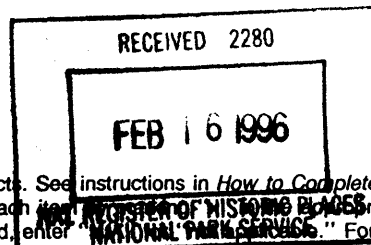


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "NATIONAL PARK SERVICE." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name TEMPLE EMANUEL

other names/site number 5PE516.29

2. Location

street & number 1325 North Grand Avenue Not for publication

city or town Pueblo vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Pueblo code 101 zip code 81003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Edward Hartman
Signature of certifying official/Title

February 8, 1996
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

3/14/96

Entered in the
National Register

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Romanesque

Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone

walls Brick; Sandstone

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

DESCRIPTION

Temple Emanuel, a Reform Jewish house of worship, is located in an area rich in Victorian architecture in one of the oldest neighborhoods in the City of Pueblo. The building is bordered on the east by Grand Avenue, on the north by 14th Street, and on the south by the Temple's Education building. Beyond the concrete curb and gutter, the east sidewalk is constructed of slate slabs, while the north walk is of concrete. Evergreen and deciduous shrubs are planted on the north and east sides of the building with cottonwood trees growing in the parkway. Temple Emanuel is a one-story, masonry building in a modified rectangular plan with a front gabled roof, two polygonal towers, two gabled dormers and a covered entry. An interesting example of the Queen Anne style employing both classical and Richardsonian Romanesque detailing, the building has had little alteration since its construction.

The foundation and lower portion of the walls are constructed of tan, rock-faced, ashlar sandstone; the upper portion is constructed of native red brick in a running bond. The use of rock-faced sandstone is repeated in the lintels and as a sill course. The imbrication on the gabled end of the east elevation is comprised of diamond and square-cut wood shingles, while the gabled end of the west elevation and the dormers are faced only with square-cut shingles. The steeply pitched gabled roof with slightly flared eaves is covered with asphalt roof shingles, as are the roofs of the towers and the dormers. A brick chimney capped with tin and currently used as a vent pierces the north slope of the roof. A wide frieze board with dentil-like detailing encircles the building.

The windows throughout the structure are slightly recessed, wood frame, stained glass with protective screening covering them. The majority of the windows are tall, narrow and rectangular in shape. The exceptions are found in the gabled ends, the dormers and the upper portion of the towers.

The building's (east) principal facade is also its most ornate. Concrete steps and a metal handrail lead to the central recessed entry marked with a brick Syrian arch that springs from the stone wall surface. Beyond the arch are glazed and paneled double doors topped with a transom light and flanked by two windows. Decorative brickwork outlines the arch and frames it, while a basket weave pattern of bricks fills the space in between. Above the arch is a bracketed pediment with a dentil-like cornice, floriated tympanum and small gargoyles. In the gable end above the pediment is a singular round window rich in detail that includes an architrave of wood panels framed with pilasters and a semi-circular piece topped with a finial. Flanking the entry are two polygonal towers with long rectangular windows and stone lintels. Two small square windows are stacked above these larger ones and each is separated by a stone sill course. The polygonal roofs of the towers are topped with small wooden finials.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

DESCRIPTION (continued)

With the exception of the chimney that pierces the northern slope of the roof, the north and south elevations are quite similar. Five windows with stone lintels are spaced across each facade and decrease in width as they move out from the center. There is a centrally positioned gabled roof dormer on each slope that contains a large semi-circular window. Off the rear (west) elevation is a small flat roof projection that contains two windows and a glazed and paneled door. Above this projection is a large semi-circular window.

The interior space follows the rectangular plan of the building. The focal point of the interior is dedicated to the area of worship with two ancillary spaces on the east that serve as meeting rooms. The most significant interior features of Temple Emanuel are located in the single large room used for worship. The entire interior of the building is composed of a theater-style room, with the floor sloping down from the front entrance level to a platform at the rear of the building where Temple services are held and the Torah is sequestered. An open vaulted ceiling, a decorative molding, wooden folding theater seats, brass lighting fixtures, and stained glass windows which surround the room and provide muted lighting to this expansive space, are original to this building. A bathroom is located off the southeast anteroom and a closet-sized kitchen is off the northeast anteroom.

The conversion of the closet to a kitchen occurred in April 1956 at the same time that two rows of rear seating were removed in the worship hall. A platform was built in their place to provide an area where refreshments could be served and socializing could take place. This small alteration created a step onto the sloping floor. In 1973, the unique roof trusses, which create the expansive vaulted ceiling, underwent some stress in the joint connections causing an outward thrust on the supporting walls which was corrected with the installation of two lightweight trusses. This change transferred the roof load to the east and west walls, rather than the north and south walls as originally designed. Alterations to the exterior of the building have been minimal. Protective screens were installed over the stained glass windows in 1973. None of these alterations have impacted the integrity of the building.

Temple Emanuel is located on the north half of lots one through three of Block 25. Later, the southern half of these same lots was purchased in order to construct the Temple's education building. The building was constructed in 1963 of brick in the shape of the Star of David. Despite its proximity to the temple, this building and the land on which it sits are not considered part of the nomination.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1900

Significant Dates

1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gile, Jacob M.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

McClelland Library Building, Pueblo

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO**SIGNIFICANCE**

Temple Emanuel is eligible to the National Register under criterion C for its architectural significance. This eclectic building is an interesting interpretation of the Queen Anne style utilizing both classical and Richardsonian Romanesque elements. Designed by Jacob M. Gile, a noted Pueblo architect, the building is an unusual application of the Queen Anne style in ecclesiastical architecture. As a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction, Temple Emanuel also meets criterion consideration A.

Popular in Colorado between 1880 and 1910, Queen Anne is perhaps the most varied and richly decorative style of the Victorian period consisting of a variety of forms, textures, materials, and colors that are manipulated into an exuberant visual display. Several methods are used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance; one is to employ wall materials of different textures. Temple Emanuel incorporates rock-faced tan sandstone, red brick, and a variety of patterned wood shingles painted white. Polygonal towers and a pedimented entry add to the variety of forms used in the building and also help to break up the wall surface. The use of classical detailing became a common element of the Queen Anne style after 1890 and the pedimented entry and dentil-like cornice on Temple Emanuel attest to this trend. The building's symmetry is also a characteristic of classicism.

An unusual feature of the temple is the Syrian arch that marks the entrance. The Syrian arch incorporated directly into the wall surface, the polychromed walls, and the decorative arch surround are elements of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. H. H. Richardson borrowed from many sources and stressed unusual sculpted shapes that gave his buildings great individuality. His followers were usually less inventive as most merely added Romanesque detailing to the then dominant Queen Anne style. Jacob Gile appears to have followed in this vein with his design of Temple Emanuel. However, his incorporation of classical and Richardsonian Romanesque elements created an unusual expression of the Queen Anne style.

Jacob M. Gile worked as an architect in Pueblo from 1900 to 1932 and died December 28, 1937 at the age of 89. He was temporarily associated (1902-03) with Pueblo architect John F. Bishop, but is listed alone in business throughout most of his career. He collaborated with Denver architects Robert Willison and Montana Fallis on two Pueblo buildings, the Vail Hotel (1910) and Sacred Heart Cathedral (1912), both listed in the National Register. Gile came to Pueblo from Denver because he was commissioned to create the plans and supervise the construction of the original Minnequa Hospital. Although still standing, the building has been altered extensively and no longer represents the work of Gile. He supervised the construction of the International Order of Foresters home for indigents in Canon City, Colorado. His involvement in the creation of the plans for that building is not known, however the building is characteristic of Gile's designs.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Gile also designed homes for two of the Temple's members. The Simon home at 2304 North Grand Avenue is a simple one-story, hipped roof, brick building that has been converted to apartments. The two-story brick house at 417 West 8th Street has a pyramidal hipped roof with a full-facade porch. Like the Temple, this house has slightly flared eaves; a wide frieze board encircling the building; and a variety of textures and materials that include red brick walls, wood shingles facing the dormers, and rock-faced stone porch supports. Despite its similarities, the house lacks the decorative detailing of the Temple. There is a rich textural look to the Temple that does not exist in these simpler house constructions.

The Temple was referred to as "the little Jewelbox" in the Pueblo papers of the time period and this name characterizes the feelings of the Pueblo community towards this small, but exquisite building. The Pueblo Chieftain reported that the opera chairs and stained, leaded glass windows in Temple Emanuel were the first in a house of worship in Pueblo. Other religious structures constructed during this time were monumental in size. The use of large stones and multi-storied structures built in the Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival styles can be found just down the street from Temple Emanuel. The temple is unusual in Pueblo where the Queen Anne style is rarely seen used in religious structures.

HISTORY

The Pueblo 1870 census listed twelve Jewish families in a community of 700 people. Early Jewish services were held in the building at 107 South Union Avenue. A minyan of 10 Jewish men was organized in the upstairs rooms of this furniture business in 1880. The first known shul with Orthodox Jewish prayer services was also held there. Services for the Jewish community were held in other locations in Pueblo. The city directory indicates that a Jewish Church called Temple Montefiore was held in Old City Hall on Main Street in 1891. High Holiday services were held on Union Avenue until 1895, when the Jewish population of about 40 to 50 families was large enough to organize its first Orthodox congregation, calling itself B'nai Jacob. The Jewish population met as a united group for religious services until a portion of the community organized a Reform group. The Reformed Judaism movement had been active in the United States since 1873. The Ladies Temple Association, a Reform group, was organized by 1898 and later became known as the Temple Emanuel congregation.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

HISTORY (continued)

On April 28, 1898, the Ladies Temple Association entered into a contract with George Harpster for the acquisition of the north half of lots 1 through 3 of Block 25, County Addition. The Association assumed a \$1500 mortgage on a \$2000 contract for the building of the Temple. The lots were deeded to the Association on June 11, 1898 and on March 16, 1900 the Association conveyed the deed for the land to the Temple Association. The Temple Emanuel Board of Trustees hired George Reynolds to build the temple on March 7, 1900. The contract was listed for \$5200 to be finished by July 1, 1900. He was to be fined \$5 for each day of over-runs on the contract. The Temple was completed and dedicated in ceremonies conducted September 7, 1900. Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, the leader of the largest Reform congregation in the United States, conducted the dedication ceremonies with the former governor Alva Adams also in attendance as a speaker.

Funding for the construction and maintenance of the temple was dependent upon the congregation. The purchase of the land and subsequent building of the temple were due to the endeavors of the Jewish women in the Pueblo community. In a period of one week, they raised over \$1000 by sponsoring a bazaar. (The Jewish women of Pueblo continue to make history. In 1986, Temple Emanuel had the distinction of being one of the first locations where High Holy Day services were led by a woman rabbi and a female cantor.)

Dues were required of the temple members. During the early days, members of the congregation board stood at the door of the temple "accounts receivable in hand to meet the congregation as they entered" the High Holidays services. Those who did not pay were not admitted. The cost of maintaining the building with a small congregation was difficult during the Depression. Early members of the congregation would walk Union Avenue, Main Street, and Santa Fe Avenue where many Jewish businesses were located, to try to collect enough money each month to pay the costs associated with the temple.

The smaller Orthodox Jewish community constructed a synagogue in 1907 which was torn down and replaced by the United Hebrew Center in 1950. The Orthodox movement in Pueblo was harmed by the loss of many of its members due to the effects of the Arkansas River flood of 1921 and the economic devastation of the Depression. Many Jewish people left the community during the 1920s and 1930s when their downtown businesses were wiped out. Thus the Temple Emanuel is one of the oldest religious structures used by the Pueblo Jewish community.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

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Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 3 | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 0 | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kerry Marie Kramer and Kathleen Hudson

organization Archaeological Research Incorporated date 8-3-95

street & number 301 North Main, Suite 302 telephone (719) 542-3199

city or town Pueblo state Colorado zip code 81003

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Temple Emanuel

street & number 1325 North Grand Avenue telephone (719) 544-6448

city or town Pueblo state Colorado zip code 81003

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 8

TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The north half of lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 25, County Addition, Pueblo.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

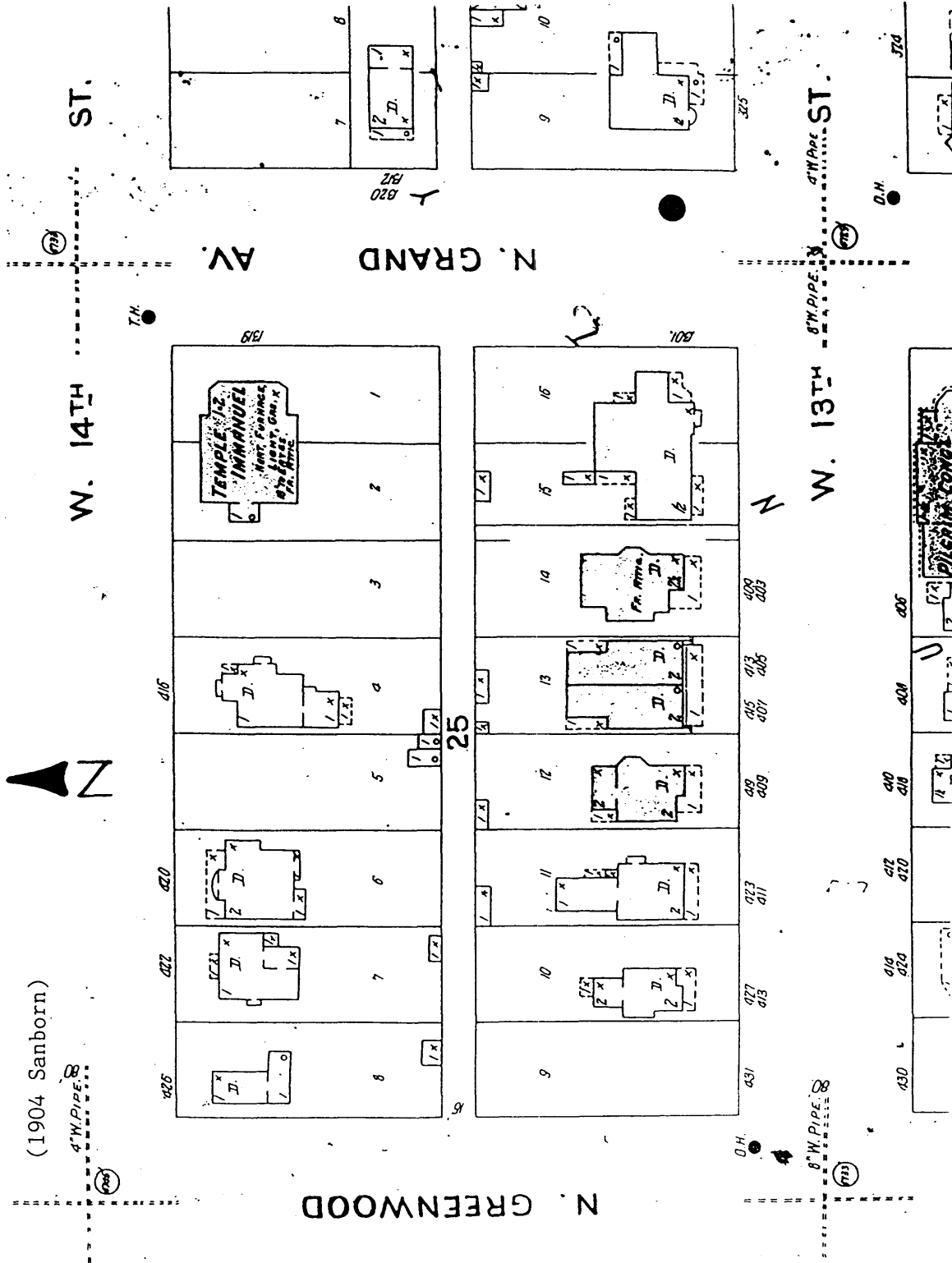
The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Temple Emanuel.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 9

TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 10

TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO



W. 14TH



photograph



nomination boundaries



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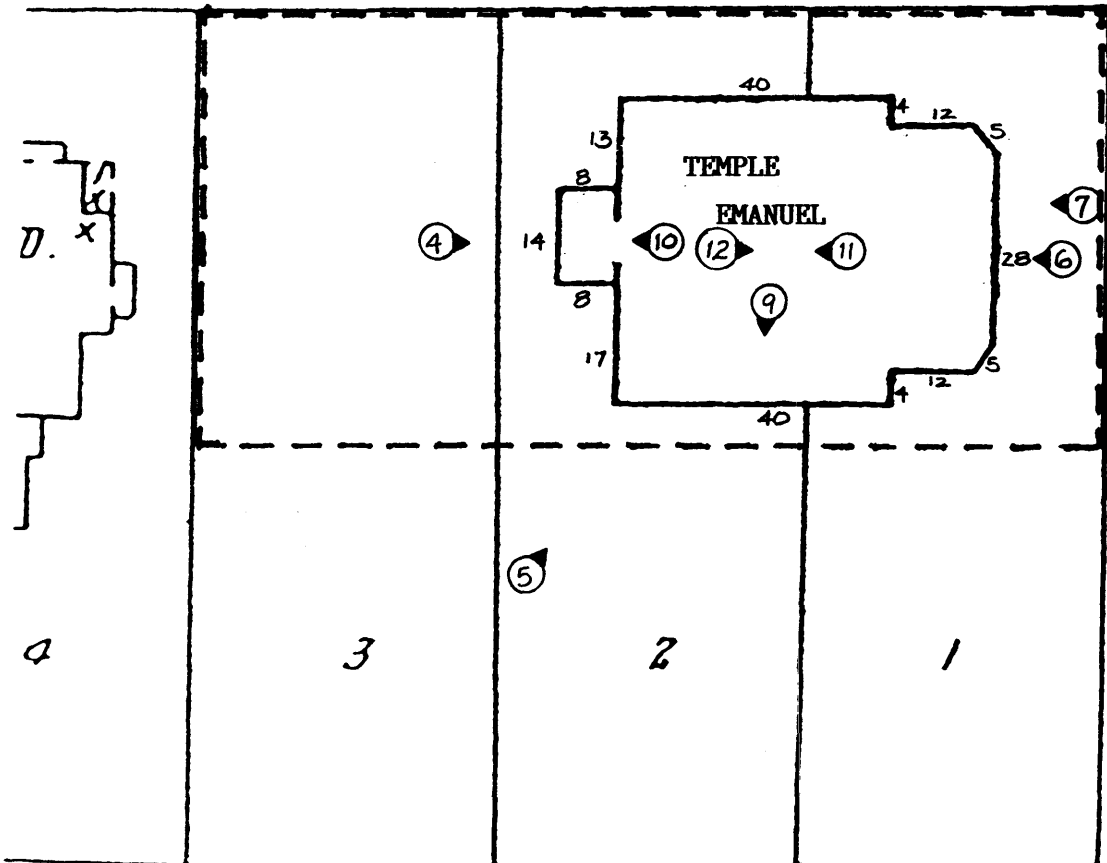
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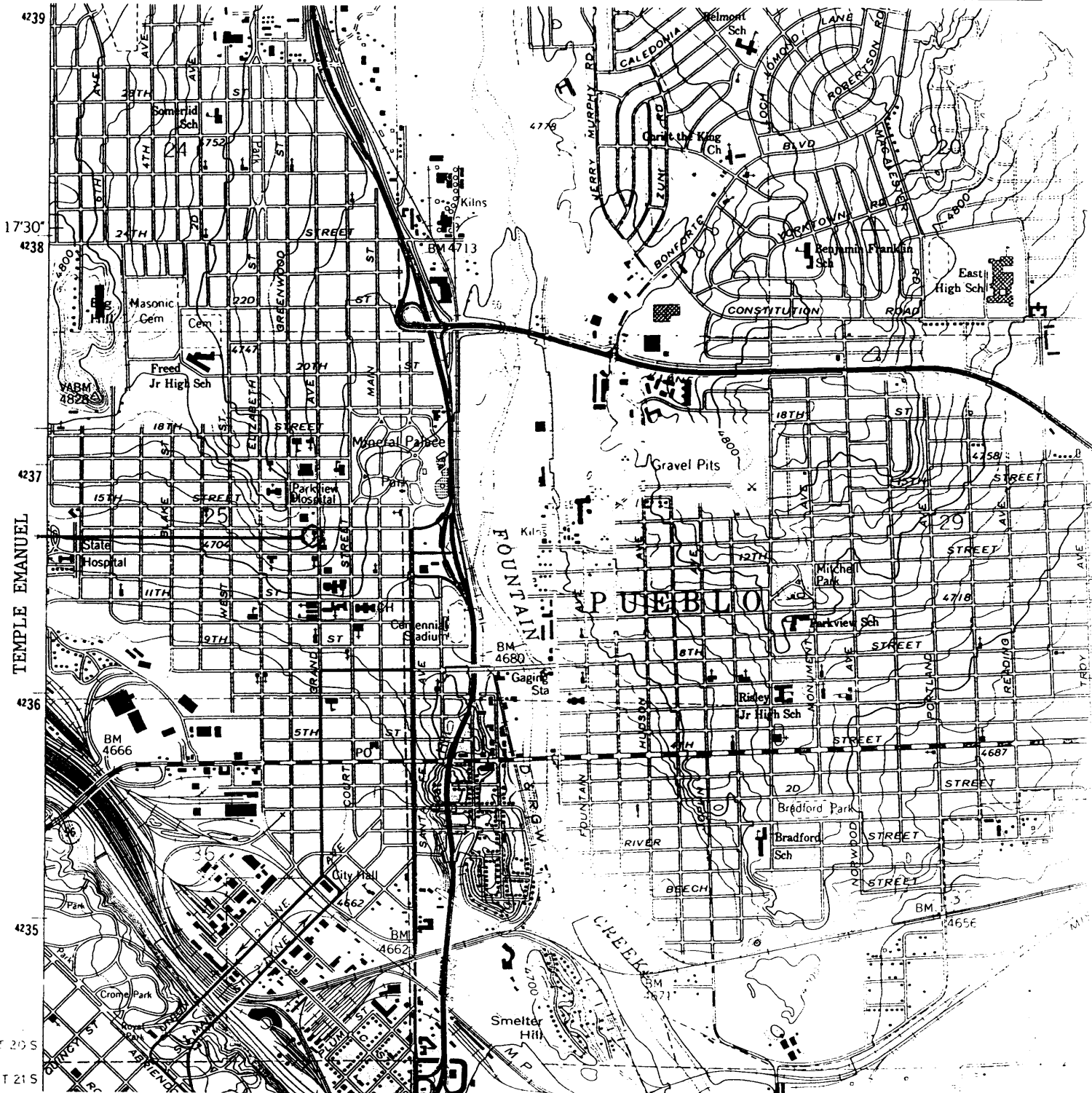


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 11

TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO



(Northeast Pueblo Quad)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 12

TEMPLE EMANUEL
PUEBLO COUNTY, CO

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

name of property: Temple Emanuel
city, county, state: Pueblo, Pueblo County, Colorado
photographer: John Wark
date of photograph: July 26, 1995
location of negatives: Kerry Kramer, 301 North Main Street, Suite 302, Pueblo

<u>photo #</u>	<u>description</u>
1	northeast corner of building; camera facing southwest
2	east (Grand Avenue) facade; camera facing southwest
3	north (14th Street) elevation; camera facing southeast
4	rear (west) elevation; camera facing east
5	southwest corner of building; camera facing northeast
6	east entrance; camera facing west
7	east gable; camera facing west
8	stained glass window
9	interior, south wall; camera facing south
10	interior, altar; camera facing west
11	interior, west wall; camera facing west
12	interior, east wall; camera facing east