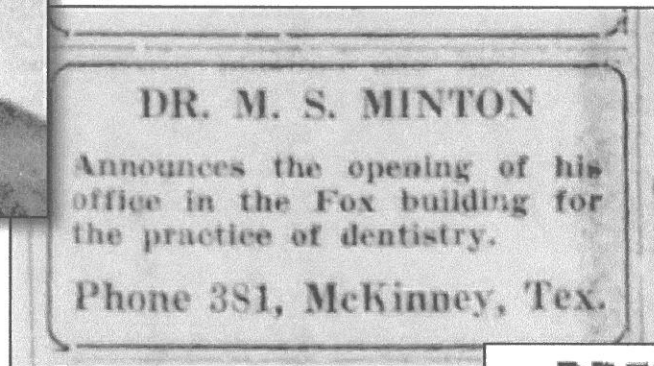


G. Photographs



Dr. Morris S. Minton established his dentistry practice in McKinney in 1935 following his training at the Baylor College of Dentistry in Dallas. Soon after his arrival, he was called into service by the U.S. Department of Health Service to study "brown tooth stain" in the Amarillo area. In 1969, Dr. Minton became the president of the Texas Dental Association. He was also a long-time member of the Collin County National Bank Board of Directors.



"Brown tooth stain" was a condition that affected people on the high plains of Texas at an alarming rate. It was discovered that the chlorine in the drinking water was reacting to deficient tooth enamel possessed by area residents.

PREVENT BROWN TOOTH STAIN!
DRINK Ozarka Water

Drink this Pure, Fresh, Tasting, Free water that comes direct from the Ozarks. It will not only protect you against "brown stain" but will aid your health, too.

5 gallons delivered . . . 1.95
 1 gallon at plant 1.25

Ozarka Water Co.
 1405 W. 6th. Phone 3454
 J. M. SHEERS, Mgr.

Page 2-McKinney, Courier-Gazette-Friday, April 9, 1976



HOST FINAL MEETING -Mrs. Foy Thomas, Miss Katherine Thompson and Mrs. Morris Minton were hostesses for the last meeting of the Halcyon Club year at Heard - Craig Women's Club. They served a salad and sandwich luncheon plate before a slide program on the Holy Land. (Staff photo by Ginny Beverly)

Morris Minton married **Mary Katherine Dooley** in 1940 and moved into their house at 903 N. Waddill that same year. Mary was active in the Halcyon Club of McKinney, established as a literary organization in 1920 whose motto was, "Pleasure and action make the hours short." Mary, at right in this 1976 photo, hosted many club events.

Office Locations

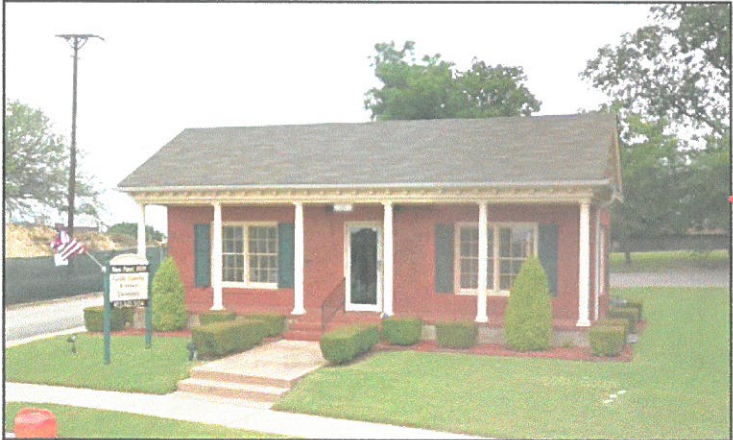
The map below shows the three locations where Dr. Morris Minton kept his office.



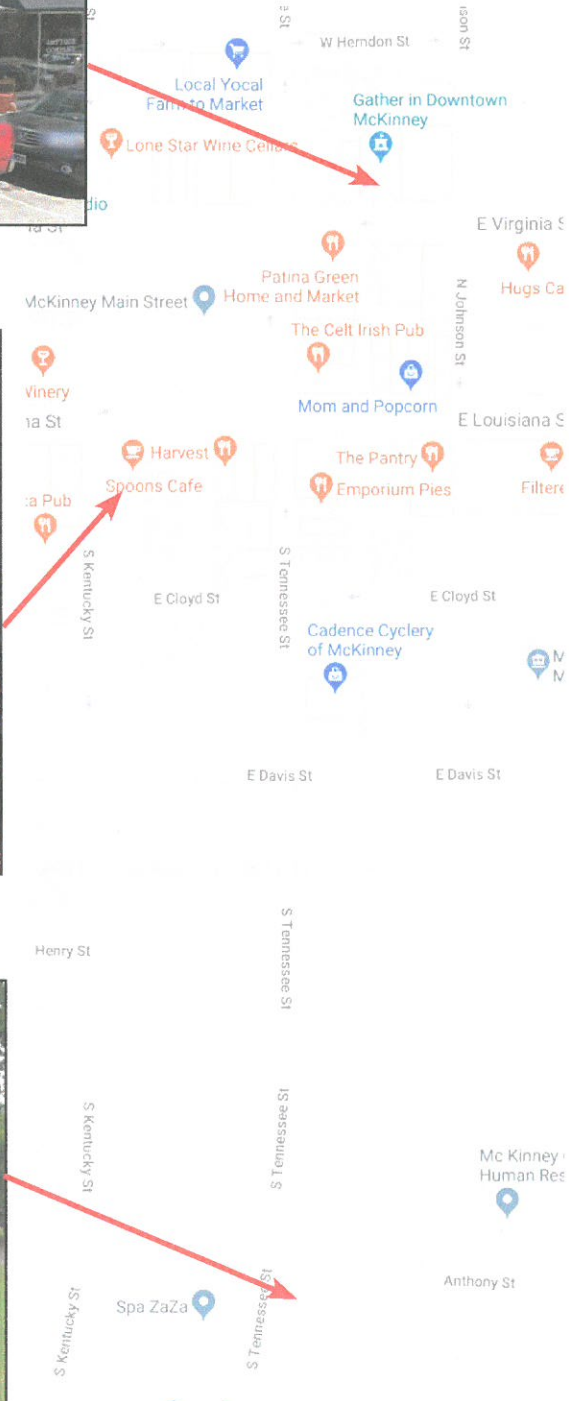
*Fox Building, 207 E. Virginia St.
(1935 - 1937)*



*Newsome Building, 100 E. Louisiana St.
(1937 - 1957)*



*401 S. Tennessee St.
(1957 - 1981)*





MEMBERS OF THE Collin County National Bank Board of Directors are shown discussing the new bank expansion program. Serving as board members are Dr. J.C. Erwin Jr., W.B. Hope, J.W. Thompson, G.W. Comegys,

Geo. W. Apple, Gibson Caldwell, Dr. M.S. Minton, J.M. Whisenant, A.M. Scott Jr., Albert Ruscshaupt, Laud Howell, J.E. Abernathy, Doyle Morrow and J.I. Bradshaw.

Dr. Minton joined the Board of the Collin County National Bank in 1951 and served until his death in 1990.



DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI — Dr. Morris S. Minton (R) of McKinney, received the Distinguished Alumni Award of the Baylor Dental Alumni Association recently at special

ceremonies in Dallas. Presenting the award was Dr. Jack B. Snowden of Arlington, president of the alumni association.

Dr. Minton was active in community affairs. He served as president of the McKinney Jayces and the Rotary Club and was a director of the McKinney Chamber of Commerce and the First McKinney Investment Corporation. He was also a member of the McKinney Planning and Zoning Committee.

No. 2909
Collin County National Bank
at Close of Business
April 9, 1951
 MCKINNEY, TEXAS

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	\$1,525,425.83
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	32,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas, Texas	6,950.00
U. S. and Other Bonds Owned	2,540,467.77
CASH & EXCHANGE	1,393,176.37
TOTAL	\$5,408,019.97

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 150,000.00
Surplus and Profits	313,404.78
Reserve Account	3,694.61
DEPOSITS	\$4,940,920.58
TOTAL	\$5,408,019.97

OFFICERS

Dr. J. C. Erwin, Sr., Chairman of Board
 A. M. Scott, Vice-Chairman of Board
 J. W. Neal, President

E. L. Kissinger, Vice-President
 Newton J. Burkett, Cashier

Madeline Moses, Assistant Cashier
 U. S. Arrington, Assistant Cashier
 Louis G. Long, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

Dr. J. C. Erwin, Gibson Caldwell
 Giles McKinney, George James
 A. M. Scott, T. E. Craig
 H. L. Shoap, F. D. Perkins
 J. W. Neal, M. S. Minton

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 Member Federal Reserve System

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

a.



Collin County National Bank, Est. 1881

Collin County National Bank

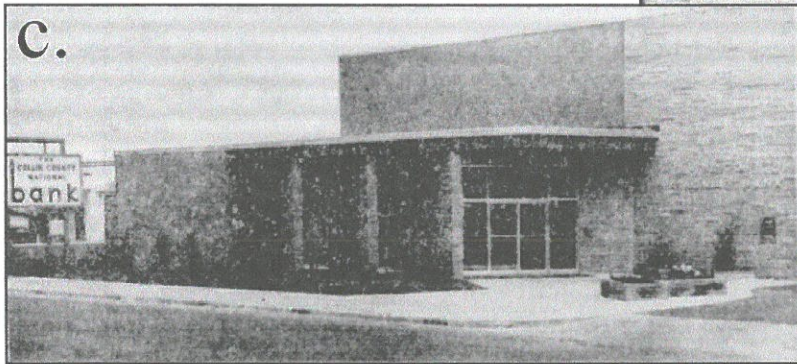
The **Collin County National Bank** began in a Richardsonian-style building which was subsequently demolished when the bank bought out and moved its operations to the First National Bank building in 1932. In 1956, the bank moved two blocks north on Tennessee Street into the building that is now the home of the McKinney City Hall.

First National Bank, 1915-1932
Collin County National Bank, 1932-1956

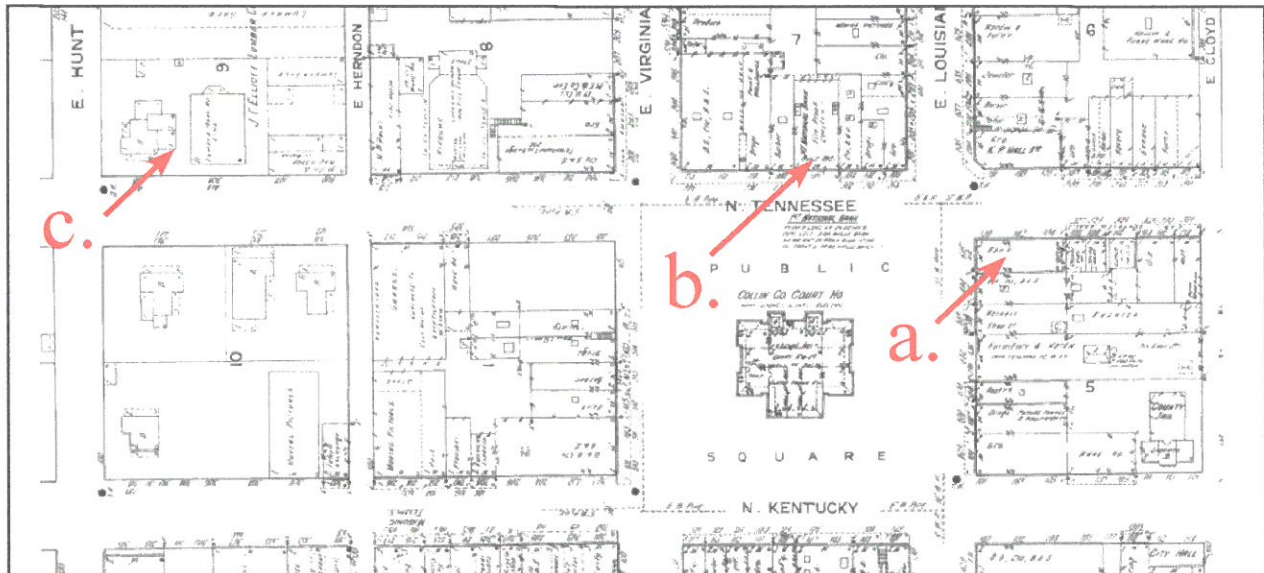
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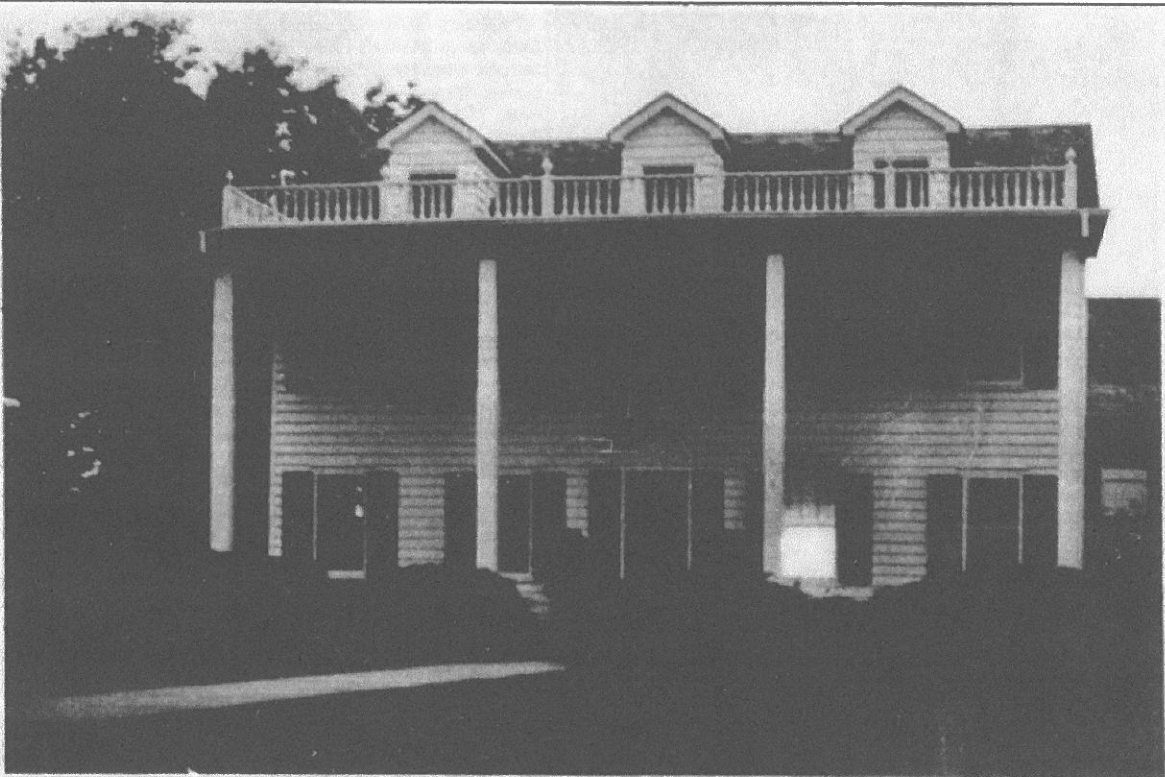
c.



Collin County National Bank
1956-1986



Bank locations are superimposed on this 1914 Sanborn map.



(Photo by Bob Paul)

THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW

At Minton home

A touch of the past

By COL. TOM EMERSON

For many months this reporter has been intrigued by a scene created by a light which is turned on in the front window of the colonial home of Dr. and Mrs. Morris Minton, 903 N. Waddill.

Each evening, as darkness begins to fall, the soft glow of the light seems to reflect the warmth of the beautiful house which has been the Minton home for a quarter of a century.

★ ★ ★

Seeking a story from Dr. Minton about the significance of this light, he suggested we ask his wife, Mary.

So, one evening this week, just at dusk, this reporter, accompanied by Bob Paul, visited the Minton home. We took some pictures of the light in the window and

talked awhile with Mrs. Mary Minton, a very gracious lady.

★ ★ ★

In explaining our interest in the light in the window, I told her that it recalled a story about an old colonial home in Baltimore where an antique lamp has been burning since before the Civil War. As the legend goes, a daughter disappeared from the home and a light was turned on so that she could find her way home.

I remember this light in the window in Baltimore, and although it has been more than 20 years since I was in this historic city, I wouldn't be surprised if the light still burns there.

★ ★ ★

In the case of the light in the window

of the Minton home, Mrs. Minton told us that although the original idea was her own, in later years, as their daughter Ann grew up, it was she who insisted the light always be turned on just at dusk. Now, Ann is a student at Baylor University, but she still reminds her mother to turn on the light.

★ ★ ★

The beautiful lamp is an antique, with a broad brass base and pink globe. Mrs. Minton explained that it was designed for use as a hand warmer rather than illumination. Now, electricity provides the energy for light, replacing kerosene used many years ago.

The old lamp is just one feature of the beautiful home which helps one recall memories and legends of gracious living in colonial America.

McKinney Courier-Gazette, April 21, 1968



Dentistry College History

More than one hundred years ago in Dallas, the school now known as the Texas A&M College of Dentistry opened its doors to its first 40 students as State Dental College, a private three-year dental school.

When the college became a part of Baylor University in 1918, it was renamed Baylor University College of Dentistry.

The college continued as a unit of Baylor University until Aug. 1, 1971. At that time it became College of Dentistry, a private, nonprofit, nonsecular corporation chartered by the state of Texas to conduct educational

programs in dentistry and related fields. On Sept. 1, 1996, Baylor College of Dentistry became an institution of The Texas A&M University System. The college became a component of the Texas A&M Health Science Center on Jan. 1, 1999.

Texas A&M College of Dentistry, a member of The Texas A&M University System since 1996, is a nationally recognized center for oral health sciences education, research, specialized patient care and continuing dental education. As the largest single provider of oral health care services in the Dallas/Fort Worth area, the college has combined higher education and research with community service for 100 years.

The college is one of three dental schools in the state and the only one in North Texas. Almost two-thirds of all dentists in the Dallas/Fort Worth area earned their degrees at College of Dentistry, and more than one-third of all dentists in Texas are graduates of the college. The College of Dentistry graduates the largest number of dental hygienists with bachelor's degrees in the state.

Texas A&M College of Dentistry is centrally located in Dallas, about a mile east of the downtown business district, adjacent to Baylor University Medical Center. College faculty also direct dental clinics at two local children's hospitals and provide oral health care services through the Parkland Health and Hospital System.

-- excerpt from Texas A&M Health Science Center

ATM | DENTISTRY
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

[About the College](#)
[Academics](#)
[Departments](#)
[Outreach](#)
[Research](#)
[Student Life](#)
[Continuing Ed](#)

Morris S. Minton Honors Series

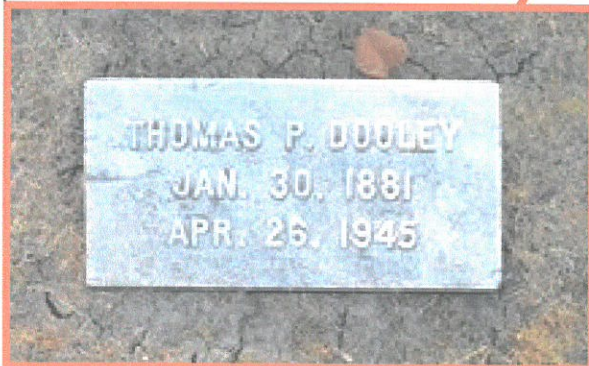
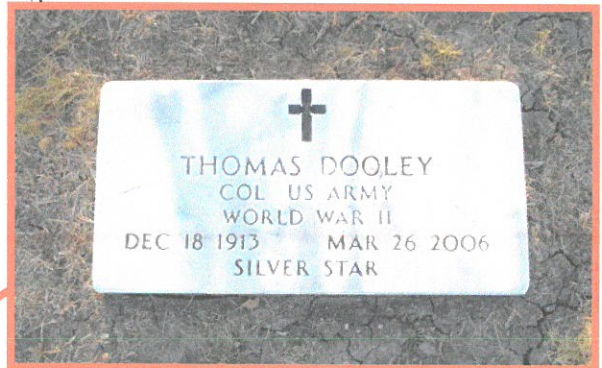
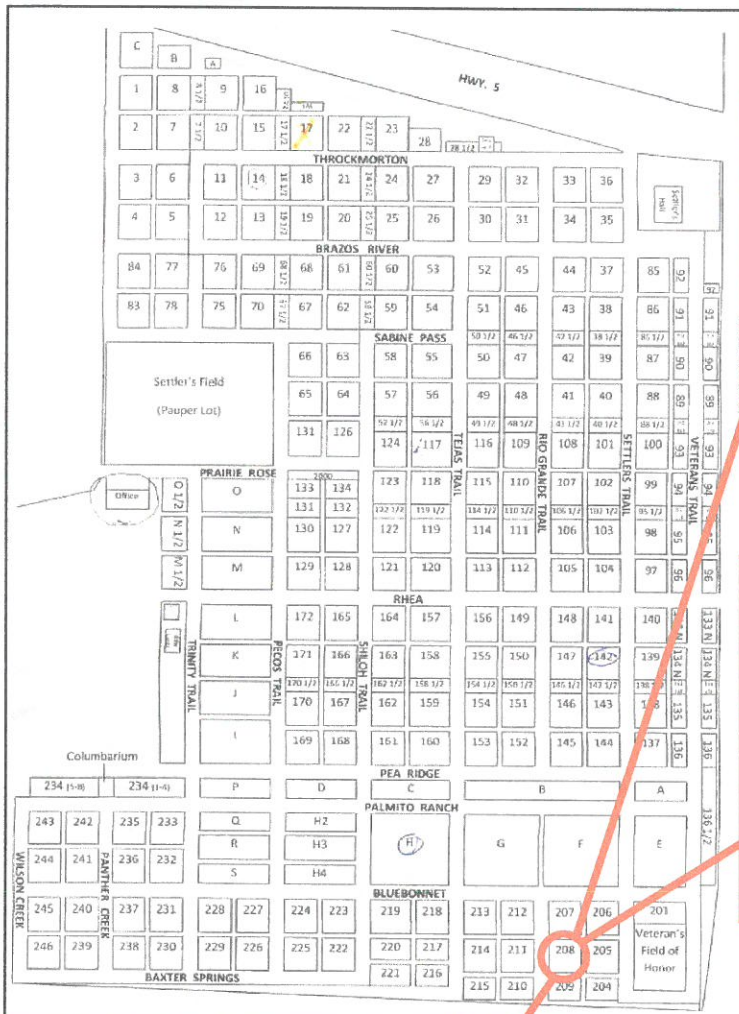
[Home](#) > [Continuing Education](#) > [Lectureships](#) > Morris S. Minton Honors Series

The Morris S. Minton Honors Series Lecture affords us the opportunity to invite distinguished leaders to speak on ethics and professionalism in oral health science, education, and research.

The lectureship is named in honor of College of Dentistry alumnus Morris S. Minton and continues in his memory. We are honored to have had such a distinguished alumnus who

Pecan Grove Cemetery

This map of Pecan Grove Cemetery in McKinney shows the final resting places of Morris and Mary Minton in the Dooley family plot.



The Colonial Revival Style

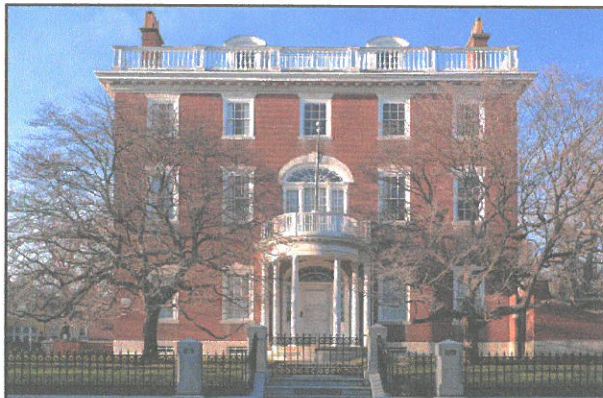
The elements that characterize the Colonial Revival Style are:

- typically two stories
- side-gabled roof
- symmetrical front facade
- accentuated front doorway
- evenly spaced windows
- dormers
- shallow eaves
- boxy, rectangular mass
- understated adornment

The Colonial Revival Style gets its inspiration primarily from the architecture that was popular during the founding of America in the late 18th century which included Georgian, Federal, and Early Classic Revival.

The stately, rational, geometric forms of these styles were popular with Americans during this “Age of Reason.” These styles are characterized by a two to three-story, rectangular massing with an elaborate entryway and windows set into a symmetrical facade. Interest in Colonial architecture was re-ignited by the U.S. Centennial Exposition of 1876 and again by the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

The Colonial Revival Style, though varied in its expression, essentially combines elements popularized by the homes of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas P. Ives. The style’s association with the Nation’s founding along with its stately qualities have contributed to the style’s lasting popularity.



The Thomas P. Ives House (1806)

THE JEFFERSON ▲ ▲
▲ EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS

THE “JEFFERSON” is designed along the same lines as historic Mount Vernon, and is a true example of Southern Colonial architecture—the same type that has endured in many instances for generation after generation. The Southern Colonial type has held its share of popularity from the beginning. Exterior walls of white-painted brick provide a substantial appearance and form a pleasing background for the dark green shutters and roof.

MODERN HOME
No. 3349
NOT ALREADY CUT

THE FLOOR PLAN

Dining Room, Kitchen, Living Room and useful, attractive Sun Room all open off the center hall on the first floor. Note the two convenient closets off the vestibule, for outer wraps.

Second floor plan contains hall, four large roomy bedrooms and two baths. This roomy home boasts a total of eleven closets.

Fill out the Information Blank and we will send you complete delivered price, photographic architectural elevations and floor plans, also outline of specifications.

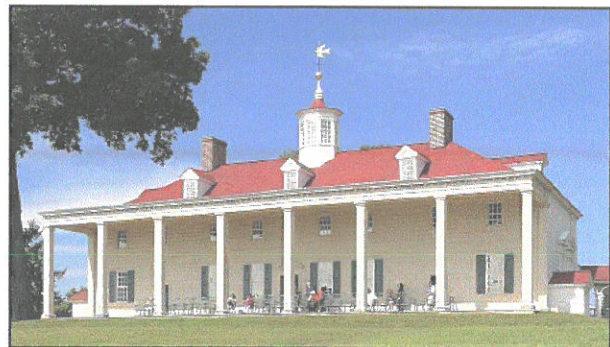
WHAT OUR PRICE INCLUDES

At the base price quoted, we will furnish all materials needed to build this home, (except brick and masonry) consisting of lumber, lath, roof shingles, building paper, millwork and 6-Panel Doors, Colonial Back Band trim, Kitchen Cabinets, Linoleum for Kitchen, Bath and Lavatory, Oak flooring in remainder of rooms, Elgin Manhattan hardware, enamel for interior trim, varnish for doors and floors, sheet metal and outside paint materials.

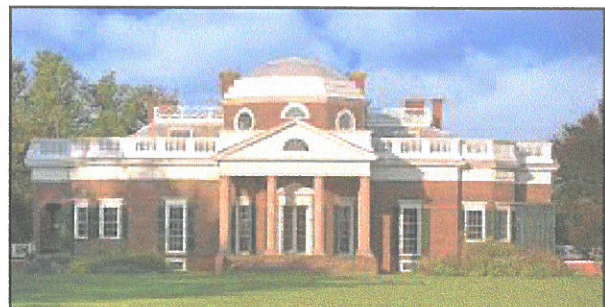
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The above illustration is from a 1936 pattern book by Sears showing an eight-room/ two bath Colonial Revival Style home.



George Washington's Mount Vernon (1778)



Thomas Jefferson's Monticello (1772)

Colonial Revival Style in McKinney

Though interest in Colonial Revival Style was ignited by the late 19th Century expositions in Chicago and Philadelphia, it did not appear in McKinney until much later. The exhibitions that inspired architects and designers to celebrate the traditions of America also inspired other designers to seek something more modern.

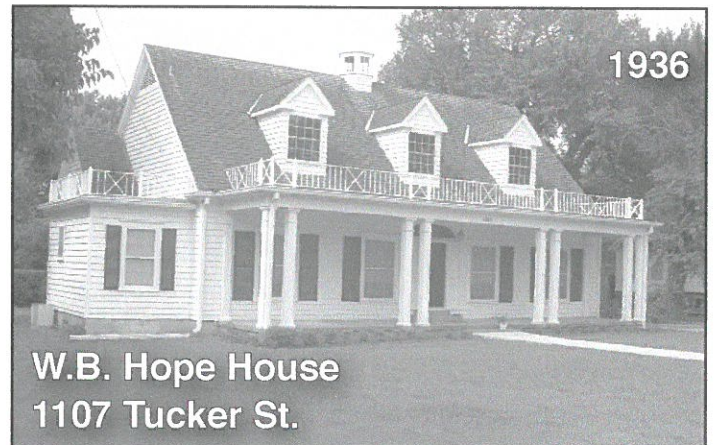
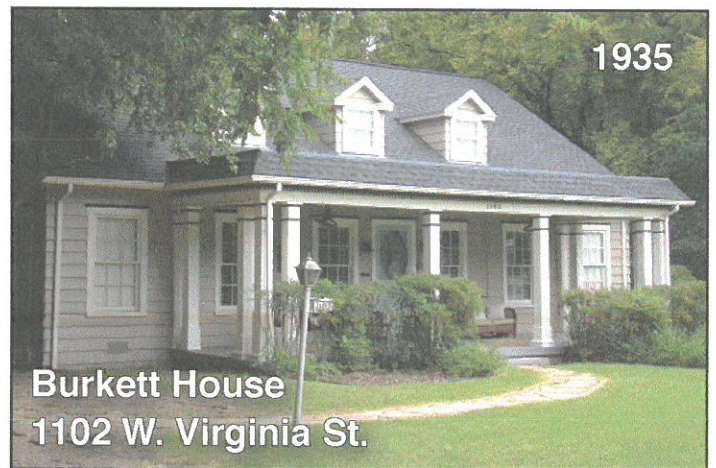
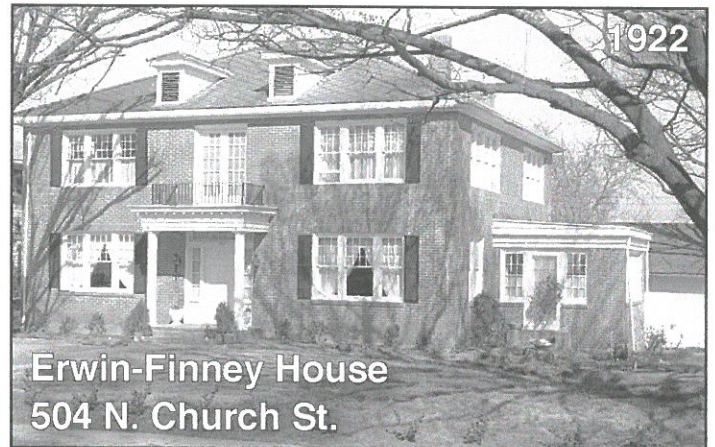
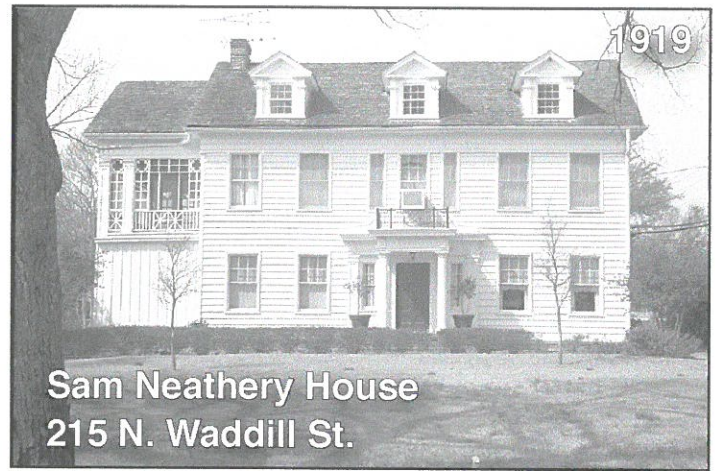
In McKinney prior to 1900, the residential architecture was mainly influenced by variations of the Victorian style. After that, interest in newer styles like Craftsman and Prairie began to take hold. It would take nearly two decades for the Colonial Revival Style to catch on in McKinney.

Part of the reason for the slow adoption of the style was due to the few residents who could afford a two story house. Those who could, usually preferred the newer styles, that projected a “progressive” attitude. Around 1920, that preference seems to shift to a desire for “tradition.”

It is not an accident that the many of the Colonial Revival Style homes in McKinney are on Waddill Street, once considered the most prestigious area of town. This wide street on a hill offered the perfect setting for large, stately structures. One of the first Colonial Revival Style homes to appear on the street was built in 1919 for attorney Sam Neathery. This home revives the architecture of the Federal Style with its classic portico centered on a symmetrical facade. Other houses, such as the one A.J. Martin built for Robert D. Erwin, followed.

Not everyone could afford a true large Colonial Style home but the style was so popular, builders found ways to satisfy the demand with smaller versions of the style. The house built at 1102 W. Virginia Street in 1935 for bank cashier Newton Burkett shows an attempt to downsize the Mount Vernon Style into a smaller house. This re-proportioned house assumes a quaint, cottage appearance as opposed to the stateliness of the original.

Another attempt to downscale the Colonial Revival Style can be seen in the house built for hardware store-owner Washington Byron Hope on Tucker Street around 1936. The W.B. Hope House has the columns, balustrades, dormers, and even a cupola.

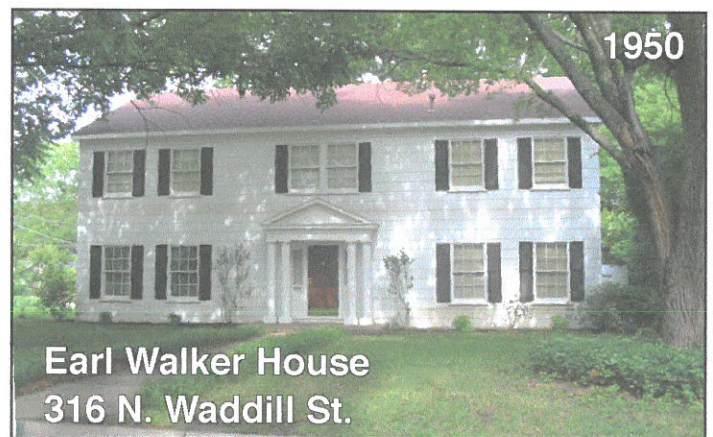
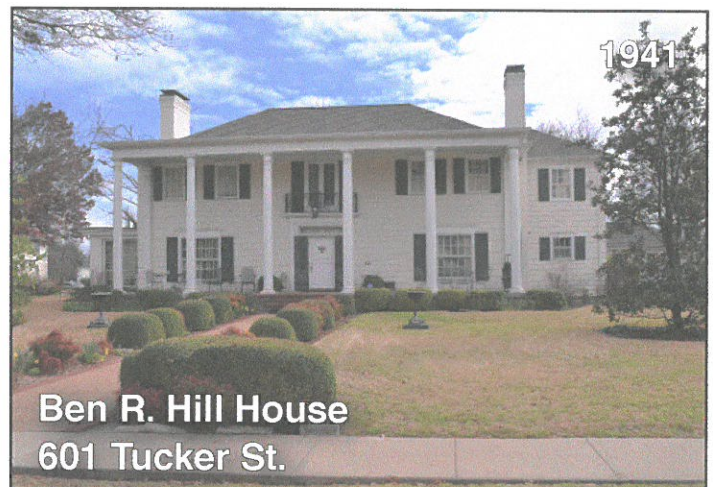
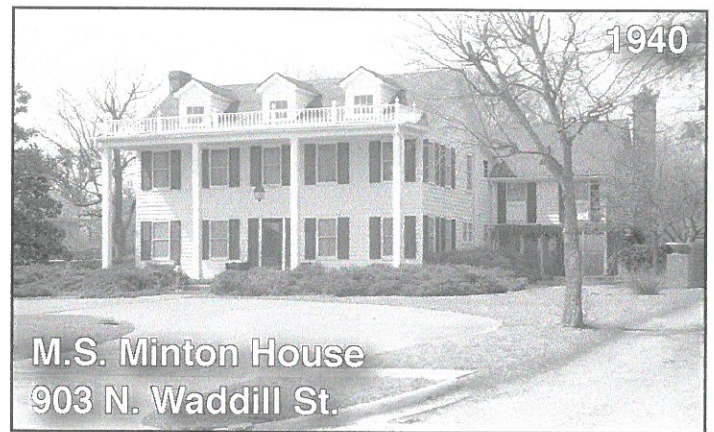


It is the truest imitation of Mount Vernon that exists in McKinney, albeit a somewhat diminutive one. It is not known whether Mr. Hope's first name influenced his home design choice. Nevertheless, this house preserves more of the stately character of the iconic original.

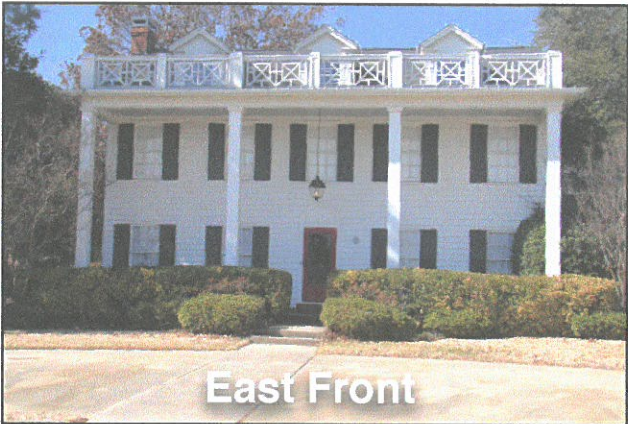
The Minton House build by contractor Lee Elliott in 1940 follows a more literal translation of the stately Mount Vernon Style. The symmetry, dormers, portico and massing are all Colonial Revival elements and the way they are used in this house approaches a faithful projection of those qualities Washington's house is known for.

Other notable McKinney homes that followed the style are the Ben Hill House built in 1941 and the Earl Walker House built in 1950 (also built by Lee Elliott).

Interest in the Colonial Revival Style ebbed during WWII but never went completely out of style. Because of its connection to the historical foundation of America, it still appeals to those who appreciate a grand expression of tradition.



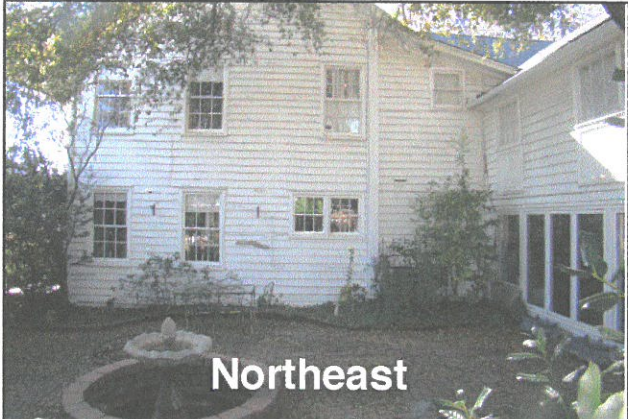
Current Photos (2017)



East Front



Side Yard



Northeast



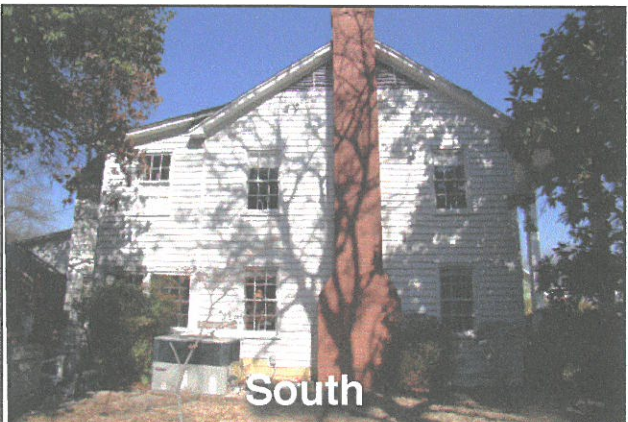
West



North



Southwest



South

Neighborhood Context (2018)

903 North Waddill Street neighborhood context



View looking north on N. Waddill Street



View looking south on N. Waddill Street

Homes near 903 North Waddill Street



901 N. Waddill Street



905 N. Waddill Street

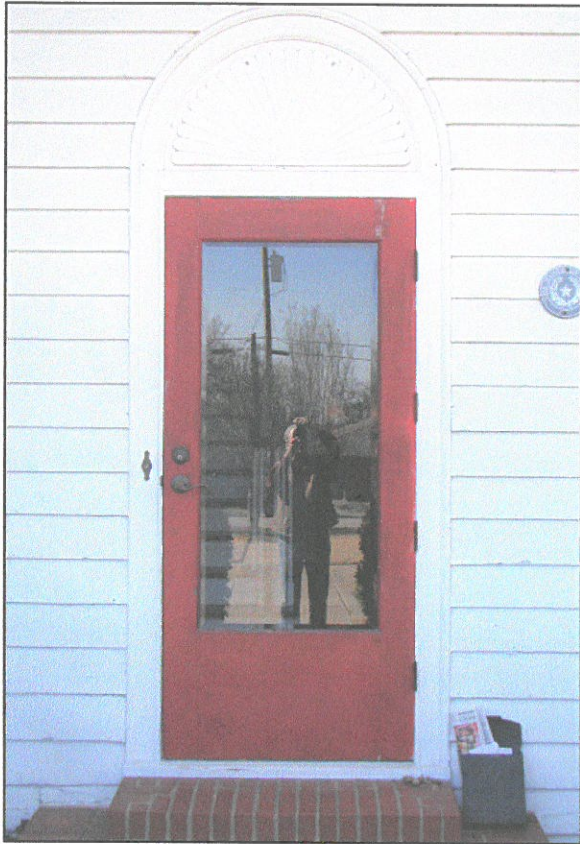


805 N. Waddill Street



803 N. Waddill Street

Architectural Accents



Front door with carved wood detail



Door knob with brass plate



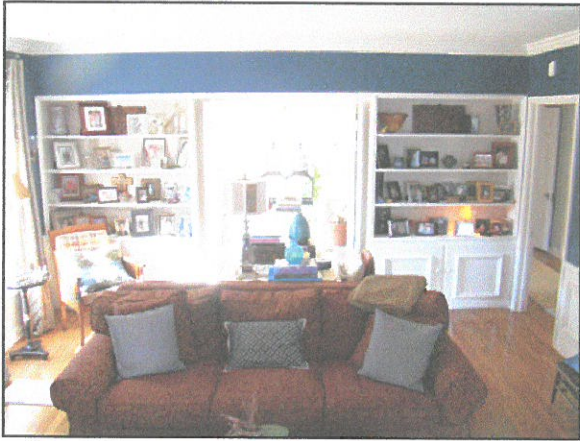
Banister railing detail



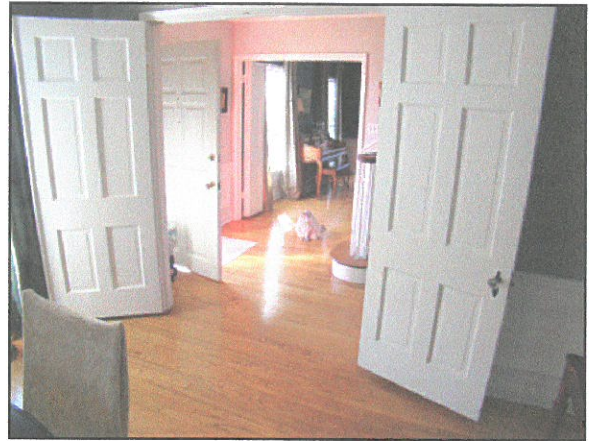
Wrought-iron fence post



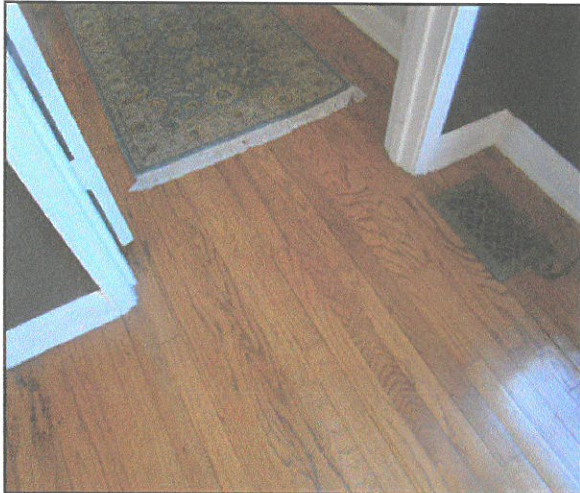
Curved banister railing



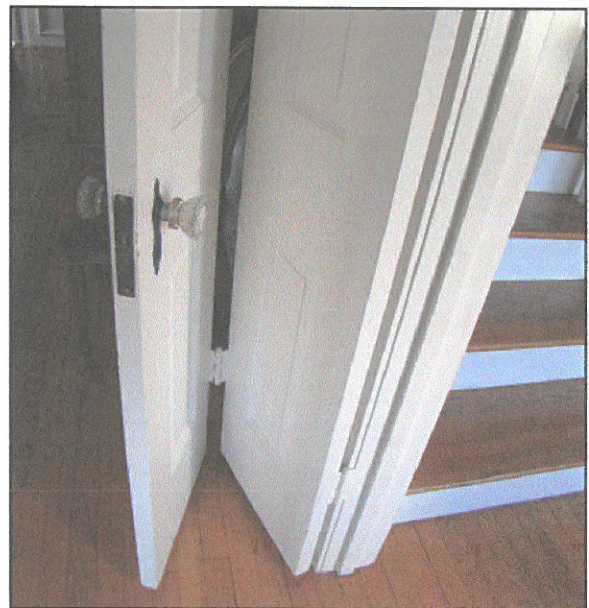
Built-in Shelving



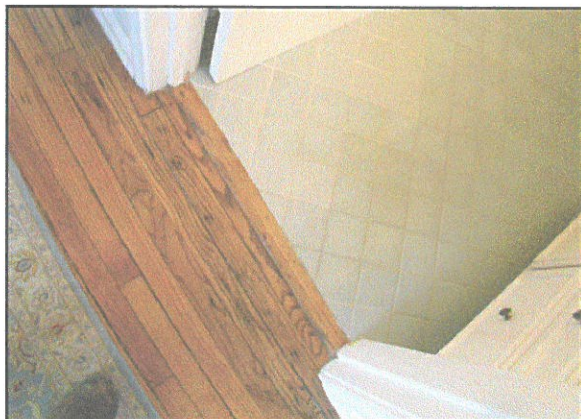
Double Doors



Oak Flooring



Bi-Fold Doors



Ceramic bathroom tile



Chrome-plated bathroom gas-heater