

City of McKinney

Historic Building Marker Application

(Supporting Documentation)

Joe Largent House 105 North Benge



A. Alterations & Construction

Construction

At the end of 1925, contractor J. Ed Michael was finishing a new home at 105 N. Benge Street for his clients, Joe and Pearl Largent, Jr. The house represents a “modern” interpretation of the Cotswold Style, the quaint-looking subset of the Tudor Style. While the Cotswold Style (aka English Cottage Style) gets its inspiration from the medieval homes of England, the house Mr. Michael constructed modernizes that form with an angular geometry that is reminiscent of Art Deco. During the construction of the home the *McKinney Courier-Gazette* claimed, “Mr. Largent will have one of the most modern homes in the city.”

The house is a two-story, brick structure on a pier and beam foundation. The interior flooring is a combination of oak and slate depending on the room. As of this date, the house is little changed from its original plan and possesses most of the original construction elements including radiators, wall heaters, tile work, cabinets, windows, lighting fixtures, glass doors, and stained glass.

Alterations

The house was occupied by the Largent family from its construction in 1925 until Pearl Largent's death in 1976. There is no evidence that the home underwent any significant remodeling during that time.

The most significant alteration was made by Wilma Pilkenton who converted an attic space into a small chapel. She owned the house until 1992. Another alteration which is difficult to date is the addition of the central air and heat system and the closing of a fireplace and removal of its mantle on an interior south wall.

Overall, the Largent House is a rare, unaltered architectural artifact from McKinney's exuberant days of prosperity and growth.

B. Historical Figures

Joseph Ephenia Largent, Sr. (1838-1909)

Joseph E. Largent was born in Morganton, North Carolina at the end of 1838, a son of Marcus and Lucy Largent. The family migrated to Texas when Joseph was young, eventually settling in McKinney shortly after the Civil War.

In the Census of 1900, Joseph's career is noted as a "capitalist," nowadays he would be called a developer. He owned hundreds of acres in and around McKinney and owned several buildings on the McKinney Square, most notably the one at the corner of Louisiana and Kentucky. In 1904, this building was the home to Heard & Pierce Grocery and the offices of Southwestern Grain Company. At the time of Joseph's death, this building was the office of the Dallas-Sherman Interurban. It is now the home to Landon Winery.

In 1908, residents of McKinney were looking for someone to step forward and build a new playhouse in McKinney. A *McKinney Courier Gazette* editorial issued a challenge to some of the wealthiest men of the day. Included among this pantheon of notables was Joseph Largent:

This is just a slight tip to the money kings – F.B. Pope, Lawrence Waddill, J.L. Lovejoy, Joe Largent, Capt. J.W. Field, Howell E. Smith, J.L. White, J.S. and S.D. Heard, George Wilcox, J. Perry Burrus, and we could mention half a hundred others. Each one of these men could build half a dozen opera houses and then have "filthy lucre" to spare. Gentlemen, we are ready, willing and anxious to announce the plans, specifications, and print the picture of the first one that will phone us it's a "go."

Joseph Largent was one of nine children. His siblings in McKinney included Mary, William, and Isaac. Mary Largent married her cousin Waightstill Montgomery who was a farmer and merchant east of McKinney. William was a horse trader by profession and the father of nine children, four of them McKinney doctors. The oldest sibling was Isaac. He became the father of 12 children from two separate marriages. One of Isaac's son's was Dr. Joseph W. Largent who lived at 402 W. Virginia (across the street from the Joe Largent House). One of his other sons was Roy Largent who in was a scout for the Chicago White Sox for nearly two decades along with his wife Bessie (Hamilton), also of McKinney. They were responsible for signing the Baseball Hall-of-Famer shortstop Luke Appling to the team in 1930.

In 1881, Joseph Largent married Virginia "Jennie" Henry. The couple was married 13

years before she died in 1894 after being treated for several weeks at a Cincinnati hospital. In 1909, Joseph, who suffered from Bright's Disease, was confined to his home for several weeks before his eventual death. The couple had two children, Lucy Ann and Joseph, Jr.

Joseph Ephenia Largent, Jr. (1884-1963)

In 1884, Joseph E. Largent, Jr. was born in McKinney to Jennie and Joseph Largent. At the time, Joseph Largent, Sr. was 46 years old and owned a house on the property that is now 105 N. Benge. If the young Joe, Jr. was not actually born in the house, it is certainly where he grew up. His mother died when he was 10 years old, leaving his father to take care of him and his older sister Lucy Ann. Fortunately, there were many nearby family members available to help raise the two. One of Joe, Jr.'s cousin was Dr. Joseph W. Largent. The doctor was 22 years older and lived across the street.

Joe, Jr.'s father was one of the wealthiest men in McKinney and could afford to send his children to eastern schools. Joe, Jr. attended the Bingham Military School in Ashville, North Carolina along with other McKinney native sons including, I.D. Newsome, and Jim Dowell. The school was founded by Maj. Robert Bingham and offered courses in military science as well as liberal arts and business. The school had a student body of about 120 boys.

Following his studies Joe spent some time visiting in Colorado and Alpine during the fall in 1908. That December he was admitted to John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland for treatment. Whatever he was treated for is uncertain but he soon returned to McKinney. In 1910, he married Pearl Sanders, a talented 26-year-old vocalist who lived in Dallas. Around that same time, Joe became business partners with Joe W. Barnes in the mule trade operating out of a two-story brick building at the corner of Chestnut and Louisiana.

Joe Barnes was married to Joe Largent's cousin Florence whose father had been a successful stockman before his death in 1896. The Barnes & Largent business partnership was a fruitful one for over a decade until 1918 when Joe Largent became the County Food Administrator responsible for encouraging consumers to conserve and sellers to refrain from price gouging during World War I. At the end of that year, Joe Largent joined the Army and trained briefly with the Fifth Cavalry at Camp Stanley near San Antonio. However, when the War ended on November 11, 1918 the camp closed and Joe returned home to McKinney. Two months later he sold his interest in the mule business to his partner Joe Barnes.

With money from the sale of his mule business, along with an extensive portfolio of property inherited from his father, Joe, Jr. began investing in a wide array of McKinney business. One of his first investments was buying stock in Standard Petroleum & Coal Company, which moved its headquarters from Mt. Pleasant to McKinney.

In 1920, Joe teamed up with banker Fred Emerson to buy and sell real estate. They purchased the three-story building on the southeast corner of the McKinney Square from W.B. Newsome. Photographer H.A.L. Greenwood had a studio on the second floor for over 20 years. Many of the photographs of historic McKinney we owe to him. The third floor of this building had a meeting hall that was a popular gathering place for the Knights of Pithius and the A.O.U.W. (Ancient Order of United Workmen). Nine months after buying the building, the Emerson & Largent firm swapped it for 232 acres of farm land owned by Dr. T.W. Wiley about eight miles southwest of McKinney.

Joe's partner, Fred Emerson, was the vice president of the First National Bank of McKinney. Fred and Joe officed together for a couple of years but in 1923, Joe teamed up with another group of investors to purchase the Plano Ice & Coal Company. However, his most unusual business "undertaking" was the purchase of Sam Massie's funeral service firm in 1924. Three years later he sold his interest to Isaac Crouch.

After selling many of his business holdings, Joe's interest shifted to investing in stock, bonds, and real estate. He also maintained considerable cotton farming interests. It is unknown what effect the Depression had on his own wealth but it is clear that Joe was deeply sympathetic to farmers and the unemployed.

In the early 1930's Joe traveled around the county helping municipal groups understand the new Federal laws that were aimed at providing unemployment relief. Joe would help them set up their organization so they could meet the requirements for Federal funding with respects to public roads, streets, cemeteries, and schools. This public expose helped him greatly with his next enterprise – running for Mayor of McKinney.

In the 1933 mayoral race, Joe Largent beat Tom W. Perkins with 53% of the vote. This was no easy task. Tom W. Perkins was the well-known publisher of the *McKinney Courier-Gazette* and had already been elected as Mayor a half-dozen times before. Joe served a single two-year term with Add Wilson and C.M. Bryan as Commissioners. Joe's primary accomplishment involved improvements to Highway 75 and expanding the City water supply with a Federally-financed deep-well project.

Joe and his Commissioners presided over a tax increase they claimed was due, in part, to delinquent tax payments from McKinney taxpayers. Needless to say, that paved the way for Joe's failed re-election bid in 1935. He garnered only 43% of the vote and lost to none other than Tom W. Perkins.

Joe was 51 years old when he lost his re-election and about that time he began retiring from his businesses and devoting more time to civic affairs. He was active in the Chamber of Commerce and played executor for several estates. For many years he was the chairman of the Boyd School Fund, established by Mrs. Mary Boyd, which provided funds for needy students who wanted to complete their education.

The connection between Joe and Mrs. Boyd was literally a close one. She was his next door neighbor at 411 W. Louisiana and upon her death in 1937 she donated her home to the McKinney Public Library and left \$25,000 for the creation of the Boyd School Fund. It was an earlier donation that spurred the City to name the W.L. Boyd High School in memory of her late husband.

Joe Largent was an active Mason, Lion, Elk, an Elder in the First Christian Church. In 1914, Joe Largent was a founding member and President of the Trolley Club, a private club located on Sloan Creek which was accessible by the Interurban. In 1923, he was the president of Hill Crest Country Club and placed an ad in the *Courier-Gazette* reminding members to pay their dues. In 1925, he donated land for a Boy Scout Park southeast of town. In 1933, as chairman he headed a delegation of McKinneyites to a five-state NRA Jubilee in Dallas. In 1937, he was a Chamber of Commerce director. During WWII, he sold War Bonds.

Joe Largent developed heart problems later in his life and suffered a cognitive decline prior to his death on February 1, 1963. His widow Pearl lived another 13 years. Joe Largent is buried in block 36, lot 3 at the entrance to the Pecan Grove Cemetery in the plot that his father purchased in 1874. The obelisk marking the Largent family plot is one of the tallest in the cemetery and easily visible from McDonald Street.

James Edward Michael (1876-1959)

J. Ed Michael was born on March 25, 1876 to Frank and Emma Michael on their in Collin County farm near Cottage Hill. In 1899, he married Jo Ann Powell and four years later the couple moved into a small house he built on his father's farm. He served in WWI and upon his return he continued to follow the building trade. In 1922, he was

awarded a contract to build two 25 feet by 60 feet brick buildings at the Cotton Mill.

Mr. Michael became a popular builder in McKinney specializing in brick construction. His commercial work includes buildings on Louisiana Street for R. M Quisenberry, Giles McKinney, A.D. Hope, Jesse Burton, F.E. Fox, and the Knott's Bakery. He also built homes for Mrs. Ella McKinzie, Mrs. Aycock, Fred Coffey. In 1925, J. Ed Micheal build the Tudor-inspired brick home for Joe E. Largent, Jr. and his wife on the southwest corner of the intersection at Virginia and Benge Streets.

Mr. Michael lived with his wife Jo Ann at 802 S. Tennessee Street. Though Mr. Michael was a successful tradesman, he could not escape tragedy. In 1928, his brother-law D.E. Powell was found dead in his home in Amarillo next to a Colt .38 pistol and a note which read "could stand it no longer." That was the same year his own brother died in California. In 1959, his wife Jo Ann passed away. Finally, in 1959, J. Ed Michael took his own life with a gun as his brother-in-law had done.

The couple had two daughters, Beryl and Curtis. Beryl married Frank Phares and received a graduate degree in nursing from Columbia University in New York. Later she became a nurse for the Collin County Red Cross. Curtis resided in Dallas for a while and never married.

Pearl Sanders Largent (1884-1976)

In 1884, Pearl Sanders was born to John and Jennie Sanders of Dallas, Texas. Her parents were in the grocery business and she lived with them until her marriage to Joe E. Largent, Jr. in 1910. The couple initially lived in a house Joe had build on North Tennessee as a rental. However, by 1920 the couple was living in the home at the corner of Benge and Virginia Street that Joe inherited from his father in 1909.

There is no evidence that the couple had any children although the death of his cousin's daughter, Joe Elizabeth has been, in some writings, misidentified as belonging to Joe and Pearl. As it turns out, just before the infant's death was reported by the *McKinney Courier-Gazette*, Pearl had been summoned to Camp Stanley near San Antonio to care for her ailing husband Joe. Coincidentally, the war was soon over and the entire Troop B of the Fifth Cavalry were sent home by the middle of December 1918.

Pearl Largent was a locally renowned singer who performed at many services and events hosted by the First Christian Church. Her voice was often described as "sweet." She was integrally involved in the McKinney social scene, hosting many events at her

house. She was a long-time member and president of the Owl Club, whose objective was "the acquiring of knowledge and the development of mind and soul."

Pearl Largent was also an impressive public speaker. Though she most often spoke on things religious, there was one occasion in 1959 that she spoke on the topic of City ordinances that cause the *McKinney Courier-Gazette* to write:

At the conclusion of her fine discussion each listener felt and throughout (though unexpressed) that why not have a woman for Mayor – one of these days – if Mrs. Largent would consent to let her name go on the ballot. (Who knows, the Owl Club may one day place her name on the ballot for Mayor).

Pearl Largent died at the age of 92 due to complications caused by bed sores. She is buried in the Largent family plot at the Pecan Grove cemetery with the odd distinction of being the grave closest to the entrance gate.

C. Property Ownership

Address: 105 N. Bengé, McKinney, Texas 75069

Legal Description: McKinney Original Donation, Blk 52, Lot 211 & 224A

Purchase Date	Seller	Buyer
Mar 24, 1849	William Davis	Jim Reynolds, Commissioner
July 7, 1853	Alex Berry, Commissioner	William C. McKinney
Mar. 17, 1854	William C. McKinney	Joseph W. Waddill
May 19, 1858	Joseph W. Waddill	Robert L. Waddill
May 31, 1858	Robert L. Waddill	Mathew R. Parrish
Mar. 18, 1878	Jesse D. Parrish	Joseph E. Largent, Sr.
Nov. 14, 1910	Lucy Largent Parks	J.E. Largent, Jr.
Jan. 18, 1976	Pearl Largent	Wilma Pilkenton
Jul 31, 1992	Wilma Pilkenton	Robin D. Gunter
Jul 31, 1996	Robin D. Gunter	Jay L & Patricia S Parker
Jul 18, 2001	Jay L & Patricia S Parker	David E. Dorman
Feb 2, 2010	David E. Dorman	Sharon M Daerr

D. Tenant History

The tenant history is the same as ownership history until owner Sharon Daerr leased the house to the Tom Day Company in 2012.

E. Narrative History

The story of the Largent Home begins on March 24, 1849 when William Davis and his wife Margaret donated 120 acres of their own 3,000 acres to the newly established City of McKinney.

At the time of the donation, the town's population barely exceeded 300. Though the town would not double in size over the next 20 years, this County Seat witnessed its share of land speculation. From the time of the donation until 1878 the lot on which the Joe Largent House now stands was owned by William McKinney, Robert Waddill, and Mathew Parrish.

In 1878, the land speculation around this lot ended when Jesse Parrish sold the lot he had inherited from his father to Joseph E. Largent. This lot would be in the Largent family for nearly a century. However, when he purchased it, Clemma Bradley (wife of newspaper-publisher Keeling Bradley) ran a private school for "young ladies, girls and little boys" on the property. A *McKinney Courier-Gazette* article from 1925 recounts that when Joseph Largent (senior) married Virginia Henry, he tore down the little school house to build a new house for his bride.

Joe and "Jennie" Largent lived in their house together until Jennie's death in 1894. Before she passed, the couple had two children, Lucy Ann and Joseph, Jr. In 1909, Joe Largent, Sr. died leaving his children as joint owners of the property. A year later, Lucy sold her share of the property to her brother for \$3,500.

Joe Largent, Jr. and his wife Pearl lived in the house until 1925 when they hired contractor J. Ed Michael to build them a new one. The new house that Mr. Michael built has changed little since the time of its completion. This two-story, Cotswold-style, brick home expresses a high degree of sophistication in design and craftsmanship. The designer streamlined medieval forms to fit a rational floor plan while maintaining their romantic sense. Carved stones punctuate the brickwork while large windows lighten the apparent mass of the house. The house sits on a pier-and-beam foundation and is well-protected from rain with its original slate roof still intact.

Among the most significant elements unique to the interior of the Joe Largent House are two large stained-glass windows made in the late 1800s in the studio of the Belcher Glass Company of Newark, New Jersey. Using a process patented by Henry Belcher in 1884, these windows exhibit a mosaic effect in glass. The process allowed small bits

of colored glass to be arranged according to a predetermined design then sandwiched between a framework while molten metal was poured in and around the edges of the glass. When the metal hardened, the frames were removed revealing a rigid stained-glass panel made up of hundreds of individual pieces of glass.

It is not known when these windows came into the Largent's possession. However, since they predate the construction of the house, the Largents must have owned them prior to 1925. The Largents included two additional stained-glass units dating from the period of the house's construction in the entry way. A fifth stained-glass was added in an attic conversion by a later owner.

The house is predominately in its original condition. No part of the house has been subject to any major "updating," including the two bathrooms and kitchen. The original heating equipment is still in place as are the lighting fixtures. Other original elements include the carved wood banister with wrought-iron railing.

The most obvious alteration to the original structure is the conversion an attic space into a chapel with six, short wooden pews. The second owner, Wilma Pilkenton, purchased the home in 1976 and with this addition, provided the house with its fifth stained-glass window. This window was created in the late 1970s by the 1920 Stained-Glass Studio of Dallas, Texas owned by Carol and T.G. Mecaskey.

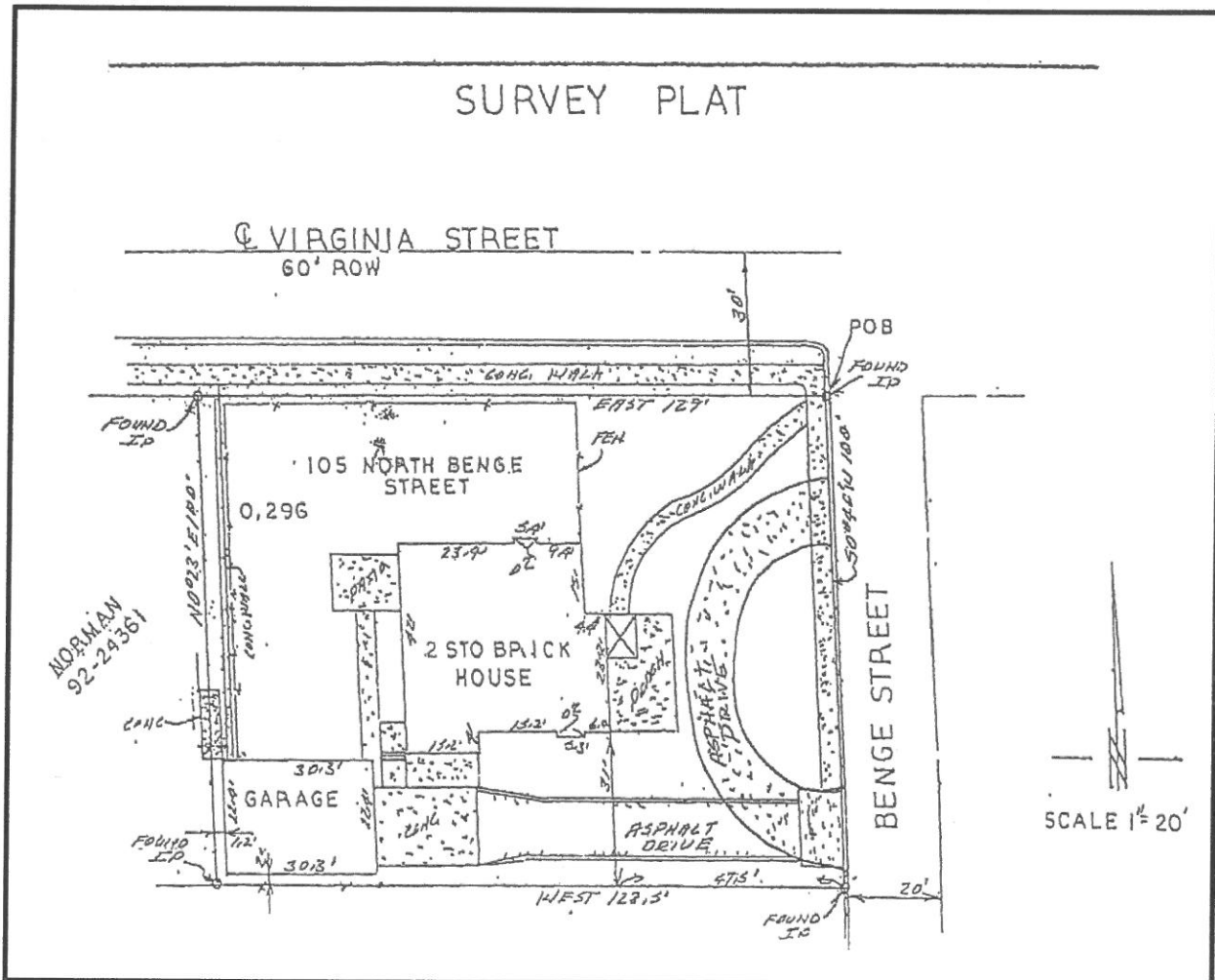
The exterior of the Joe Largent House is also in its original condition. The porches, patios, windows and balconies are as they looked in 1925. Even the copper gutters, and down spouts remain intact and in good condition.

In 1925, the *Courier-Gazette* declared the Largent House, located on Virginia Street two blocks west of the McKinney Square, to be "one of the most modern in the city." Some of the immediate neighbors included Dr. Joe W. Largent (Joe Largent's cousin) and the philanthropist/capitalist F.B. Pope.

In 1937, Joe E. Largent was a witness to the reading of Mrs. Mary E. Boyd's last will and testament. Mrs. Boyd was his next door neighbor and the widow of Capt. W.L. Boyd of whom the Boyd High School is named for. Mrs. Boyd's will generously donated her home to the City of McKinney to be used as a library.

Joe Largent, Jr. died in 1963 and his wife Pearl lived in the house until her passing in 1976 meaning she occupied the house for 51 years.

F. Drawings



This survey plat dated from a contemporary source shows the Largent House as it sits at the corner of Bengé and West Virginia Street.

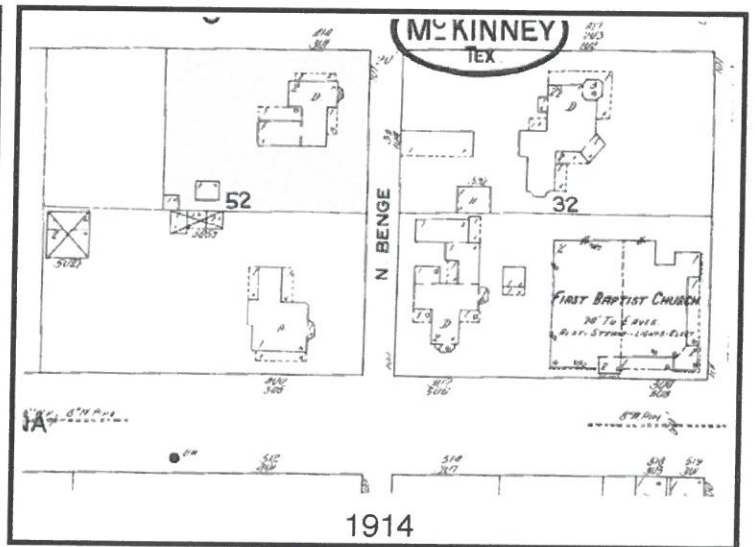
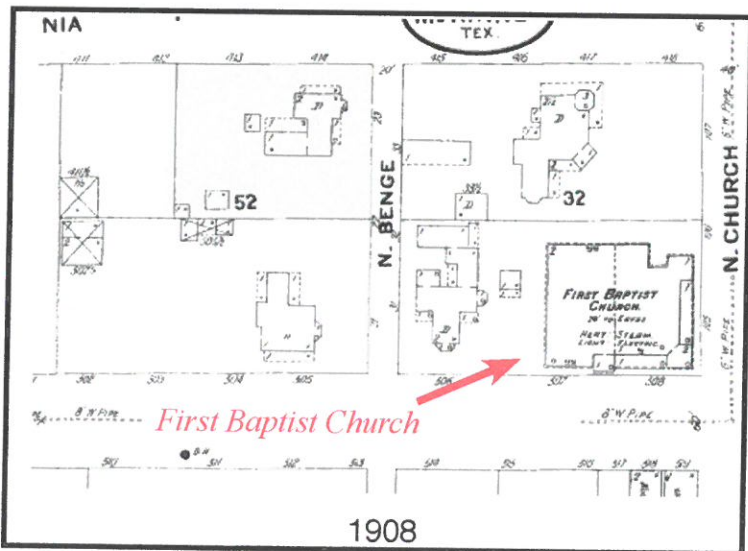
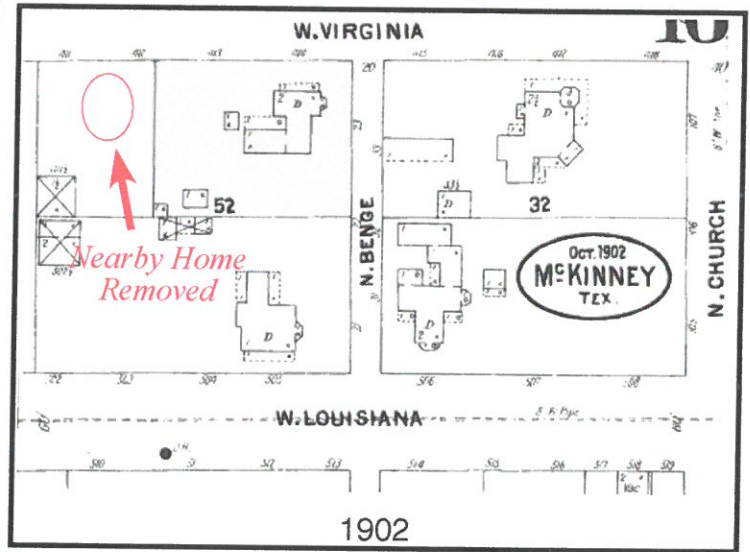
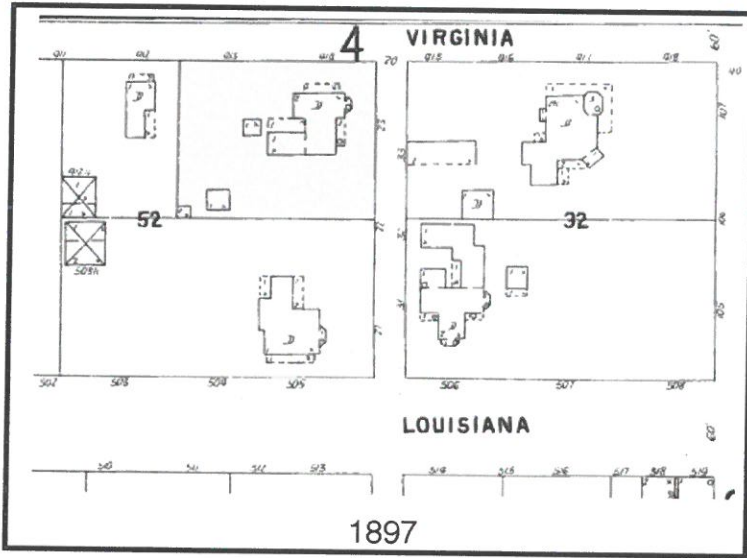
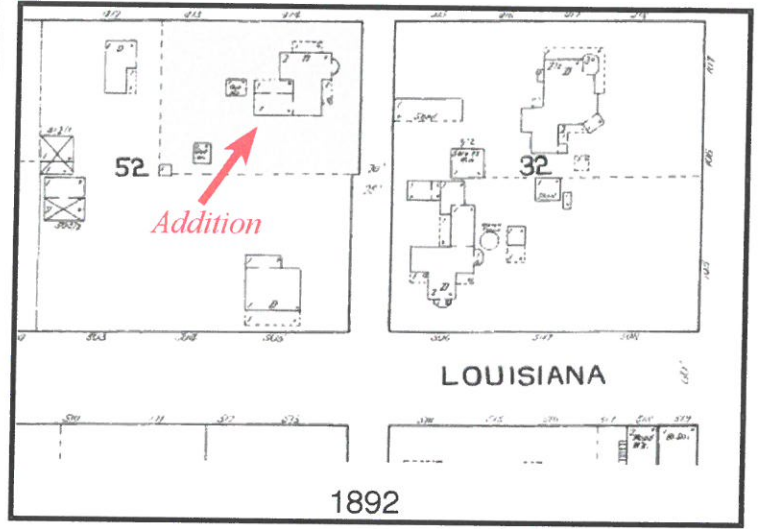
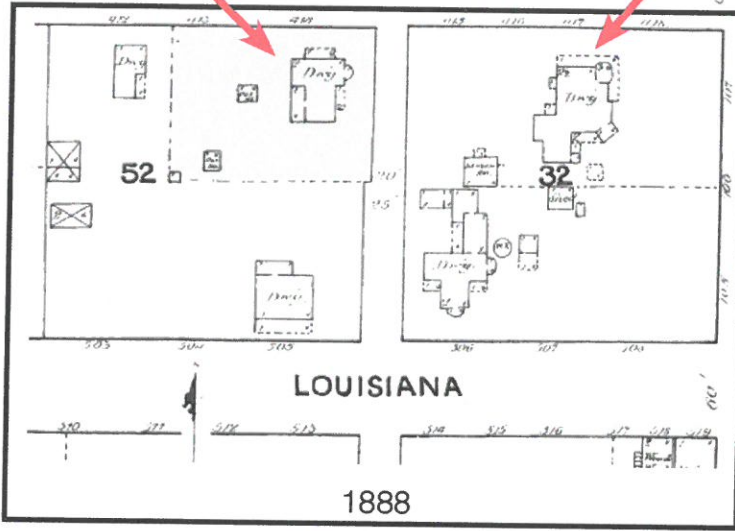
Evolution of Property Development

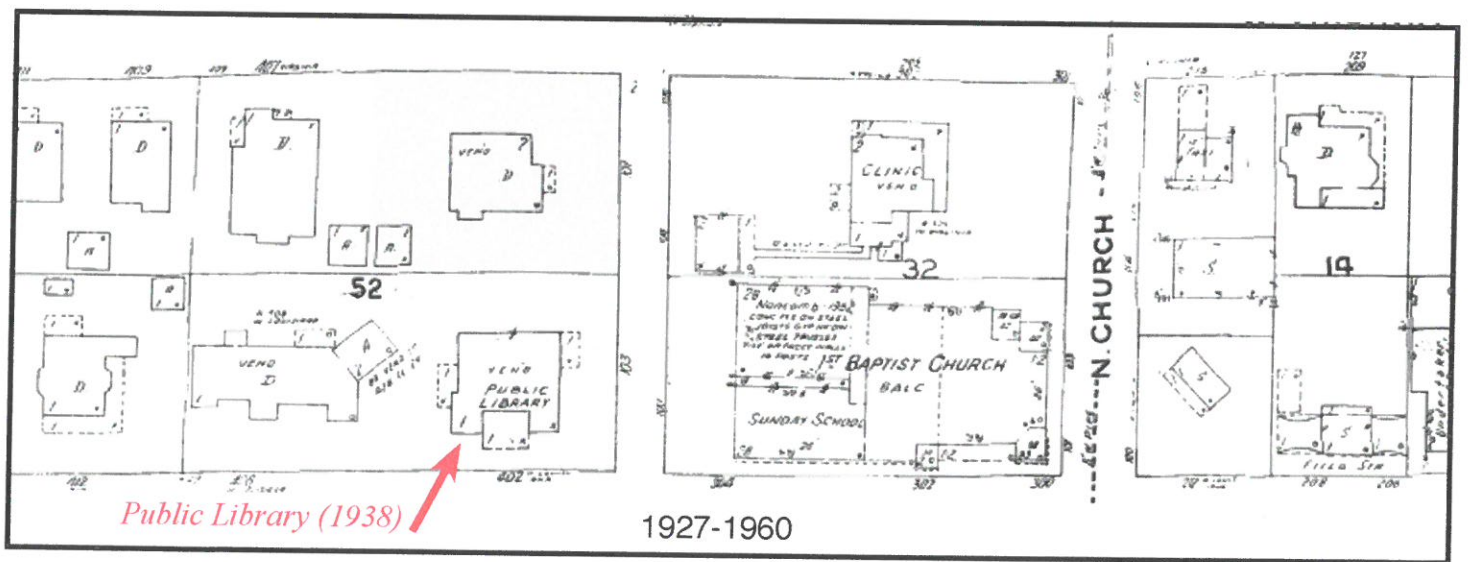
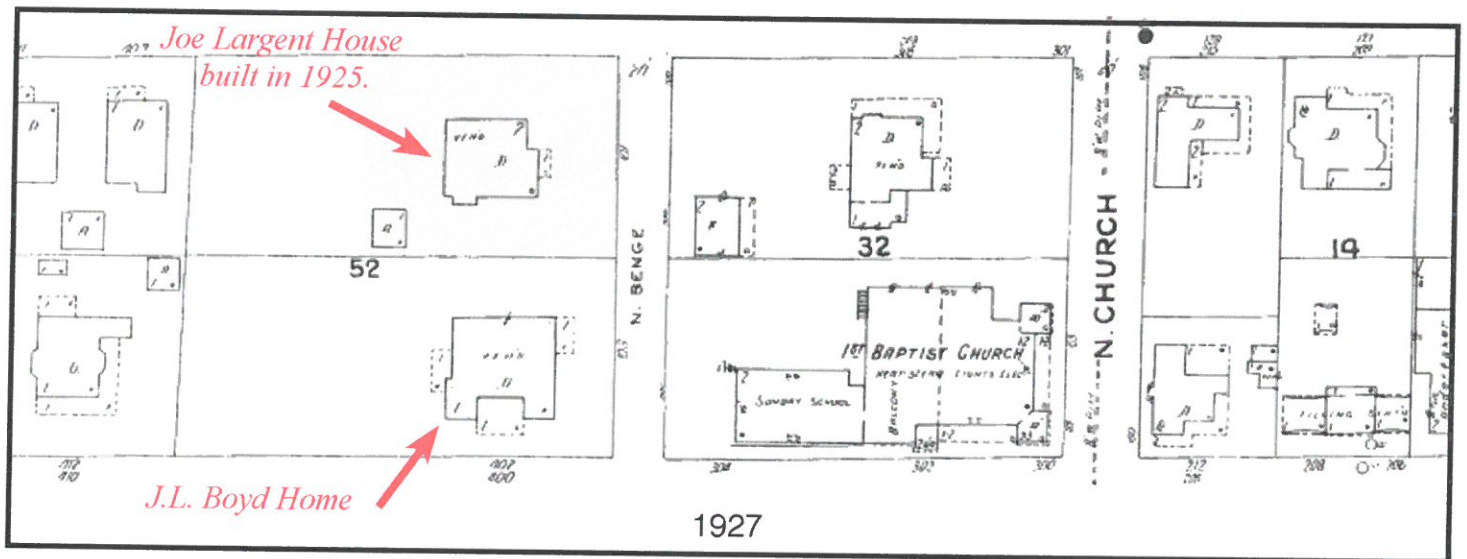
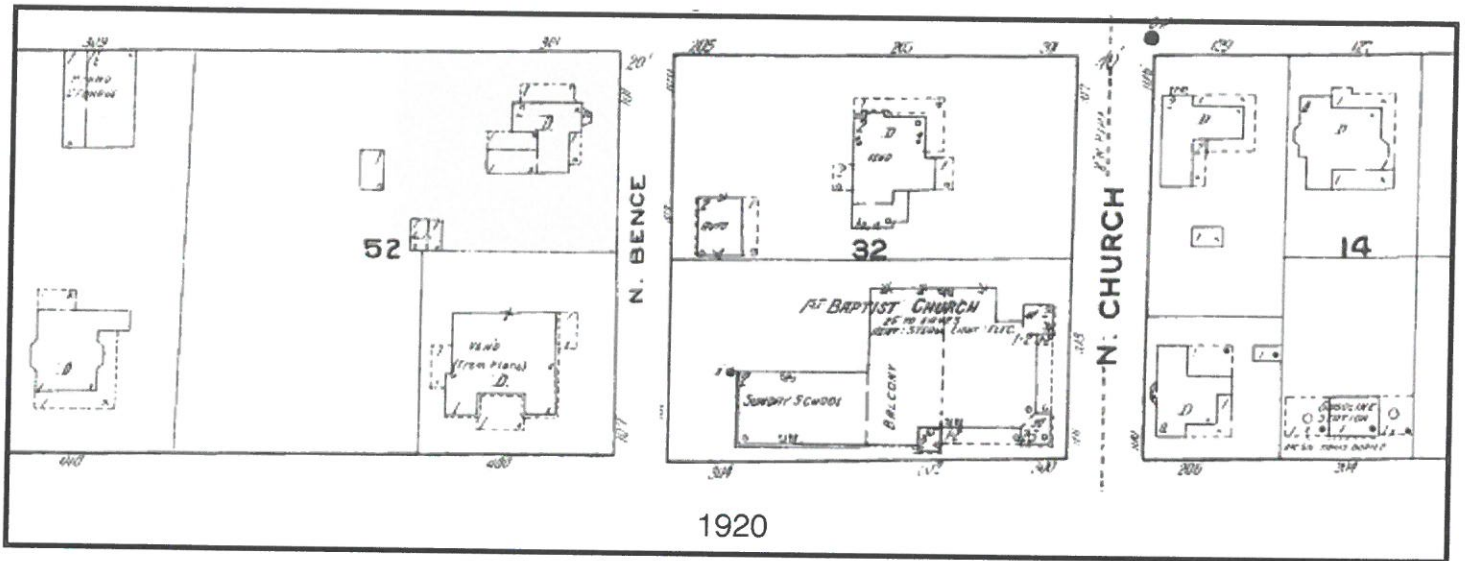
The site plans on the following pages are excerpted from the Sanborn maps from 1888 to 1960. They show the progression of development on the Largent property and environs. The difference between the maps of 1920 and 1927 is evidence of the construction the Joe Largent House as it currently exists.



Joe E. Largent, Sr. home built in 1878.

F.W. Pope Home







The map above shows the neighborhood around 105 N Benge Street bounded by College Street to the west and Johnson Street to the east. The aerial photo below shows the immediate neighborhood near the intersection of Benge and West Virginia Street.

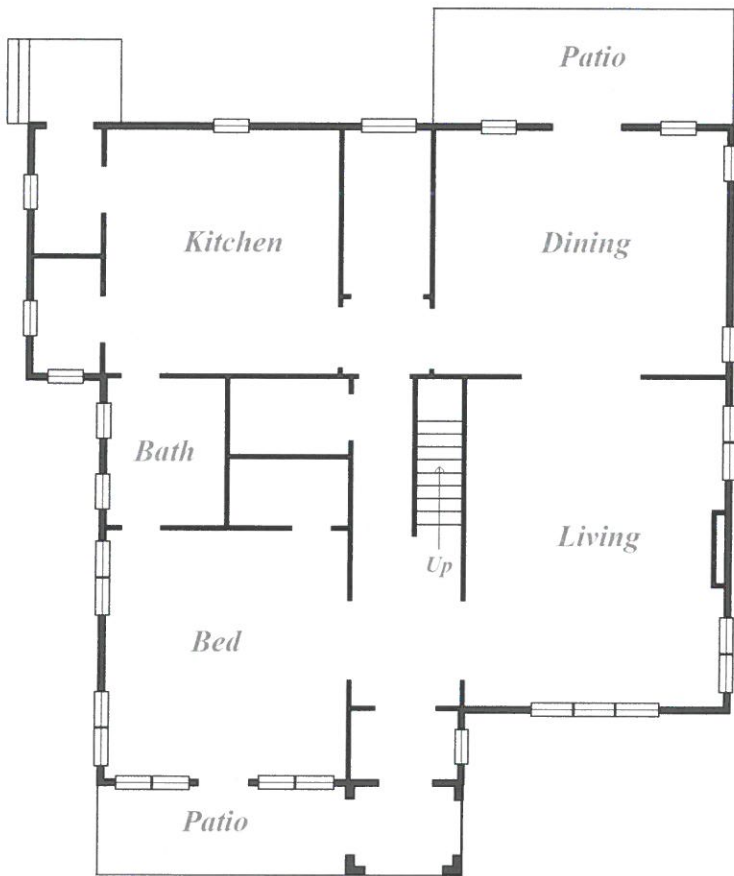


Floor Plan

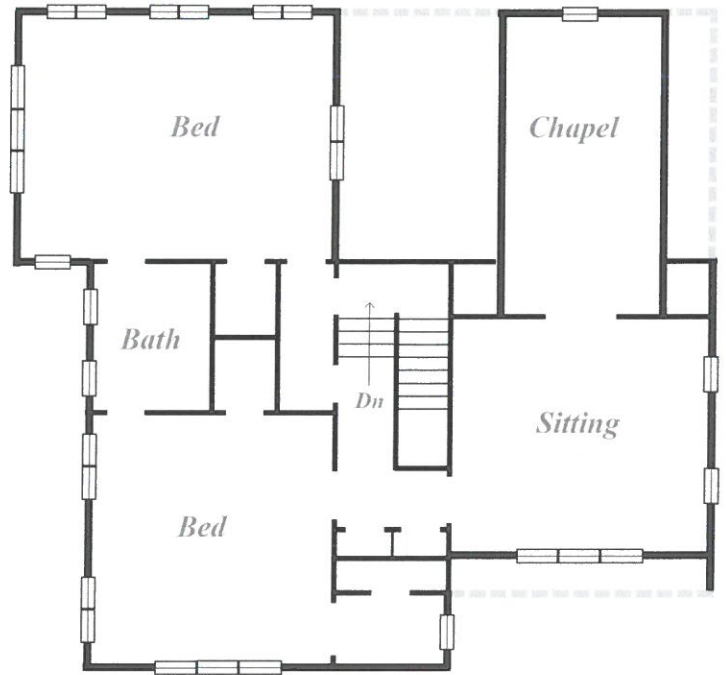
This plan shows the Joe Largent House as it currently exists, virtually unchanged since its construction by J. Ed Michael in 1925. The only alteration involves the conversion of an attic into a private chapel which was added in the late 1970s.

Plaque Placement

The City landmark plaque is to be placed at the entry facing the street.



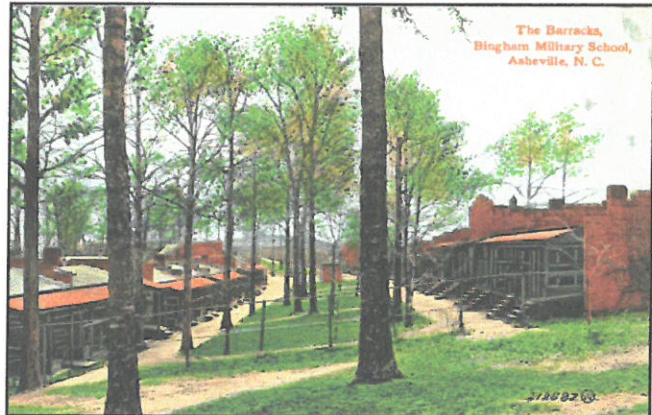
First Floor



Second Floor

G. Photographs

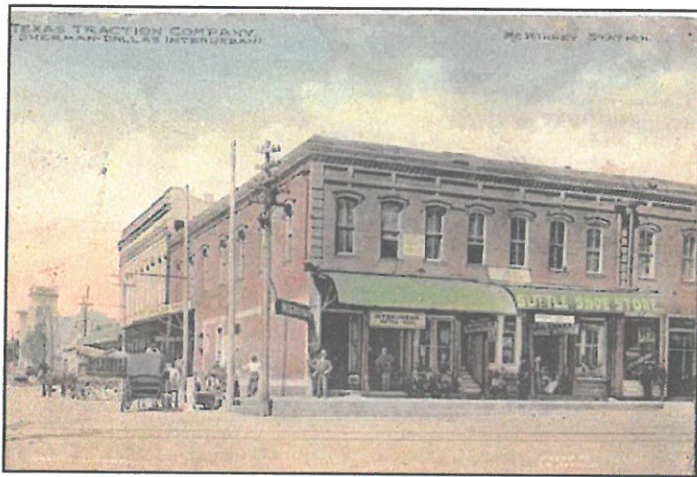
Between 1903 and 1907 Joe Largent, Jr. attended the Bingham Military School in Asheville, North Carolina as did other McKinney boys including, Jim Dowell, I.D. Newsome, Everett Wade, and Gabe Fitzhugh.



In 1909, Joe Largent, Jr. became partners with Joe W. Barnes in the mule business and built this building at the corner of Chestnut and East Louisiana Street. The two would be in business together until the end of World War I. This building is now occupied by the Doug & Lynda's Ski Shop.

In 1924, Joe Largent, Jr. purchased the Sam Massie Undertaking firm and joined with George B. Keller to create the Keller & Largent Undertaking Company located on East Louisiana Street, adjacent to what was once Joe Largent's mule business (at the right in the photo). The two buildings are now occupied by the Doug & Lynda's Ski Shop.

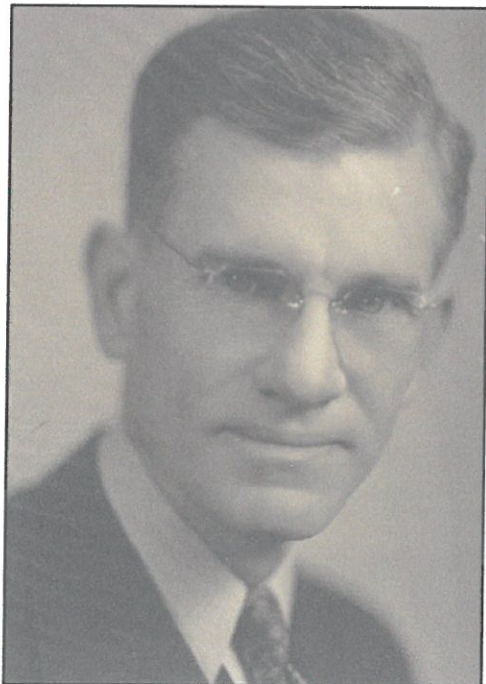




Joe Largent, Jr inherited several buildings from his father in 1909. This building on the northwest corner at the intersection of Kentucky and Louisiana Street is one of them. It was home to a grocery store and was for many years the Interurban office. Today, it is home to Landon Winery.

the Newsome Building

In 1920, Joe Largent purchased this three-story building from W.B. Newsome for \$31,000. The building was famous for its tall spire. Among the building's tenants was photographer H.A.L. Greenwood who is responsible for capturing many historic images of McKinney with his camera, including this one.



Joe Largent, Jr. was McKinney's 14th mayor. He was elected in 1933 but was beaten by Tom W. Perkins, Sr. in his 1935 bid for re-election.



Pearl and Joe Largent are buried in Plot 3, Block 36 of the Pecan Grove Cemetery. His father, Joseph E. Largent, Sr. and uncle William B. Largent purchased this plot in 1874 for \$25. However, William is not buried here. Oddly, Joe Largent, Jr.'s grandfather and aunt died before this plot was purchased implying that they were moved.



The Largent plot, relative to Joe Largent, Jr., includes, 1. Pearl S. Largent (wife); 2. Joseph E. Largent, Jr. (self); 3. Virginia F. Largent (mother); 4. Joseph E. Largent, Sr.; 5. Lucy Ann Largent (grandmother); 6. Marcus L. Largent (grandfather); 7. Temperance E. Perrin (aunt).

The Cotswold Style

The Cotswold Style is a popular subset of the Tudor Style. Following World War I, American designers created modern versions of the homes they saw while serving overseas.

The Cotswold Style is all about “quaintness.” Unlike the stately symmetry of the more formal Tudor Style, this style is characterized by asymmetrical facades and steep, complex roof lines punctuated by dormers. Other accents include eyebrow curves, arches and bands of casement windows. Many of these homes are made of clinker brick to give an antique appearance. Chimneys are often play dominate role in the design of these homes.

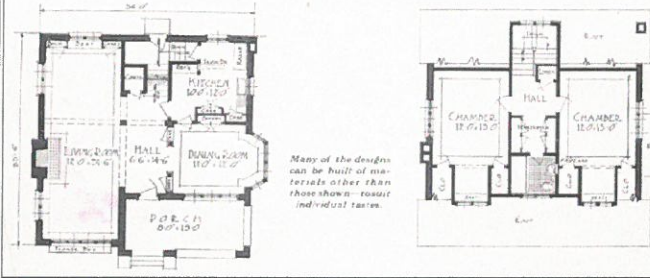


Morgan Plan Suggestion No. 1-A

WORDS cannot express the pleasing, warm, and generally satisfactory air of this house.

Is it because it would make a “real home”? The smoothly thatched roof, with its well designed dormers and slopes blends into the entrance; and almost speaks the word: “welcome.”

The interior, with the large living room, open reception hall and dining room is all that could be desired; while the arrangement of the second floor, with wardrobes just outside of the bathroom, is certainly practical.



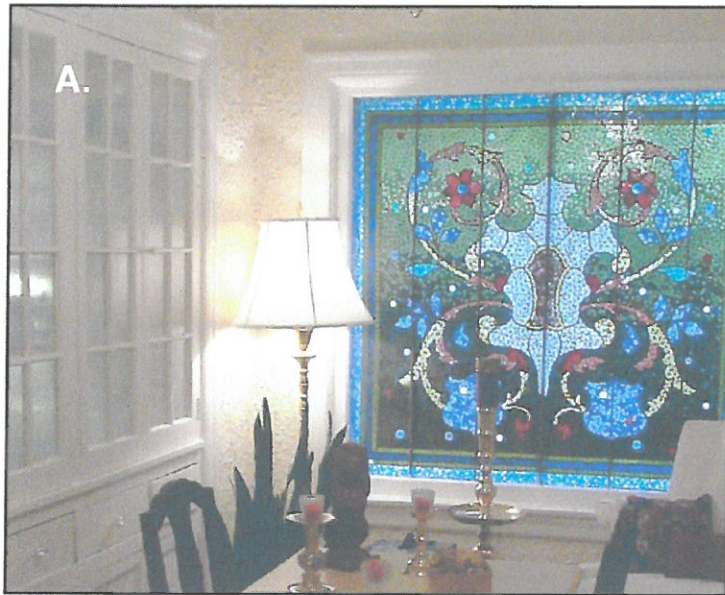
The above illustration is from a pattern book of 1923 showing a Cotswold inspired home design.



The entrance to the Joe Largent House in the above photo shows key design elements that are inspired by medieval English homes.

The photo at right shows a street-scape in the Cotswold region of southwestern England where this subset of the Tudor Style gets its name.





A.

Largent House Stained Glass

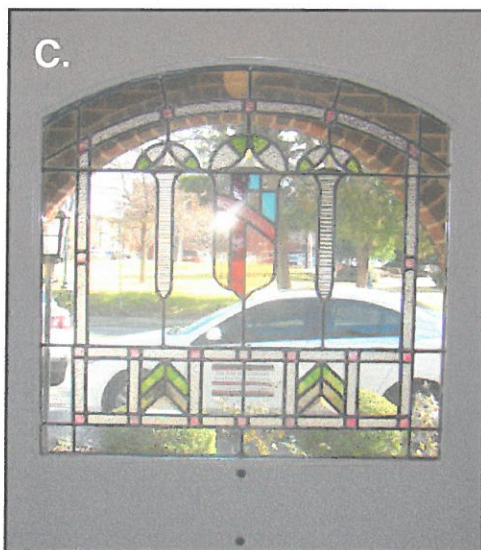
There are five stained glass windows in the Joe Largent House spanning nearly eight decades of creation. The oldest ones (A & B) were made around 1895 by the Belcher Glass Company of Newark, New Jersey. These windows are construction using a method patented in 1884 by Henry Belcher. The process involves creating a mosaic-type design from small glass pieces and pouring molten metal around the pieces to hold them in place. Window "A" occupies a breakfast nook on the first floor. Window "B" occupies the landing area on the stairs.



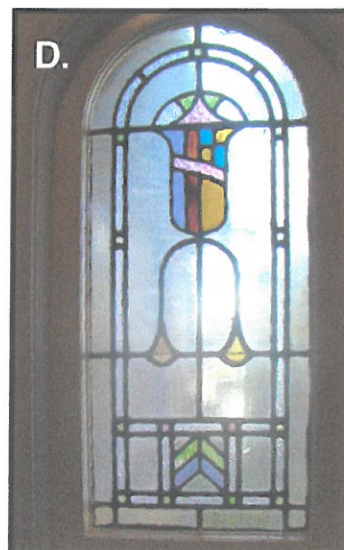
B.

Windows "C" and "D" were made in the Art Deco style likely at the same time of the home's construction in 1925, though a variance in craftsmanship between them suggests they were not made by the same person.

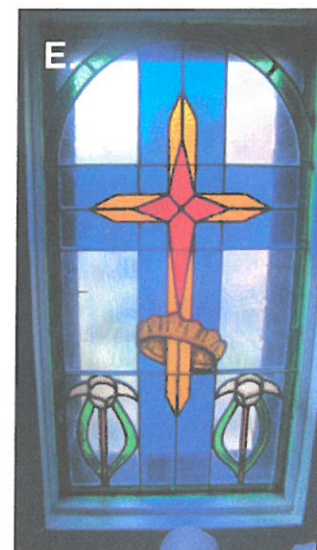
Window "E" was made in the late 1970s by the 1912 Stained Glass Company of Dallas owned by Carol and T.G. Mecaskey. This window appears above the alter in the upstairs chapel.



C.

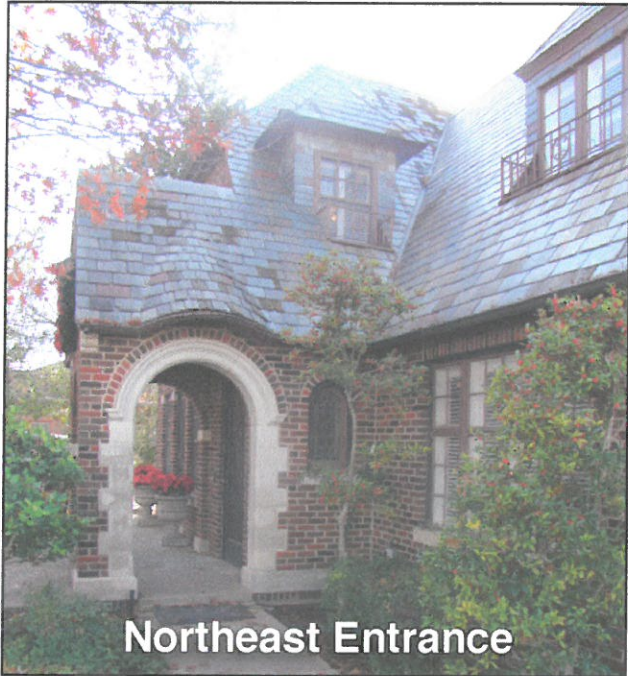


D.



E.

Current Photos (2016)



Northeast Entrance



East Front



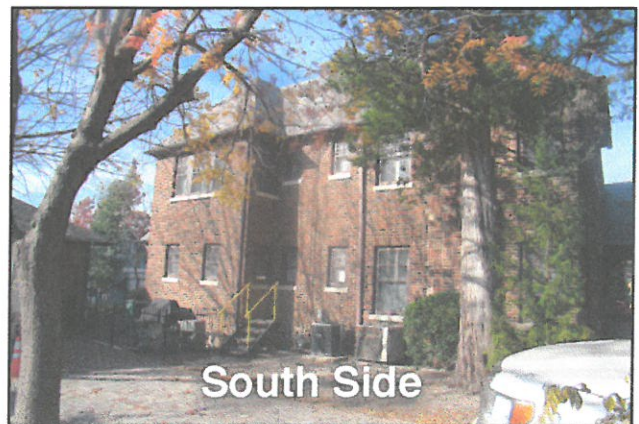
North Side



West Rear Entrance



West Back



South Side

Current Photos (2016)

105 North Benge Street neighborhood context



View looking North on Benge Street



View looking South on Benge Street



View looking West on Virginia



View looking East toward Mitchell Park

Architectural Accents



Newly developed "carpet" brick by Acme in 1924 is laid in varied courses.



The slate roof is original.



A stacked brickwork course accents the front entry above the arch.



Bands of casement windows penetrate the walls.



The original drainage system made of copper is in excellent condition.

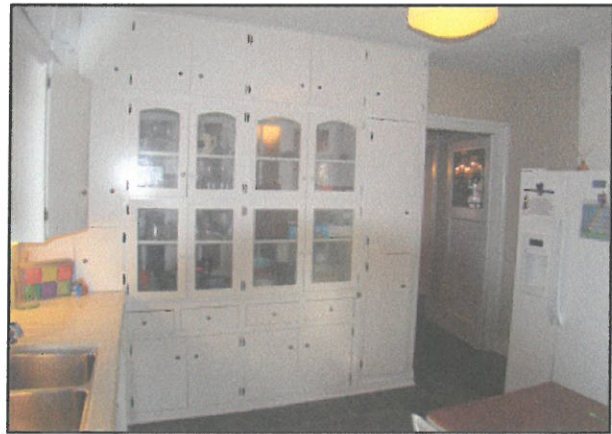


Acme Brick patented the "carpet" brick in 1924. This brick likely came from their kilns in Perla, Arkansas.

Architectural Accents (cont.)



The kitchen and breakfast nook are covered in slate tile.



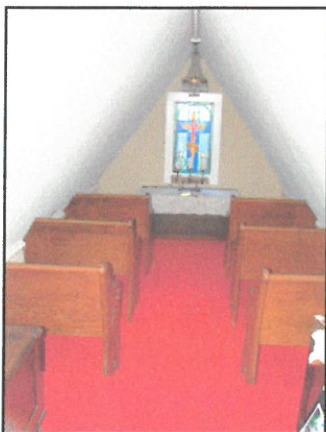
The kitchen has avoided any major updates that would change its cabinets.



A light touch of ironwork supports the wooden banister.



Brass chandelier hangs in dining room.



This chapel is the result of a creative attic conversion in the late 1970s.



The original heating system equipment remains intact in the house.

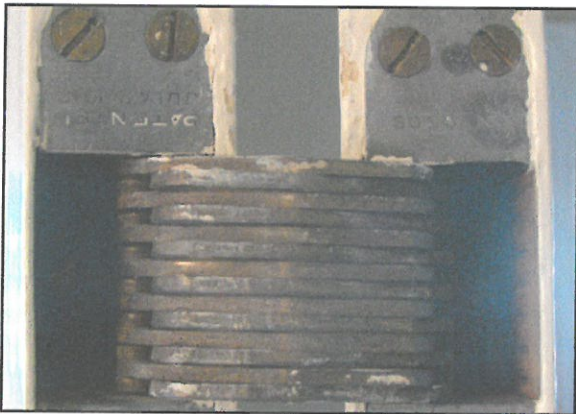
Architectural Accents (cont.)



Glass double-doors are used throughout the first floor.



Double-folding doors span the opening between the living and dining room.



A patented hinge allows the double-folding doors to cantilever without sagging.



The unique hinge was patented on July 2, 1912.

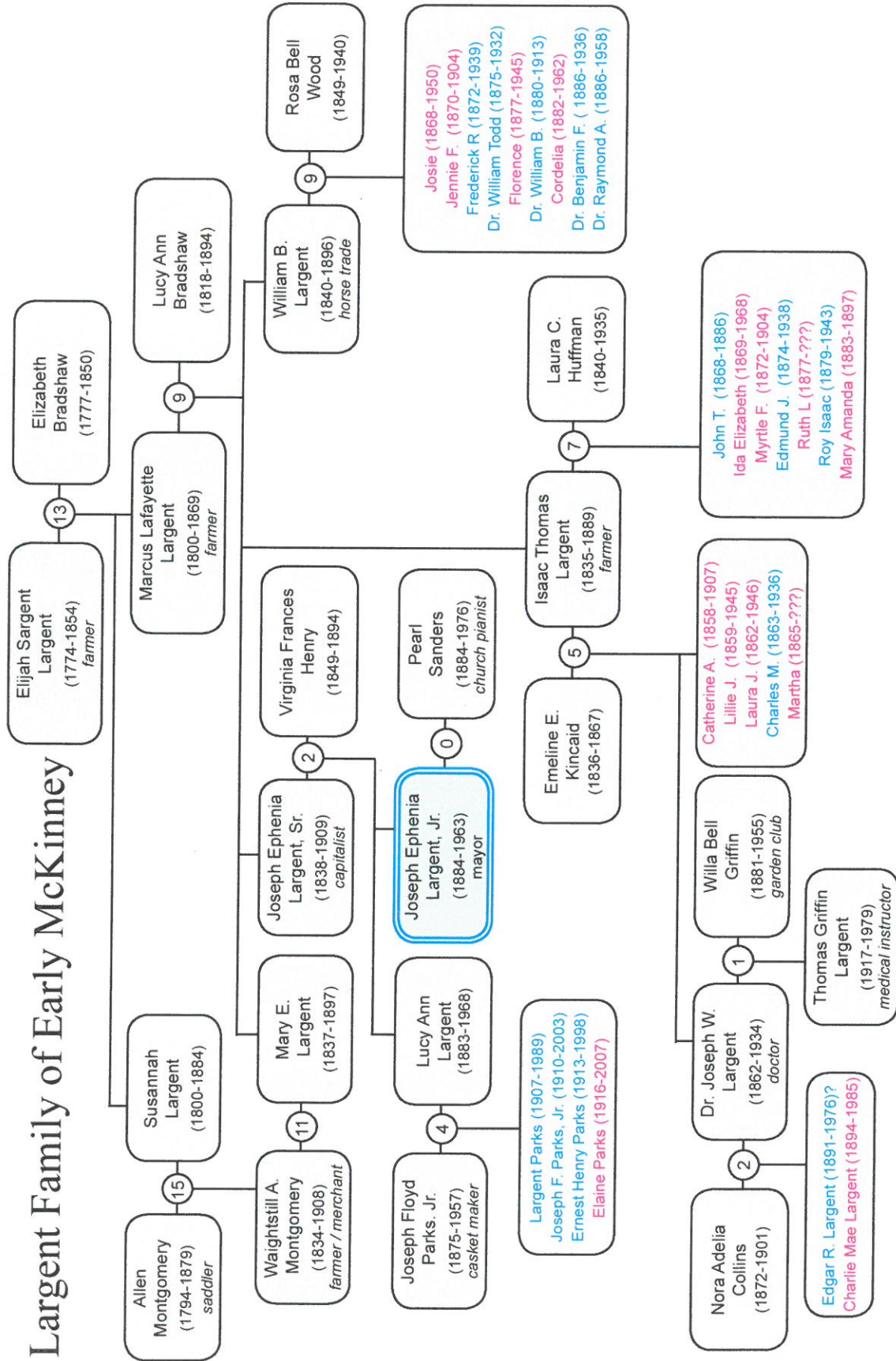


A built-in wooden buffet is adorned with carved doors.



Other fixtures exhibit a blend of Art Nouveau and Art Deco styles.

H. Additional Information



I. References & Resources

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Personal interview with Kevin Shatley, former son-in-law of Wilma Pilkenton.

Research assistance provided by Tom Michero

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