west edge of the lot. There is a noncontributing garage in the northwest corner of the property.

The interior is largely unchanged. Here, the typical Victorian mixture of styles is evident. While the exterior is a text book example of the Italianate style, the interior is strongly influenced by the Eastlake or Aesthetic style. The interior is arranged formally with rooms for specific functions. The main public rooms are even arranged in an *enfilade*. However, a decorative veneer of Eastlake has been added. The newel post, the fireplaces, the door and window hardware, and many other decorative features are all Eastlake in design. Even a parlor suite which was original to the house was designed to match motifs which are repeated in the architectural decoration of the rooms where the pieces originally sat. (This parlor suite was sold by the Purdy family, but it is still locally owned.)

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

Entering by the front door, one passes through a shallow vestibule and a second set of double doors. The windows in these doors are of frosted and wheel engraved glass. The transoms over these doors and the other doors in the hall are of matching design. The floor is of oak with a parquet border. A winding staircase rises on the north wall. It makes a 180 degree turn as it enters the upstairs hall. The black walnut banister terminates in a massive carved and burlled newel post. A mural above the stair was painted in 1993 by Carl Holmstad, an artist from Decorah, Iowa. It depicts an outdoor, pastoral scene. There is an original gas lantern at the foot of the stairs. It is one of several ceiling fixtures which remain in the house from the time when it was lighted with gas. All of the them have been wired for electricity. The design of the shade mimics the designs cast into the door hardware. All of the hardware in the hallway is made of rose colored brass and was imported from England. The ceilings in all of the major rooms on the first floor are twelve feet high. The remaining rooms on the first floor and the major rooms on the second floor have ten foot ceilings. The servants rooms on the second floor have eight foot ceilings. All windows are fitted with interior louvered shutters and, unless otherwise noted, all woodwork is of clear pine.

South of the hall are two rooms which function as a double parlor (east and west). These two rooms are separated by a set of panelled pocket doors. The doorway they fill is ornamented with fretwork at the top of the opening. Both rooms have large plaster ceiling medallions surrounding the gas pipes from which new electric fixtures hang. In the east room there is a fireplace in the southwest corner. The mantel is of walnut carved in the Eastlake style. It has a mirrored overmantel, a metal firebox, and an English tile fire surround and hearth. This fireplace was also originally piped for gas. The west room has a fireplace on the north wall. This one is of marbleized slate. Moving to the west through a set of French doors which close over another span of fretwork, one enters the morning room. This room has a smaller ceiling medallion and a lower ceiling. Today, it is used as a bedroom. There is a window on the south wall which extends to the floor. It provides access to the small porch on the south side of the house.

To the north of the morning room is the back stairway and the kitchen. It features pine wainscoting, iron door hardware, and a 10 foot high ceiling covered with painted wainscoting. West of the kitchen is a summer kitchen. Its walls are covered with modern panelling but wide board tongue-in-groove sheathing remains underneath this panelling. In the northwest corner of the summer kitchen is an indoor two hole privy and in the southwest corner there is a modern bathroom. The stairway to the basement begins in the kitchen. There are dirt floors throughout most of the basement. Concrete paths have been added in some areas and a primitive utility area has been completely floored in concrete. There are some walls that have been finished with pressed brick, but most of the interior surfaces are of unfinished limestone. The building is heated by a gas fired steam heating plant located in a central position in the basement. There is a crawl space under the summer kitchen and the top of a cistern is visible in this area. Moving back to the east through the kitchen, one

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

passes a small pantry and enters the dining room. This room has a built in china cupboard filling the west wall. This cupboard can be entered from either the dining room or the pantry. A low wainscot of walnut and butternut complements the cupboard. There is a marbled slate fireplace on the south wall. The floor has a parquet border although it is covered with carpeting at the present time. There is a low silled window in the east wall of this room. It opened onto the now removed front porch.

On the second floor there are two bedrooms south of the hallway. The hall and each of these rooms are lighted by gas ceiling fixtures (now electrified) which are original to the house. The east bedroom has a marbled slate fireplace in the southwest corner. The west bedroom has a plaster ceiling medallion. Moving west out of the west bedroom, one goes down two steps into a noticeably simpler room. This was a servants' room, but today is another bedroom and study. To the north is the back hallway at the head of the back stairs. On to the north is another servants' room which has been converted to a full bathroom. These two rooms which flank the back stairs are physical evidence of the difference between the homeowners and the people who were employed to help run the household. They each have ceilings which are only eight feet high and the floors are down two steps from the other rooms on the second floor. Up two steps to the east from the bathroom is the enclosed stair to the attic and another bedroom at the front of the house. This last bedroom has a marbled slate fireplace on the south wall and a gas ceiling fixture and a surrounding plaster medallion.

At the top of the attic stairs, one discovers a space large enough for several more rooms on a third floor. The attic is floored but otherwise unfinished. Two chimneys rise up through the space and on through the roof. There is evidence of two more chimneys that have been removed. The attic is not as large as the whole house. Only the area under the high main roof is accessible. There is a ladder leading to the eleven foot by twenty-two foot flat area at the top of the house. There is also a skylight in this section of the roof.

The Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House is currently owned by Maxine and Dennis Goodyear. They are in the process of restoring details of the original building that have been eliminated over the years. They have been aided by original Purdy family photographs and oral histories provided by the Purdy family descendants. One of the bedrooms is available to the public at a daily rate and the double parlor houses a small shop of unique gifts and linens with a Victorian theme. The Goodyears and their extended family live in the rest of the building.



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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

The Purdy House is locally significant under Criterion C as one of the best examples of Italianate residential architecture in Independence. The late Victorian residence was the home of three generations of the Purdy family. It is one of a group of five similar residences that still stand in Independence. All five buildings are similar in ornamentation and floor plan, but the Purdy home is the largest and least altered. The present owners are systematically restoring it with the aid of period photographs and Purdy family information.

Eliphalet W. Purdy was born on October 27, 1822, in Orange County, New York. His wife, the former Catherine E. Jaquish, was born in New York, also, on November 27, 1827. They were married on December 26, 1851, in Schuyler County, New York. They moved west and lived for a time in Rockford, Illinois, before finally settling in Galena, Ill. They managed a hotel in Galena. Their two sons, George and Charles, were born there. George died in infancy.

In June of 1856 they moved to Independence, Iowa, and established the Montour House. The stage house was located on the southwest corner at the intersection of what now is 3rd Ave. and 1st Str. East. In 1858 a Dubuque, Iowa, newspaper reported the Montour was the best hotel between Dubuque and Cedar Falls, Iowa. It was the site of many social events in Independence and the Purdy's were successful in the venture for 18 years. The Montour House was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1874. After the fire, Mr. Purdy lived in semi-retirement and devoted all of his time to managing his interests.

E.W. Purdy was active in manufacturing and several banking concerns in Independence. He was an officer of the Independence Mills Company which owned and operated the Independence Mill. He was a major stockholder and one of the organizers of the Peoples National Bank. He had been a director of both the Peoples Bank and the First National Bank. At the time of his death, he was Vice President of the Commercial Bank.

Both Eliphalet and Catherine Purdy were active in the civic and social groups of Independence. When the Civil War began, Mr. Purdy was one of a group of citizens who organized efforts to provide uniforms and equipment for the first volunteer soldiers. Mrs. Purdy was active in the ladies aide groups which actually made the uniforms and helped raise money for projects as the war continued.

Catherine Purdy was one of the first members of St. James Episcopal Church in Independence and was very active as long as her health permitted. At the first agricultural fair held in Independence on October 13th and 14th in 1868, she won a premium of 50 cents for the best specimen of cooking. Mrs. Purdy was also instrumental in establishing the Free Public Library in Independence. The Public Library of Independence is the oldest tax supported library in the state of Iowa.

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

Eliphalet Purdy joined the Early Settlers' Association on September 6, 1877. He was also a member of the Buchanan County Bible Society which was affiliated with the American Bible Society. This society distributed copies of the Bible in Buchanan County. He was very interested in the public school system and served on the School Board for 20 years.

On February 10, 1881, Mr. E.W. Purdy purchased Lots 7 and 8, Block 8, in Stoughton and McClure's 2nd Addition to Independence. In the spring of that year local contractor D.J. Roberts began construction of the two and one half story Italianate Victorian residence which still stands. The total cost of the building was \$7500.00. D.J. Roberts was responsible for building many of the stylish residences in Independence. Local newspapers list many of these homes with one home providing work for one year. According to a chalk inscription on one of the chimneys visible in the basement, the family moved into their new home on January 8, 1882.

The Purdy's only surviving son, Charles Edward Purdy, had been born on May 20, 1855, in Galena, Illinois. He was less than a year old when his family moved to Independence. He attended the Independence schools and then the Racine College of Wisconsin. He worked for a short time at a livery stable but by the time he was 19 years old, he was working as a messenger at the Peoples National Bank in Independence. He eventually became the bookkeeper and held that post for eleven years.

On May 12, 1885, he and the former Maude Allene Durham were married in Independence. Maude A. Purdy was born on May 3, 1858, in Delaware County, Iowa. She was the daughter of Charles M. Durham and Helen M. Cameron Durham and moved to Independence with her family in 1860. Mr. Durham was the station agent in Independence for the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad (later the Illinois Central and today the Chicago and Great Northwestern). The newlyweds made their home with the groom's parents. They eventually became the parents of two daughters, Arda Helen and Catherine Alice.

Maude A. Purdy was one of three girls in the first graduating class of the Independence High School in 1877. The local newspapers quote her in her later years as saying her greatest thrill was being allowed to attend school and that her favorite subject was history. She also remembered helping carry merchandise out of store buildings during the Great Fire of 1874 which destroyed the Independence business district.

Eliphalet W. Purdy died at his home in Independence on January 13, 1896. He was 73 years old. The funeral service was held at the family home. On the afternoon of his funeral, the city schools were closed in recognition of Mr. Purdy's service over the years. Under the terms of his will, Mr. Purdy's son, Charles E. Purdy, inherited the bulk of his estate. His wife, Catherine E. Purdy, inherited 40 shares of stock in the Peoples National Bank and a quarter section farm. The one granddaughter living at that time inherited bank stock also. It

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

is evident from E.W. Purdy's will that Charles E. Purdy became the new patriarch of the family. As the years passed, he supported and cared for his mother.

Catherine E. Purdy lived a full life in good health for many years. She travelled to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and toured the state of New York visiting friends and family, often staying for months at a time. An article in the December 2, 1920, Bulletin Journal newspaper reports on the party given for her on her 93rd birthday. It also mentions that she was believed to have been the oldest lady to vote at the general election that year in Buchanan County. Mrs. E.W. Purdy died at the family home on March 2, 1921, of heart failure. The funeral was held at the Purdy home and she was buried next to her husband in Oakwood Cemetery in Independence.

In the 1880's, Charles E. Purdy opened a grocery store in partnership with Will Scott. The store was located on Main Street in the business district of Independence. In 1889, he bought out Mr. Scott's interest and continued the venture on his own for six years. At that time he accepted the position of cashier at the Commercial State Bank in Independence. He held that position until 1912. After that, he managed his personal business interests and pursued a political career.

In 1913, Mr. C.E. Purdy was elected to the office of Mayor of Independence. He also ran unsuccessfully for a seat in the Iowa Legislature. Previously, Mr. Purdy was the Independence City Treasurer in 1885 and 1886. From 1907 to 1913 he was the 3rd Ward Councilman. After his election as Mayor, Mr. Purdy conducted the city's business with the same attention he devoted to his own interests. During his time in office, the Independence City Hall was built and paid for. C.E. Purdy resigned as Mayor for health reasons in 1920.

Charles and Maude Purdy's older daughter, Arda Helen Purdy, was born on February 10, 1890, in Independence, Iowa. She began her education in the public schools and graduated from the Independence High School with the Class of 1908. She then completed the course of study in home economics at the Iowa State Normal School (the University of Northern Iowa today) in Cedar Falls and graduated in 1910. Arda also was a student of the piano. She studied with teachers in Independence, at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and at the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago, Illinois. She graduated from the conservatory in 1918.

The engagement of Arda H. Purdy to Jerald Farmer Davis was announced at a tea held at the Purdy home. The wedding took place on July 27, 1918, again, at the Purdy home in front of 40 witnesses. Both events were duly reported in the local press. Jerald F. Davis was born and raised in Indiana. He had a degree in electrical engineering from Purdue University and was employed by the Western Electric company in Chicago. After the wedding and a three course wedding dinner, the newlyweds departed on the 2:15 train to

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

Chicago and then on to their honeymoon. They were expected home in Chicago after October 1st.

Charles and Maude Purdy's younger daughter, Catherine Alice Purdy, was born on November 5, 1898, in Independence, Iowa. She also attended the public schools and graduated from the Independence Public High School in 1917. She then attended the University of Iowa in Iowa City, Iowa. She returned to her parents' home in Independence and worked as a correspondent for the Independence Newspapers.

Charles Purdy's resignation as Mayor took effect on March 8, 1920, and he and his wife then left for an extended stay in Colorado Springs, Colorado. It was hoped the climate would improve his health condition. Mrs. Purdy returned after several weeks and Mr. Purdy was then joined by his daughter, Catherine. In May, the two of them returned to Independence and the Bulletin Journal reported him "looking brown as a berry, feeling much improved in health and ready to show R.B. Fiester how to catch bass." Mr. and Mrs. Purdy travelled to the Boston area in the summer of 1922 to visit their daughter and son-in-law and enjoy their first grandchild.

Mr. Purdy's health became of increasing concern and he died at home on January 22, 1925, of pernicious anemia. At the time of his death, he was a director of the Corn Belt Telephone Co., which had its headquarters in Waterloo, Iowa, and a director of the Commercial State Bank. He was a stockholder in the Quasqueton Savings Bank, the 1st National Bank, and the Peoples National Bank. In later years he had sold a large amount of his real estate holdings, but still held 480 acres of farmland in Buchanan County, 2 business blocks in Independence, and a number of homes in Independence which were rental property. He was a member of St. James Episcopal Church and the Early Settlers' Association. His well attended funeral was held at the Purdy home and he was buried on the Purdy lot in Oakwood Cemetery. Mr. Purdy was a high ranking member of the Masonic Lodge and several Masonic organizations took part in the services. He was 69 years old.

Charles W. Purdy's estate was divided according to his will. His wife, Maude A. Purdy, retained ownership of the family residence. She and her daughter, Catherine A. Purdy, continued to live there and were involved in the usual Independence social events. The financial distress of the 1930's greatly affected the family's resources. Jerald F. Davis, the husband of Arda Purdy Davis, died suddenly on September 29, 1932, at the age of 48. His son, also named Jerald Farmer Davis, was born three months later in Newton Center, Massachusetts. He joined two sisters, Virginia Davis and Sarah Ann Davis, who had been born on May 5, 1922, in Newton Center, Mass., and on October 13, 1923, in Pelham Manor, New York, respectively. Following the death of her husband and the birth of her son, Arda Davis and her children returned to Independence and rejoined the family household in 1936. As they grew, the children attended and graduated from the Independence schools before moving on

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

to higher education and the next phases of their lives.

Maude A. Purdy lived to be 93 years old. She died at home on December 6, 1951, of an intestinal obstruction. Illustrating a change in society, her funeral was held at the Swan Funeral Home in Independence before she was buried next to her husband in Oakwood Cemetery. Mrs. Purdy had been a member of St. James Episcopal Church in Independence for 79 and one half years, Ladies Literary for 66 years, and Chapter B.D. of P.E.O. for 51 years. She had also been a member of the Ladies Musical Society and had served on the Independence Public Library Board for many years.

Catherine A. Purdy became the new owner of the family home after her mother's death. She, her sister, and her sister's children lived there until August of 1965. At that time the Purdy home was sold to the first of a series of four owners between the Purdy's and the Dennis Goodyears. Each of the owners has had a vision of what the residence could, or maybe, should be. The building itself has been very lucky in that each of the owners has had a respect for and an appreciation of the style and grace of the house. Since it passed out of the Purdy family, it has retained a remarkable amount of historical integrity.

The Purdy family moved to another, smaller, residence in Independence. Catherine lived until August 1, 1972, when she died at Peoples Memorial Hospital in Independence of aplastic anemia. She was 73 years old. Her funeral was held at the White Funeral Home in Independence and she was buried with her family in Oakwood Cemetery. She had been a member of St. James Episcopal Church all her life and a member of Chapter B.D. of P.E.O. for 50 years.

Her sister Arda H. Davis survived her by only seventeen months. She died on January 1, 1973, at the Peoples Nursing Care Center in Independence of congestive heart failure at the age of 82 years. Her funeral was held at St. James Episcopal Church and she, too, was buried in Oakwood Cemetery on the Purdy Family lot. She was a member of St. James Episcopal Church (where she was the church organist for many years), the Penelope Van Princes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chapter B.D. of P.E.O., and the American Guild of Organists. During her residency in Massachusetts, she had been a charter member of Chapter A, Massachusetts P.E.O., and during her later years in Independence she had been a member of a volunteer organization called the Gray Ladies at the Mental Health Institute.

The Purdy house is significant because it illustrates what can be called a typical upper class Victorian lifestyle. The Purdy's lived in a manner which required such a residence. It was built with easily discernable differences between areas used by the family and areas used by the staff. The arrangement of the rooms makes it easy to handle large numbers of people present for major public events which today would be held outside the home. When the

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

rooms were used separately, they each had a specific purpose. The house can be considered modern for its day from a technical view point. Many of the elements of the house were manufactured products that were available nationally and conveniences such as central heat and gas lighting were provided.

Dennis J. Goodyear and Maxine A. Van Pelt Goodyear purchased the Purdy residence on August 2, 1985. They moved to Independence from Cedar Falls, Iowa. Mrs. Goodyear reports she had seen a picture of the property at her place of employment and was instantly determined to live there. It took her several months to convince her husband. Since moving, they have systematically assessed the condition of the house and set about returning it to its original condition. They have been greatly aided by personal information from the Purdy heirs and original photographs.

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

### Bibliography:

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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

### Verbal Boundry Description:

Lots 7 and 8, Block 8, of Stoughton and McClure's Second Addition to Independence, Iowa

### Boundry Justification:

The legal description above is the parcel originally purchased in 1881 as a site for this residence.



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Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa

The following information is common to photographs 1 through 11:

Photographer - Mark A. White

Date - February 26, 1995

Negatives in the possession of the property owner

1. East facade - camera facing West
2. South facade - camera facing North
3. West facade - camera facing Northeast
4. East section of North facade - camera facing South
5. West section of North facade - camera facing South
6. Front staircase with mural - camera facing West
7. Interior of front door showing original gas lantern and wheel cut glass panels - camera facing East
8. Fireplace with mirrored walnut mantel in East parlor - camera facing Southwest
9. Fretwork and french doors between West parlor and morning room - camera facing West
10. Marbleized slate fireplace in dining room - camera facing South
11. Built-in china cupboard in dining room - camera facing West

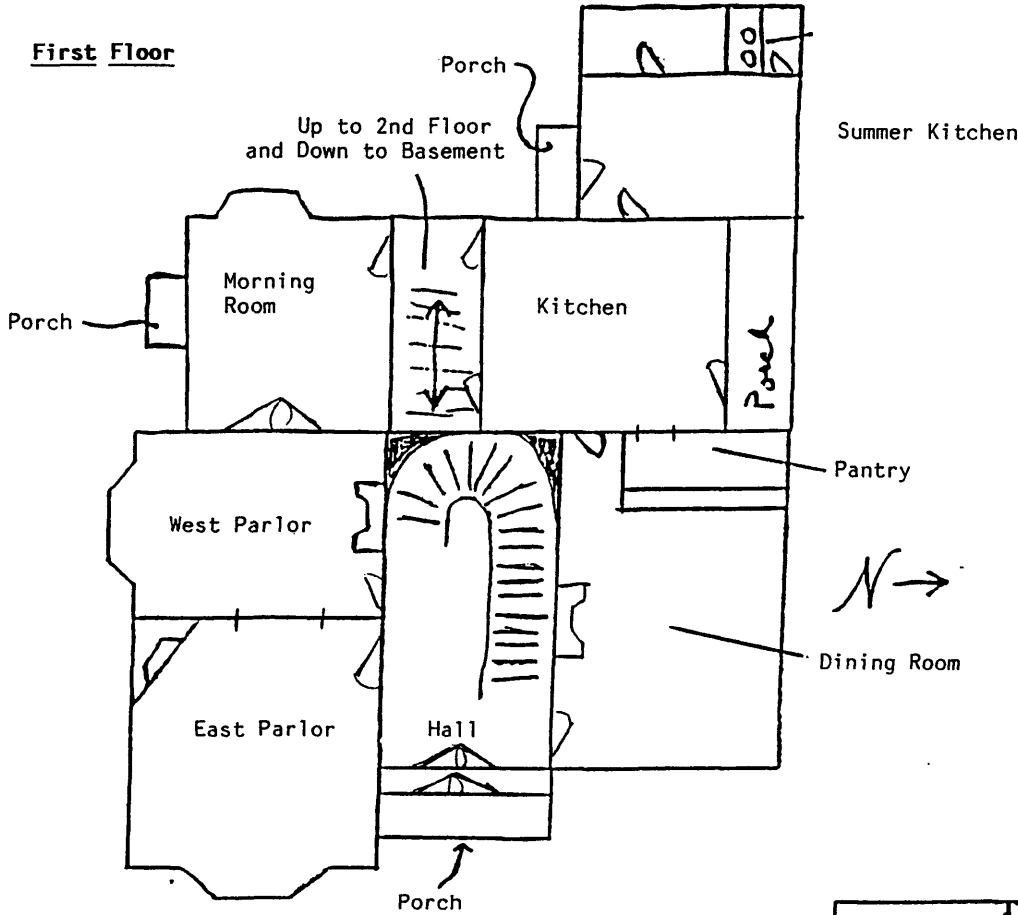
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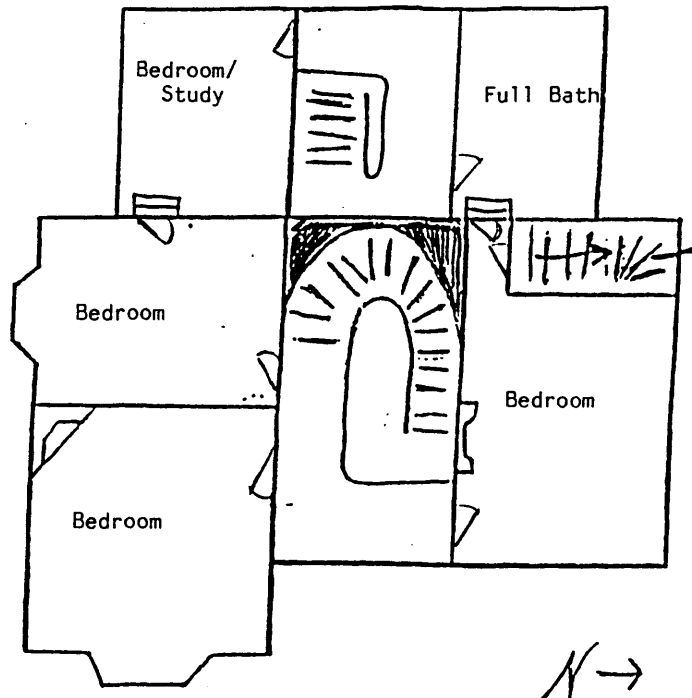
Section number Floorplan Page 14

Eliphalet W. and Catherine E. (Jaquish) Purdy House, Buchanan County, Iowa  
Full Bath Privy

First Floor



Second Floor



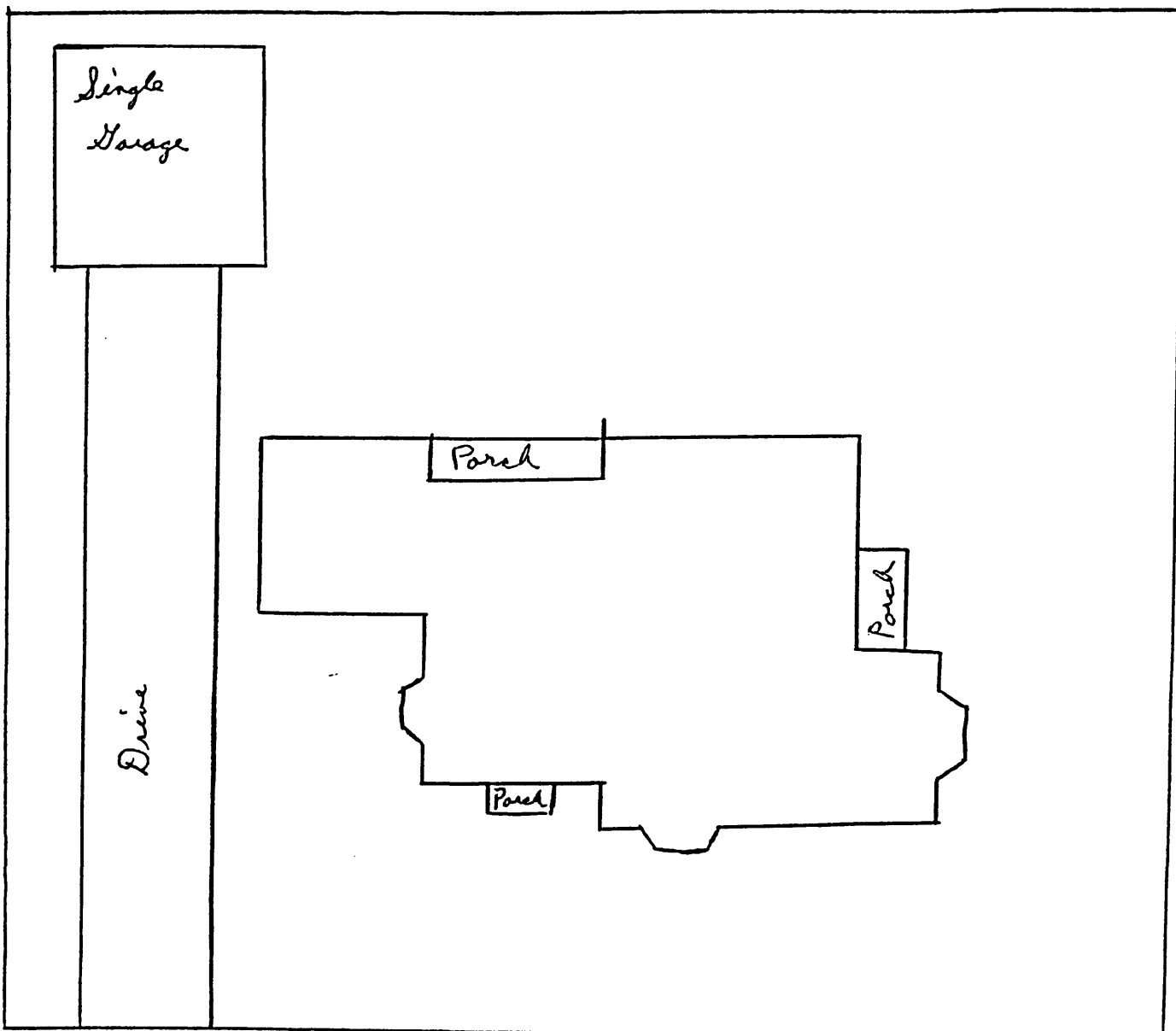
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3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. S. W.

