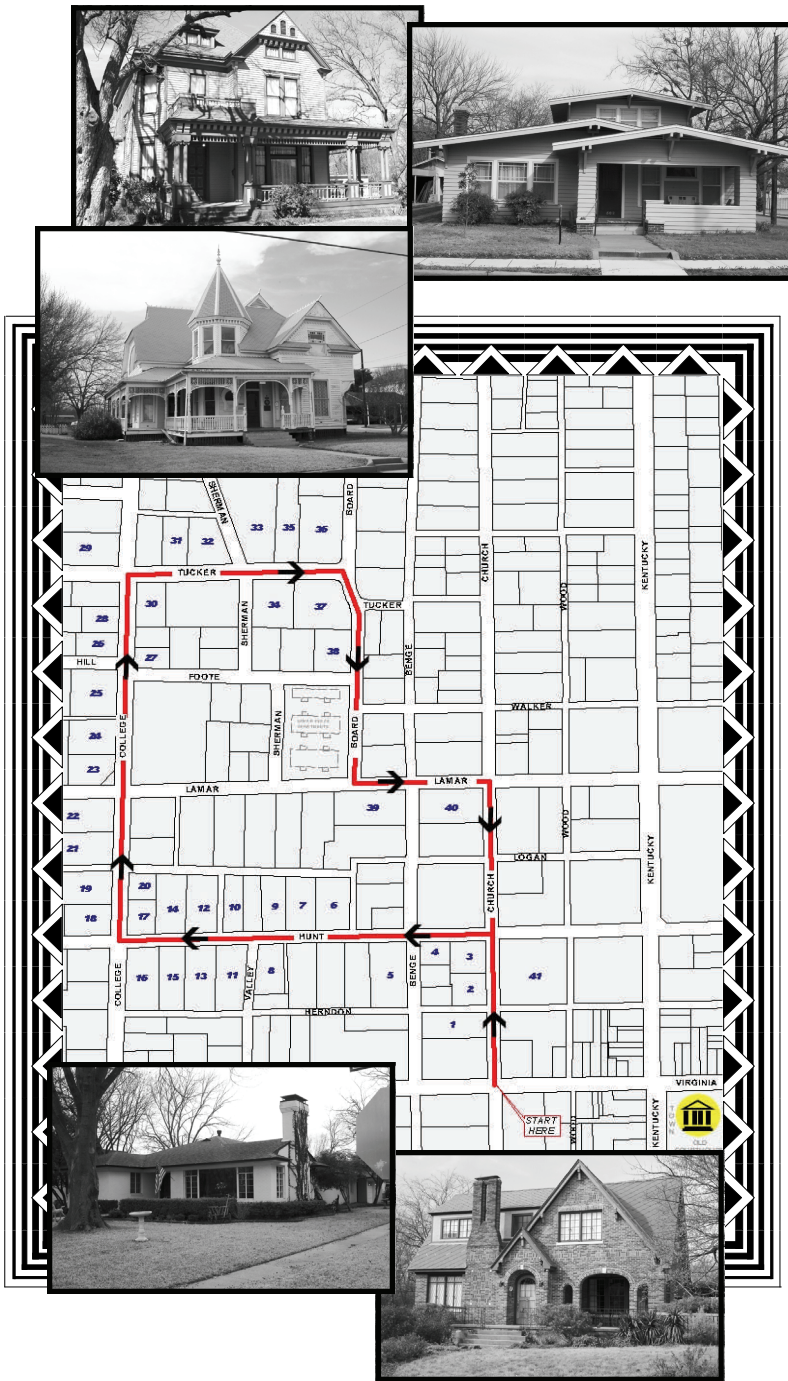


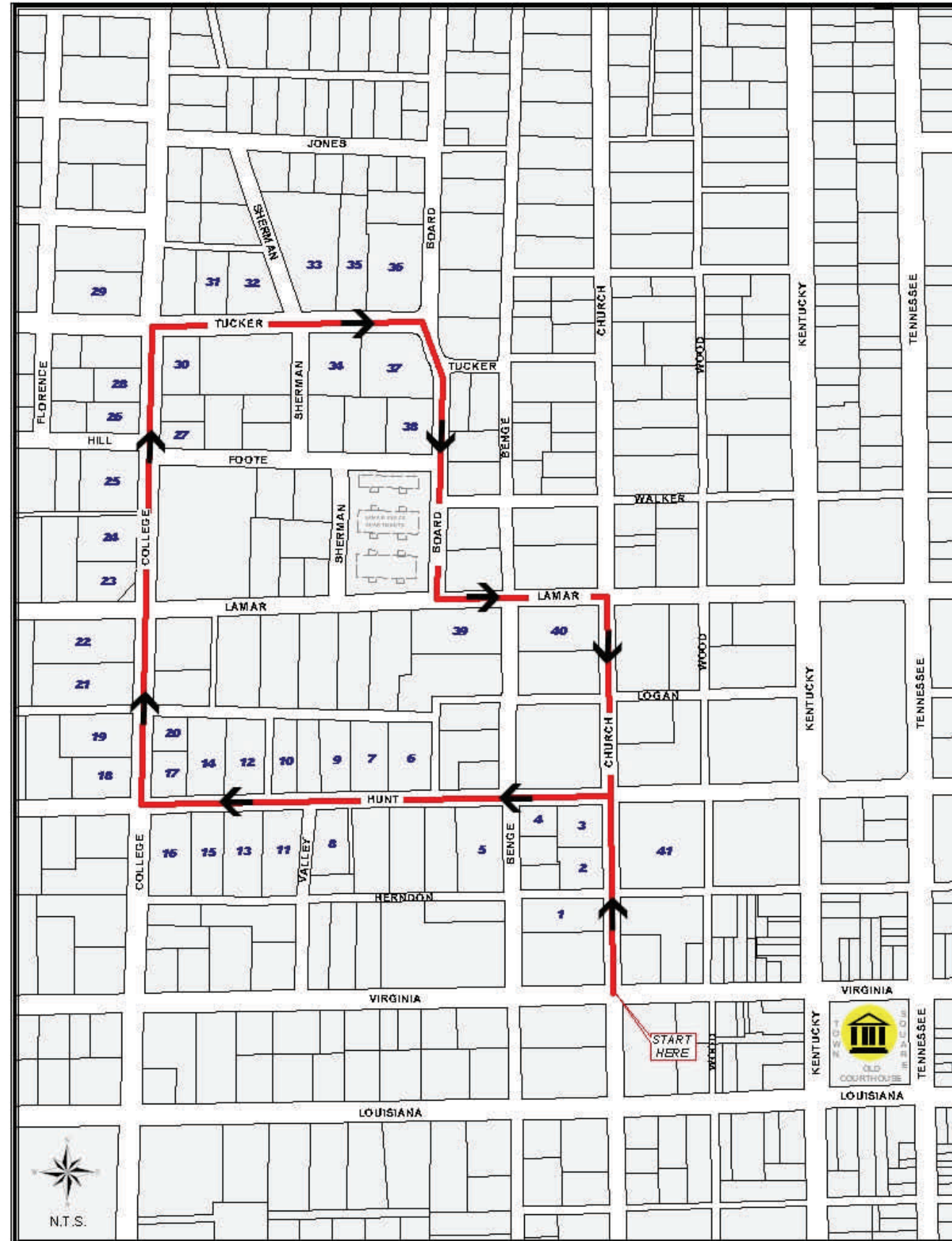
RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC WALKING TOUR

(approximate walking time: 35 minutes)

Presented by the Historic Preservation Advisory Board



The tour starts on North Virginia just north and west of the Old Collin County Courthouse at the corner of Church Street and Virginia. Go north on Church Street to 205 North Church Street.



1. 205 N. Church— The Crouch House was built in 1887 by Joe H. and Clara Crouch. The Crouch House has been owned by several of McKinney's prominent entrepreneurs. The Queen-Anne style Victorian is a one-and-a-half story asymmetrical plan home with a porch that wraps around three sides of the building. The house is built using lumber that was brought in by train from Jefferson, Texas. The spindle work on the porch and keyhole window near the front door is just a few of the remarkable features of this house.

Travel north on Church to 207 N.



2. 207 N. Church—A circa 1905 home built by W.P. Suttle. The home was later purchased and the brick veneer added by Dr. W.S. Wysong. The Wysong family has provided medical care for people of McKinney for three generations. The windows are double hung sash windows with stained glass transoms.



3. 213 N. Church—A circa 1920's quadplex built by Dr. W.S. Wysong. This is an important building both in the history of the Wysong family in McKinney as well as it is the only remaining brick quadplex from the 1920's that is still standing. This type of building was the early precursor to modern apartments in America.

Go west on Hunt Street. You will continue west on Hunt until you reach College



4. 307 W. Hunt—A circa 1940 Colonial Revival home. These homes represent an important time in our history since they reflect the beginning of the post war, building boom in America and the move toward a more automobile oriented society.



5. 401 W. Hunt—Built in 1926 this Tudor Revival home was constructed as a duplex so the wife would have rental property if the husband was to pass on before his wife. The limestone window surrounds, columns, and slate roof are particularly impressive.



6. 502 W. Hunt—A circa 1925 Tudor Revival style home. The returning 'Doughboy' from WW1 caused a shift in American architecture by reintroducing and reinterpreting English architectural styles.



7. 506 W. Hunt—A good example of the blending of architectural styles that blends Neoclassical Revival and Prairie style elements.



8. 510 W. Hunt—A circa 1920's Arts & Crafts style house. Notice the exposed rafter tails and knee braces that are indicative of this style.



9. 509 W. Hunt—A circa 1920 Arts & Crafts style home.



10. 514 W. Hunt—A circa 1910 4-square Bungalow style home. Notice the Tuscan columns on this house. The home was built by Judge Horace Neilson and remained in the family until 1970's.



11. 515 W. Hunt—A circa 1915 home designed by J.E. Cooper. The house is a fusion of Classical Revival and Bungalow styles. The owners still have the original architectural drawings



12. 516 W. Hunt—A circa 1920 Classical Revival style brick home.



13. 519 W. Hunt—A circa 1900 vernacular folk Victorian style house.



14. 520 W. Hunt—A circa 1900 vernacular, two-story Victorian home, which has elements of Classical Revival stylistic influences. A Registered Texas Historic Landmark.



15. 521 W. Hunt - A circa 1920 Arts & Crafts style home. Notice the battered foundation.



16. 523 W. Hunt— Designed by Putnam Russell of New York and built for Morris Aron, a dry goods store owner, in 1889. The house is an excellent example of Queen Anne Architecture. The irregular floor plan, turned porch supports, jig-sawn detailing, turret, imbricated shingles, and fanciful pressed tin ridge cresting are important stylistic details of Queen Anne Victorian homes.



17. 524 W. Hunt—Built by Charles P. Heard, a prominent merchant and cotton broker, in 1893. The house is another excellent example of Queen Anne Victorian. The irregular house plan, use of jig-sawn details on the porch, sunburst motifs in the gables, and front door flanked by small windows are typical stylistic motifs used in Queen Anne homes.

Continue across College Street. Go right, north, on Col-



18. 301 N. College— A Bungalow style home circa 1915.



19. 307 N. College—An excellent example of a 1937 Colonial Revival home. John Astin Perkins, son of William Perkins one of McKinney's first architects, designed the house.



20. 308 N. College—An example of a pyramidal roof vernacular folk house build circa 1915.



21. 311 N. College—A 1915 Prairie style home. Common stylistic trends of the Prairie style are the large overhanging eaves, windows grouped in multiples of two and three, and hipped roof. Gibson Caldwell owned the house from 1924 – 1981. He managed the Collin County Mill & Elevator Company.



22. 315 N. College—A 1921 Neoclassical Revival home built by John S. Heard. Mr. Heard was instrumental in establishing a mercantile business, an oil mill, the first cotton mill, the first flourmill, and the Interurban Railroad for McKinney.



23. 403 N. College—An example of the Ranch House style. This particular home is circa 1965. Notice the use of masonry Quoins at the corner of the house. These are an architectural detail dating back to the architecture of the Renaissance.



24. 405 N. College—An example of a circa 1935 Colonial Revival.



25. 501 N. College—A circa 1895 vernacular folk Victorian. The Arts & Crafts style porch is a later addition to the house.



26. 502 N. College—A circa 1925 Arts & Crafts style home.



27. 505 N. College—A vernacular folk Victorian home built in 1886.



28. 507 N. College - An excellent example of Ranch style architecture designed by Dallas architect Royal M. Strode in 1948 for the Turrantine family. The corner casement windows are typical of 1940's Ranch style houses.



29. 601 N. College— A Tudor Revival home constructed in 1928. The house, built by W.R. Hill, is one of the finest examples of Tudor Revival style architecture. Notice the patterned brickwork, cast stone, and arched porch.



Turn right and go east on Tucker

30. 609 Tucker— A circa 1915 Arts & Crafts bungalow. This particular style is sometimes referred to as an 'Airplane Bungalow.' The house, built by R.K. Newsome, served as mayor of McKinney for several years.



31. 608 Tucker—Built in 1893. The irregular floor plan of the house as well as architectural detailing indicates Queen Anne influences. Notice the angled corners and gables with sunburst designs.



32. 606 Tucker—Built in 1894 by Harry Q. Smith. He is one of the Smith Bros. of Smith Drug, the oldest existing business in McKinney. The house has a hipped roof, wooden lap siding, and six-over-six, double hung windows.



33. 601 Tucker— A Neoclassical Revival style home.



34. 510 Tucker— A two story vernacular Prairie style house built in 1902.



35. 509 Tucker—A circa 1915 Arts & Crafts style home. The exposed rafter tails and low-pitched roof are common to the Arts & Crafts style. Note the beautiful key-hole window located on the west side of the house.



36. 508 Tucker—A circa 1905 Classical Revival style home. The house has other types of detailing such as the brackets beneath the cornice, which reflect other architectural influences.



37. 504 Tucker—Built in 1878 by R.M. Board, a local dry goods and clothing storeowner. The house is built on a center hall and originally was two rooms deep. The house is unique in that it has a pressed metal facing in the gables. Note the Palladian window located on the second story above the front door.



38. 503 Tucker— A circa 1910 home that represents a unique time when house styles were changing from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival style homes. The home was constructed by Howell E. Smith, President of the First National Bank and later childhood home of H. Ray Roberts, former state senator.



Go right (south) on Board Street.

39. 501 S. Board—A circa 1945 Colonial Revival style home sometimes referred to as a Cape Cod home.

As you continue down Board Street you will pass the Lamar Plaza Apartments. Go left (east) on Lamar.



40. 401 W. Lamar - A circa 1905 Classic Revival style home. It has detailing elements, which resemble homes designed by Dallas architect J.E. Flanders. Note the Corinthian columns, and Sullivanesque frieze band of terra cotta tiles.

Turn right on Church Street. Continue on Church to Hunt Street. Turn left on Hunt.



41. 315 N. Church—The First United Methodist Church that was organized as a mission in 1851. The Methodist Church, constructed in 190, is the only Gothic Revival building in McKinney and is the last of the turn-of-the-century ornate churches still standing. J.E. Flanders was the architect.



42. 205 W. Hunt— J.E. Flanders was the architect for the Heard-Craig home constructed in 1900. The house is an amalgam of styles including Neoclassical Revival architecture. Notice the unique capitals on the columns. The house was constructed for local businessman S.D. Heard. The Heard's daughter, Kathryn, Mrs. Thomas E. Craig, used her family home for the education and enlightenment of the women of McKinney. Today, the house serves as a meeting place for many of McKinney's women's clubs and furthers Kathryn's other wish that the Heard-Craig facilities be used to encourage the arts through exhibits and educational programs.

If you continue south on Church you will arrive at Virginia and the town square is to your left(east) on Virginia.