

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 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 Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town 1105 N. Hundley Street N/A not for publication

city or town Albany N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Gentry code 075 zip code 64402

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.)

Mark A. Miles 8/23 June, 2005
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural 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: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

- 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) _____

Peery, Samuel, House
Name of Property

Gentry County, MO
County and State

5 Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(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 Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling _____

Domestic: secondary structure _____

Domestic: single dwelling _____

Domestic: secondary structure _____

7 Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne _____

foundation BRICK _____

walls WOOD: weatherboard _____

roof ASPHALT _____

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Peery, Samuel, House
Name of Property

Gentry County, MO
County and State

8 Description

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

1901

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Bullder

Eckel, Edmond Jacques

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Peery, Samuel, House
Name of Property

Gentry County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.3

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 3/8/6/8/3/0 4/4/5/6/7/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James B. Cox (also see continuation sheet)

organization _____ date _____

street & number 1105 N. Hundley St. telephone 660-726-3506

city or town Albany state MO zip code 64402

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

name/title James B. and Norma Jean C. Cox

street & number 1105 N. Hundley St. telephone 660-726-3506

city or town Albany state MO zip code 64402

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 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Summary

The Samuel and Pauline Peery House, 1105 N. Hundley St., in Albany, Gentry County, Missouri sits on nearly 3 ½ acres of land in an area of town once known as "Silk Stocking Avenue." Centered on the large lawn is the 2 ½ story Queen Anne residence with free classic details. Designed by Edmund J. Eckel and constructed in 1901, this large frame home sits on a brick foundation and has a hipped roof and hipped dormers. A three story, round tower topped by a bell cast dome projects from the southwest corner. A galleried porch wraps around the west (primary) and south facades of the home. The porch has a simple entablature supported by Tuscan columns. In addition to the house, there are two other buildings on the property. An original carriage house sits northeast of the house and contributes to the historic character of the property. A modern, non-contributing, two-car garage sits between the house and carriage house. Some additions have been made to the rear of the house and some of the interior spaces have been updated. However, the house retains most of its original exterior and interior materials and design elements. Overall, the building has a high degree of integrity and reflects its significance as a representative example of the Queen Anne architectural style.

Elaboration

The house is oriented so that the west and south elevations are highlighted. The secondary elevations (north and east) are simply designed and hidden from view by plantings. The carriage house and garage are also largely hidden from view by mature trees. The free classic detailed wraparound porch and three-story corner tower dominate the two primary elevations. The porch extends across the entire west façade and along approximately 2/3 of the south elevation. The porch has a brick foundation and tongue-and-groove flooring. The roof and second floor walk-out porch is supported by evenly spaced Tuscan columns. Between the columns is a low balustrade with turned posts and milled handrails. The west entrance to the porch is flanked by paired columns. The porch has a simply designed entablature and molded cornice. The second story of the porch is wrapped by a railing of turned balusters supported by finial topped, square posts. The original second story railing was removed sometime prior to 1980. The current owners are in possession of the original plans and had a new railing constructed based on these plans. To meet modern building codes, the railing is taller than the original, but is otherwise an exact copy.

At the southwest corner of the house, the porch curves around the three-story corner tower. As opposed to the rest of the house that is covered in clapboard siding, the tower is covered in wood shingle siding. There are large 1/1 double-hung wood windows on the first and second stories. The windows face west and south. The third story projects through the home's hipped roof. The third story has two unusual 4/4 double-hung sash windows. The panes are arranged vertically, creating short and wide windows. Above these windows is a simple molded cornice. The tower is capped by a bell cast dome and tall lightning rod.

Except for the round tower on the southeast corner of the house, the three bay west façade is symmetrically arranged. The wide porch protects the first floor and paired Tuscan columns

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

mark the entrance onto the porch and location of the primary entryway to the residence. This central entrance has paired, single light doors topped by a clear glass transom. The entrance is covered by original wooden screen doors. To the south of the entrance is a wide (fixed?, double-hung?) window with a large transom. The window to the north consists of a three-window grouping. The central window consists of a single-pane fixed window topped by a transom. This center window is flanked by tall, narrow, double hung wood windows. The second floor also has a central doorway which provides access to the second story gallery. The single door is flanked by tall narrow sidelights. To either side of the doorway are paired, 1/1 double-hung windows. A hipped-roof dormer with 1/1 sash window is centered in the roof above the center bay.

South Elevation:

The south elevation has four asymmetrical bays. The first two wide bays are covered by the porch. Immediately east of the corner tower are large 1/1 windows on the first and second floor. Further along the wall are paired, double hung windows on both levels. The porch ends just past these windows. The last two bays are marked by the end of the porch and by a slight change in roofline. These two bays consist of evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung wood windows. There are two closely spaced, hipped-roof dormers located above the second bay of the south elevation. A tall chimney is placed between the dormers and the corner tower. The chimney is connected to the tower with a metal tie to provide support for the tall structure.

North Elevation:

The north elevation is not as deep as the south wall and is asymmetrically arranged. The main feature of the elevation is a wide bay area that projects from the main wall plan. The bay has a low hipped roof. The corners of the bay are marked with wide corner boards designed to look like Tuscan pilasters. Centered in the bays are groupings of three windows on both the first and second floors. The grouping consists of a wide double-hung window flanked by two narrow double-hung windows. The windows, like the rest of the house, have wide surrounds with molding on the headers and sills. Double-hung, 1/1 windows are located just west of the bay area on both floors and a small window is placed just east of the bay on the first floor only. A hipped-roof dormer is placed off-center to one side of the projecting bay. A one-story porch, infilled in the 1970s, extends to the rear of the building.

East Elevation:

The rear elevation of the house has seen the most changes in the design. Because of the orientation of the house on the lot and the location of the outbuildings near this elevation, it was likely always considered a tertiary elevation. As such it lacked the architectural detail of the other elevations and could sustain the most change without substantially affecting the overall integrity of the house. In the 1970s, the rear porch was infilled to extend interior living space. The walls are clad in wood siding and windows are placed asymmetrically on the façade and addition. The walled concrete patio and small deck that extend from the rear of the house were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

also added in the 1970s. The patio is surrounded by brick piers to which wood fencing has been attached.

Interior:

The interior of the house is highly intact and retains most of the original architectural features and details. The interior consists of 11 rooms and includes features such as a butler's pantry with original built-in cabinetry and rear servant's stairs. All the main doors in the first floor, including five sets of pocket doors, have wide surrounds with entablatures at the top. There are three fireplaces in the house, all of which retain their original, mirrored, wood mantels. The fireplaces in the parlor and master bedroom retain their glaze brick inserts and hearths and decorative metal inserts. The library fireplace has its original mantel, but modern materials have replaced the glazed tiles and insert. The front stairways has a carved square post with finial and balustrades carved with spiral design. The servant's stair in the rear of the house had the same handrail design.

Integrity:

Some rooms, such as the kitchen and bath, have been updated while enclosing the porch and the one-story addition has altered the rear of the building. Overall, however, these changes are typical of houses of this age and do not affect the overall architectural character of the building.

The house retains its significant original interior and exterior features and conveys its significance as an example of Queen Anne architecture.

Carriage House:

The original carriage house is located just northeast of the house. The two-story building has a gable-front roof and sits on a brick foundation. The frame building is clad in clapboard siding, except for a more recent shed roof addition on the east wall. A 4/4, double-hung window is located in the peak of the roof on the south wall. The original entry has been partially infilled, but the track on which the doors were hung is still in place. The carriage house is in good condition and is considered contributing to the property.

Garage:

Between the carriage house and house is a two-car garage. The one-story garage was constructed in 2000. The building is frame with a gable roof and vinyl siding. Because of its age, the garage is considered non-contributing to the property.

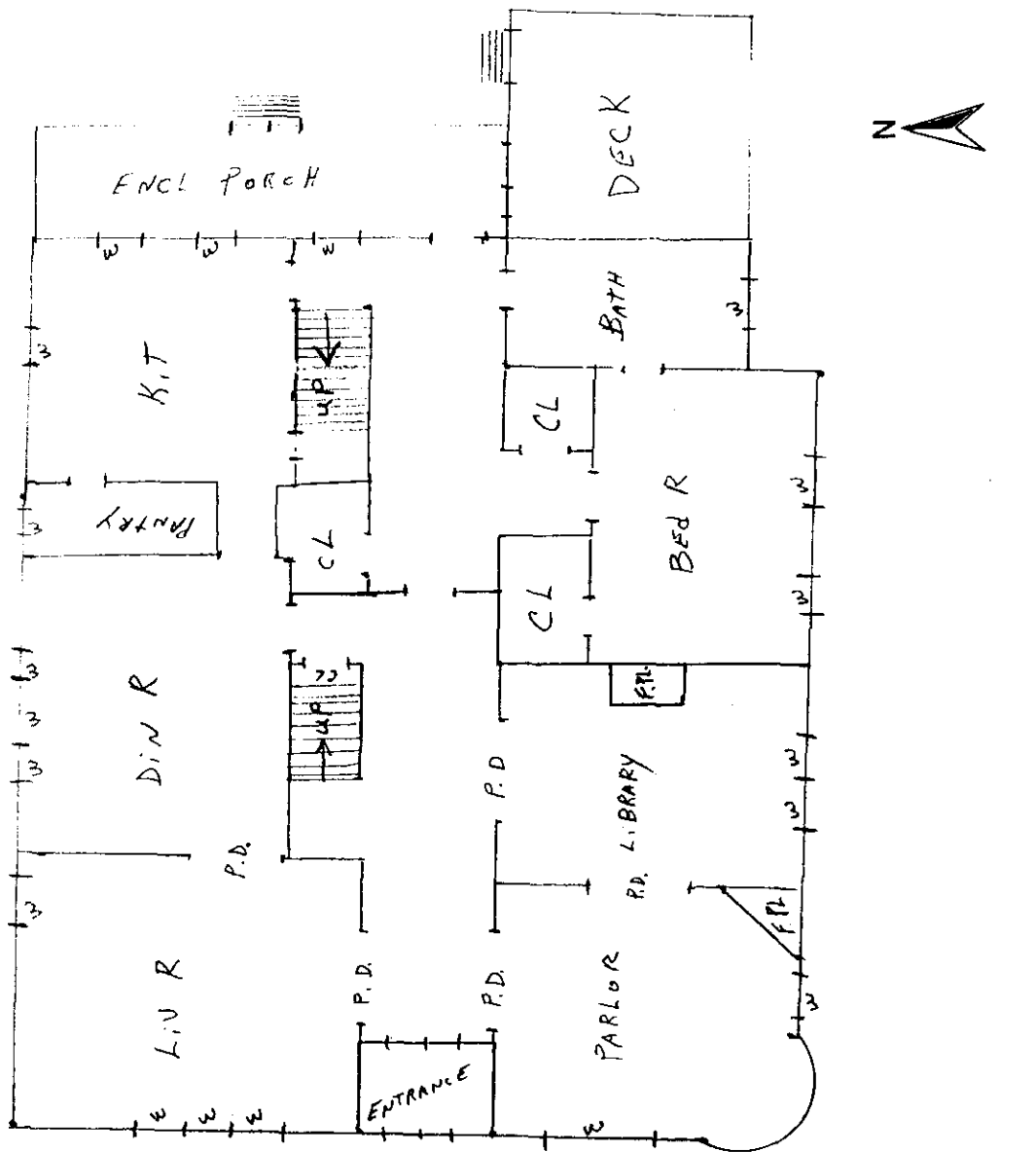
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Figure 1: First Floor Plan, drawn by Jim Cox.



Not to scale.

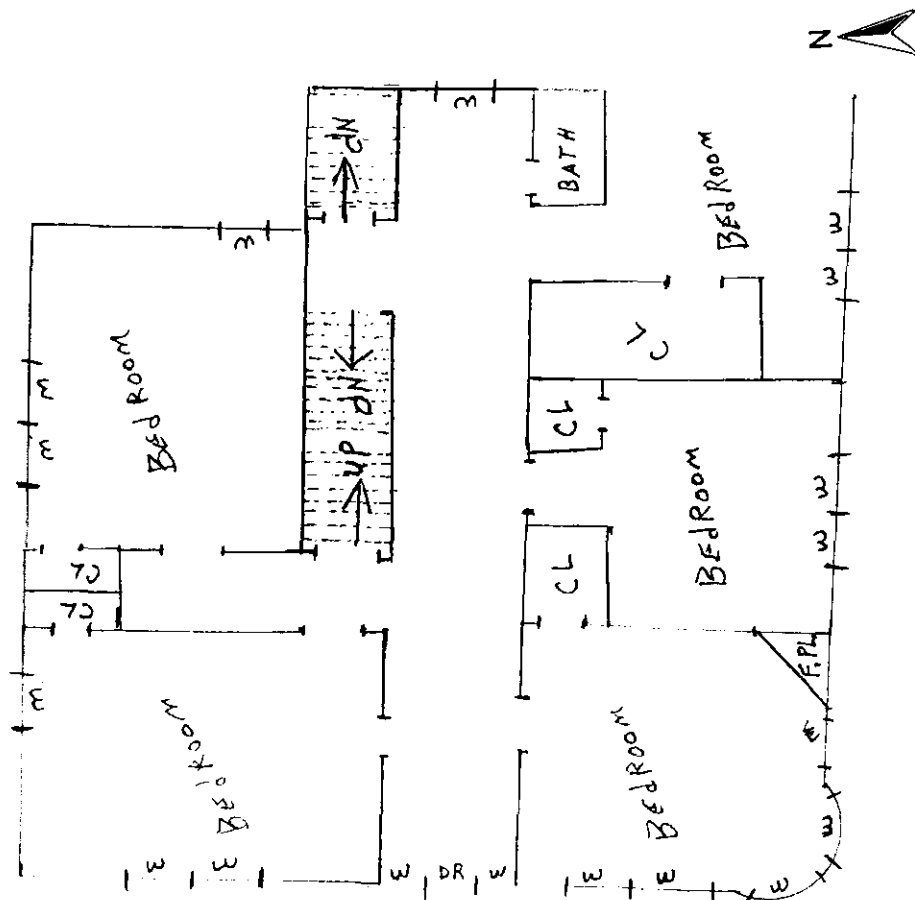
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Figure 2: Second floor plan, drawn by Jim Cox.



Not to scale.

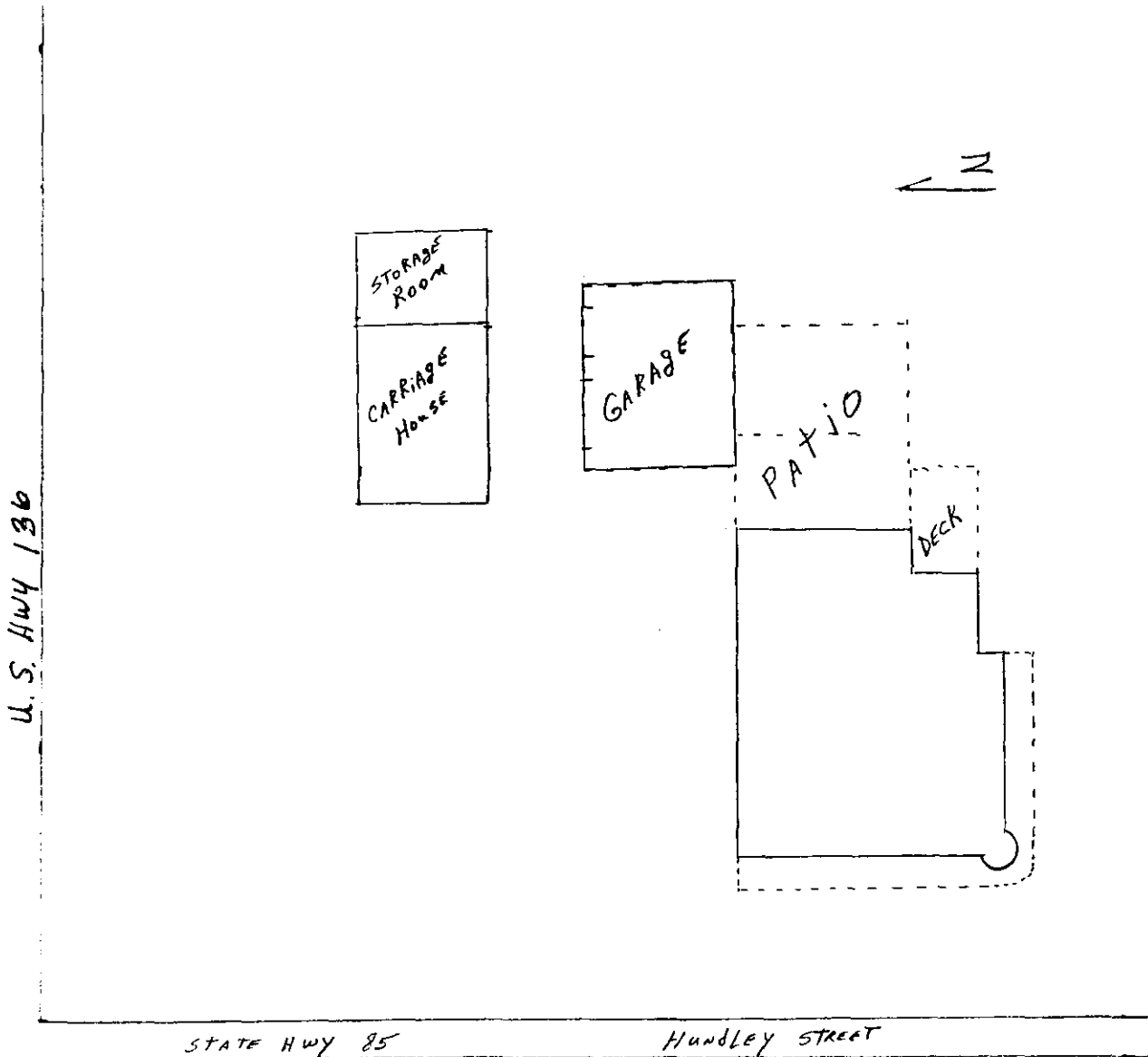
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Figure 3: Site Plan, drawn by Jim Cox.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Summary

The Samuel and Pauline Peery House, 1105 N. Hundley, Albany, Gentry County, is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an important local example of the free classic subtype of Queen Anne architecture. Samuel Perry was a respected businessman in Albany who, with his brother, ran E.L. Peery & Co. Dry Goods and other local businesses. Peery's business success allowed him to contract with the region's premier architect, Edmund J. Eckel, to design his elegant family home. By 1901, when the house and associated carriage house were constructed, Eckel had a well-established reputation as an architect and was known in Gentry County as the designer of the courthouse (1884-85). Although well versed in many styles, Eckel utilized the popular Queen Anne style for the design of the Peery residence. The house, with its tower, porch with classical columns, and complex roofline is characteristic of the free classic subtype of the style. The period of significance for the property is 1901, the date of construction.

Architecture and Edmond J. Eckel

The Samuel and Pauline Peery House is a testament to Samuel's business success and standing in the community. Though his brother Junius wrote that Samuel's contributions to charity and education "show[ed] that he [Samuel] had the right conception of the purposes to which money should be devoted,"¹ the size and style of his home indicates that Samuel was conscious of his standing in the community. A pamphlet showing the location of old homes in Albany notes that "Old timers recall that Mr. Peery made this house a foot wider and a foot longer than other homes on Hundley." The pamphlet also quotes a Peery daughter who said that "Papa chose each piece of lumber that went into this house."² Both of these statements indicate that Peery wanted to have a grand and comfortable home for his family that would stand out among the other Victorian homes in the city.

Samuel commissioned Edmund J. Eckel to design his new home. Eckel was a well-established architect practicing out of St. Joseph, who by 1901 had designed and overseen the construction of numerous residential, commercial and institutional buildings. He was familiar with Albany, having designed the Gentry County Courthouse in 1884-85 (NR listed, 9/18/1980).

Edmond Jaques Eckel was born in Strasbourg, France in 1845 and began his study of architecture under that city's architect. He continued his studies at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris from 1864 through 1868. After finishing his education, Eckel immigrated to the United States where he lived briefly in New York and Cleveland. He was on his way to open a practice in Omaha [another source says Kansas City] in 1869, but after a layover in St. Joseph decided to stay.³

¹ *Albany Ledger*, August 3, 1916.

² "Albany's Driving/Walking Tour of Homes," City of Albany, MO, n.d.

³ Noel Soren and Nancy Sandehn, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Edmond Jacques Eckel House, listed 1/31/1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Eckel, who died in 1934, was actively involved in practicing architecture until his death. During the years he practiced in St. Joseph, Eckel formed several partnerships including: Boettner and Eckel, Eckel and Mann, Eckel and Boschen, Eckel and Aldrich; he later partnered with Otto Brunner. The firm of Brunner and Brunner is still active today. During the period when the Peery house was designed (1892-1908), however, Eckel practiced alone.

Whether in private practice or in partnership, Eckel was well known in the region and is credited with buildings in Missouri and surrounding states. He was known as "versatile, as well as thorough, idealistic, as well as practical, his work covers the Mississippi and Missouri valley. . ."⁴

There are at least fourteen properties designed by Eckel and his associated firms that are individually listed on the National Register and numerous other residential, commercial and institutional buildings are contributing elements in eight listed historic districts in St. Joseph. Some of Eckel's more notable designs include St. Joseph's Livestock Exchange (NR listed 4/20/04), The German American Bank Building (NR listed 11/24/78), and St. Joseph Union Station. He also designed several courthouses (Gentry, Nodaway, Atchison in Missouri) and libraries (St. Joseph Public Library and Carnegie branches) and numerous homes.

Since Eckel's career spanned over sixty years, and he became adept in designing buildings in a variety of popular styles. In residential architecture, there are examples of his work in various Victorian, Neo-Classical, Colonial Revival and Craftsman homes in St. Joseph and surrounding areas. At least two other National Register listed Queen Anne style homes are attributed to Eckel or one of his various design firms. Both, however, are very different from the Peery House. The Nave House, 2121 Clay St. in St. Joseph (Kemper Addition Historic District), is a large brick house with round corner tower, small porch, and restrained architectural details. The house, however, was likely designed by Harvey Ellis who worked for one of Eckel's architectural firms. Eckel's own home in St. Joseph has some Queen Anne affinities, though it is restrained by its narrow urban lot. The two-story brick Eckel house has stone accents around the windows, some articulation in the brickwork, and Tuscan columns supporting the narrow front porch.

In the Peery House, Eckel was able to design a more fully developed example of the Queen Anne style.⁵ Though many examples of they style are in urban neighborhoods, the overblown style is more suited to large suburban or rural lots. The style originated in England and was popularized there by Richard Norman Shaw. The term Queen Anne is a misnomer, as the style draws its influence more from the medieval Elizabethan and Jacobean eras of English history. The first Queen Anne style buildings in the United States were built in the 1870s, but the style didn't grow widespread until the 1880s and 1890s. The style continued to be popular into the

⁴ Walter P. Tracy, *Men Who Make St. Joseph "The City Worth While"*, St. Joseph, Missouri: Combe Printing Company, 1920, n.p.

⁵ The current owners are in possession of copies of the original plans and specifications for the house. More detail on Eckel's design and specific materials to be used for the house can be found in these documents.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

early 1910s.⁶

As the Queen Anne style spread across the U.S., popularized in part by building magazines and plan books, the style began to take on more American characteristics. English versions of the style tended to have more medieval detailing such as half-timbering and patterned masonry. Though some examples of medieval influenced Queen Anne houses exist in the United States, American versions tended to fall into what are now classified as the spindlework and free classic subtypes. The spindlework subcategory took advantage of readily available wood millwork, with elaborate "gingerbread" details being applied to porches, eaves and other exterior surfaces. The free classic subtype, which became popular around 1890, is more restrained in detail and likely was influenced by the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival style.⁷

The Peery house is a good example of the free classic subtype. It has the characteristics of the Queen Anne style in general including the irregular roof shape, wrap-around porch and corner tower. The free classic subtype uses rather free interpretations of classical columns, Palladian style windows, and other classical details. The wrap-around porch of the Peery house is supported by Tuscan columns, and the simple entablature on the porch is reminiscent of classical temples. The groups of three windows, on the north elevation of the house are also reminiscent of Palladian windows. Though Palladian windows generally have a taller central window flanked by two smaller windows, the use of a wide central window and two narrow windows on the Peery house is a stylized version of the window type.

The Peery house was first identified as having potential for National Register listing during a architectural survey of Gentry County in 1980. The surveyors noted a "wealth of Queen Anne and Rural Gothic architectural styles in the area" and called out a couple of districts and several homes that were potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.⁸ The Peery house was identified as an eligible property both individually and as part of a potential historic district. This assessment was followed by a resurvey of historic homes in Albany conducted by MOSHPO staff in 1990. The house retains historic integrity from its period of significance and represents the wealth and prosperity of the Peery family and the surrounding community. Though other examples of the Queen Anne and other Victorian styles exist in Albany, the Peery house is the best full-blown example of the free classic subtype in the community.

History and Background

The Samuel and Pauline Peery House sits in a part of town once known as "Silk Stocking Avenue." The name derived from the row of Victorian homes along Hundley Street, built for Albany's affluent businessmen and professionals. Albany, platted in 1845 as the seat of Gentry County, was originally known as Athens. The name had to be changed in 1857 because mail meant for the town was constantly being mixed up with mail sent to the Athens post office in

⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995, 268.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 264.

⁸ Thomas Corneal & Nancy Sandehn. "A Historic Inventory of Gentry County, Missouri." Missouri State Historic Preservation Office Survey Files, Spring 1980, 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Clark County. Along with Stanberry and King City, Albany has been one of the county's three important trading centers. Its importance in regional trade was due, in part, to the location of the county courthouse and other offices in the center of town. Its role in regional commerce grew, however, in the late 1870s and early 1880s when lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (later Burlington Northern) were laid through town.

The Peery family played an important role in the commercial development of Albany, and their success in business allowed Samuel Peery to build his elegant family home. The historic record is somewhat vague on the early connection of the Peery family to the Albany area. The History of Daviess and Gentry County, published in 1922, indicated that William, Samuel's father, was an "early settler" in Athens township. However, there appears to be a close connection between William and Lucy Peery's family and Trenton in Grundy County (two counties to the east of Gentry). When William migrated from Virginia to Missouri, he settled near Trenton and amassed a farm of 1000 acres by 1850.⁹ Most, if not all, of William's eight children were born in Grundy County, and the Peery family cemetery is located near Trenton. The family apparently suffered some financial reverses during the Civil War, especially after William died in 1864.¹⁰ It was after William's death that his eldest son, Erastus moved to Gentry County. Erastus was followed by other Peery family members.

The first firm connection between Albany and the Peery family occurred in 1865 when William's oldest son, Erastus, moved to Albany to read law under Judge Lewis. Erastus began his education in Trenton, studying at the Grand River College in Edinburg, MO and beginning his law study under Col. Shanklin in Trenton. Erastus moved to Albany in 1865 to continue his study of law, but soon "entered business, and for many years was engaged in merchandising with his brother, . . . S. F. Peery."¹¹ Samuel Peery followed his brother to Albany and partnered in his early business deals. The two brothers worked together for over 45 years, only dissolving their partnership c. 1915¹² as Samuel became increasingly ill.

The History of Gentry and Worth Counties, Missouri, noted that Erastus began his mercantile business in Albany by 1866.¹³ Based on references to the Peery's business concerns in the obituaries for Erastus and Samuel, however, the partnership seemed to have formed c. 1870. In either case, the Peerys were well established in the commercial trade of Albany by the 1880s and had financial interests in several businesses in town. A list of businesses in Albany from 1882 includes four commercial establishments with the Peery name in the title. These include:

⁹ 1850 Grundy County Census, published on the web at. . . Accessed 12/21/2004.

¹⁰ [Tribute To S.F. Peery, written by his brother Judge Junious Woodson Peery], Albany Ledger, August 3, 1916. Samuel apparently took care of the family farm while his father was enlisted as a soldier. The 16 year old Samuel, "saw the property of his family almost swept away in that great convulsion, but . . . by hard work and good management he held the remnant of it."

¹¹ [Obituary of Erastus L. Peery], Albany Ledger, March 9, 1922.

¹² [Obituary of Samuel F. Peery], Albany Ledger, August 3, 1916.

¹³ History of Gentry and Worth Counties, Missouri. St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Company, 1882, 326.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

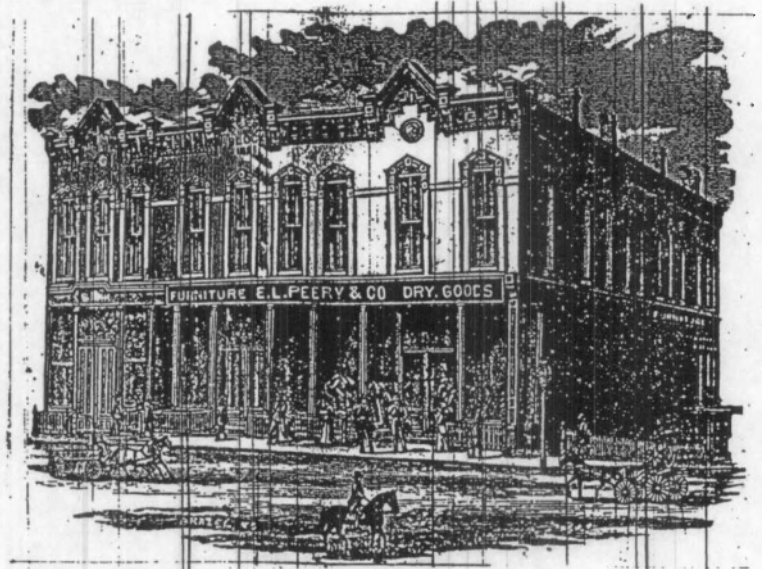
Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Coulter & Peery, hardware and implements
Peery & McCammon, dry goods
L.H. Peery & Co., harness and saddlery
E.L. Peery & Co., dry goods

Erastus Peery and his brother had direct connections to the hardware and implement company and were likely invested in the L.H. Peery saddlery. Their primary business was the E.L. Peery & Company dry goods business. In addition to these commercial enterprises, the Peery name was also important on other fronts. Their uncle George F. Peery was a local physician and their brother Junius practiced law in Albany.

The E.L. Peery company was apparently booming in the 1880s when the history of Gentry and Worth counties was published. The book noted that the E.L. Peery & Co. building, which was also to house the Bank of Albany, was "nearly finished." The Peery's began construction on the two-story brick building in 1881. Located on the corner of Clay and Polk streets, the building had a 67' x 93' footprint and included a basement, two storerooms and a bank below. The total cost of construction was \$20,000.¹⁴ The Peery's success and ability to expand into a new building, was likely due to the growth of Albany after the railroad came through. A branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (C, B & Q) railroad reached the city in 1879, connecting the town with St. Joseph, Missouri. Another branch of the C, B & Q, the Leon, Mount Ayr & Southwestern Railroad, reached the city in 1881.¹⁵ The opening of the second branch corresponded with the construction of the Peery's new building.

Figure 3: Drawing of the E.L. Peery & Co. building¹⁶



¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 138.

¹⁵ John C. Leopold, et al. *History of Daviess and Gentry Counties, Missouri*. Topeka, KS: Historical Publishing Company, 1922, 296.

¹⁶ *Albany Ledger*, March 22, 1901.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Though some of the praise written in the obituaries of Samuel and Erastus Peery should be taken with a grain of salt, the amount of space dedicated to them does indicate that they were influential in the community. Their influence in the economy of Albany was significant and hints of it can be garnered from writings on the two men. Samuel's obituary notes that he was "essentially a man of business affairs," and continues to say that:

During all of his active business life, Mr. Peery was in partnership with his brother, E.L. and only last spring they dissolved the partnership, after having been in business together for 47 years. During their long business career they prospered materially and had long been recognized among the most substantial citizens of the community.¹⁷

At the death of Erastus, the obituary writer noted that

In Mr. Peery's death another of the old landmarks of the business life of Albany passes. During his active business life he was interested in most of the enterprises which were undertaken for the advancement of the town and community.¹⁸

The success of the business partnership between Samuel and Erastus Peery can also be seen in the fine home constructed for the Samuel Peery family in 1901. Samuel Peery married Pauline Garvin, of Grundy County, on October 13, 1880. Samuel moved his wife to Albany after the wedding and the couple had three daughters: Lucy K. (1881), Grace P. (1885), and Ruby Lynn (1887). Samuel moved his family into their new home when his daughters were in their early teens. Though the daughters lived there only briefly while their parents were living, Lucy and Ruby Lynn, neither of whom ever married, moved back to the house after they retired from their teaching careers. The sisters continued to live in the home until their deaths in the mid-1970s.

While the Peery family lived in Albany, the "commodious Peery home was for years the center of social activity and hospitality."¹⁹ The Peerys were active in the community and Samuel opened his doors to citizens and visitors.

During his entire married life his home was one of the headquarters of the Southern Methodist ministers who came to Albany, and he entertained bishops of the church, presiding elders, college presidents or humble ministers or laymen with unstilted hospitality.²⁰

Samuel was actively involved in the support and administration of the now defunct North West

¹⁷ *Albany Ledger*, August 3, 1916.

¹⁸ *Albany Ledger*, March 9, 1922.

¹⁹ [Obituary of Mrs. Grace Pauline Forbis nee Peery], *Albany Ledger*, June 17, 1937.

²⁰ *Albany Ledger*, August 3, 1916.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

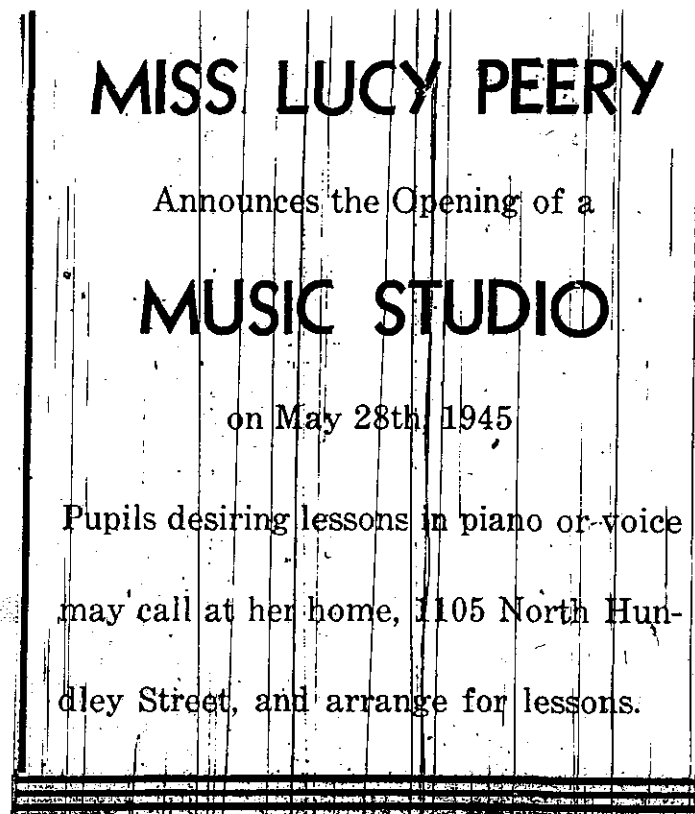
Section number 8 Page 13

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Missouri College and Palmer College in Albany as well as the Southern Methodist Church and often entertained guests in his elegant home.

After the death of Pauline (1847-1920), the doors of the home continued to be open to the community. After studying at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston and in various locations in Europe, and a long career as a voice teacher in St. Joseph, Lucy Peery retired to the home.²¹ There she occasionally entertained and, starting in May of 1945, opened a music studio in the Peery home. Lucy was joined in the home by her sister, Ruby, who retired after several years of teaching at the Louisville Collegiate School in Kentucky.²² The two sisters continued to live in the home until their deaths in the mid -1970s.

Figure 4: Advertisement for Lucy Peery's Music Studio²³



²¹ *Albany Ledger*, December 12, 1973.

²² *Albany Ledger*, September 4, 1974.

²³ *Albany Ledger*, May 17, 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 14

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10/11/photo log Page 15

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Gentry County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of Lot 2 of the NW 1/4 Section 19, Township 63, Range 30, running thence South 10.17 chains, thence East 32 1/2 rods, thence North 10.17 chains, more or less, thence West 32 1/2 rods, more or less, to the place of beginning, excepting all lands acquired by State of Missouri for highway purposes, to other existing public roads, streets and easements of record, all in [Albany,] Gentry County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, carriage house, and the lawns that have historically been associated with the property.

11. Form prepared by:

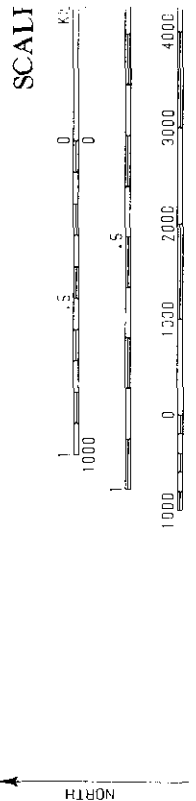
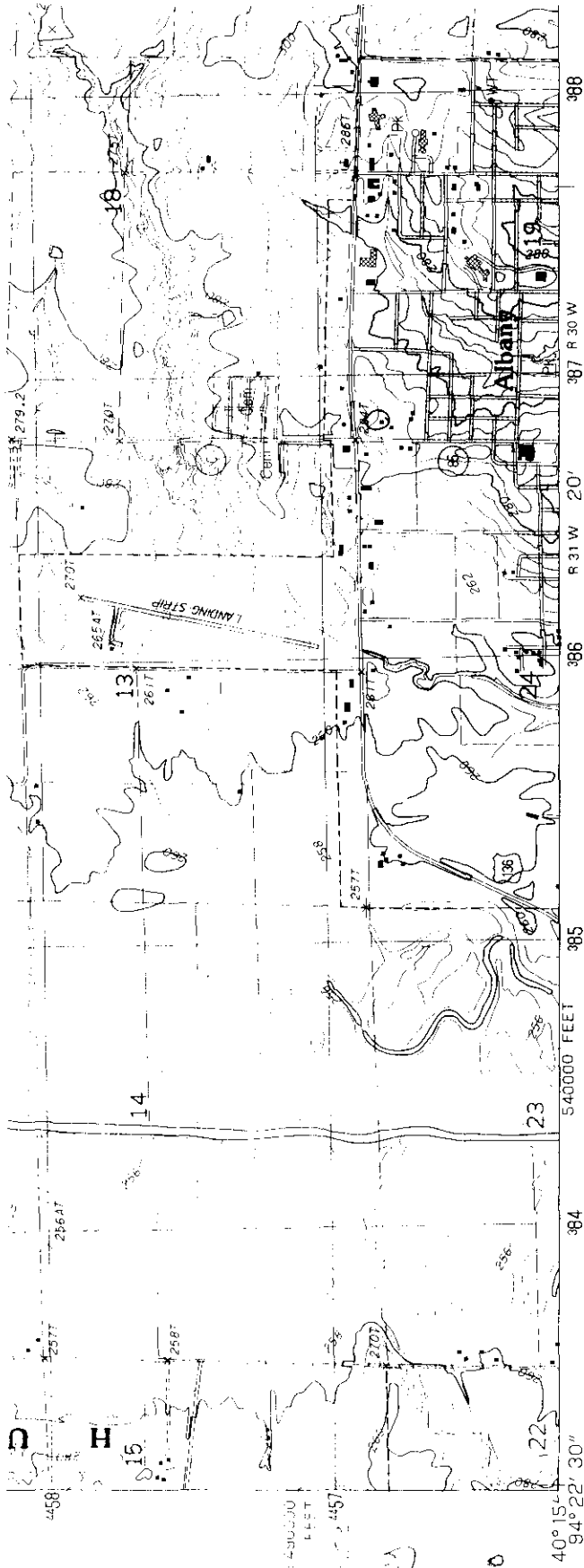
Tiffany Patterson, National Register Coordinator
Missouri State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-751-7800

Photo Log

The following is true for all photos:

Peery, Samuel and Pauline, House
Albany, Gentry County, Missouri
Photographer: Jim Cox
Date of Photos: December 2004
Location of Negatives: On file with Jim Cox, property owner.

1. West elevation, looking west.
2. North elevation, looking south.
3. South elevation, looking northwest.
4. East elevation, looking west.
5. Interior stair, looking northeast.
6. Parlor fireplace, looking southeast.
7. Carriage House, looking northeast
8. Garage, looking south.



CONTOUR INT'
 SUPPLEMENTARY CON
 CONTROL AND FIELD ESTABLISHED ELE
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHC
 To convert meters
 To convert feet to

PROVISIONAL MAP
 Produced from original
 manuscript drawings. Infor-
 mation shown as of date of
 photography. 1

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA
 COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1981
 FIELD CHECKED MAP EDITED 1984
 PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
 GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 15
 10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS MISSOURI, WEST ZONE
 UTM GRID DECLINATION 0°51' WEST
 1984 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 5°30' EAST
 VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
 To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
 move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
 (3 meters north and 19 meters east)
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
 Federal and State Reservations shown on this map
 No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings
 Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

15/386 830/445 6760
 Albany, Gateway
 County, MO

