

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **MAR 22 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name 5PE616

historic Dr. Alexander T. King ^{House} Residence and Carriage House

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Residence - 229 Quincy ^{St.} and Carriage House - 215 West Routh Avenue n/a not for publication

city, town Pueblo n/a vicinity of

state Colorado code 08 county Pueblo code 101

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	n/a in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	n/a being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. Alexander T. King Home Dr. Alexander T. King Carriage House
Everett & Katherine White William & Laura Mattoon

street & number 229 Quincy 215 W. Routh Avenue

city, town Pueblo n/a vicinity of state Colorado 81004

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pueblo County Courthouse

street & number Tenth and Main Streets

city, town Pueblo state Colorado

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Ongoing federal state county local

depository for survey records Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway

city, town Denver state Colorado 80203

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Dr. Alexander T. King Residence and Carriage House were both constructed in 1891. The following excerpts taken from the Pueblo Chieftain chart the construction of these structures:

The work on Dr. King's new residence, which is going up at the corner of Quincy Street and Routt Avenue on the Mesa, is progressing nicely under the supervision of Contractor Miles McGrath. This elegant structure is being constructed from the best materials and it is to contain, when finished, all the modern conveniences including electric lighting and steam heating appliances. Its estimated cost is \$18,000. (March 26, 1891 p.8)

Dr. King's handsome new residence on the Mesa is rapidly approaching completion. The walls are up and the roof is almost finished and work on the interior has been commenced. This residence contains only large and well ventilated rooms and it will be, when finished, one of the most conveniently arranged dwellings in the City. (May 24, 1891 p.7)

The exterior work on Dr. A.T. King's new house is now finished. (June 14, 1891 p.8)

Dr. A.T. King's handsome new residence on the Mesa will soon be finished. (July 5, 1891 p.8)

Dr. A.T. King has just moved into his new house. (August 13, 1891, p.8)

Both Dr. King's house and the carriage house exhibit changes which have taken place through the course of time. These changes reflect on the history and development of the building, the site, and its environment.

The house and the carriage house were both constructed in 1891. The only major change to the house during Dr. King's residence appears to be the addition of a large gallery or front porch. The exact date of this addition is not known but similar additions to similar houses were made to many residences in Pueblo in the early 1900s. Dr. King and his wife moved from Pueblo to Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1919 and it is assumed that the house was sold at that time.

In 1930 the R. W. White family purchased the property, subdivided it, and separated the house from the carriage house.

The Dr. A.T. King House

The Dr. A. T. King House is a 2 1/2-story multigabled red brick residential structure. The dominant architectural features occur on the main or Quincy Street facade and include a three-story polygonal tower with an octagonal bellcast roof topped by a tin finial, and a large front porch or gallery. The first two floors of the tower are constructed of brick, and the third is of wood. The foundation is red sandstone. The brick is oversize and of high quality. The mortar joints between the brick are very narrow. The brick which faces the windows, the doors, and is used in the construction of the polygonal bay on the northeast facade, had been specifically fired with round corners. The gable (SW wall) is enclosed by a large ornamented arch supported by decorative brackets with ball drops. A large round window is placed in the center of the gable.

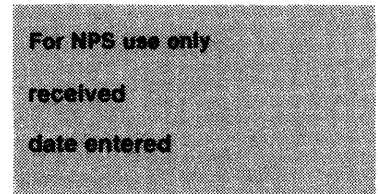
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The southwest or Routh Street facade is highlighted by a small circular cantilevered porch on the second floor. Decorative features of this porch include ball drops and cut scroll work. Other significant features in this facade include a stained glass window of geometric floral design which was a gift from Dr. King to his wife. The keystone and stones of the stone arched lintel surrounding this window are carved, as is a decorative stone panel featuring calla lillies and grapes below the window.

The northwest wall of the structure exhibits a polygonal bay window with dentil woodwork on a boxed cave. Of particular interest on the King house is the number of different window shapes and styles of lintels and arches.

At some time after the division of the carriage house property from the main house, a brick garage was added to the back of the main house. The house was subsequently converted into apartments. This resulted in the enclosing of the two front porches and the addition of two dormer windows. In 1979 the property was acquired by the present owner and restored to a single family residence. In the restoration of the property, the enclosed porches have been opened and the dormer on the front facade has been removed. Many of the architectural details which have been damaged or destroyed have been repaired or replaced, and the entire structure has been painted using a Victorian color scheme. Additions to the structure which have been made by the new owner include the iron fence which came from the Union Depot, a new brick driveway, and a new garage which was designed to reflect the style of the house. For safety, a spiral metal fire escape was added to the back of the house and for the children a small Queen Anne style playhouse has been constructed.

The Dr. Alexander T. King Carriage House

The Carriage House/stable reflects the style of the main house. It is with a cross gable roof. The southeast and northwest gables, as with the house, are enclosed with a large decorative arch supported by ornate brackets. One and one half stories of the house are of brick construction. These walls are 13 inches thick. The remainder of the structure is under the gable and is of wood construction and covered with wood shingles. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond pattern with a row of header bond approximately 24 inches up from the base of the structure. In the original structure the carriage house was located on the northeast portion of the first floor and the stable on the southwest. Upstairs was the hay loft and rooms for the groomsman.

In the early 1930s the R. W. White family subdivided the property and converted the Carriage House into a single family residence. The major exterior alterations include the removal of a cupola, the addition of four dormers and the addition of a number of windows. Generally the doors on the first floor and the windows under the gables on the southeast and northwest facades are original. The others have all been added since the conversion. A porch has been added to the southwest facade. The only addition made by the current owners are two stone cherubs, a gift from Mrs. Mattoon to her husband, which have been incorporated into a low stone wall. The cherubs were rescued from Centennial High School prior to its demolition.

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Following is an article which appeared in the Pueblo Chieftain Sunday Star Journal, November 24, 1934 which describes more fully the changes made to the Carriage House:

- "A stable built 44 years ago would suggest few possibilities to the average person as a home, but for one Pueblo family such a building is a dream coming true.
- "Forty-four years ago the Dr. A.T. King home at Quincy and Routt was one of the show places of the town. It is a large three-story brick house, solidly constructed with the high ceilings of that period.
- "Dr. King paid \$3,000 for the lots on which he erected his home.
- "He was a lover of fine horses, and kept a stable and stablemen. When the house was built, a stable just as substantial was erected at the rear of the lot. And it is that stable which is now the home of the R. W. White family which consists of Mr. and Mrs. White and their three daughters.
- "When Mr. and Mrs. White came into possession of the King property in 1930, Mrs. White had a separate deed drawn for the lots on which the stable stood. She had long dreamed of creating a home in keeping with her own ideas, and she saw in this sturdily built structure, rare promise.
- "Since that time her dreams have begun to take form and altho (sic) she is still visionizing much that she has not as yet ben (sic) able to accomplish, she has at 215 West Routt one of the most attractive homes in the city. This home once sheltered the fine horses of Dr. King and the groomsmen he employed to care for them.
- "Where were once the commodious stalls for the highly bred animals, there is now a low ceilinged (sic), pine paneled living room, with fireplace in one end, and glass-paneled doors where once the main stable entrance stood. Windows have been cut in the 13-inch brick walls to afford light and wherever possible thruout (sic) the structure original openings have been utilized. For instance, on the second floor, opposite the stairway, where was once a hay door, are deep windows, opening full length.
- "The first floor also contains a pine paneled dining room with a side door opening into the yard, where some day there is to be a garden. On the first floor too are the kitchen, laundry, service entry, and a back stairway as well as a front stairway. The stairway follows the original steep entrance to the hay mow, tho (sic) wider, lower steps have replaced the narrow boards over which the grooms of the Kings' horses once trod to reach their quarters on the second floor.
- "On the second floor there are five bedrooms and a bath and innumerable closets, some rooms even having two. Doors, glass from top to bottom open from the front rooms onto a balcony which is the roof of the porch that spreads all the way across the front of the house.
- "Walls in nearly all of the upper rooms contain built-in niches for books. The two rooms which 44 years ago served as living quarters for the men who cared for Dr. King's horses have been retained in tact as to size and window space, the only alteration made being that a doorway between the two was walled shut.

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- " A narrow step stairway leads to the attic, which is finished with beaver board, but as yet used only for storage.
- " In this attic and in the old barn loft when remodeling was started, were found numerous boxing gloves, and other gymnasium equipment articles, indicating that Dr. King's children found the barn hayloft a most attractive place for staging their fun, especially in gloomy weather.
- " Only such basement was dug under the building as was needed to install a furnace.
- " The barn was 28 by 48 feet in size, which permitted remodeling so that all of the rooms are comodious.
- " In remodeling, an effort was made to retain as much of the original lines of the interior of the building as possible, and beams which are now a part of the living room and dining room structure are the original beams placed in the stable when it was erected. They were refinished, and in some instances, boxed in to conform to the rest of the finishing. Brick walls, where not covered with wide pine panelling, were plastered and tinted, so that the house is most comfortable in cold weather, and cool on hot days.
- " Doorways and passages were cut thru the brick walls where necessary. Hardwood floors were laid thruout (sic), and lighting fixtures, especially on the first floor, and in the hallways upstairs, are old-fashioned oil lamps which have been electrically wired. Some of them have heavy porcelain shades; others crystal pendants from the rim of the shades. In the living room on either side of the fireplace are attractive fixtures which were at one time caboose lights on a Colorado gauge railroad. Lighting fixtures in the living room also include a number of old-fashioned hand-wrought miners' candle holders—the sort with a ring to hold the candle, and a sharp dagger-like point, which can be thrust into a wooden wall or a mine siding. Holding candles, too, is an old candle mould, inverted, and according to Mrs. White, candle light is not rare in the White room.
- " Doors upstairs are pine paneled from top to bottom, solid substantial and in keeping with the original structural note of the building.
- " To furnish their unique, attractive home, the Whites have collected antiques insofar as possible, and split-bottom chairs vie with copper kettles, walnut tables, marble-topped dressers, and beds with tall, hand-carved head and foot pieces.
- " There are no steps leading up to the wide, simple porch at the front of the house. The stone floor of the porch, laid from torn-up sidewalks, is on a level with the lawn, and a walk of broad, rough sandstone leads from the street to the house, which is deep in the lot. A brick wall about three feet high borders one side of the lot. The bricks were taken from a brick-veneer building which stood in front of the stable, and which was wrecked when remodeling of the structure begin. The stable yard between the two buildings is now the front yard of the White home. Altho (six) the home is not yet the finished product, of which Mrs. White has dreamed, it is gradually taking definite and complete form.

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"Plans for the remodeling Mrs. White drew herself - that is for the lower floor. When it came to the second floor, she took chalk and a yard stick, and measured off on the rough barn loft floor the rooms' dimensions just as she visualized them.

"It isn't often that those who dream are given opportunity to make their dreams come true, but Mrs. White, given just such an opportunity, has expended time, thought and energy to make the most of her opportunity - so that she and her family today might be said to be actually living in a dream house today." (Sunday, November 4, 1934.)"

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1891

Builder/Architect Miles McGrath

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dr. Alexander T. King House is significant as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. It displays an interesting combination of brickwork and shingles, and an abundance of elaborate detailing, such as an ornamented turret, a wrap-around porch, and interesting trim in the gable ends, all of which make it an important architectural example in Pueblo.

Dr. Alexander T. King was born on March 23, 1861 in Glasgow, Scotland. He moved with his family at the age of four to an area near Chicago. He was a graduate of Northwestern University and the internship program at St. Lukes Hospital in Chicago. In 1882, Dr. King accepted a position at the Coal Creek Mining Camp with the Colorado Coal & Iron Company (CC&I), the forerunner of CF&I. In 1883 or 1884, Dr. King resigned his position with CC&I to enter private practice in Pueblo. While in Pueblo he served for many years as a consultant at the CC&I hospital in South Pueblo and also to the Rio Grande and Colorado Southern Railroads. He also served as the president of the Pueblo County Medical Society. In 1895, Dr. King was elected mayor of the city of Pueblo as a reform candidate on the Citizen Party ticket. He served for a single two-year term.¹ Dr. King left Pueblo because of his wife's ill health in 1919 and moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He died in Milwaukee on March 30, 1926.

The Alexander T. King home remains an excellent example of the Queen Anne Victorian style of architecture. The dominant polygonal tower is one of only a few in Pueblo. The arch in the gable is the only gable treatment of this style in the city. The wealth of ornamentation, the multitude of window shapes and treatment, along with the small cantilever porch, make this structure complete in every detail.

The carriage house was converted for a single family use in the early 1930s. This is one of only a few carriage house conversions in Pueblo and carried out earlier than most of the others. With the King renovation, all of the original architectural features were incorporated into the original design. On the exterior all of the original doors and windows were retained. Where needed, additional windows were added with care and designed to blend with the style of the structure. All of the architectural detail in the gable was retained. As is true for the exterior, many of the original interior features were retained and incorporated into the interior design. The sensitivity of this conversion is clearly in evidence today.

¹Dr. King served for one term as the mayor of the city of Pueblo between 1895-1897, as a reform candidate on the Citizens Party ticket. Although his term in office was not individually significant, the movement of which he was a part was important in the development of the community as a whole. This "City Beautiful" or the "Clean Government" movement saw the transformation of Pueblo from a boom town character to that of an established community. An example of the action taken to achieve this goal during Dr. King's term in office was the creation of park districts 1 and 2.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Scamehorn, H. Lee. Pioneer Steelmaker in the West. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1976.
Scamehorn, H. Lee. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, 1872-1903. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1976

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre
Quadrangle name Southeast Pueblo Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 3	5 3 2 8 6 0	4 2 3 4 4 3 0	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See sketch map.

Lots 17, 18, 19, 20 Block 105 CC&I Co. First Addition
South Pueblo Subdivision, Pueblo, Colorado. Dr. King House: SE 132' of lot 17 to 20,
Blk. 105 South Pueblo. Carriage House: NW 55' of lot 17 to 20, Blk 105 South Pueblo.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
state	n/a	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James F. Munch

organization Preservation Advisory Committee - Pueblo date 11/18/82
Regional Planning Commission

street & number 1 City Hall Place telephone (303) 543-6006

city or town Pueblo state Colorado

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Balsara Judley

title State Historic Preservation Officer (Acting) date March 14, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Alloriah Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 4/21/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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In 1911 Dr. King ran again for mayor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. He ran on a platform which decried the evils of a wide open town and expounded on the virtues of ideal government (Pueblo Chieftain, March 25, 1911, p.1).

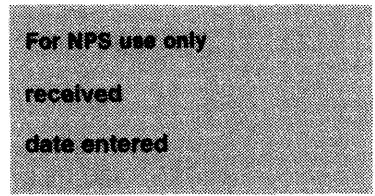
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Pueblo Chieftain, March 26, 1891, p.8; May 24, 1891, p.7; June 14, 1981, p.8;
July 5, 1981, p.2; August 13, 1891, p.8.

Pueblo Chieftain Sunday Star Journal, November 4, 1934.

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Verbal Boundary Description

In addition to the residence and the carriagehouse, other buildings within the nominated area include a garage (c. 1980) to the northwest of the rear of the house and a playhouse (c. 1980), located to the northeast of the rear of the house. (Both buildings are on the residence parcel.)

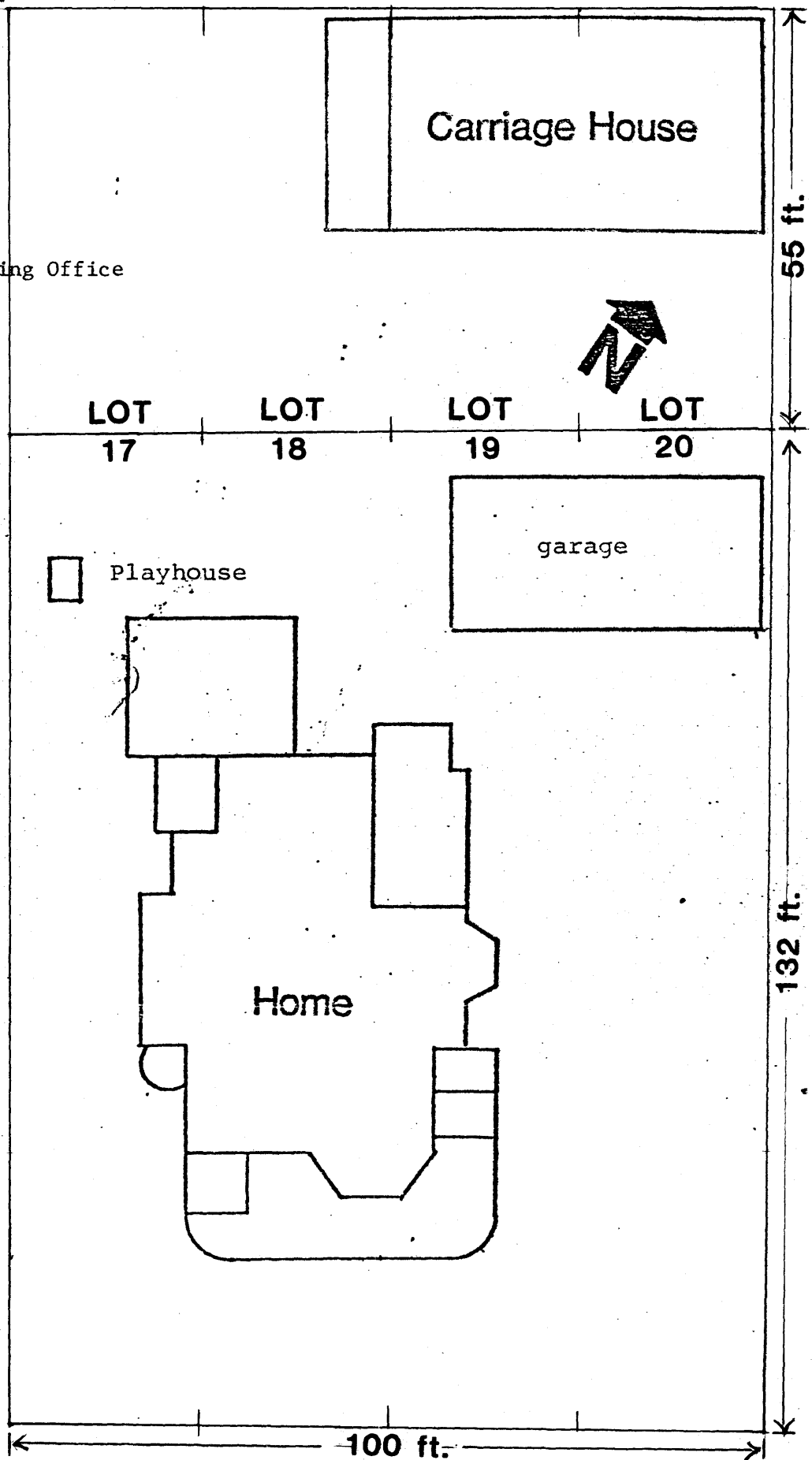
KING HOME AND CARRIAGE HOUSE

Pueblo County, Colorado

Sketch map of nominated
buildings. No scale.

By: Pueblo City Planning Office
1982

W. ROUNTT AVENUE



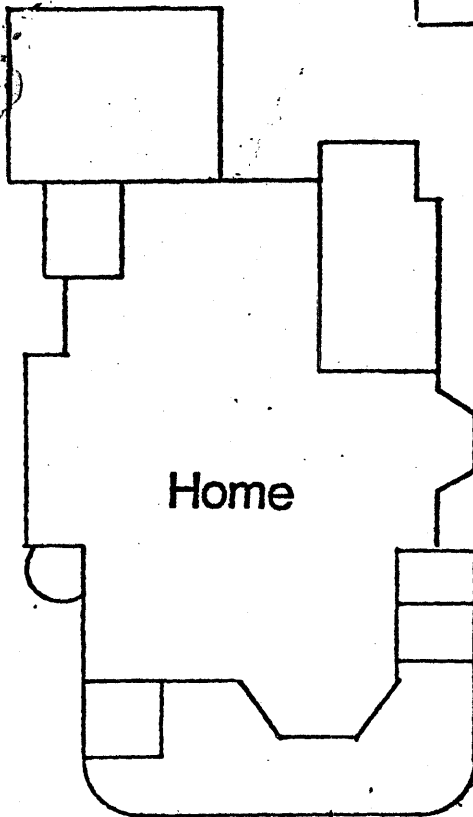
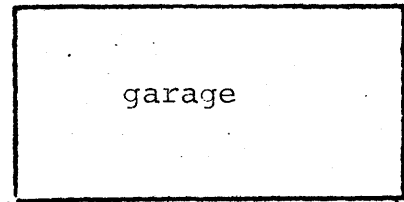
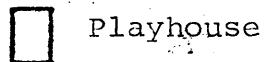
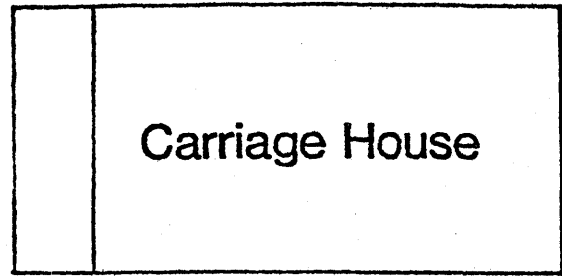
QUINCY STREET

KING HOME AND CARRIAGE HOUSE

Pueblo County, Colorado

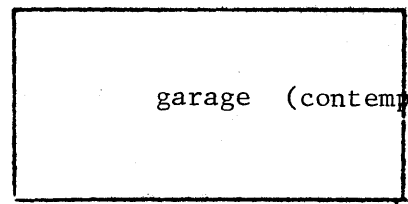
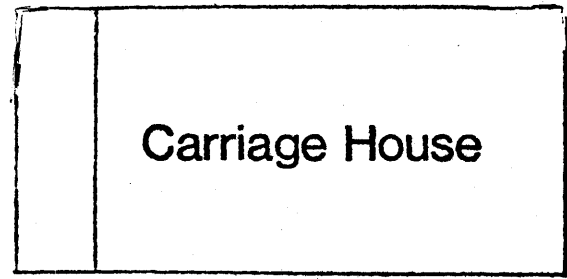
Sketch map of nominated
buildings. No scale.

By: Pueblo City Planning Office
1982

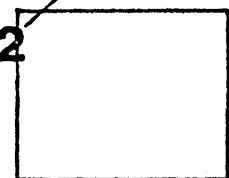


KING HOME AND CARRIAGE HOUSE

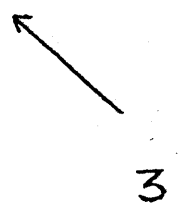
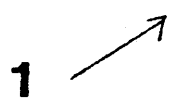
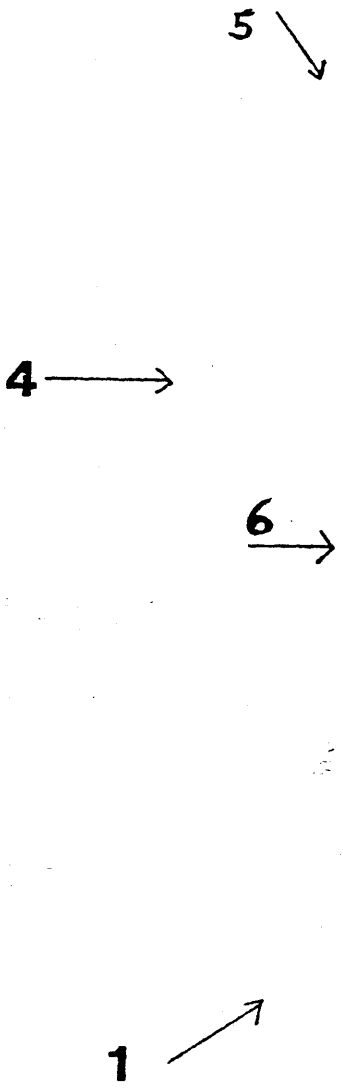
Black & White Photo Log



Playhouse (contemporary)



garage (contemporary)



Home