

APPLICATION
THE TEXAS HISTORICAL BUILDING MEDALLION

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1962

TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY
COMMITTEE

County Harrison Town Marshall Date of Application: Sept 1, 1962

Address: (If the Building is not in town indicate number of miles and direction from center of town and number or name of highway or road.)

314 WEST AUSTIN STREET

Present Owner: Estate: Mrs. W.L. Barry

General Designation: Residence

Date Built: 1846

Present Condition: Excellent

Interest: Raised cottage type, ground floor masonry, main floor frame with clapboards. Interior plastered. Interesting details in interior woodwork

Organization or Individual Assuming Responsibility of Building: Miss Marie Louise Barry

Additional Remarks: Mr. E.J. Fry purchased house from the original owner, Wm. T. Wornack, in 1872 and gave it to his daughter Mrs. W.L. Barry in 1919. Her daughter Marie Louise Barry now lives in the house

Sources of Information: County Deed Records, article: Marshall news-messenger July 14, 1957, Master's Thesis of Rebecca Ditch

Marie Louise Barry

314 West Austin St.

Signature — Owner or Authorized Representative

Address

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX

Date Received: _____

Date Approved, Rejected: _____

Committee Ruling: OK Millard Copps

Area Representatives: _____

Committee Members: _____

No. Assigned 388

Date Mailed: _____

UNLESS THE FOLLOWING IS SUPPLIED, THE BUILDING MEDALLION COMMITTEE CANNOT ACT UPON THIS APPLICATION:

1. Complete information asked for above
2. Kodak picture of building attached to application
3. Check for \$14.75 made payable to TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

I hereby certify the above application has been approved by the Harrison County Historical Survey Committee:

Seth R. Walton Jr.
Pres. Harrison County Historical Society
10 Linwood Dr.
Marshall, Texas

Address

TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE
George W. Hill, Executive Director
112 East 18th Street
Austin, Texas

Texas Historical Commission Staff (CW), 10/24/77

Replacement Medallion #388 with 16" x 12" interpretive plate
for attachment to wood
Harrison County (Order #5093)
Location: 314 West Austin, Marshall

FRY-BARRY HOUSE*

BUILT BY FIDEL BIRCHER, THIS RAISED
GREEK REVIVAL STYLE COTTAGE WAS
DESIGNED BY W.R.D. WARD, WHO SOLD
BIRCHER THE PROPERTY IN 1853. EDWIN
*** **
JAMES FRY (1845-1927), A NATIVE VIRGINIAN
WHO CAME TO TEXAS IN 1855, BOUGHT
THE RESIDENCE IN 1872 AND ENLARGED
IT TO ACCOMMODATE HIS GROWING
FAMILY. A LEADING BUSINESSMAN AND
BANKER, FRY WAS A LONGTIME MASON
AND MEMBER OF TRINITY EPISCOPAL
CHURCH. AFTER HIS DEATH, HIS DAUGHTER
*** **
PAMELA (d. 1961) AND HER HUSBAND, BANKER
*** **
W. L. BARRY (d. 1942), OCCUPIED THE HOME. **
RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1962***

5093

*1/2 inch lettering
**3/8 inch lettering
***1/4 inch lettering

APPROVED

Truett Latimer

Lyndee Reed 12-20-87

APPLICATION FORM FOR OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P. O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711

A written history, signed by the author, must accompany this form before it will be accepted.

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1977

Harrison August 22, 1977
County Date

1. Fry-Barry House
Title of marker
2. Fry-Barry House
Name of building, cemetery, public square, park, archeological site, etc., where marker is to be placed
3. 314 West Austin Street, Marshall, Texas
Marker site (street address or highway number)
4. Marshall, Texas
City or nearest city. If marker is to be placed on a highway or in a small community, you must specify how to get there from nearest town shown on a Texas Highway Department road map. For example, "Marker will be on Eastrop Beach, which is 6 miles south-east of Angleton on FM 523."
5. NA
Distance (miles, yards, feet) and direction (north, south, east, west) of subject from marker site. For example, "Subject is 1/2 mile southwest of marker site."
6. Estate of Pammie Fry Barry First National Bank Marshall, Texas
Owner of marker site Address City
7. Estate of Pammie Fry Barry First National Bank Marshall, Texas
Sponsor of marker Address City
8. Max S. Lae 3704 Fitzgerald Marshall, Texas
County chairman Address City
"I have reviewed the narrative for this marker and attest to its accuracy."
9. Mrs. Perry Harkins 1000 East Austin Street Marshall, Texas
Person to whom marker is to be shipped Street Address City
Note: If marker is to be placed on a highway right-of-way, it will automatically be shipped to your district highway engineer.
10. Wood
Surface to which marker will be attached (i.e., wood, brick, stucco over stone) if not on post.

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1977

FIELD SERVICES DEPARTMENT

TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

RECEIVED
AUG 29 1977

ORDER FORM

5093

Please consult page 7 for specifications of the markers available. Check the items desired below. Then mail this application and narrative history, together with a check made payable to the Texas Historical Foundation, to the address above. No applications will be accepted unless payment is included.

If marker application is cancelled after the inscription is written, the Texas Historical Foundation will deduct the cost of writing the inscription from the refund.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker with post \$475 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) \$125 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 27" x 42" subject marker without post \$435 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker with post \$150 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker with post \$250 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building marker without post \$125 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18" x 28" subject marker without post \$220 | <input type="checkbox"/> National Register plaque \$ 25 |

REPLACEMENT MARKERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze plate \$300 | <input type="checkbox"/> 16" x 12" building plaque only \$ 75 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze seal \$245 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14" medallion only \$ 50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze wreath \$115 | |

HIGHWAY DIRECTIONAL SIGN

- Please indicate quantity desired and location:
- 24" x 24" Historical Markers In City sign \$ 50
- Black and white (for farm-to-market roads, state and U.S. highways)
- Green and white (for interstate highways)

MARKER REPLICA PAPERWEIGHT

- This item should be ordered at the same time marker is ordered. Indicate quantity desired. Allow six months from completion of marker for receipt of paperweight.
- 3" x 4" plastic paperweight with replica of marker inside . . \$ 50

5093

CUT AND DETACH ON DOTTED LINE

The Fry-Barry House in Marshall, Texas

By Max S. Lale

3704 Fitzgerald, Marshall, Texas

Although it was erected later than popularly supposed, the Fry-Barry House at 314 West Austin Street in Marshall remains one of the city's oldest homes and one of its most eloquent expressions of an architectural style and period. Located on Lots 1 and 2, Block 41 of the Original Townsite, it was believed (until research for this paper proved otherwise) to have been built for William T. Womack in 1846¹. This would have placed its construction less than two years after the Ninth Congress of the Republic of Texas incorporated the municipality on December 31, 1844, at a time when Marshall still was a raw frontier village.

Womack was a native of North Carolina who immigrated to Texas in 1843 or 1844, perhaps in company with a brother, John F. Womack, later a well-to-do merchant at Port Caddo and still later sheriff of Harrison County². Both were sons of Jacob Pryor Womack and his wife, a native of England, who also migrated to Harrison County from North Carolina, apparently on the basis of enthusiastic representations made to his parents by John F. Womack about his prospects in the young republic.

A single factor should have cast suspicion on 1846 as a date for construction of the house, but the process of circular authentication which had been accepted for its dating effectively kept any such suspicions in check.

This factor is the size and obvious cost of the house itself. Even as designed and built -- before later additions -- it was expensive, even pretentious, an investment which would seem to be out of character with the community as it existed in 1846. Although cotton planters and merchants were beginning to establish a basis for later wealth, few were yet affluent enough to permit themselves conspicuous consumption at that stage of the city's development.

A second reason for suspicion became apparent when the census records for 1850 were examined. William T. Womack was shown to be 36, so that he would have been 32 in 1846, and his wife, a native of Tennessee, was 28, which would have made her 24 in the same year. Womack's occupation was shown as "clerk," an unlikely occupation for the owner of so expensive a home, but the most disturbing question arose from the fact that the census return attributed no real or personal property to him.³ Womack's name likewise is absent from the extensive study made by Dr. Randolph Campbell, professor of history at North Texas State University, of data from the 1850 and 1860 census returns for Harrison County as they related to wealth and political power in the county.⁴ And finally, the 1850 census enumeration for the William T. Womack household appeared on the manuscript return in sequence with those for his parents, another brother, and his brother John, who is known to have been in the mercantile business at Port Caddo in 1850. Inasmuch as the census enumerators ordinarily worked their "beats" by neighborhood, the conclusion became inescapable that William T. Womack and his family were living at Port Caddo four years after they were supposed to have built an elaborate home in Marshall.

The dilemma was obvious: either the house was built for William T. Womack some years after the time of its supposed construction, or, if built in 1846, it was built for a different owner.

As it turned out, however, neither of these alternatives was completely correct. An examination of title records in the offices of Moseley Abstract Co. in Marshall revealed that a number of individuals had owned Lots 1 and 2, Block 41 of the Original Townsite, both prior and subsequent to 1846 and that William T. Womack did not, in fact, become owner of the property until 1863.⁵ This mid-point of the Civil War, or even some years afterward, appeared an unlikely time to begin construction of an expensive home, particularly inasmuch as the name of William T. Womack again in 1860 was absent from Campbell's study of "planters and plain folk" in Harrison County. Who, then, built the house, and when did he build it?

The answer to the first question has been discovered, but the second still eludes documentation.

Deed records in the office of the Harrison County Clerk reveal that Col. W. R. D. Ward,⁶ along with J. B. Wilson, acquired title to Lots 1 and 2 and the west half of Lots 7 and 8, Block 41, from F. A. Harris and his wife on July 15, 1850,⁷ and that Wilson subsequently gave Ward a quit claim deed to the property in 1852.⁸ Ward then sold the property under "general warrant" to Fidel Bircher (or Bercher, as the name appears in some records) on July 21, 1853.⁹ The consideration in this transaction was recorded in the deed as \$500, an amount which clearly indicates the Fry-Barry House was not standing on the property at that time.

Bircher owned Lots 1 and 2 and the west half of Lots 7 and 8 for almost exactly 10 years, until he sold the property on June 29, 1863, to William T. Womack and his wife Sophronia C. Womack, for whom it had been believed the house had been built 17 years earlier.¹⁰ The consideration in this transaction was \$5,000, as recorded in the deed.

Obviously the house was on the property when Bircher sold it, and equally obviously, Bircher had built it during the decade^{wherein} he owned the property. Even with the inflation of Confederate currency which had begun to bedevil rich and poor alike during the first two years of the Civil War, an increase in value from \$500 to \$5,000 between 1853 and 1863 can be accounted for only by the presence of the house on the property in the latter year.

Exactly when the house was built during this 10-year span remains an enigma, nevertheless, and census information offers no assistance. Bircher (or Bercher) is not listed in the 1850 census for Harrison County (which it will be remembered showed William T. Womack with no real or personal wealth), and examination of photocopies has failed so far to show either Bircher or Womack in the 1860 returns,¹¹ though the latter is known to have continued living in Marshall for some time afterward, as evidenced by his sale of the Fry-Barry property in 1872. But because of changes in the local economy and society brought on by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, it seems likely that the house would not have been erected in that year or later, so that the year of its construction reasonably should have been between 1853, when Bircher bought the property, and 1860, the final year of peace.

John F. Womack's previously prosperous mercantile business began to suf-

fer reverses in the early 1850s, as Port Caddo's descent from importance as an international gateway accelerated into oblivion. His assets little more than matching his liabilities, Womack liquidated his business in time to meet all of his creditors' demands and moved the 20 miles to Marshall in 1853.¹²

William T. Womack, who as a "clerk" undoubtedly was working in his brother's store in 1850, probably moved to Marshall about the same time, perhaps to assist his brother in his candidacy for sheriff on the Whig ticket in 1854. John F. Womack was elected sheriff by a comfortable margin and was reelected without opposition in 1856, relinquishing the office in 1858 because of prohibitions at that time against more than two consecutive terms.

Despite uncertainty as to the exact year of its construction, there seems to be no doubt that architectural plans for the house at 314 West Austin Street were drawn by W. R. D. Ward, a previous owner of Lots 1 and 2. Ward also was the architect for Magnolia Hall, the home at 303 North Columbus Street which became Marshall's first property on the National Register of Historic Places,¹³ and which closely resembles the basic design of the Fry-Barry House. The home which he built for his own family at 408 North Wellington Street, no longer standing, likewise was of similar design.¹⁴

Construction of the house apparently was supervised by A. G. Turney, an immigrant to Harrison County in 1842 who in 1856 was married to Celina Ward, daughter of W. R. D. Ward, in the Ward family home on North Wellington Street.¹⁵ Brick for the foundation and first floor walls were made by slaves on an open lot at 613 West Rusk Street and were laid by Dick Lane and Green Hill, slave brickmasons who figured in the construction of a number of early Marshall

buildings.¹⁶ Lumber for the house apparently came from the sawmill operated by Allen Dale Burress, a wealthy businessman and planter who in the census of 1850 listed himself as an "engineer."¹⁷

In the classic Louisiana raised-cottage style, the Fry-Barry House originally consisted of a lower floor housing a dining room, a "root cellar" and other utility rooms, and an upper floor of four large, essentially square rooms (a parlor and three bedrooms) separated two on a side by a central hallway in the Greek revival style popular in East Texas at the time.¹⁸ The kitchen was attached to a separate structure behind the house which housed the family servants.¹⁹ Occupying an extensive portion of the block bordered by Austin and Houston Streets on the north and south and Fulton and Franklin Streets on the west and east, the grounds also accommodated gardens on the east side of the house and a barn and stables behind the servants' quarters.²⁰

The principal entrance to the house was by way of a series of broad stair-steps from street level, in the manner of those which still grace Magnolia Hall. These steps led to a front gallery which opened through a large doorway into the central hall. Subsequent to construction, these front steps were removed and replaced by stairways at each end of the front gallery.

An original rear porch on the upper level of the house subsequently was converted into a family living room, a sitting room and additional bedrooms in the years after E. J. Fry purchased the house in 1872 and as the number of his children increased to seven, five of whom were born in the house. An outside stairway led from this original rear porch to the dining room on the lower level, but when the rear porch was converted, this stairway was enclosed. A

kitchen adjoining the downstairs dining room was added in more recent years. ²¹

The exposed ceiling beams of the lower level, which form the floor joists for the upper level, are foot-square timbers tongued and grooved to permit their installation without nails.

Despite its exterior alterations, the Fry-Barry House remains one of the most attractive examples of its architectural style still extant. E. M. (Buck) Schiwetz, the noted architectural artist and historian, selected it for inclusion in his first book of drawings and paintings of Texas scenes and structures, ²² and noted of it that

The Barry House (formerly the William T. Womack House) caught my fancy, because it is in the vernacular of southern Louisiana's raised cottages, built high to catch the breeze. It is clean in design and exceptionally well kept by a succession of owners, and it has enough lattice-work to make it sketchworthy.

No less for its architectural charm than for its association for more than a century with one of Marshall's most distinguished families, the Fry-Barry House deserves recognition as a recorded Texas landmark.

Edwin James Fry (1845-1927), who bought the house in 1872 and whose descendants still own it, was a member of one of Virginia's most noted families. Joshua Frye, his great-great-great-grandfather and the first of the family in America, was born in England about 1700, the son of Joseph Frye of Crewherne, Somersetshire. Joshua Frye emigrated to the New World shortly after his graduation from Oxford University, becoming professor of mathematics at William and Mary College at Williamsburg. In 1733, he and Peter Jefferson executed a map of Virginia still identified by cartographers as the Jefferson and Frye Map, and, a decade later, he and Jefferson, along with others, were commissioned to or-

ganize Albermarle County. On its organization February 28, 1744, he and Jefferson were appointed administrators for the new county. During his lifetime Joshua Frye became a large landowner in Albermarle and other Virginia counties.²³

During the winter of 1753-54, when Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia was wrestling with a French threat in the western reaches, Frye had become one of the state's most respected residents. When it became apparent that Gen. William Fairfax would be unable for reasons of health to command a force which would defend a fort then being built at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, the governor appointed Joshua Frye to the command and commissioned him a colonel of Virginia militia. His second in command was a young man named George Washington, to whom Dinwiddie issued a commission as a lieutenant colonel.²⁴

Commanding an advance force, Washington was able to recapture the contested fort from the French, who had beaten him to the forks of the Ohio, but still later was expelled from it in a humiliating defeat. The blow to the 22-year-old's pride was made even more galling ^{by} ~~by~~ having learned during his difficulties that command of the entire expedition had devolved upon his young shoulders by reason of the death of Colonel Frye. Bringing up the remainder of the Virginia forces, Frye had suffered a fall from his horse "several days prior to May 29, and had succumbed on the 31st."²⁵

Edwin James Fry was born December 1, 1845, to Thomas Wesley Fry and Sarah J. McLaurine Fry at their plantation home near Charlottesville, "under the shadows of the University of Virginia," becoming the sixth generation of his family in the Old Dominion. He liked to recall that as a small boy he rode

behind his great-great-grandfather, Henry Fry, son of Joshua Frye, on a plantation almost at the foot of Monticello.²⁶

His father having died, E. J. Fry moved with his mother in 1855 to San Augustine, where in 1858 the mother married George L. Clapp, a merchant of Sabinetown. From 1859 to 1861 the young man was a student at Oak Grove Academy in Virginia, later attending a school at Bellwood, near Natchitoches, Louisiana. The advance of Union forces into Louisiana forced the school to close in 1863, and E. J. Fry promptly enlisted, at the age of 17, in the 1st Regiment of Texas Rangers. As a member of this regiment, a part of the force commanded by Brig. Gen. Walter P. Lane of Marshall until he was wounded at Mansfield, Fry fought in the battles of Wilson's Farm, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Monett's Ferry which defeated the Red River campaign commanded by Gen. Nathan Banks in 1864. During the Federal retreat to New Orleans, Fry also was present at the capture of U. S. gunboats at Alexandria and fought in the battles at Marksville and Yellow Bayou. The end of the war found him with his unit at Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas, where it was disbanded.

Fry returned to Sabinetown, remaining a short time to liquidate the mercantile business of his step-father, who had become a partner in a commission house, Clapp Brothers & Co., in New Orleans, and had died returning from Europe. In the autumn of 1866 he moved to Nacogdoches and joined the mercantile firm of Voigt & Co., which became Clapp and Fry upon his admission as a partner in 1870. Moving to Marshall in 1872, he acquired the private banking business of James H. Starr and Son in partnership with Charles Raguet. The new firm became known as Raguet & Fry. Fry continued as the owner of the firm, after Raguet withdrew

in 1878, until his purchase in 1887 of the stock held in the First National Bank of Marshall by W. P. Poland. He remained a vice president of the bank from this time until his death on May 26, 1927.²⁷

Edwin James Fry was married October 11, 1866, to Mary L. Rankin. To their marriage were born seven children: Sophia, who married Charles Cobb, Jr.; Emory Starr, whose first marriage was to Hallet Elgin and second to Johnnie Powell; Pamela (Pamie), who married Walter L. Barry; Sallie, who married John Copeland; Edwin James, who married Dixie Baldwin; Lula Lee, who married Lansing Irvine; and Isabelle (Belle) whose first marriage was to Walter Dryden Minton, Jr., and second to E. P. Gaines. The five youngest of the seven were born at 314 West Austin Street.

During the lifetime of Mr. and Mrs. Fry, their home was decorated with Louis XV furnishings which Mr. Fry purchased piece by piece during business trips throughout the country.²⁸ Many of the pieces remain in the house today, their gold leaf and upholstery still as bright and beautiful as ever, though the house has been unoccupied for a number of years. On the walls are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Fry, of Mrs. W. L. (Pamela) Barry at the age of five, and of other family members painted by Henry Boyd, an artist who travelled through the country after the Civil War and was famous for his portraits of Jefferson Davis and Sarah Taylor Davis. One of the bedrooms is decorated in an early Victorian decor, with furnishings handed down from Mr. Fry's mother.

As his business interests in Marshall widened, E. J. Fry became a stockholder and an officer in a number of businesses both in Marshall and in Dallas. He organized the Marshall Compress Co., one of the largest in the state

during the period when cotton production was centered in East Texas. He was one of the organizers of the Marshall Carwheel and Foundry Co., one of the largest industries of its kind and still a major contributor to the Marshall economy, and served as its president from its inception. He was one of the founders of the Southland Life Insurance Co. of Dallas, of which he became a director, and was vice president of Arthur A. Everts Jewelry of Dallas. Beyond his business interests, he was a guiding spirit in bringing to Marshall the city's first electric plant, its first opera house, its water system and many other municipal improvements.²⁹

Apart from civic and business undertakings, E. J. Fry's interests lay in Freemasonry and the Episcopal Church. Made a Master Mason in Milam Lodge No. 2, Nacogdoches, in 1866, he became a member of Nacogdoches Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, in 1867, continuing his affiliation with both bodies after moving to Marshall. In October 1872 he affiliated with Marshall Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., and with the Marshall Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, serving as treasurer of the former from 1879 and of the latter from 1882 until his death in 1927. In May 1880, upon the institution of Gray Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, E. J. Fry -- by now bearing the honorary title of "major" for his Civil War service -- became its first member. In May 1881 he became treasurer and successively thereafter held other offices in the body, including the post of Eminent Commander. In 1891 he was reelected treasurer and continued to serve in this capacity until his death. Meanwhile, in 1889, he had been elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Texas, and, having passed through the other stations, was elected Grand Commander at the body's annual convocation

at Austin in 1894. Major Fry also was affiliated with other Masonic bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the Consistory at Galveston, and was selected for the Thirty-Third Degree in 1896, thus becoming one of the first Masons in Texas so honored. It was said of him that "Always in sympathy with Masonic ideals, he was intensely loyal to the order and was one of its most admired leaders in the state." Shortly after his 79th birthday, in 1924, one Marshall newspaper noted that

Along with Brother J. C. Kidd of Houston, Brother E. J. Fry of Marshall has held offices in Masonic bodies for a greater number of Masonic years than any other Texas Mason. He has held office, mostly treasurer, in four bodies of this city for a total of 161 Masonic years, counting each separately. Running concurrently, they cover a total of 46 years. 30

At Major Fry's death, the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Texas, convened a Special Grand Conclave in Marshall at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of May 27, 1927, "to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of Edwin James Fry, Past Grand Commander, with full burial ceremonies." With Phocion S. Park of Bryan present as Grand Commander, the printed proceedings of the special conclave noted that the body repaired to the Fry home, where it received the remains and marched with it to Trinity Episcopal Church, two blocks away. At the conclusion of the church service, the Knights Templar conducted their body's burial ceremonies at the church and at the cemetery. Pall bearers, all members of Gray Commandery No. 16, were W. C. Pierce, Tom Agnor, R. P. Littlejohn, Gordon M. Boone, O. Heartsill Clark, Leslie H. Spellings and Frank Davis. 31

Similar, if less ceremonial, tributes of respect were paid by the Scottish

Rite bodies and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as the Knights of Pythias, of which Major Fry had been a member since 1872.

A longtime and devoted communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, Major Fry served the parish as its Senior Warden, or principal lay leader, for 30 years. Shortly after his death, the church's vestry, at a called meeting, voted to construct a \$27,000 two-story parish house adjoining the church as a memorial to him and Mrs. Fry, "to whose efforts the church owes so much for its early success."³² And in a memorial resolution dated June 8, 1927, the vestry declared that "So long have we served with him that we scarcely know how to serve without him. We grieve because of his vacant seat at the council table, but are thankful to the Almighty God for his life spent here with us." Trinity Church followed this tribute with a special memorial service held Sunday, June 26, 1927, with the Rev. Moyland Bird, rector, as celebrant.

Mrs. Fry had preceded her husband in death on April 11, 1918. Each of the obituary notices of her death noted that she had been a longtime and devoted communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church and that she had been a "Christian woman, model mother and ideal wife." By coincidence, all of the Fry children and grandchildren, including grandsons Lt. Charles Cobb III and Lt. Edwin Barry, who were in Marshall ^{military} on change of assignment and leave, were present at her death. Episcopal burial rites were conducted by Dr. C. S. Sargent, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, at the family home. Burial was in Greenwood Cemetery, where her husband also would be laid to rest nine years later.

Mrs. W. L. (Pamela) Barry, the third child of Major and Mrs. Fry, succeeded to ownership of the family home on the death of her father in 1927. W. L. Barry

had followed in his father-in-law's footsteps as a banker, joining the staff of the First National Bank only 16 years after its chartering. In the words of a printed history of the bank published in 1928 in connection with new banking quarters, "In 1893, a notable addition to the personnel of the Bank was made in the person of W. L. Barry, whose personal worth and business ability were soon recognized, and he was made a director in 1895, assistant cashier in 1900 and Vice-President and Cashier in 1904." ³³ He was only the fourth cashier and the second vice president in the bank's history, his father-in-law having served as the only other vice president.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry were the parents of two children, Edwin Fry Barry, who married Eileene O'Shay, and Marie Louise Barry, the present owner of the Fry-Barry House, who remains a spinster.

Edwin Fry Barry, who as a regular army lieutenant fortuitously had been in Marshall at the time of his grandmother's death in 1918, during World War I, had remained in the army in the years intervening and was an ordnance colonel in the Corregidor garrison when that bastion fell to the Japanese early in World War II. His parents received an official notice that he was missing in action shortly thereafter. ³⁴

Within weeks of this report, on June 6, 1942, Pamela Fry Barry suffered a second blow in the death of her husband, W. L. Barry, who had served as vice president and cashier of the First National Bank for 38 years. An employee of the bank since 1893, he had served it for 49 of the 65 years after its chartering as a national bank in 1877.

A letter from H. B. Pemberton expressed the feeling of loss on the part

of a large segment of the Marshall population at his death. Addressed to the "W. L. Barry and E. J. Fry Families," it declared:

The many colored friends of the Barry and Fry Families feel keenly grieved and bereaved over the passing of our dear friend and benefactor, Mr. W. L. Barry. These families have endeared themselves in the hearts of many hundreds of the Colored race. They have proven so kind, sympathetic and generous not only to their servants but to the race group in general. They never turned one away who was in need and worthy. We regarded and respected Mr. Barry as a high class christian (sic) gentleman in all his business dealings with our group. He always carried a smile, a kindly word, and gave safe and sound advice to all who had any business dealing with him. We regret to think that we shall miss all these kindly acts on his part; all these fine virtues and princely qualities will be missed by our group. We feel a personal loss and we want the family to know that we share as best we may in their great loss and deep bereavement. We commend the bereaved family to our Dear Heavenly Father who doeth all things well and may Hiss Peace and Consolation bring comfort to your broken hearts in this sad hour. GOD BLESS HIS MEMORY, GOD PLESS THE FAMILY, yours in Deepest Sympathy, H. B. Pemberton, Sr. 35

W. L. Barry died without knowing that his son also was to die within the same month while a prisoner of war in the Philippine Islands. Nor would Mrs. Barry learn of her son's fate until April of 1945. Soon after the beginning of 1946 the mother received a personal letter from Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his stationery as Commander in Chief, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces in the Pacific, declaring that

In your son's death I have lost a gallant comrade, and I mourn with you . . . You may have some consolation in the memory that he, along with his comrades in arms who died on Bataan and Corregidor and in prison camps, gave his life for his country. It was largely their magnificent courage and sacrifice which stopped the enemy in the Philippines and the final defeat of Japan. Their names will be enshrined in our country's glory forever.

36
General MacArthur's letter was dated January 1, 1946.

A somewhat more personal, if less eloquent, tribute to Colonel Barry was paid by Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright in a syndicated series of articles which

appeared in many of the country's newspapers. In an installment which was printed in The Houston Post on November 2, 1947, the dutiful Wainwright, who had remained behind as commander of the captured Philippine garrison, had this to say about the Marshall officer:

. . . shortly after our arrival there [Tarlac prison camp] one of my best ordnance men, Col. Edwin F. Barry, came down with a streptococcus infection of the throat, and despite our pleas that he be rushed to a hospital he was casually treated in camp by a Jap medical officer. Colonel Barry died of the infection at 10:40 p. m. on June 17 (sic). We buried him, with permission, in the Tarlac cemetery about a half a mile northwest of the camp, and again I made a sketch of the location -- against the day when I could possibly deliver it to his family. 37

On the death of Mrs. W. L. Barry on July 17, 1961, ownership of the Fry-Barry House passed from her to her estate for the lifetime use of her sole remaining child, Miss Marie Louise Barry. As a 74-year-old spinster, Miss Barry is without issue. Mrs. Barry's will, in establishing the First National Bank as trustee, directed that upon the death of her daughter the entire estate, including the Fry-Barry House, should pass to her sister, Mrs. E. P. Gaines, or to her descendants. As of this writing (summer 1977) the house has been held by members of the Fry family over a period of 105 years, and the provisions of Mrs. Barry's will stipulate that under foreseeable circumstances it will continue to be so held.

Miss Barry no longer makes her home in the house, but instead resides in Florida. Maintenance of the house and responsibility for taxes and insurance are in the hands of the trust department of the First National Bank, assisted by two of Miss Barry's first cousins in Marshall. These are Mrs. Jack (Margaret Minton) Walker and Mrs. Perry (Mary Irvine Minton) Harkins, daughters of Mrs. E. P. Gaines, only surviving child of Major and Mrs. Fry.

Miss Barry lived in the Fry-Barry House only briefly after her mother's death, for approximately two years, and it has been unoccupied since her departure. Most of the furnishings remain, however. As in the case of any unoccupied old house, it is not in the condition to be expected of a home actually utilized as a dwelling. During the period of its vacancy, certain structural difficulties also have become apparent, particularly as to the condition of the brick walls of the lower floor. These difficulties were corrected in 1976, however, when brickmasons were engaged at a cost of approximately \$10,000 to make repairs which stabilized the structure. With these repairs, the house is in an entirely satisfactory condition of maintenance.

Both for its age and architectural style and for its association with and ownership for more than a century by one of Marshall's most distinguished families, the Fry-Barry House deserves to be recognized as the recorded Texas landmark it was declared to be in the early days of the marking program. The building marker which was awarded to it in 1962 has been stolen, and this application is for a replacement marker under the currently more rigorous requirements for documentation.

Max S. Loe
August 22, 1977

FOOT NOTES

1. This year for construction of the house was reported in a feature story which appeared in the issue of the Marshall News Messenger for July 14, 1957. The error was repeated in a letter, July 21, 1962, from Mrs. Charles A. Beehn, the elderly widow of a longtime Marshall newspaper reporter whose hobby is the collection into scrapbooks of newspaper clippings and other material bearing on the history of Marshall and Harrison County, to Miss Marie Louise Barry, the owner of the house, who at that time was researching the history of her home. The error was again repeated in the issue of the Harrison County Historical Herald, Vol. I, No. 6, for February 1965. It subsequently has been incorporated into other documents in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum, and the incorrect date appeared to be "set in concrete" until deed records were examined in preparation for this paper. Correction of the error appears to justify amply the new requirement for a listing of the chain of ownership as a part of building marker applications.
2. The federal census of 1850 shows in the W. T. Womack household a seven-year-old daughter who was born in Texas, which would seem to place his arrival not later than 1843. However, given the uncertainties which arise from attempting to relate birthdays to the time of the year when an enumeration was made, along with the inaccuracies which often are recorded in listing minor children, it is impossible to be more precise about William T. Womack's arrival in Harrison County. Further, a biography of John F. Womack in The Encyclopedia of the New West, Jennings Bros., Marshall, 1881, gives the year of his arrival as 1844.
3. The census information above is from a mimeographed transcription in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum, "The State of Texas, Federal Population Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States, 1850," as transcribed by Mrs. V. K. Carpenter for Century Enterprises, Huntsville, Arkansas, 1969.
4. See "Planters and Plain Folk: Harrison County, Texas, 1850-1860," The Journal of Southern History, Vol. XL, No. 3, August 1974.
5. A complete chain of ownership of the property appears as Appendix A to this paper.
6. Harrison County Historical Herald, op. cit. Ward was shown in the census of 1850 as a 40-year-old "merchant" worth \$18,000 in real property and owning 27 slaves. Ten years later, now listed as a "farmer," Ward was worth \$36,000 in real property and \$39,115 in personal property, the latter including the value of 22 slaves. He operated 400 acres of improved farm land and produced 240 bales of cotton in 1859. See Campbell, op. cit. Ward and a companion were attacked and robbed on a business trip April 2, 1868, near Henderson, on the Nacogdoches Road. Ward was killed, and his companion, a Mr. Ely of Shreveport, died of his injuries shortly afterward. The attack upon the two men ranks as one of the most notorious crimes of

the Civil War reconstruction period in East Texas. Every Marshall business firm closed for the funeral of the well-known Marshall resident, and The Harrison Flag reported that "nearly our whole population attended . . ."

7. Book M, page 291, Deed Records of Harrison County.
8. Book L, page 334, Deed Records of Harrison County.
9. Book M, page 290, Deed Records of Harrison County.
10. Book T, page 480, Deed Records of Harrison County.
11. It should be noted, however, that the manuscript records of the 1860 census in Harrison County are of poor quality, and much definition has been lost in the photocopies which are available in the Harrison County Historical Museum.
12. "The Encyclopedia of the New West," op. cit.
13. See Drury Blakeley Alexander, "Texas Homes of the 19th Century," published for the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art by the University of Texas Press, Austin and London, 1966, pages 92 and 243. Blakeley said of Magnolia Hall (then identified as the Pearce House) that "This is a Greek Revival cottage with an unusual truncated hipped roof. Although somewhat heavy in its proportions, it benefits from the simplicity of its detail."
14. In a biographical sketch of W. R. D. Ward in the archives of the Harrison County Historical Museum, based on information supplied by a great-granddaughter, Mrs. W. A. Nunley, the statement is made that Ward built his own home while living temporarily in a double-log house in the 400 block of North Washington Avenue and that he also designed the house at 314 West Austin Street in a style "very similar to his own." The Ward home later became known as the General Lane House from the fact that it was the home for many years of Walter P. Lane. This house was razed in February 1948. See the Marshall News Messenger for February 15, 1948. Also, Mrs. Beehn, op. cit., attributes the design of the Fry-Barry House to W. R. D. Ward, as do additional records in the museum archives. There is no apparent reason to believe this information is incorrect.
15. Mrs. Beehn, op. cit. Turney, 40, was shown in the census of 1860 as a farmer owning real property, including 225 acres of improved farm land, valued at \$5,860, and personal property, including 15 slaves, valued at \$18,677. He produced 35 bales of cotton in 1859. See Campbell, op. cit.
16. Hill became a successful and respected brick contractor in the city after the Civil War.

17. Forty-two years old in 1850, he was shown in the federal census of that year as holding real property valued at \$26,300, including 160 acres of improved farm land, and as the owner of 17 slaves. See Campbell, op. cit.
18. Other examples in Marshall are Magnolia Hall and the house at 306 West Houston Street recently restored by Mr. and Mrs. Allen Staggers. Known locally as the Black House, the latter structure also has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
19. Mrs. E. P. Gaines, 93 years old in 1977, who as a daughter of one of the owners was born in the house, remembers the servants carrying umbrellas to shade themselves as they brought food from the kitchen to the dining table. The Marshall News Messenger, July 14, 1957, and April 20, 1975.
20. Mrs. Beehn, op. cit.; the Marshall News Messenger, July 14, 1957.
21. The Marshall News Messenger, July 14, 1957.
22. E. M. Schiwetz, "Buck Schiwetz' Texas," introduction by Walter Prescott Webb, University of Texas Press, Austin, 1960, page 21.
23. From an undated antique clipping, now laminated, which was published in an unidentified Virginia newspaper. This clipping is preserved in a scrapbook in possession of members of the Fry family in Marshall.
24. "Fry had done no fighting but he knew men, won their respect easily, and displayed always a justice and serenity of spirit in dealing with them. He had served as County Lieutenant, had mastered the arts of the frontiersman, and had acted as one of the commissioners in the successful negotiations with the Indians at Logstown in 1752. Fry, in a word, had exceptional training and seemed more likely to succeed as head of the new forces than any other Virginia colonial." Douglas Southall Freeman, "George Washington, A Biography," Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, Vol. I, page 339.
25. Freeman, op. cit., page 381.
26. Biographical information about E. J. Fry is from an extensive collection of newspaper clippings in the family scrapbook, a number of them obituaries printed in newspapers in Texas, Louisiana and Virginia.
27. In addition to the newspaper clippings and other memorabilia, the scrapbook also includes a biographical sketch compiled from The Encyclopedia of the New West, op. cit., and The Encyclopedia of Biography.
28. The Marshall News Messenger, July 14, 1957.

29. From the scrapbook biography, op. cit.
30. Unidentified newspaper clipping.
31. A copy of the printed proceedings is included in the family scrapbook.
32. Max S. Lale, "As It Was in the Beginning," Marshall, 1950, page 37; undated clipping in the family scrapbook.
33. A copy of the bank history is in the family scrapbook.
34. Scrapbook clipping.
35. Family scrapbook.
36. This letter is in the family scrapbook.
37. Clippings of this article from several newspapers are in the family scrapbook.

Appendix A

OWNERSHIP CHAIN

February 2, 1838 Grant to Peter Whetstone. Vol. F, page 47, Surveyors
Records of Harrison County.

September 9, 1843 General Warrant, Peter Whetstone to David Stinson, Lot
1, Block 41, Original Townsite. Book C, page 235,
Deed Records of Harrison County.

1844 General Warrant, David Stinson to F. A. Harris, Lot 1,
Block 41, Original Townsite. Book D, page 16, Deed
Records of Harrison County.

August 13, 1845 Patent to Peter Whetstone. Vol. F, page 160, Deed
Records of Harrison County.

February 12, 1846 Dicey (Mrs. Peter) Whetstone to A. P. Vaughan, General
Warrant, Lot 2, Block 41, Original Townsite. Book E,
page 175, Deed Records of Harrison County.

March 10, 1846 General Warrant, A. P. Vaughan to A. E. Harris, Lot 2,
Block 41, Original Townsite. Book E, page 97, Deed
Records of Harrison County.

July 15, 1850 General Warrant, F. A. Harris, et ux, to Ward & Wilson,
Lots 1 and 2 and west half of Lots 7 and 8, Block 41,
Original Townsite. Book M, page 291, Deed Records of
Harrison County.

1852 Quit Claim, J. B. Wilson to W. R. D. Ward, Lots 1 and 2,
and west half of Lots 7 and 8, Block 41, Original
Townsite. Book L, page 334, Deed Records of Harrison
County.

July 21, 1853 General Warrant, W. R. D. Ward to F. Bircher, Lots 1 and
2 and west half of Lots 7 and 8, Block 41, Original
Townsite. Book M, page 290, Deed Records of Harrison
County.

June 29, 1863 General Warrant, F. Bircher to W. T. Womack, Lots 1, 2, 7
and 8, Block 41, Original Townsite. Book T, page 480,
Deed Records of Harrison County.

August 6, 1872 General Warrant, W. T. Womack, et us, to E. J. Fry, Lots
1, 2, 7 and 8, Block 41, Original Townsite. Book Y,
page 588, Deed Records of Harrison County.

April 1, 1919

General Warrant, E. J. Fry to Pammie Fry Barry,
Lots 1 and 2, Block 41, Original Townsite.
Book 93, page 520, Deed Records of Harrison
County.

April 1, 1919

General Warrant, E. J. Fry to E. S. Fry, Lots 7 and
8, Block 41, Original Townsite. Book 93, page
515, Deed Records of Harrison County.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Interviews over a period of several months with Mrs. Perry (Mary Irvine Minton) Harkins, first cousin of Miss Marie Louise Barry, present owner of the Fry-Barry House.
- Deed Records of Harrison County.
- Fry family scrapbook.
- The Marshall News Messenger, February 15, 1948; July 14, 1957; April 20, 1975.
- Harrison County Historical Herald, Vol. I, No. 6, February 1965.
- Letter, Mrs. Charles A. Beehn to Miss Marie Louise Barry, July 21, 1962.
- "The Encyclopedia of the New West," Jennings Bros., Marshall, 1881.
- Mimeographed transcription of the 1850 census, "The State of Texas, Federal Population Schedules, Seventh Census of the United States, 1850," Century Enterprises, Huntsville, Arkansas, 1969.
- Photocopies of 1860 census returns for Harrison County, Harrison County Historical Museum.
- The Journal of Southern History, Vol. XL, No. 3, August 1974.
- Drury Blakeley Alexander, "Texas Homes of the 19th Century," published for the Among Carter Museum of Western Art by the University of Texas Press, Austin and London, 1966.
- Archival material in the Harrison County Historical Museum.
- E. M. Schiwetz, "Buck Schiwetz' Texas," University of Texas Press, Austin, 1960.
- Douglas Southall Freeman, "George Washington, A Biography," Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, Vol. I, 1948.
- Max S. Lale, "AS It Was in the Beginning" (a centennial history of Trinity Episcopal Church, Marshall), Marshall, 1950.

5093

MARKER TITLE Fry-Barry House [An Official Texas His- JOB#
torical Building Marker is wanted]
CITY Marshall COUNTY Harrison
DATE 8-29-77

EVALUATION OF
APPLICATION FOR COMMEMORATIVE MARKER
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE MARKER COMMISSION:

Your appraisal of the attached dossier is hereby requested. To assist you in your deliberations, the comments and recommendations of the staff are included. If your own comments are extensive, you may attach other sheets, or write on the back of this one.

Please retain in your file all but this evaluation sheet, which we request that you return to the state office at your earliest convenience. If the majority of the State Marker Committee recommends acceptance, the inscription will be written and sent to you for your approval. At that time you may wish to refer to the history previously submitted.

Truett Latimer
Executive Director

Architectural Evaluation:

Interesting variations and alteration to this Greek Revival structure do not detract from its value to architectural history. Recommend its acceptance for the Official Texas Historical Building category. J. R. W., 9/9/

Substantive Evaluation:

There is some reason to rebel (in this agency) from calling this the "Fry-Barry House" -- as there were other families instrumental in seeing to the origin of the structure. It is a pity that so little is known about Fidel Bercher/Bircher -- actually little more than his name and his real estate dealing is known. Did Ward have the house built and then sell it to Bircher, or did Bircher have Ward build the house for him? For many, many years the town of Marshall thought that Wm.T.Womack had the house built, but the structure existed for ten years before Womack acquired it. Current usage calls it "Fry-Barry", so perhaps we should accept that. Still the staff would be please with SMC input on the proper naming for the structure. The history proves that the house is worthy of citation, correct enough. J. Latimer, 9-9-77

Administrative Evaluation:

I think too little is known about who built it to add another name. - Recommend approval as Fry-Barry House. Advice Read 9-12-77

Signature, SMC Member

Date

TEXAS HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

BOX 12243 • CAPITOL STATION • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711 • PHONE GR5-3288

December 21, 1977

Mr. Bill Southwell, Jr.
The Southwell Company
P.O. Drawer 209
San Antonio, Texas 78268

NO. 5093

RE. Replacement Medallion #388
with 16"x 12" interpretative Plate
Fry-Barry House

Harrison County

Dear Mr. Southwell:

Enclosed is an application for Replacement Medallion #388 with 16"x 12"
interpretative Plate, Fry-Barry House, Marshall, Harrison County.

We would appreciate a rubbing of this inscription.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathi Monk
Secretary

Enclosure

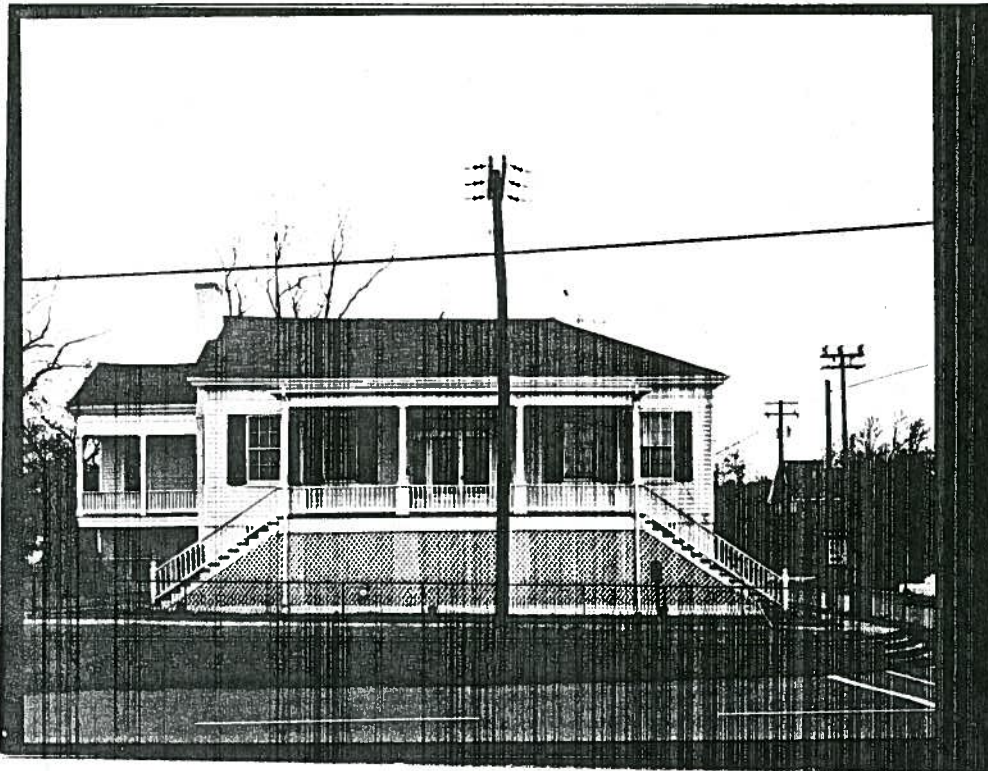
SHIP TO: Mrs. Perry Harkins
1000 East Austin St.
Marshall, TX 75670

original photos in Natl. Regis. survey files

NAME: FRY BARRY HOUSE

CO QUAD BLK HAA 41
CITY MR OTS 1/2

ADDRESS: 314 W. AUSTIN



VIEW: NORTH ELEV.

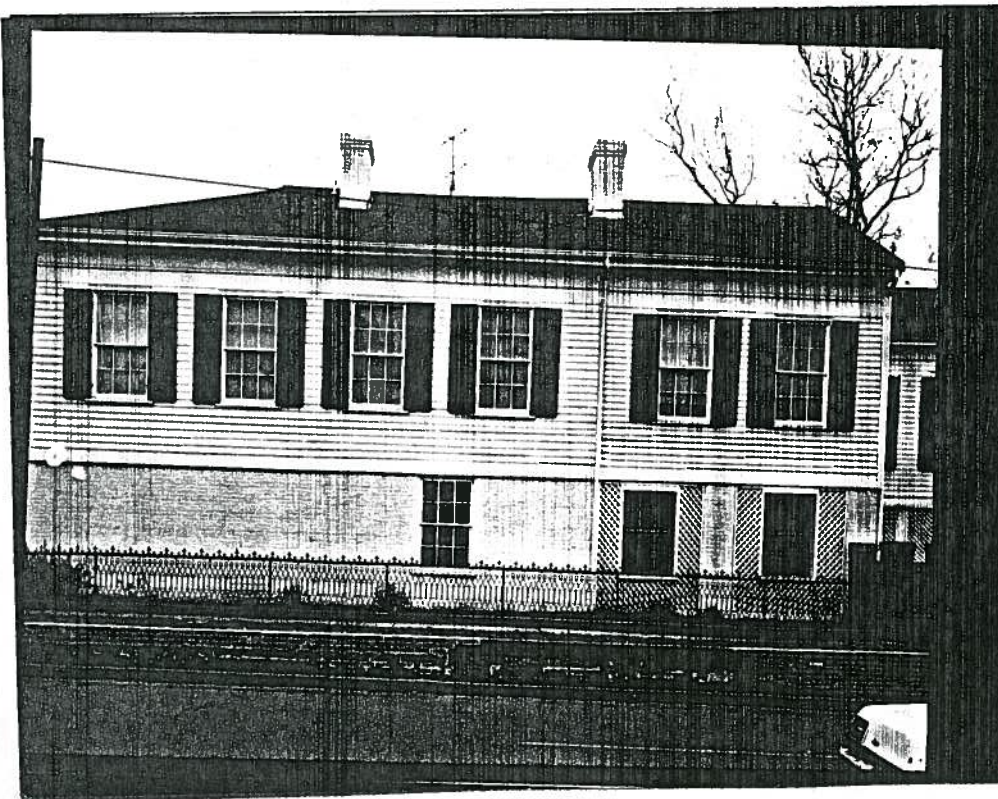
RECORDED BY: MY

DATE: 11-76

NAME: Fry Barry HOUSE

CO QUAD BLK HAA 41
CITY MR OTS 1/2

ADDRESS: 314 W. AUSTIN



VIEW: WEST ELEV.

RECORDED BY: MY

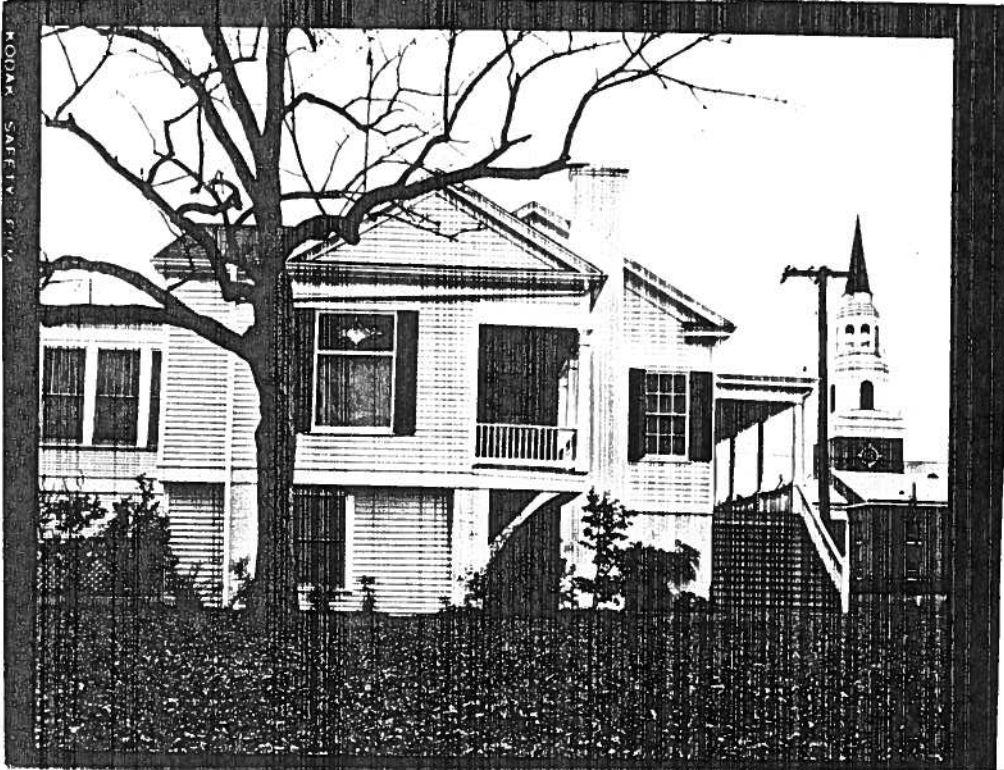
DATE: 11-76

original photos in Natl. Register survey files

NAME: Fry Barry House

ADDRESS: 314 W. AUSTIN

CO CITY QUAD BLK LOT HAA MR OTS 41 1,2



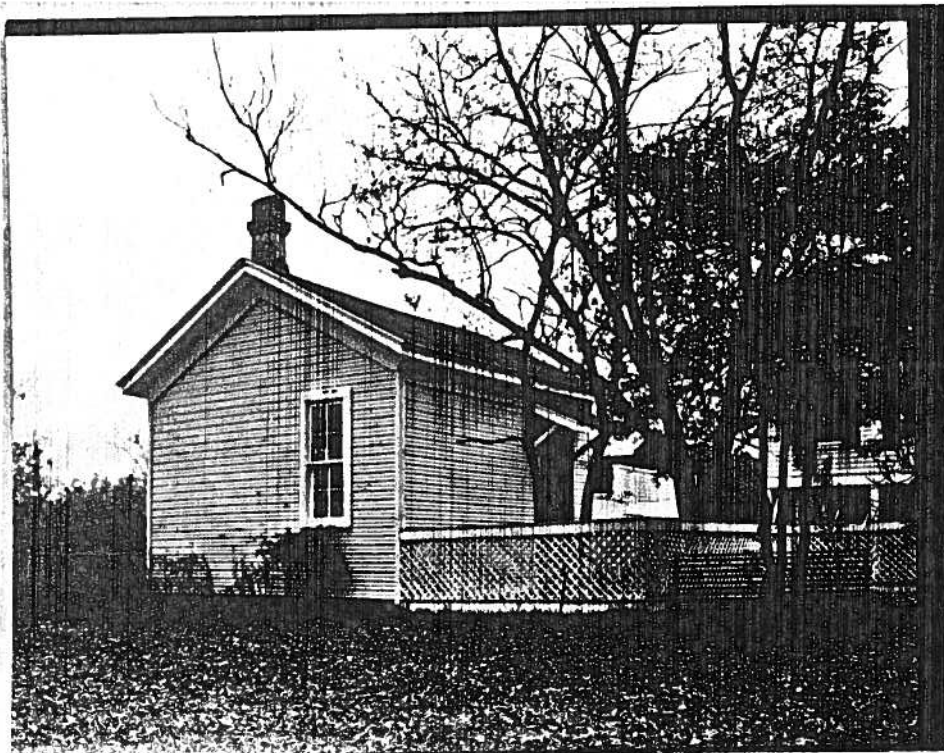
VIEW: EAST ELEV.

RECORDED BY: MY

DATE: 11-76

Fry Barry House
314 W. AUSTIN ST.

HAA MR OTS 41 1,2



SERVANT'S QUART.

MY
11-76

SPEECH FOR VIRGINIA LONG FOR DEDICATION OF FRY-BARRY HOUSE

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO BE HERE TODAY TO REPRESENT THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION AT THIS LOVELY DEDICATION. WE CONGRATULATE EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU WHO HAVE PLAYED A PART IN THE PRESERVATION, AND COMMEMORATION OF THIS HISTORIC HOUSE.

THIS CLASSIC LOUISIANA RAISED-COTTAGE STYLE HOME WAS ONE OF THE EARLIEST HOMES IN MARSHALL. WE KNOW THE ORIGINAL PART OF THE HOUSE WAS BUILT SOMETIME BETWEEN 1846 AND 1856 , BUT IT REALLY BECAME AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE EARLY COMMUNITY WHEN E.J. FRY BOUGHT AND ENLARGED IT IN 1872. EDWIN FRY WAS A LEADER IN THE BANKING COMMUNITY IN EARLY MARSHALL, AND TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES PURCHASING THE LOVELY LOUIS XV FURNITURE WHICH REMAINS IN THE HOUSE TODAY.

THE NEXT OWNER, MRS. W.L. (PAMELA) BARRY, WAS THE THIRD CHILD OF MR. AND MRS. FRY. HER HUSBAND WAS ALSO A BANKER. SHE TOOK POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE IN 1927. UPON HER DEATH IN 1961 THE OWNERSHIP WAS PUT IN TRUST FOR THE LIFETIME OF MISS MARIE LOUISE BARRY. THIS HOME HAS BEEN IN THE SAME FAMILY FOR 107 YEARS AND THEY ARE ONE OF MARSHALL'S MOST DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES. THEY ARE TO BE COMMENDED FOR PRESERVING THE RICH HERITAGE OF THIS EARLY COMMUNITY WITH THIS HOME THAT IS OUTSTANDING FOR ITS BEAUTIFUL ARCHITECTURAL STYLE.

THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION IS PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESERVATION AND COMMEMORATION OF THIS HOUSE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS TO ENJOY.

PAGE TWO

IT IS THE GREAT LEADERSHIP OF MR. MAX LALE AND THE HARRISON COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION THAT IS GUIDING THE WAY IN THIS NEVER ENDING TASK OF RESEARCHING, MARKING, COMMEMORATING, AND PRESERVING THE HERITAGE OF THIS COUNTY AND REGION. I'M HERE TODAY TO SAY THANK YOU TO ALL OF YOU FROM THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS...

NOW LET'S UNVEIL THE MARKER.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P. O. BOX 12276 CAPITOL STATION AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

TRUETT LATIMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 22, 1976

Mr. Max S. Lale
3704 Fitzgerald
Marshall, TX 75670

Dear Max:

Excuse the mistake on the Barry House. The other file was the first one I found so I naturally assumed. Now that I have the right file, I'm sorry to report that that structure had the Medallion only, issued in 1962. As is the case in most of these files, the only information we have is the application form (enclosed). And, since it is Commission policy not to issue replacement medallions only, the interpretive plate is going to be necessary. That means this will need to be treated as if it were a new application --- narrative history, photos, etc. Please hold off on sending the \$125.00 check.

Sorry for the temporary "set-back" on this. Hope you all are having a "cool" summer.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob".

Bob Watson
Director of Programs

BW:km



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P. O. BOX 12276 CAPITOL STATION AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

TRUETT LATIMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 13, 1976

Mr. Max S. Lale
3704 Fitzgerald
Marshall, TX 75670

RE: John Barry Henderson House

Dear Max:

You are correct. We need a check for \$125.00 to replace the stolen marker. Now that we have the opportunity, we would like to "revamp" the inscription so that it will conform to the current narrative style. We hope this is all right with the current owners. The date at the conclusion of the marker needs to be 1963 because that is when the Medallion was issued, which is when it became a Recorded Landmark.

Applications are being sent to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob".

Bob Watson
Director of Programs

BW:km

Hanson Co.

From the desk of—

Max S. Lale

3704 Fitzgerald
Marshall, Texas 75670

July 9, 1976

Mr. Bob Watson
Texas Historical Commission
Austin, Texas

Dear Bob:

Several items --

1. The medallion and descriptive plate have disappeared from the Barry Home in Marshall, and the trustees wish to replace them. I presume that the documentation is still on file and the only requirement is a check for \$125 payable to the Texas Historical Foundation. This is the price I have quoted. If this is correct, please let me know, and I will see that the check is forwarded.

2. I need a supply of marker application forms.

3. Tell Marie that we are attempting to supplement the National Register information she requested.

Sincerely

Max

cc: Roger McCauley

From the desk of—

Max S. Lale

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
3704 Fitzgerald
Marshall, Texas 75670

July 15, 1976

Dear Bob:

Somehow we didn't communicate about the proper marker to be replaced.

The missing medallion is for the Barry House, on West Austin Street in Marshall, not the John Barry Henderson (Stage Coach) House on the Marshall-Jefferson Highway.

The Barry House is a raised Louisiana-type "cottage," formerly the home of W. L. Barry, an early Marshall banker. It's the fourteenth listing under Marshall, page 69, in the new "Guide."

On the assumption that the documentation also is on file for this one, I'll ask the trustee of the estate to issue a check for \$125, to be forwarded as soon as I receive it.

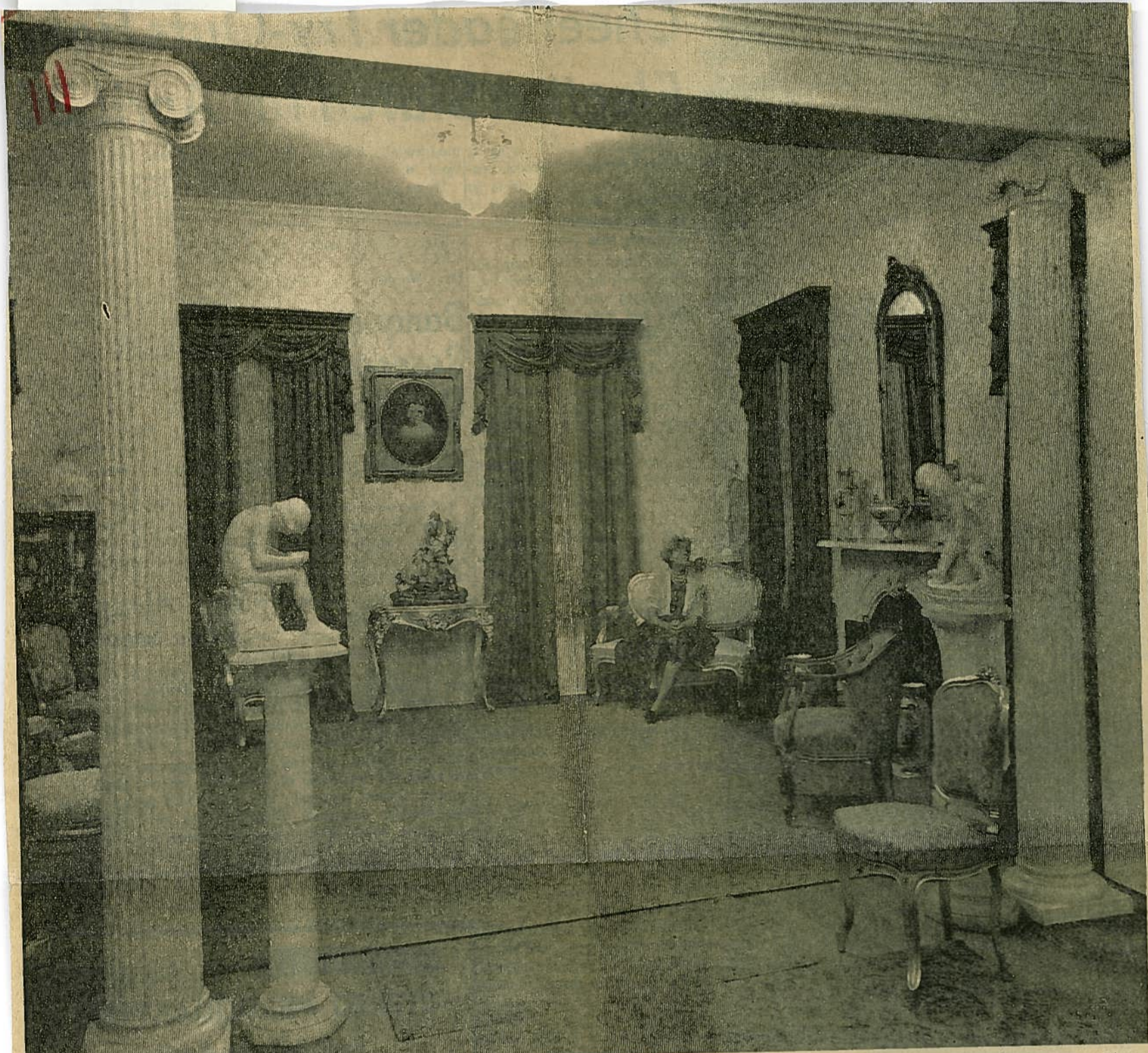
Sincerely

msl

Mr. Bob Watson
Texas Historical Commission
Austin, Texas



Hausin
 TEXAS PRESS SERVICE
 Marshall News-Messenger
 Marshall, Texas
 APR 21 1963



BARRY HOME — Miss Marie Louise Barry is shown in the front parlor of her Texas Historical medallion home which will be among the six homes to be shown on May 5 in the Belle Maison Home Beautiful tour. The house built in 1846, features rare antiques, many family

portraits and a collection of pink lustre owned by Miss Barry. Here the gold antique furnishings are accented by marbelized pedestals and figurines. Gold drapes further carry out the theme.

Belle Maison to Show Historical Barry House

Third in the House Beautiful tour sponsored by the Belle Maison Club to be shown to the public on May 5 is the medallion home of Miss Marie Louise Barry, 314 W. Austin St.

The home was one of four structures presented the Tex-

as historical medallion by a survey committee last fall. The medallion, 14 inches in diameter, made of cast aluminum with Swedish steel effect, has been placed on the northeast corner of the home.

The raised cottage type house

of Louisiana architecture was the family home of Miss Barry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Barry. Mrs. Barry was born and reared there. The house believed to have been built in 1846 in a part of the Peter Whetstone land, was bought by Major E. J. Fry in 1872 from William T. Womack.

Of brick foundation and frame, the house includes a ground floor masonry and main floor with clap boards.

RARE ANTIQUES

Many rare antiques are found in the home that includes a front parlor, back parlor, sun room, bedrooms, kitchen and formal dining area. Still standing is the outside kitchen which was common when the house was built.

Of special interests are the old books, a Bible printed in 1617,

several copies of Godey's Ladies Books, old albums and an old Turney Chemistry, published in 1840.

The front parlor is furnished in gold leaf furniture. A portrait of Major Fry and his mother, Mrs. Clapp hangs along with other family portraits by Byrd. Marble columns separate the front and back parlors.

The rose bedroom is furnished in early Victorian walnut and features a canopied bed and other furnishings which belonged to Mrs. Barry's grandmother. Rose satin glass ornaments add a note of color to the room.

The hall is furnished in Duncan Phyffe. A collection of pink lustre belonging to Miss Barry can be seen in the East room.

HOSTESSES

Assisting Miss Barry in hostess

duties for the open house tour which is set for 2 to 6 p.m. will be Mrs. Emory Fry, Mrs. Charles Cobb IV and Mrs. Lansing Irvine.

Other homes to be shown include Mr. and Mrs. Philip Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Crayton, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Conrow and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Walker.

Proceeds from the tour will be used by the club for charity projects.