



1993 Demolition Across Eighth Avenue from the House



1993 Demolition Just to the North of the House

TARRANT COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

February 22, 1996

Ms. Cynthia Beeman
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711

Dear Cynthia:

Enclosed is an application for a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark designation for the Bishop-Newkirk House in Fort Worth.

We are pleased to recommend this application.

Sincerely,

Joye K. Evetts
Marker Chairman
4400 Idledell Drive
Fort Worth, TX 76116

✓ cc: Mr. George Hedrick, Chairman

APPLICATION FORM
OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER

This marker is for (title or subject): THE BISHOP - NEWKIRK HOUSE

County: TARRANT

Marker location (street address and city, or specific directions from nearest town on state highway map):

1417 EIGHTH AVENUE
FORT WORTH, TX 76104

Distance and direction of marker topic from marker site (if applicable):

N/A



APPROVAL OF COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The application and narrative history must be approved by the county historical commission before forwarding to the Texas Historical Commission.

Chairperson's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

The CHC chair automatically will receive all copies of correspondence regarding this marker project.

PERMISSION OF OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Permission for placement of a marker must be obtained by the property owner. Please provide the name of a contact person if the owner is an institution, organization, or public entity. This section need not be completed if the marker is to be placed on right-of-way maintained by the Texas Department of Transportation.

Name: GROVER McMAINS OR JAMIE SEXTON

Contact person (if applicable): _____

Mailing address: 1417 EIGHTH AVENUE
FORT WORTH, TX 76104 Phone: (817) 923-3597

Owner's Signature: [Signature]

Do you wish to receive copies of all correspondence concerning this marker application? Yes No

To whom should the request for payment be addressed?

Name: SAME AS ABOVE

(Provide contact person if payee is an institution, organization, or public entity.)

Mailing address: _____
Phone: _____

Does this person wish to receive copies of all other correspondence concerning this application? Yes No

Is there anyone else to whom all correspondence concerning this marker application should be addressed?
(One additional name and address only, please.)

Name: Joye K. Evetts

Mailing address: 4400 Idledell Drive
Fort Worth, Tx 76116 Phone: 817-244-1232

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. If the marker is to be placed on the highway right-of-way, it will be shipped directly to the district highway engineer.

Name: GROVER McMAHON

Street address: 1417 EIGHTH AVENUE, FORT WORTH, TX 76104

Phone: (817) 923-3597

TYPE AND SIZE OF MARKER DESIRED (please check one only)

Subject Markers

This type of marker is solely educational in nature and conveys no legal restrictions to the property. Subject markers are appropriate for topics such as cemeteries, church congregations, businesses, persons, events, and institutions. These markers should not be attached to buildings. If the marker is to be attached to a surface other than the foundry-provided post, please provide the requested information in the space below.

- 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) \$225
- 27" x 42" marker with post \$750
- 27" x 42" marker without post (see below) \$700
- 18" x 28" marker with post \$450
- 18" x 28" marker without post (see below) \$400

If not on post, to what (block of granite, gatepost, etc.) will the marker be attached? EXTERIOR WALL OF HOUSE

Type of material? (wood, stone, etc.) WOOD

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Markers

Markers conveying the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation are reserved solely for historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. The RTHL designation does carry a measure of legal protection for the structure (see Marker Policies 13 through 18) and for that reason we must have a legal description (lot and block numbers) for the property to be designated. The most commonly used marker for conveying this designation is the medallion and plate (also referred to as a building marker); however, the 18" x 28" or 27" x 42" size marker may be ordered for those who wish a greater amount of historical information to appear in the marker text. Careful attention should be paid so as not to damage historic building material if the marker is to be mounted directly onto the structure. The THC staff can provide alternate ideas for mounting upon request.

- Medallion and 16" x 12" plate with post \$350
- Medallion and 16" x 12" plate without post (see below) \$300
- 27" x 42" marker with post \$750
- 27" x 42" marker without post (see below) \$700
- 18" x 28" marker with post \$450
- 18" x 28" marker without post (see below) \$400

If not on post, to what (building, gate, etc.) will the marker be attached? EXTERIOR WALL OF HOUSE

Type of material? (wood, stone, etc.) WOOD

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (lot and block number; metes and bounds):

SEE NARRATIVE

Before forwarding your material to the Texas Historical Commission, please check to make sure you've included the following items. Incomplete applications cannot be considered and may be returned to the applicant.

- ✓ completed application form signed by the county historical commission
- ✓ narrative history with footnotes and bibliography
- ✓ photograph of the proposed marker location
- ✓ map indicating marker location and other sites related to the marker topic
- ✓ historic photo of property and current photographs of all elevations (RTHL markers only)
- ✓ legal description of property (RTHL markers only)
- ✓ floor plans (RTHL markers only)

Mail completed applications to:
Local History Programs, Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276
512/463-6100

Additional items, including paperweights, directional signs, and replacement parts for 1936 markers, are available. Please contact the Local History Programs office for a separate order form.

Bishop-Newkirk House

by
Grover McMains, Owner

The boyhood home of Richard C. Newkirk, dean of the Fort Worth City Council, former Mayor of Fort Worth, member of the D/FW Airport Board and architect of the Fort Worth Cultural District (as it is known today) is located just to the southwest of downtown Fort Worth, approximately 2.5 miles from the Tarrant County Court House, at 1417 Eighth Avenue. The home was built in 1910 for Robert B. Bishop.¹ Mr. Bishop owned and lived in the house until 1917 when Mr. William B. Newkirk bought the home for \$8600.00.² The Newkirk family owned and occupied the home until 1966 when it was sold following the death of Mrs. Newkirk to Mrs. L.L. Lindsey, Jr. whose daughter used it as a furniture store.³ In 1974 the property was sold again to Craig D. Caldwell and John Thielges who used it as their law offices.⁴ In 1980 the house was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edward Daniel, Sr. who first used it for rental apartments, then as a restaurant.⁵ The Daniel's occupied the home until 1993 when it was sold to the current owners, Grover McMains and Jamie Sexton, who operate a bed and breakfast there.

This two-story hipped-cottage sits on the west portion of what was originally designated as portions of lots 5, 6, 9 and 10 of Block F, McAnulty and Nyes Subdivision of the Field-Welch Addition to the City of Fort Worth, Texas.⁶ The Field-Welch Addition had become a part of the city in October, 1890.⁷ The lot fronted 70 feet on Eighth Avenue and was 210 feet deep to what was then Welch Street (now Hurley Street). The lot extended across a ten foot alley which was designated but never used.⁸ A 70x70 foot portion of the lot facing Hurley Street was sold by Mr. Newkirk in 1946 to Mrs. Lois C. Bryan for \$4000.00.⁹ On September 18, 1967, the alley was abandoned by City Ordinance 2562 and became part of the lot fronting on Eighth Avenue. At that time it was re-designated as lot F4.¹⁰ Lot F4 is currently zoned "C" Commercial with a

Historical/Cultural Overlay from the City of Fort Worth.¹¹ The current legal description reads as follows:

Being a portion of the West 140 feet of the South 140 feet of Block F, McANULTY AND NYES SUBDIVISION of Block 29, FIELD-WELCH ADDITION to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, according to plat recorded in Volume 63, Page 66, Deed Records, Tarrant County, Texas, said lot fronting 70 feet on Eighth Avenue, and running back in an Easterly direction 140 feet, and described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at a "V" in the side walk being the East right-of-way line of Eighth Avenue, said "V" point being 70.00 feet North of the Southwest corner of said Block F;

Thence North with East line of Eighth Avenue 70 feet to the "V" in the walk;

Thence East and parallel with Myrtle Street 140 feet to an iron rod said iron rod being 70 feet West of the West line of Hurley Street;

Thence South parallel with said East line of Eighth Avenue 70 feet to an iron rod;

Thence West and parallel with said Myrtle Street 140 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.¹²

When he built the house in 1910, Robert B. Bishop was a partner in Bishop and Birchfield, located at 212-213 Fort Worth National Bank Building in Fort Worth. The firm was a real estate and loan company.¹³ No birth or death records were found in Tarrant County, Texas for Mr. Bishop. Robert Bishop continued to live in the house until he sold it to the Newkirks. In 1918 Mr. Bishop had moved to New Orleans, Louisiana where he was President, Bankers Loan and Securities Company.¹⁴

William B. Newkirk was born in Sigourney, Iowa, September 10, 1860. He moved through Indiana and Tennessee to Texas, first living in Colorado City where he worked on a ranch and opened a book store. Several years later he moved to Fort Worth where he married Carolyn Shugart on August 18, 1910. Mr. Newkirk opened a shoe store in downtown Fort Worth, the

Newkirk-Offutt Shoe Company. He was also a very successful real estate investor and owned several rental units, both office buildings and apartments. William B. Newkirk died in the home on October 13, 1957 at the age of 97. He is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Fort Worth.¹⁵

Mrs. Carolyn Shugart Newkirk was born July 3, 1880 in Fort Worth. She attended City College, as it was known then, the predecessor of Fort Worth University and Texas Christian University. She studied German and Music and became a teacher. After her marriage she was a housewife and the mother of four boys for the rest of her life. She lived at 1417 Eighth Avenue from 1917 until her death in the house on January 27, 1966. She is also buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Fort Worth.¹⁶ This house was the last home to be used as a residence in the 1400 block of Eighth Avenue, and Mrs. Newkirk was the last of the early residents listed in the 1918 Fort Worth City Directory to live in the 1400 block of Eighth Avenue, having continuously lived at 1417 for almost 49 years (June 6, 1917 - January 27, 1966).¹⁷

William (Bill) B. Newkirk, Jr. was the oldest of the four boys that Mr. and Mrs. Newkirk raised in the home. Bill was born June 2, 1911 and attended DeZavala Elementary and Central High in Fort Worth. He dropped out of The University of Texas when the 1929 Depression hit to help with the family business and expenses. In World War II he became a Captain in the Army serving in the Field Artillery and then the Infantry. Following the war he moved to Midland and became a successful accountant. Bill died there on February 23, 1993.¹⁸

Richard (Dick) Carroll Newkirk was born on September 4, 1913 and followed his older brother to DeZavala Elementary and Central High in Fort Worth. He served as an officer in the Navy on a submarine supply ship in the Pacific in World War II.¹⁹ Following the war, Dick studied accounting at TCU and SMU but never graduated. He earned his C.P.A. and went to work in 1947 for Frank Skyles in Fort Worth. About six months after joining the firm, Mr. Skyles died, and Dick took over the business with two partners to open the Newkirk, McGee and Moor

Accounting firm. He sold the business in 1955 and bought the Superior Standards Manufacturing Company, a maker of mobile home parts. He sold Superior Standards in 1966 and founded Newcourt, Inc. in Texarkana, Texas, a manufacturer of laminated trailer and truck parts. He sold that business in 1972.²⁰

In 1959 Dick was appointed to the Civil Service Board where he served until 1975.²¹ In 1975 he was elected to the Fort Worth City Council and "became a near-legend" for his uncompromising representation of the low-income area of Como while never neglecting the other parts of District 7, Arlington Heights and Rivercrest.²² He established himself as a champion of the city's museums.²³

In 1979 his fellow council members selected Dick as Mayor Pro Tem.²⁴ On November 10, 1981, Dick Newkirk became Mayor of Fort Worth when Mayor Woodie Woods resigned.²⁵ "It was Newkirk who stepped in to hold the city council together when Mayor Woodie Woods resigned."²⁶ Dick thought of himself as a caretaker mayor even though Woodie Woods said "Newkirk's service as mayor for the next two months will be a real asset to the council and to the people."²⁷ One of Dick's major decisions during that two month period was to expand the bond improvement program to include Casa Manana (located in the museum district) and to announce that "private sources would convert Will Rogers Auditorium (in the museum district) to a symphonic hall for the performing arts with no cost to the city."²⁸

Following the mayoral election in January, 1982, new mayor, Bob Bolen, tasked Dick and the museum committee to develop a Master Plan for the area; it took until 1984.²⁹ In 1985 Dick was appointed to work with private and business leaders to organize "a new cultural district committee" which would represent both the arts and business interests. This "Cultural District" would be composed of about 200 acres centered around the museum area.³⁰ In January, 1986, Dick announced that the committee was formed and would hold its first meeting probably in

February, 1986.³¹ Dick died unexpectedly March 15, 1986 and is buried in Greenwood Mausoleum in Fort Worth.³² Of the "Dean of the Fort Worth City Council", then-Mayor Bob Bolen said this, "If he could come back today, he'd probably say that my crown jewel and what I did for this community is my work in the Cultural District to continually improve it."³³ In covering the funeral, Channel 4 newscaster Ron Trumbla said, "It was Richard Newkirk who spearheaded and nourished the city's Cultural District with its art and history museums."³⁴ In similar coverage, Channel 5 newscaster Fil Alvarado said, "Friends say his unending support for the city's Cultural District is what Newkirk would probably like to be remembered for most."³⁵

At the funeral the Rev. Barry Bailey, First United Methodist Church, said, "Here was a man who was Caucasian, who was so sensitive to an ethnic minority and made it crystal clear."³⁶ Former council member Walter Barbour said, "He was always concerned with the humanistic part; what was going to happen to the people. He is an example of a person who pledged allegiance to the City of Fort Worth and kept his pledge."³⁷ Channel 13 commentator Bob Ray Sanders said, "Richard Newkirk was a rare politician. Rare because he didn't act like a politician. His district ... included all economic and ethnic groups. No one ever accused Richard Newkirk of representing only a part of his constituents. In fact, he was always praised for how well he represented the whole."³⁸

In addition to his council duties, Dick served as a member of the Dallas/ Fort Worth Airport Board from 1981 until his death. He was on the Fort Worth Children's Hospital Board of Trustees, 1953 - 1963. He was President of the North Central Texas Council of Governments from 1981 - 1982. Dick was a member of the First United Methodist Church in Fort Worth and served on the Harris Methodist Hospital Board of Trustees from 1978 until his death.³⁹ He served on the boards of Justin Industries, Meritex Plastics and Security State Bank and was a member of the Exchange Club.⁴⁰

James Earnest Newkirk was born on August 6, 1915 and attended DeZavala Elementary, Jennings Avenue Junior High and Central High. He attended but did not graduate from TCU. He joined the Air Corps in World War II; however, he never saw combat because it was discovered that he had asthma, and he was honorably discharged. Following the war Jimmy moved to Los Angeles, California where he pursued a successful career in movie set design. He is now retired and lives with his wife, Jackie, in North Ridge, California.⁴¹

Robert St. Claire Newkirk, the youngest of the four boys, was born in the house on March 5, 1922. He attended DeZavala Elementary, Lily B. Clayton, Daggett Junior High, and Paschal High (not at its current location). Bob attended TCU for over three years before World War II started. He dropped out of school and served as a Captain in the Army Infantry. After the war he returned and received an undergraduate degree from TCU in 1947. He then received his law degree from The University of Texas Law School. Bob returned to Fort Worth and went to work for the legal firm of Simon, Wynn, Sanders and Jones, but a short time later he was called back to active military duty for the Korean Conflict. Since he now had his law degree, Bob was transferred to the Air Force Judge Advocate General as a Captain. After the war, he rejoined the same firm and has been with them throughout his legal career even though the firm has changed names. He is currently a partner in McDonald-Sanders Law Firm. He lives with his wife, Peggy, in Fort Worth and is or has been a member of numerous civic boards, among them the YMCA Metropolitan Board, Fort Worth Council of Camp Fire Girls, Charter President, South Side Optimists, Chairman of the Board of University Christian Church, and Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Adopt-a-School Program of the Fort Worth Independent School District.⁴²

The home is a classic example of a hipped cottage, a generic type of structure built between 1870 and 1940.⁴³ Variations of this classic design were rendered in many styles including Italianate hipped, Colonial hipped, Prairie cottage and Italian, Spanish, French and Mediterranean hipped villas.⁴⁴ This accounts for finding characteristics of the hipped cottage in descriptions of other

architectural designs.⁴⁵ The hipped cottage served as an anchor in the planning of entire neighborhoods. Its internal, compartmentalized spaces were expressions of inside-outside spatial continuity that later became known as "the open plan."⁴⁶

When originally built, the home contained all of the characteristics of the hipped cottage.⁴⁷ With the exception of rear upstairs and downstairs porches which have been enclosed, the home today still bears the exact characteristics as when it was built in 1910.⁴⁸ A cast-concrete foundation supports a two-story structure of clapboard siding with corner boards and crowned with a central hipped dormer window on the hipped roof with flared eaves. The front door is an off-center panel and glass entrance opening onto a front porch that extends across the entire facade and wraps around to the south side of the house. The porch is decorated with open rail supported by vertical balusters. Roman Doric columns support the single-story porch roof and extend from a pedestal at the rails of the porch. (It should be noted that the columns could be considered to be Tuscan because of the plain, outside entablature and bracketed cornice; however, the molded base, pedestal and inside porch entablature are characteristic of the Doric design.)⁴⁹ Large, off-center windows are on the first floor and symmetrically spaced windows are on the second floor, all double-hung, 1/1. A sympathetic addition at the rear of the original structure, built in 1993, conforms to all federal historical guidelines for complementing and yet not destroying the original integrity of the house. In fact, following the construction of the addition and the renovation work of 1993, the house received the 1995 Pedestal Award for the most outstanding restoration of an historical structure in Tarrant County as presented by the Historical Preservation Council of Tarrant County.⁵⁰

As designed this house "pushes a large mass straight up from ground level and caps it with a pyramidal roof; termination is so precise that attention is drawn back to the lower levels. Vertical thrust is countered by horizontal lines inherent in the cladding, in the long, low porch roof and in the porch proper. Window placement accents both directions but because of window groupings,

the horizontal seems to dominate. Vertical accents derive from the chimney, the corner boards, porch columns and vertical window alignment."⁵¹

The interior of the house also conforms to the pattern of the hipped cottage and also is, basically, in its original floor plan.⁵² The downstairs contains four rooms in a rectangular design, the parlor, living room, library, dining room. The living room contains an end-wall, brick fireplace on the south end while the parlor has the stairway on the north end of the room. The kitchen area and back porch were at the back of this rectangular plan with the back porch having a stairway to the second floor and a stairway to the basement. The upstairs originally contained four bedrooms and a bath. Without altering the upstairs floor plan, one of the bedrooms and a portion of the second-story porch have been converted to bathrooms. The original plaster walls have been restored and, except for the bedrooms, all woodwork has been painted to match the original, unpainted color of the wood.⁵³ Originally built with wood plank floors, new flooring was installed shortly after the Newkirks bought the house.⁵⁴ This new flooring consisted of tongue-and-groove light oak boards with mahogany inlay. The oak flooring was put throughout the house with the exception of the bath and kitchen which were linoleum. The inlay was put only on the first floor. These wood floors are still in use throughout the house and are in very good condition. Shortly after the house was purchased by the Daniel's in 1980, the entire house was re-wired, and a commercial kitchen was installed in the original kitchen area. The first floor porch was enclosed for a utility room; the stairways were not modified.⁵⁵ The addition of 1993 added a two-car attached garage on the first floor and two bedrooms, a living room and a bath on the second floor. Interior design was also sympathetic to the original structure and was included in the consideration for the Pedestal Award (above).⁵⁶

Between 1981 and 1991 the Tarrant County Historic Preservation Council conducted an historic resources survey of Tarrant County to "identify the physical components of the community which possess significant architectural and historical value."⁵⁷ While the surveys note that they should

not be considered as exhaustive or as completely accurate, they are the best record available on homes of "significant architectural and historical value."⁵⁸ A search of all six of these surveys revealed that there are eight other houses in Tarrant County which could be described or which bear the characteristics of a classic hipped cottage. Five of these homes were personally inspected since the information in the survey indicated that they were good, unaltered examples of this type of architecture. The results of this inspection are as follows:

1. 424 Galveston Street, Fort Worth - demolished; now a vacant lot.⁵⁹
2. 1215 Elizabeth Blvd., Fort Worth - excellent condition; no vertical balusters on the porch railing and small, square brick columns supporting the front porch.⁶⁰
3. 1314 N. Commerce Street, Fort Worth - not a hipped roof, gables on the south side, second story and on both sides of the first story porch roof.⁶¹
4. 2636 Bomar Ave., Fort Worth - home appears to have a slab foundation rather than the cast-concrete typical of this style; no side panels on the front door; redwood deck added to the second story in the rear of the home.⁶²
5. 3241 Travis Avenue, Fort Worth - dormer is not hipped; there is a second front door on the front porch and the first story window is 20/1; eaves are not boxed in; at the time of the survey the owner indicated that the second story may have been added in the mid-1930's, but there are no outward indications of this.⁶³

Additionally, the following homes were found in the surveys which indicated that they possessed the characteristics of the hipped cottage but with the indicated alterations:

1. 305 Wildwood, Grapevine - burned and demolished.⁶⁴

2. 6308 Crawford Lane, East, Forest Hill - moved from its original location at 1301 West Cannon, Fort Worth and modified extensively including asbestos siding.⁶⁵

3. 4500 Pershing, Fort Worth - extensive modifications including asbestos, painted brick and enclosure of a portion of the front porch.⁶⁶

There are numerous homes in the surveys which are variations of this classic design indicating the importance of this style to the area. Additionally, there are numerous other homes in the surveys which appear to be one-story adaptations of the classic design. Based on the above information and the surveys, it appears that this home is the last example that bears all of the characteristics of the classic hipped cottage in Tarrant County, Texas.

The grounds around the house have been modified extensively over the years. Originally, the front yard extended out to a much narrower Eighth Avenue and contained several trees. A carriage house was on the southeast corner of the back lot facing Welch Street, later renamed Hurley Street. Early in the 1920's the carriage house was moved west approximately 100 feet and turned to face Eighth Avenue. A gravel driveway was laid at that time along the south side of the house from Eighth Avenue to the carriage house/garage. The driveway was paved several years later. Decorative fencing and gates were installed about the same time. The fencing went completely around the backyard but only extended about halfway back to Hurley Street. East of the fencing there was a peach orchard, a chicken coup and a small house for the Newkirk's maid.⁶⁷

Today, the driveway still extends along the south side of the house and one of the original decorative gates of the original fencing remains at the south side of the house. All of the rest of the fencing is gone. Most of the front yard is now concrete; this was laid when the house was a restaurant in the 1980's.⁶⁸ The north, west and south sides of the house still have flower beds as

they did when the Newkirk's owned the home.⁶⁹ The current owners are attempting to purchase the lot extending to Hurley Street which would restore the property to its original size.

At least one side of the two lane Eighth Avenue was paved in the earliest days of the neighborhood. A trolley ran down the street about to where Park Place Street is today. Eighth Avenue became a gravel road when it passed the Ryan Addition.⁷⁰ The neighborhood along Eighth Avenue remained mostly residential in character until after World War II. Since that time it has become increasingly commercial. Of the nine original homes in the 1400 block of Eighth Avenue, two remain, 1407 and 1417. Of the thirty residential structures listed in the 1926 City Directory between the 1200 and 1600 blocks of Eighth Avenue, only four remain.⁷¹ Demolition of older structures, not the original homes, has continued in this area as late as 1993.

REFERENCE NOTES

- ¹Historical Preservation Council Notes taken during Survey of Fort Worth, 1991
- ²Tarrant County Abstract of City Property, #1644, 1417 Eighth Avenue
- ³Conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edward Daniel, Sr., March 1993
- ⁴Tarrant County Abstract of City Property, #1644, 1417 Eighth Avenue
- ⁵Conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edward Daniel, Sr., March 1993
- ⁶Tarrant County Abstract of City Property, #1644, 1425 Eighth Avenue
- ⁷Tarrant County Plat Records, Vol. 63, Page 66
- ⁸Tarrant County Abstract of City Property, #1644, 1425 Eighth Avenue
- ⁹Tarrant County Abstract of City Property, #1644, 1418 Hurley
- ¹⁰Tarrant County Abstract of City Property, #1644, 1417 Eighth Avenue
- ¹¹City of Fort Worth, Texas, Mayor & Council Communications, G-10539, February 2, 1994
- ¹²Warranty Deed between Roy Edward Daniel, Sr. and wife, Ida Louise Daniel and Grover McMains and Jamie Sexton, Exhibit A, dated March 8, 1993 and filed March 30, 1993
- ¹³Historical Preservation Council Notes taken during Survey of Fort Worth, 1991
- ¹⁴Historical Preservation Council Notes taken during Survey of Fort Worth, 1991
- ¹⁵Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994
- ¹⁶Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994
- ¹⁷Fort Worth City Directories, Street and Avenue Guide and Directory of Householders, 1911, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1926, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960
- ¹⁸Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994
- ¹⁹Fort Worth News Tribune, undated, but estimated to be September, 1981
- ²⁰Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Neighborhood Extra/South-Southwest, September 9, 1981, p.7

- 21Fort Worth News Tribune, undated, but estimated to be September, 1981
- 22Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, March 18, 1986, Sec. A, p.1,2
- 23Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, March 16, 1986, Sec. A, p.21,26
- 24Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, March 16, 1986, Sec. A, p.21,26
- 25Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, November 10, 1981, Sec. A, p.1-2
- 26Video tape of news coverage of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 16-18, 1986
- 27Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, November 10, 1981, Sec. A, p.1-2
- 28Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, November 18, 1981, Sec. A, p.1-2
- 29Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, February 28, 1988, Newsfront, Sec. 3, p.1,6,7
- 30Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, February 28, 1988, Newsfront, Sec. 3, p.1,6,7
- 31Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Morning Edition, March 16, 1986, Sec. A, p.21,26
- 32Video tape of news coverage of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 16-18, 1986
- 33Video tape of news coverage of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 16-18, 1986
- 34Video tape of news coverage of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 16-18, 1986
- 35Video tape of news coverage of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 16-18, 1986
- 36Video tape of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 18, 1986
- 37Video tape of news coverage of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 16-18, 1986
- 38Video tape of news coverage of the funeral of Richard C. Newkirk, March 16-18, 1986
- 39Letter of Verification from Harris Methodist Fort Worth, December 22, 1995
- 40Exchange Club Resolution in Memory and Appreciation of Richard C. Newkirk, April 30, 1986
- 41Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994
- 42Interviews with Robert S. Newkirk in Fort Worth, Texas, 1994 - 1996

- ⁴³Gottfried, Herbert and Jennings, Jan. *American Vernacular Design, 1870 - 1940, An Illustrated Glossary*, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York, New York, 1985, p.194.
- ⁴⁴*American Vernacular Design*, p.198-205.
- ⁴⁵Blumenson, John J.-G.. *Identifying American Architecture*, W.W. Norton and Company, New York, New York, 1981, pp.15-37.
- ⁴⁶*American Vernacular Design*, p.195.
- ⁴⁷*American Vernacular Design*, p.196.
- ⁴⁸Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994
- ⁴⁹*Identifying American Architecture*, pp.83-87.
- ⁵⁰Pedestal Award Certificate, May 26, 1994.
- ⁵¹*American Vernacular Design*, p.195.
- ⁵²Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994.
- ⁵³Original color was discovered behind a foot-operated heater flue opening and closing device in the first-floor hall.
- ⁵⁴Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994.
- ⁵⁵Conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edward Daniel, Sr., March 1993.
- ⁵⁶Pedestal Award Certificate, May 26, 1994.
- ⁵⁷Rifkind, Carol. *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey*, Page Anderson & Turnbull, Inc., San Francisco, California, 1991, p.1.
- ⁵⁸*Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey*, p.2.
- ⁵⁹*Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey*, Fort Worth Southside, p.29.
- ⁶⁰*Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey*, Fort Worth Southside, p.85.
- ⁶¹*Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey*, Fort Worth Near North Side and West Side and Westover Hills, p.41.
- ⁶²*Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey*, Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South and Far West, p.80.

⁶³Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, Upper North, Northeast, East, Far South and Far West, p.243.

⁶⁴Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, Selected Tarrant County Communities, p.37.

⁶⁵Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, Selected Tarrant County Communities, p.191.

⁶⁶Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey, Fort Worth Near North Side and West Side and Westover Hills, p.164.

⁶⁷Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994.

⁶⁸Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edward Daniel, Sr., Fort Worth, Texas, March, 1993.

⁶⁹Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994.

⁷⁰Interview with James E. Newkirk in North Ridge, California, December, 1994.

⁷¹Fort Worth City Directories, Street and Avenue Guide and Directory of Householders, 1911, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1926, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960

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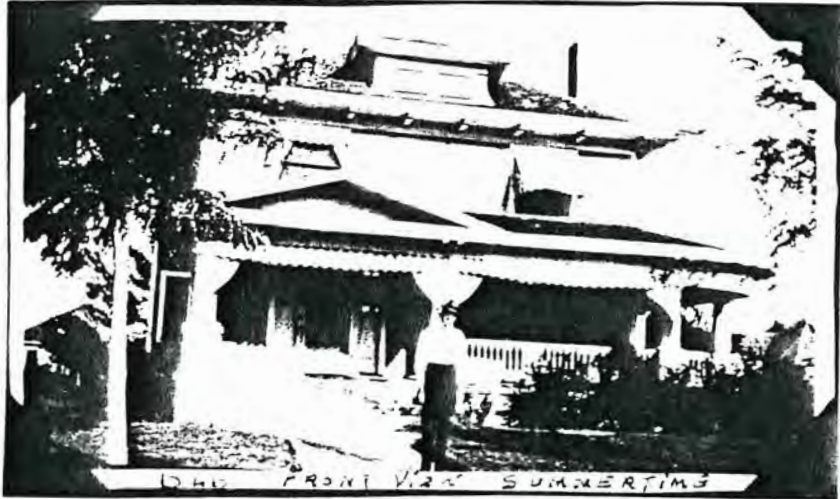
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Tarrant County Plat Records, Vol. 63, Page 66.

Similar Views of the Original and Current House



1920



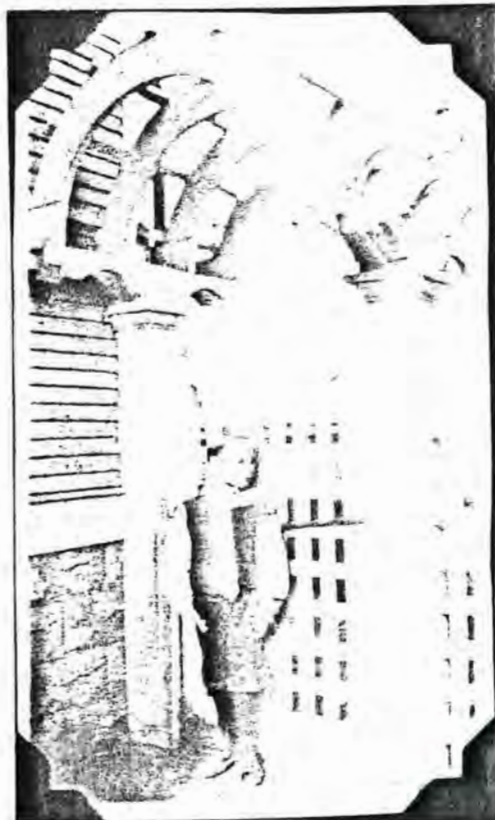
1996



1920



Proposed Location of Marker - to the Right of the Front Door



Early View of Decorative Gate



Front of House faces West



North Side of House

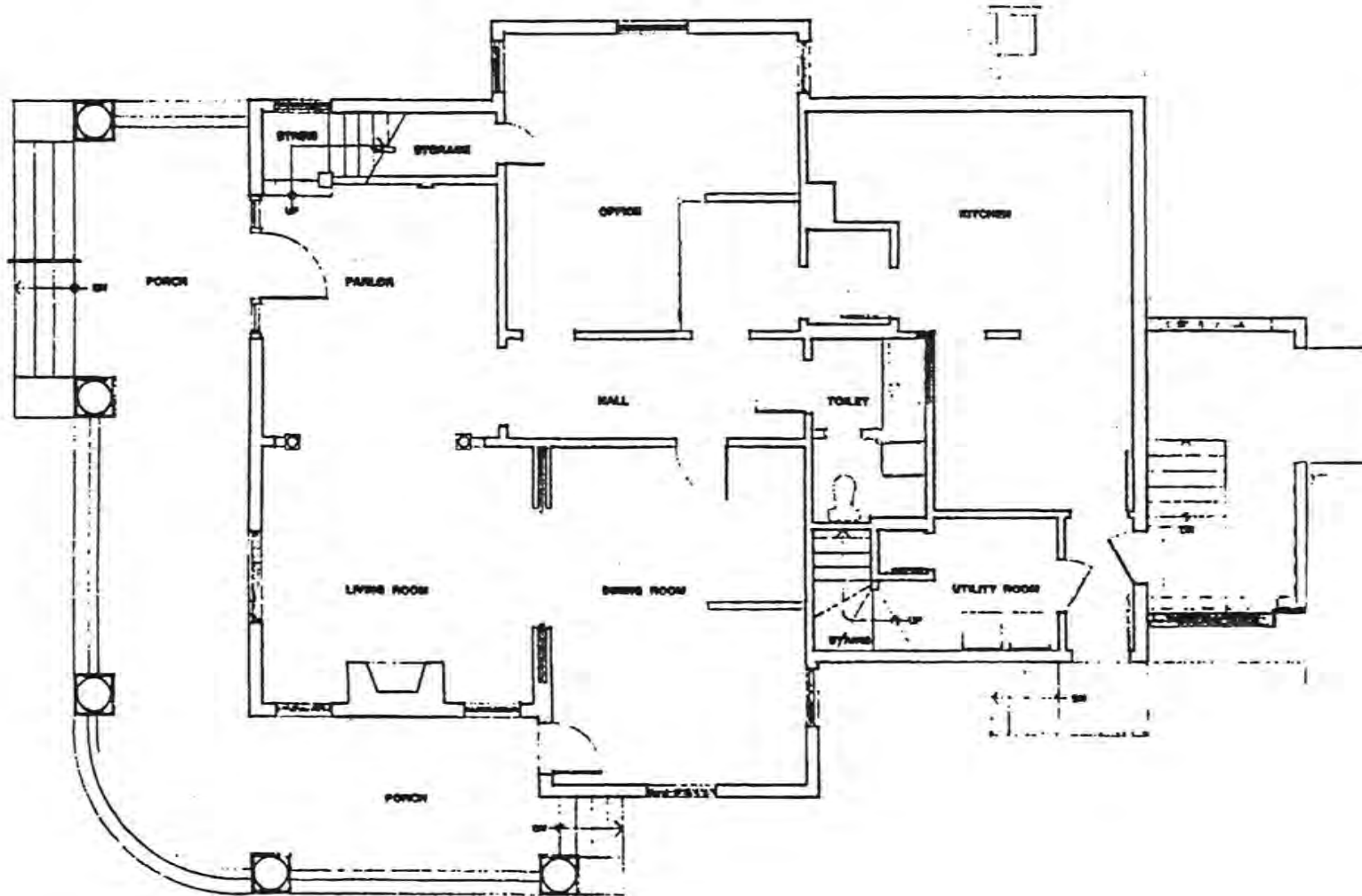


South Side of House

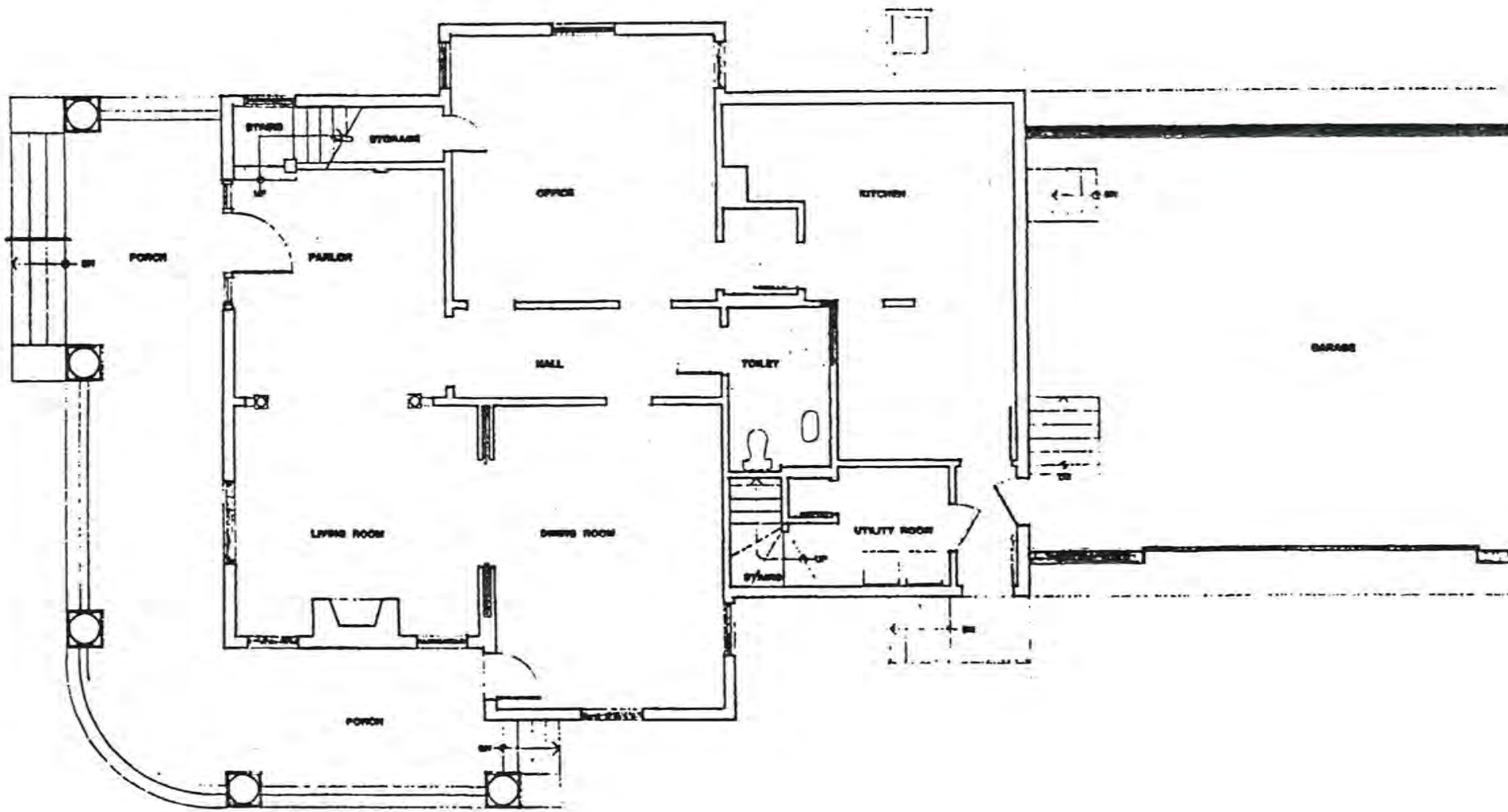


Back of House facing East

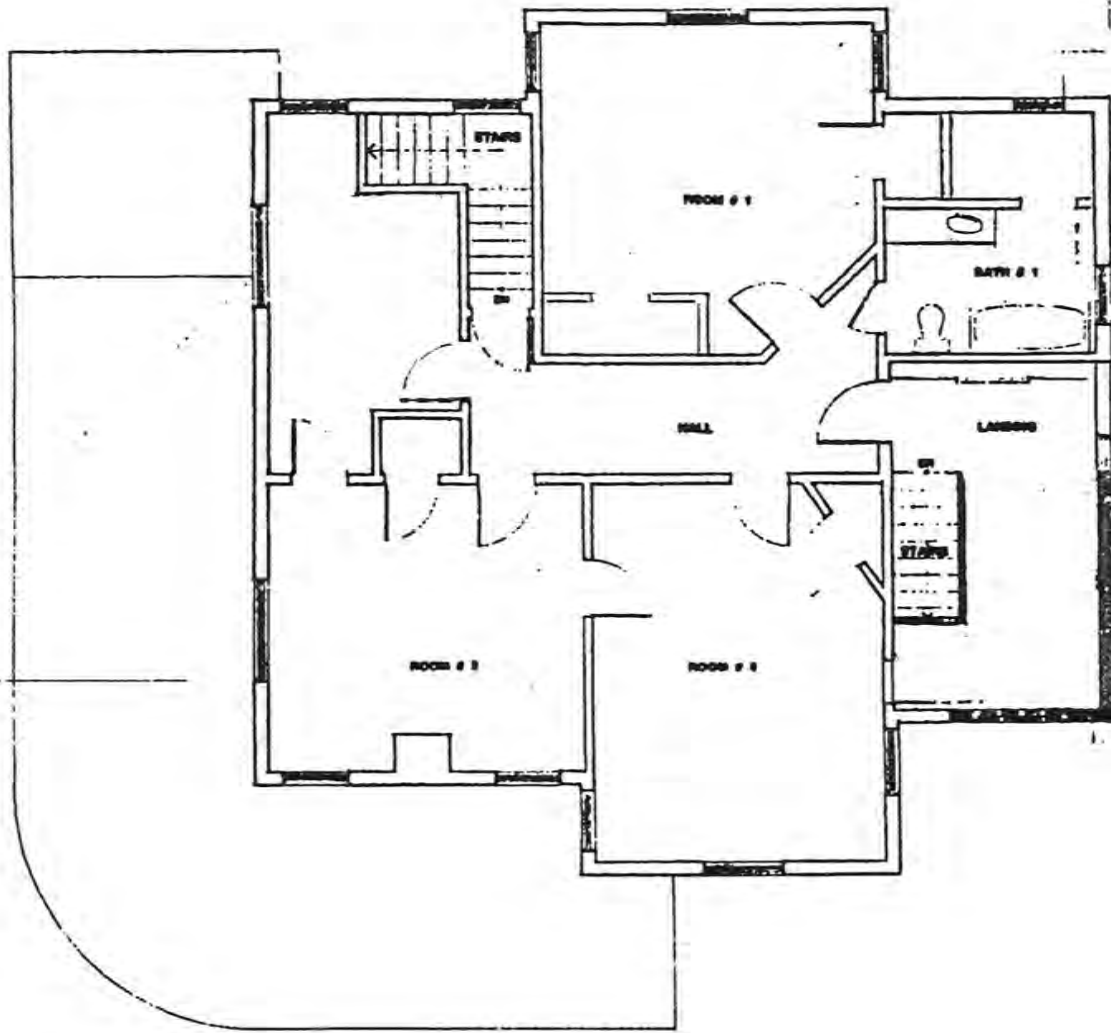
FIRST FLOOR BEFORE RENOVATION & ADDITION



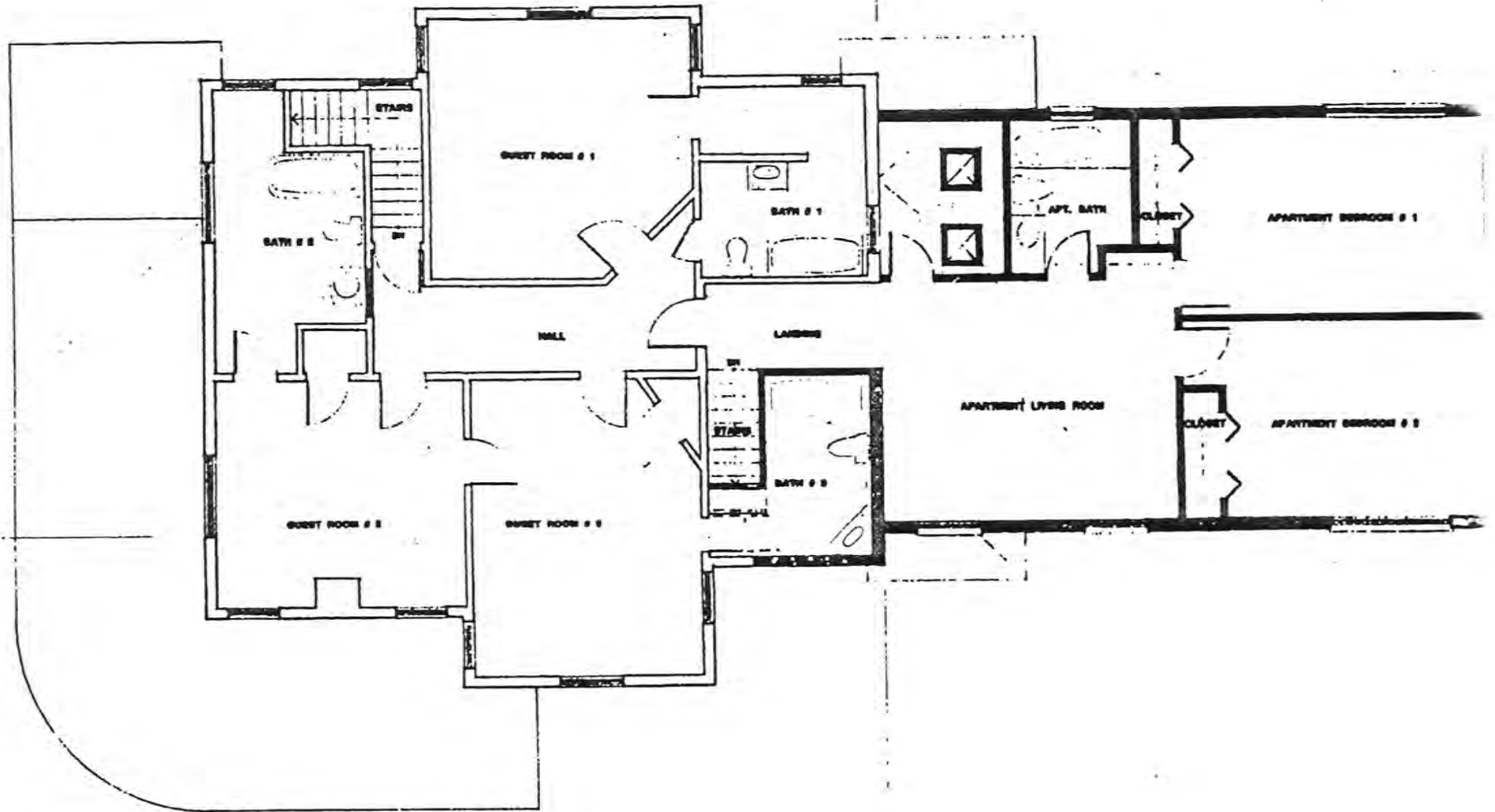
FIRST FLOOR AFTER RENOVATION & ADDITION



SECOND FLOOR BEFORE RENOVATION & ADDITION



SECOND FLOOR AFTER RENOVATION & ADDITION



Bishop-Newkirk House Tarrant County, TX

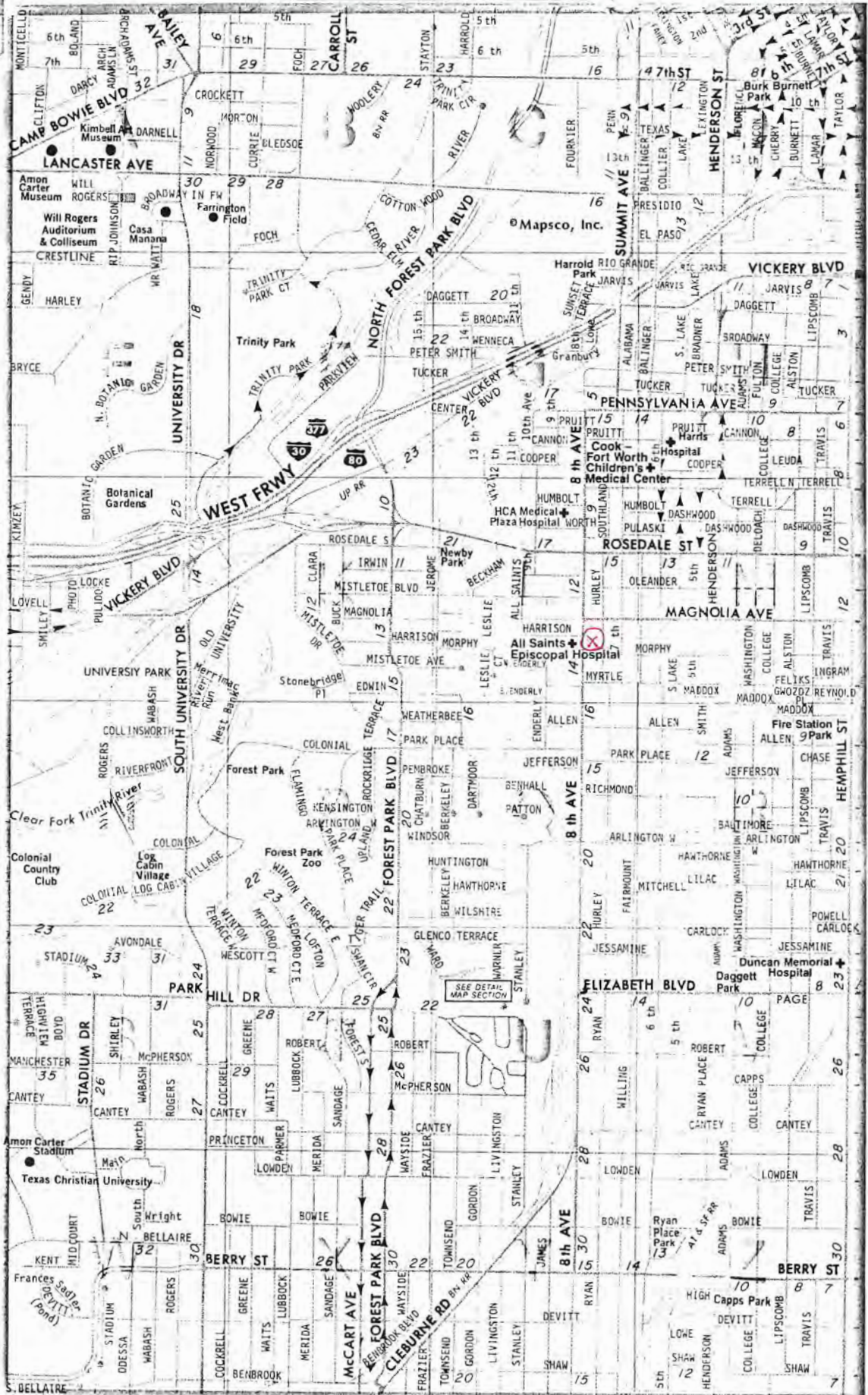
CONTINUED ON MAP 76

76

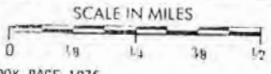


CONTINUED ON MAP 75

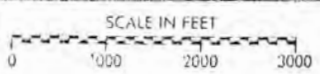
CONTINUED ON MAP 77



SEE DETAIL MAP SECTION



CONTINUED ON MAP 90



Bishop-Newkirk House

1404 4th Colony





TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

George W. Bush • Governor
John L. Nau, III • Chairman
Curtis Tunnell • Executive Director

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

June 24, 1996

Grover McMains
1417 Eighth Avenue
Fort Worth, TX 76104

Re: *BISHOP-NEWKIRK HOUSE*
1417 Eighth Avenue, Fort Worth
Tarrant County, Job 15496

Dear Mr. McMains:

The members of the State Marker Review Board have completed their evaluation of your application for an Official Texas Historical Marker for the Bishop-Newkirk House in Fort Worth. I regret to inform you that they have voted against awarding the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation to this structure. In making their decision, the members of the Board and staff architectural historians cited recent alterations to house, especially the large addition which almost doubles the size of the structure. Additionally, they were concerned that the level of detailing and fenestration on the large rear addition is not compatible with the original structure. Taken together, these changes detract from the original design of the house and render it ineligible for the RTHL designation. Of further concern was the fact that the person with the strongest historical significance associated with the house, Richard Newkirk, died in 1986 and so is not eligible to be mentioned in a marker text at this time (the rules state a person must be deceased at least 20 years.)

While the decisions of the Board are final, we will be happy to discuss this matter should you have any specific questions. The original application materials are being returned to you under separate cover. We do appreciate your efforts to help record the history of Tarrant County, and hope that you will consider placing these materials in the archives of the county historical commission, local library, or some other appropriate repository.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cynthia J. Beeman".

Cynthia J. Beeman, Administrator
Official Texas Historical Markers
Local History Programs

c: George Hedrick
Joye K. Evetts