| 1 | BY AUTHORITY | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | ORDINANCE NO COUNCIL BILL NO. CB18-1208 | | | | | |
| 3 | SERIES OF 2018 COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE: | | | | | |
| 4 | Land Use, Transportation & Infrastructure | | | | | |
| 5 | <u>A</u> BILL | | | | | |
| 6 7 | For an ordinance designating 2600 Milwaukee Street, the Henderson House, as a structure for preservation. | | | | | |
| 8 | WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 30-4, Denver Revised Municipal Code, the Landmark | | | | | |
| 9 | Preservation Commission has transmitted to the Council a proposed designation of a structure for | | | | | |
| 10 | preservation; and | | | | | |
| 11 12 13 14 | on November 26, 2018, the structure at 2600 Milwaukee Street meets the criteria for designation as a | | | | | |
| 15 | (1) History. | | | | | |
| 16 | a. Having direct association with the historical development of the city, state, or nation; | | | | | |
| 17 | John R. Henderson, Jr.'s licensure and subsequent work as an architect in Denver and Colorado, | | | | | |
| 18 | represent a key moment in local history. In 1959 John R. Henderson Jr. became the first African- | | | | | |
| 19 | American licensed architect in the state of Colorado. He was followed shortly thereafter by Bertram A. | | | | | |
| 20 | Bruton another African-American Denver architect. Mr. Henderson's architectural career in Denver | | | | | |
| 21 | spanned from 1959 through the 1990s. He designed federal buildings, institutional buildings such as | | | | | |
| 22 | schools and healthcare facilities, renovation projects, and private residences for prominent architectural | | | | | |
| 23 | firms. Among these diverse projects, Mr. Henderson was most proud of the design he created for his | | | | | |
| 24 | family home at 2600 Milwaukee Street in Denver, completed in 1963. | | | | | |
| 25 | The location of the house is also significant for its association with the discriminatory practice known as | | | | | |
| 26 | redlining, which shaped Denver's inner neighborhoods. The Federal Housing Authority created maps | | | | | |
| 27 | that influenced who could or could not get a home mortgage, thus formally entrenching segregated | | | | | |
| 28 | neighborhoods. The Henderson House sits in the Skyland neighborhood north of 26th Avenue, which | | | | | |
| 29 | historically marked the boundary between white neighborhoods to the south and black neighborhoods | | | | | |
| 30 | to the north. | | | | | |
| 31 | With the end of World War II, a rush of workers sought urban locations for jobs and economic prosperity. | | | | | |

In the decade from 1950-60, the African-American population in Denver nearly doubled from 15,200 to

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30,000. The Henderson family, as part of the increase in population, found themselves searching for a home in the early 1960s, but the options for a young African-American family in Denver were limited. They found one of the last empty lots along 26th Avenue across from the City Park Golf course. The Hendersons purchased the property from Charlie Cousins, a prominent African-American businessman. Henderson designed the house as Mid-Century Modern residence, the style he most appreciated. Mr. Henderson lived in and cared for this home for 55 years, and was very proud of the home as it represented his achievements as the first licensed African-American architect in Colorado.

(2) Architecture.

a. Embodying distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or type;

The home at 2600 Milwaukee Street was designed by architect and owner Mr. John R. Henderson Jr. in a Mid-Century Modern architectural style, with noticeable International Style elements. He was inspired by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe throughout his education and career. Beginning in 1962, he designed the home in sections, starting with the southern portion that parallels 26th Avenue facing the northern edge of City Park Golf Course. This one-story portion of the home contains a wall of glass on the southern façade looking out to the golf course and City Park, prompting the neighbors to nickname it the "Glass House." After paying off the first phase in 1971, Mr. Henderson designed an almost identical northern addition and a new entry that connected the north and south side. At that time, he also added a sloped roof and a detached garage. Each of these elements gracefully connect to the original structure and reflect the modern style with a one-story configuration, simple lines, and large plate glass windows throughout.

The character-defining features of Mid-Century Modern style, with some International Style elements, can be seen in the horizontal elements, recessed entrance, minimal orientation, and the use of large plate glass windows along the southern façade, on the northern wing, the corners of each wing, and on the western entry porch. The large-scale windows are interspersed with smaller panels of dark red brick to reinforce the structure. With the 1971 additions, more of these brick panels were added between the plate glass panes on the southern façade, due to golf balls from the City Park Golf Course hitting and breaking the large expanse of windows. Despite this alteration, the large floor-to-ceiling plate glass windows still dominate the façade, providing extensive light to the inside and ample exterior views. They connect the inside to the outside neighborhood and surrounding sites—one of the driving concepts of mid-century modern home design. The horizontality is also seen through the open interior spaces where rooms continuously flow into each other. The interior of each wing includes large wood structural beams spanning the ceiling to create open rooms

and simplified spaces. Each room flows into the next, with no doors to shut off one space from the other. Wall divisions and openings on either one or both sides of the dividing wall separate the rooms, yet allow for movement between spaces.

b. Being a significant example of the work of a recognized architect or master building; Mr. Henderson's formal career was spent mostly as a draftsman on larger institutional projects, and ultimately for the federal government. He worked for several notable Denver Firms, including Fisher & Davis, James Sudler Associates, and Hornbein and White. His projects included the National Register-listed Byron Rogers Federal Office Building, renovations for the Denver United Bank, and housing for the Colorado School of Mines. However, the home at 2600 Milwaukee Street is the design most associated with him. Mr. Henderson's achievements, both as the first licensed African-American architect in Denver, and the construction of his mid-century modern home, are particularly noteworthy because African-American architects in the early 20th century were regularly overlooked, marginalized, and discriminated against.

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 herein called the Henderson House at 2600 Milwaukee Street, 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:

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20 Lots 13
21 Block 23,
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Ashley's Addition to the City and County of Denver,

24 AND

26 Lot 1, 27 Block 7,

State Addition (Blocks 1 to 15 inclusive)

29 City and County of Denver,

30 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.

| 1 | COMMITTEE APPROVAL DATE: November 6, 2018 | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|---------|-------------------|--|--|
| 2 | MAYOR-COUNCIL DATE: November 13, 2018 | | | | | |
| 3 | PASSED BY THE COUNCIL: | | | | | |
| 4 | | - PRESIDENT | | | | |
| 5 | APPROVED: | | - MAYOR | | | |
| 6 7 8 | ATTEST: | EX-OFFICI | | | | |
| 9 | NOTICE PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY JOURNAL: | | , | | | |
| 10 | PREPARED BY: Adam C. Hernandez, Assistant City | Attorney | DATE: | November 15, 2018 | | |
| 11 12 13 14 | Pursuant to section 13-12, 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 | Kristin M. Bronson, Denver City Attorney | | | | | |
| 16 | BY: Kunton J Comford Assistant City Attorne | v DA | TF. Nov | 14, 2018 | | |