

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received APR 18 1984
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Emmanuel Presbyterian Church

and/or common Unity Church of the Nazarene

2. Location

street & number 419 Mesa Road, n/a not for publication

city, town Colorado Springs n/a vicinity of

state Colorado code 08 county El Paso code 041

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Thomas A. Hudson and William C. Sanden

street & number 614 North Nevada Avenue

city, town Colorado Springs n/a vicinity of state Colorado 80903

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. El Paso County Recorder

street & number 27 East Vermijo

city, town Colorado Springs state Colorado 80901

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Colorado Cultural Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September 30, 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, 1300 Broadway

city, town Denver state Colorado 80203

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Emmanuel Presbyterian Church is a turn-of-the-century vernacular style religious building located in the historic Westside neighborhood of Colorado Springs. It was constructed as part of the Mesa Road Addition to Colorado Springs, one of the many developments which occurred in response to the 1891 Cripple Creek gold discovery and the rapid growth of the Pikes Peak region. Surrounding the church building are one and two story, frame, Victorian-era houses. A large, imposing structure, the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church dominates the block and serves as a visual landmark for the historic heart of the community. Although its form and detailing is simple, the building's construction is typical of the neighborhood and makes an important contribution to the character of the historic Westside.

The church is a detached frame structure with shingle and clapboard siding and a rubble-stone foundation. Its distinctive shape and appearance is the result of successive efforts to enlarge the original portion of the building which was constructed in 1903. Initially the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church was laid out with a simple, one story, square plan with a single spire corner extension. This plan was typical of the early frame churches built in the community and notably similar to the first church constructed by the First Presbyterian, the mother church of the Emmanuel Presbyterian. Almost all of these early frame churches have been demolished or extensively altered with modern materials. The 1903 portion of the building is further delineated by a combination hipped and cross gabled roof decorated with a cupola and finial. Additionally all the gables of the roof and the gable of the original rear entry extension include louvers. Identical sets of long, vertical, tripartite windows with ambertone glass and a scallop design adorn the north and west facades, fronting Mesa Road and Spruce Street. A tower with open belfry, "witch cap" roof with finial and two sets of long, vertical windows projects from the northwest corner of the building. The formal entrance for the church is through the west wall of the tower. Decorative shingling creates a Tudor arch at the head of the double entry doors set on iron strap hinges. Above the door is a set of pointed arch lights. Wooden shingles cover the exterior of the 1903 portion of the church.

To better serve its congregation, the church was enlarged during the 1920s to provide for classrooms, social hall and nursery facilities. No records, other than financial accounts, are available to describe the additions or sequence of building. Today the easternmost section of the building is a distinct rectangular, clapboard addition with two stories, one partially below grade. The unit's flat roof and center gabled parapet on the north facade give it an early commercial building appearance. This addition's entrance of double panel doors fronts upon Mesa Road. A roofed hood supported by large brackets and Craftsman style detailing embellishes the entry way.

Connecting the original church building and the easternmost, rectangular unit is another large gabled, clapboard addition. This section of the building includes a basement, what appears to be an enclosed porch, and an assortment of windows of varying shapes and sizes. The addition's roof verges are simply trimmed and its north gable is decorated with a diamond/sunburst design.

The interior of the 1903 portion of the building is of interest. The sanctuary contains fir wood moulding around windows and doors, notable beaded fir wainscots ceiling, panel doors and plaster walls. Handsome carved wooden pews with egg and dart and foliated scroll ornamentation further distinguish the otherwise modest interior.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Emmanuel Presbyterian Church is significant as one of the few remaining examples of vernacular ecclesiastical architecture of landmark proportions in Colorado Springs. Furthermore, the developmental history of Colorado Springs is reflected in the styling, materials and location of the church building.

Colorado Springs was founded in 1871 by William Jackson Palmer who envisioned a city of refinement for people of means, social standing and moral character. To reflect their pride, values and place in the early-day society, a segment of the religious minded community of Colorado Springs constructed many large, elaborate churches that have become an important element of the historic landscape of the city. The Emmanuel Presbyterian Church is located at the intersection of Spruce Street and Mesa Road, both important thoroughfares in the early history of Colorado Springs. Mesa Road, connecting prestigious Wood Avenue to the Mesa and General Palmer's estate, Glen Eyrie, also joined the popular carriage route that led westward to Manitou Springs and the mountains. Spruce Street was a major north-south arterial and the westernmost boulevard-style street of Colorado Springs' original townsite. In 1890 an extension of the Colorado Springs electric street-car line was completed on Spruce Street.¹ Working class people with modest incomes began to settle in close proximity to the public transportation system. By the turn-of-the-century, the neighborhood around the intersection of Spruce and Mesa was characterized by a unique mixture of large, substantial homes and simple, modest dwellings.

To serve the needs of the growing Pikes Peak region, the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church was organized in 1891 under the leadership of doctors Kirkwood and Boyles, former pastors of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs.² In autumn of 1903 the original church building was completed at a cost of \$2,750.³ Like the neighborhood in which it is located, the form and style of the building reflected the economic diversity of its congregation. Like the churches of Colorado Springs, the building was large with landmark proportions. However, because of the modest incomes of the working class members, funds for the church were limited. Therefore, the building lacks the expensive materials, elaborate detailing and high-quality craftsmanship of most Colorado Springs churches. Instead the church was constructed in a manner characteristic of vernacular style buildings. The structure uses indigenous materials: rubblestone for the foundation and sawn lumber from local sawmills--the earliest businesses in the Pikes Peak region. Ornamentation is sparse, limited to the decorative treatment of the main entrance, the simple window designs, and the tower and roof embellishments. While the interior reflects the craftsmanship typical of the Victorian era including the beaded fir ceiling, moulding and carved pews; all are modest compared to the appurtenances common in church buildings. There is no evidence that the church was designed by an architect. Like most of the buildings in the Westside neighborhood, it was probably constructed by a local contractor.

Most of the early residents of the Westside were employed in the gold processing mills or railroads that depended upon the mining industries of the Cripple Creek region. The Westside neighborhood grew, therefore, as the economic prosperity of the Cripple Creek mining district increased. The population of Westside climbed from the 1,500 mark in 1889

9. Major Bibliographical References

City of Colorado Springs, The Westside. Colorado Springs: Great Western Press, 1982.
"New Church Dedicated." Gazette Telegraph, 4 July 1904, p.5, col. 3,4.
Ormes, Manley Dayton. The Book of Colorado Springs. Colorado Springs: The Denton
Printing Co., 1933.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1.55

Quadrangle name Colorado Springs

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute series

UTM References

A

1	3	5	1	4	6	1	0	4	2	9	9	4	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

The south 100 feet of Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Block 2 in Spruce Addition to the City of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

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

state	n/a	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah Abele & Priscilla Kaufmann

organization _____ date 2/1/1984

street & number P.O. Box 1575
30 South Nevada Avenue, Suite 301 telephone 578-6692

city or town Colorado Springs state Colorado 80901

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

Barbara Sudler

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 4/10/84

For NPS use only

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

for *Alvina Bigler*
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 5/17/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet Emmanuel Presbyterian Church Item number 8 Page 2

to almost 4,500 by 1900. From 1886 to 1911, close to fifteen subdivisions and additions were made to the existing municipalities of Colorado City and Colorado Springs. During the turn-of-the-century period, several thousand homes and associated neighborhood buildings were added to the Westside. A large number of these subdivisions and additions were laid out as extensions to Colorado Springs, the eastern edge of the Westside neighborhood today.

It was in 1903 that Emmanuel Presbyterian Church was built. It was not long after, in 1905, that the production of gold ore began its decline, and the Westside fell upon hard times. In spite of the economic decline, the church was able to add a basement and schoolrooms in 1950 at a cost of \$1,500. In 1925 another enlargement was made for \$10,000. These additions were purely functional, evidence of a growing congregation but not a prosperous one. The mid-twentieth century was a quiet time for the Westside community and the church remained relatively unchanged. In 1945 the church ceased to exist as a congregation, but the building continued to serve the religious community. The Emmanuel Bible Church occupied the structure from 1945 to 1966, the Apostle Church of Jesus used it from 1966 to 1979 and the Unity Church of the Nazarene from 1979 to 1981.

Today the Emmanuel Presbyterian is an important historic and architectural resource of the Westside neighborhood and Colorado Springs. Relatively unchanged from the early part of the century, the building exhibits materials, methods and a style of construction which was once prevalent in the Pikes Peak region but is rarely seen today. Also the church building harmonizes with its surroundings and adds to the distinct sense of time and place found in the Westside.

¹City of Colorado Springs, The Westside: An Introduction to Its History and Architecture (Colorado Springs: Great Western Press, 1981), p. 29.

²Manley Dayton Ormes, The Book of Colorado Springs (Colorado Springs: The Denton Press, 1976), p.203.

³"New Church Dedicated," Gazette Telegraph, 4 July 1904, p.5 col. 3,4.

⁴Ormes, op. cit., p. 203.