1	BY AUTHORITY	· •	
2	ORDINANCE NO	COUNCIL BILL NO. CB23-0206	
3	SERIES OF 2023	COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:	
4	L	and Use, Transportation & Infrastructure	
5	<u>A BILL</u>		
6 7	For an ordinance designating 618 South Monroe Way as a structure for preservation.		

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 30-4, Denver Revised Municipal Code, the Landmark Preservation Commission has transmitted to the Council a proposed designation of a structure for preservation; and

WHEREAS, based upon evidence received by the Landmark Preservation Commission at a hearing on February 21, 2023, the staff report, and evidence received at the hearing before City Council on April 10, 2023, the structure at 618 South Monroe Way meets the criteria for designation as a structure for preservation as set out in Section 30-3, Denver Revised Municipal Code, as amended, by maintaining its integrity, being more than 30 years old, and meeting the criteria in the following three categories from Section 30-3(3):

a. Having direct association with a significant historical event or with the historical development of the city, state, or nation;

The structure at 618 South Monroe Way ("Structure") has a direct association with the postwar pattern of development seen in Denver and cities across the United States. The population of Denver almost tripled and to accommodate housing for the new residents, more than 11,000 square acres were platted for residential use and more than 50,000 houses were constructed. New neighborhoods were laid out with winding streets in contrast to the rigid grid of established prewar neighborhoods and the majority of new home designs were low slung ranch style with informal open plans in contrast to the relatively rigid four square brick bungalows of late 19th and early 20th Century Denver. William Muchow's 1953 design for his family home at 618 South Monroe Way is reflective of these changes.

The majority of Denver's postwar residences were "starter home" as was the Structure. Producing homes that were within the buying power of the new residents, many of them returning veterans, required rethinking building elements with a view towards reducing material and labor costs. Major changes included building the entire home on one floor 'slab on grade' without a basement or second floor, open floor plans so that public rooms could serve several purposes such as elimination

of dining rooms with kitchens that accommodated a table, smaller bedroom for children and greater connection to outside spaces.

In its description of the Structure, The Denver Post's Empire Magazine's 1956 Home of the Month article stated in part, "A large determining factor in the design of the house was money. Like most young couples, Bill Muchow and his wife Priscilla have a limited budget....'Modern homes have been compressed by high costs,' Bill explains, 'but I feel they can still have an air of spaciousness... despite a tight budget."

c. Embodying distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style or type;

The Structure embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of the Mid Century Modern architectural style, which focused on simplified, geometric design elements, connected indoor/outdoor space, an open floor plan and simplified building materials with little adornment. The Structure's exaggerated roof line creates a geometric volume through which the other principles of Midcentury Modern designs are expertly expressed – wide overhanging eaves shelter large swaths of windows on the north and south elevations, blurring the lines between indoors and outdoors. The cedar shingle roof is a rustic contrast to the modern glass walls and simple tongue and groove siding found on the addition.

The Structure's design also features many of the attributes of post war housing, designed to hasten construction: being built primarily on one level, slab on grade construction, and having little extraneous adornment.

d. Being a significant example of the work of a recognized architect or master builder;

The Structure was designed by notable Denver architect William Muchow, who lived in the home with his family until 1971. William Muchow was born in Denver, Colorado in 1922 and died in 1991. He earned a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Illinois in 1946 and a Master of Architecture and Urban Planning from Cranbrook Academy of Art in Michigan in 1948. While at Cranbrook, Muchow studied under the internationally acclaimed architect Eliel Saarinen.

Returning to Denver in 1949, Muchow worked for several firms including Fisher and Fisher before founding Muchow Associates Architects in 1950. Muchow's firm worked on a broad range of architectural projects that include schools, churches, single and multi-family residences, office buildings, financial institutions, municipal and recreational facilities. From 1950-1991, his firm designed eight hundred and thirty-three projects and was awarded thirty-five A.I.A. awards. In 1968 Muchow was elected as a Fellow to the American Institute of Architects. Some of his most prominent

commercial and civic designs include: the 1968 Federal Reserve Branch Bank (1968), 1975 BlueCross/Blue Shield Office Building (1975), and the Galleria of the Denver Center for the Performing Arts (1978).

The Structure is a significant example of Muchow's residential work. Although Muchow designed hundreds of buildings during his career, he primarily focused on larger scale building – his single-family residential work has gone largely undocumented. This Structure is a unique example of his design philosophy expressed in a residential context, and it was also a notable, award-winning design in its own time. In May of 1957 the Structure was one of 25 homes nationally published in Architectural Record's Record Homes issue. The jury stated "A-three-dimensional approach, developing the Structure along with the plan, give unusual spaciousness and livability for an inexpensive house on a small plot."

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER:

Section 1. That based upon the analysis referenced above, and the evidence received at the public hearings, certain property at 618 South Monroe Way, and legally described as follows, together with all improvements situated and located thereon, be and the same is hereby designated as a structure for preservation:

- The west 18 feet of Lot 32 and the east 57 feet of Lot 31, Block 3,
- 19 Stokes Place Addition,
- 20 City and County of Denver,
- 21 State of Colorado.

- **Section 2.** The effect of this designation may enhance the value of the property and of the structure, but may delay or require denial of building permits found unacceptable by the Landmark Preservation Commission under the criteria contained in the Design Guidelines for Historic Structures and Districts and Section 30-6 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code.
- **Section 3**. This ordinance shall be recorded among the records of the Clerk and Recorder of the City and County of Denver.

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1	COMMITTEE APPROVAL DATE: March 7, 202	23	
2	MAYOR-COUNCIL DATE: March 14, 2023		
3	PASSED BY THE COUNCIL:		
4		PRESIDENT	
5	APPROVED:	MAYOR	
6	ATTEST:	CLERK AND RECORDER,	
7		EX-OFFICIO	CLERK OF THE
8		CITY AND CO	DUNTY OF DENVER
9	NOTICE PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY JOURNAL	L:	_;
10	PREPARED BY: Adam C. Hernandez, Assistant City Attorney DATE: March 16, 2023		
11 12 13 14	Pursuant to section 13-9, D.R.M.C., this proposed ordinance has been reviewed by the office of the City Attorney. We find no irregularity as to form, and have no legal objection to the proposed ordinance. The proposed ordinance is not submitted to the City Council for approval pursuant to §3.2.6 of the Charter.		
15	Kerry Tipper, Denver City Attorney		
16	BY: Assistant City A	Attorney DATI	= •