

AUG 03 2019

Kansas State Historical Society



Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." 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. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name John Brender Residence

Other names/site number Rosenau House; KHRI #045-4399

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

street & number 545 West 20th Street [Formerly 2139 North 1300 Road]

NA

not for publication

city or town Eudora

NA

vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Douglas code 45 zip code 66025

3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Applicable State Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

8-6-19

Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State agency

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - single dwelling

DOMESTIC - secondary structure

AGRICULTURAL - storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - Dwelling

DOMESTIC - secondary structure

AGRICULTURAL - agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN - Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE - Limestone

walls: STONE - Limestone/Sandstone

WOOD - Shiplap

roof: SYNTHETICS - Rubber; ASPHALT

other: WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)

Summary Paragraph *(Briefly describe the overall characteristics of the property and its location, setting, and size.)*

Recently annexed into the city of Eudora, Kansas, the John Brender Residence (c. 1876) is located south of the Kansas 10 State Highway in a rural but steadily developing area of Douglas County. The property is surrounded by agricultural land on the east and west. The property size is approximately 5 acres. The most significant structure is a three-story Second Empire mansard house. Other structures on the property include a carriage house / workshop, a granary, and stone-lined well.

Despite extensive rehabilitation, the John Brender Residence retains sufficient integrity of design, location, setting, and workmanship to justify its nomination to the Register of Historic Kansas Places. Those aspects of integrity also support the qualities of feeling and association, which contribute to its significance. The location and setting contribute to a sense of its historic prominence in the area and its historic place in the City of Eudora. The native stone masonry walls and imposing three-story tower demonstrate the traditional skills of builders using local materials. While the historic aspects of design and workmanship are evident in the exterior, they have been moderated by alterations to the interior.

The John Brender Residence's most distinctive element is its tower with a single room located on the third floor that is capped by a mansard roof. The dwelling stands out conspicuously in the rural agricultural area surrounding the home. Other prominent elements of the dwelling include the use of a canted bay window on the east side of the home and dormer windows that create a dramatic effect.

The masonry walls are constructed of a sandstone fascia attached to limestone. Each wall is comprised of sandstone, a layer of hand-chiseled limestone, a layer of rubble, and a final layer of limestone. There is a contemporary enclosed sunroom on the south side of the dwelling that retains the same footprint as the original sunroom/rear porch. The single room located at the top of the tower which comprises the third-floor has been enlarged to accommodate a spiral staircase.

Elaboration *(Provide a detailed description of the building's exterior, interior, and any associated buildings on the property. Note any historic features, materials, and changes to the building/property.)*

The house is a symmetrical design consisting of three bays with a central projecting tower. There is a decorative cornice under the roofline and a metal widows-walk atop the tower. The main entrance to the house has a brick stoop and metal awning over the door, which is located on the first floor of the tower. On each side of the tower are windows that have been replaced with contemporary wood windows in the same historic 2 over 2 double-hung pattern. The east side of the home has a bay window on the first floor and two dormer windows on the second floor. The west side of the home has two double-hung windows on the first floor and two dormer windows on the second floor. The roof over the second floor is flat, which is consistent with a mansard roof. The third-floor tower room has a dormer window on the front facing the north and a casement window facing the south. Smooth cut stone sills are used for the windows on the front, east, and west side of the house.

A small extension was added to the rear (south side) of the tower room in approximately 2005 to accommodate an interior spiral staircase to provide access to the room. Ornamental iron cresting is used on the roof of the tower. This ironwork was added in the early 2000s to replicate the original iron cresting that had deteriorated. One-Story wood-frame sunroom addition with eight windows and the flat roof was added onto the south side of the stone house in approximately 2005. It extends across the entire width of the rear of the house.

There are five main rooms on the first floor and three rooms on the second floor. Proceeding through the front door, there is a small entry room. Continuing through this room, immediately to the left is a music room. Elements of the hand chiseled stonework have been exposed in the music room. To the right of the entry room is a parlor on the west side. A limestone fireplace is located on the west wall of the parlor room that has been filled with concrete and is not operable. An arched entryway connects the music room to the kitchen on the south side of the home. A doorway on the east side of the kitchen leads to a laundry room/bathroom. To the south from the kitchen is an opening to a modern enclosed sunroom. From the front entry room, there is a stairway that leads to the second floor. A second narrower staircase, currently hidden behind built-in cabinetry, is located in the kitchen and exits in a bedroom located on the west side of the home. The walls of the first floor are drywall which covers the stone walls. The flooring on the first floor is primarily hardwood that are not original to the home. The floor in the kitchen, bathroom / laundry and sunroom are tile. The wood doors used on the first floor appear original to the home.

From the top of the landing on the second floor, there are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. At the top of the stairs to the left is the master bedroom and bathroom. The master bedroom has a bathroom comprised of a modern shower, jetted bathtub, a toilet, and a sink. The floor of the bathroom is a modern tile. Immediately in front of the stair is a second bedroom. To the right (west) of the stair landing is the third bedroom. A fireplace is located in this bedroom on the west side of the home, and it has been filled in and is not operable. To the north of the stairway landing is a short hall which leads to a bathroom. The bathroom is located in the tower structure and has a cast iron claw-footed bathtub that was installed in the home in approximately 1913. This bathroom has a tile floor and a modern pedestal sink and contemporary toilet. Throughout the second floor the stone walls are plastered and, in some locations, covered by drywall. The second story has contemporary carpeted flooring. A wood spiral staircase in the hall outside of the bathroom leads to the third-floor tower room.

Alterations

By the late 1990s, the John Brender Residence was in very poor condition, and a local publication indicated that it would likely be demolished. The home was purchased in 1998, and the owner undertook significant renovations to the home from 1998 to 2014. These renovations included alterations in every room of the house and two additions. These renovations included the replacement of all floors on the first floor, installation of modern plumbing, HVAC, and removal of lathing on several walls which were replaced with insulation and drywall. The historic interior woodwork (baseboards and moldings) were removed. Original doors were retained in the upstairs bedrooms and closets in the music room and parlor. The stone foundation was repointed.

On the second floor, a shower and bathtub were added to the bathroom attached to the master bedroom. The original stone fireplaces were exposed and repaired (sealed and non-functional) on the first and second stories. The flooring was replaced and carpet added on the second floor. The ceilings in all rooms were replaced with drywall.

Additions

An open-air sunroom attached to the back of the house was completely removed during the period of renovations that occurred between 1998 and 2014. A concrete pad was installed in the same footprint as the original sunroom and double-hung wood windows installed. The exterior of the sunroom is wood shiplap. The sunroom structure is new and not original to the house. The original cistern for the house was located in the southeast corner of the sunroom but was removed and covered by tile during the renovation. The top of the sunroom is flat with a rubber membrane roof. The kitchen was reconfigured, and an island added.

The third-floor tower room was extended to the south during the restoration period of 1998 to 2014. The interior lathing was removed and replaced with drywall. The room was extended to the south and a wooden spiral staircase installed. A casement window was added to the south wall. Carpeting was installed in the third-floor tower room.

Outbuildings

The Carriage House (c. 1910, contributing) has wood frame construction, plywood sheathing, standing seam metal roofing, and a concrete foundation. The building is a single-story structure with a loft covering the south end of the building. During the renovation period of 1998 - 2014, the interior of the Brender Carriage House was drywalled, an overhead door installed at the southwest end of the building, a storage loft was constructed, and a bathroom installed. A furnace was installed, and the potbellied stove removed. The original roof ventilator and brick chimney remain. The renovations inside the building incorporated the historic grain hopper that is suspended from the ceiling with grain chute still attached. Historic family photos indicate that the building was used for various purposes, possibly including blacksmithing. The building stands approximately 75 feet from the John Brender to the south. The building is bordered by agricultural land to the east. The remaining land surrounding the building is grass and native trees.

The Rosenau Granary (c. 1920, non-contributing) is constructed with a wood frame and weatherboard, concrete foundation, and corrugated metal roofing. There is a central aisle through the middle of the structure. The structure is approximately square-shaped with a single story and a gabled roof. The wood floors on both sides of the aisle are elevated approximately two feet above ground level. The Rosenau Granary is located approximately 280 feet southwest from the John Brender Residence. The structure has a grass lawn to the north and east of the building. South of the building is agricultural land. To the west are a small wooded area and a stone-lined well. Beyond that is agricultural land.

Other

A stone-lined well is located near the west side of the Rosenau Granary. It has been excavated to a depth of approximately six feet. There is only one house nearby of the John Brender Residence. It is located directly south of the John Brender Residence and was built in the 1970s. It is located approximately 420 feet from the John Brender Residence. To the north of the John Brender Residence is 20th Street and then the K10 State Highway. To the east is agricultural land and then, farther to the east, a Baptist Church. To the west is agricultural land.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1876-1885

Significant Dates

1876

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

John Brender, the first owner

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the Brender Residence and extends to approximately 1885 when the Second Empire architecture style began to decline in the United States (roughly 1855-1885).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph *(Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)*

The John Brender Residence, located in Eudora, Douglas County is historically significant and eligible for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion C for architecture. The building is locally significant as an excellent example of the Second Empire style in Douglas County, Kansas. The home has been a fixture in the community since it was first constructed in the 1870s. The original owner and builder of the home, John Brender, was one of the founders of the City of Eudora and served as the city's first blacksmith. In the early twentieth century, the Rosenau family made this their home for over 90 years and were a fixture of the Eudora community. The period of significance for the Brender Residence is 1876 the year the building was constructed.

Elaboration *(Provide a brief history of the property and justify why this property is locally significant.)*

History of the City of Eudora

The area around Eudora was considered desirable by the pioneers because established trails made it a heavily-trafficked travel route between the East Coast and California. During the early founding years of Douglas County, many Germans, often directly from their home country, came to this area for a variety of reasons including the opportunities to establish farms. In 1854, a group of German emigrants in Chicago formed a settlement company known variously as the "Deutsche Ansiedlungs Verein" (German Settlement Society), Neuer Ansiedlungsverein (New Settlement Association), Eudora Town Company, or Eudora Homestead Association.

A small group of Germans with the German Settlement Society visited sites in Missouri and Kansas and reported back to the shareholders about land recently received by the Fish Tribe from the U.S. government. The May 10, 1854, treaty between the United States government and the United Tribe of Shawnee Indians had decreed that the Shawnee must cede all the land they were given in the 1825 treaty except for 200,000 acres. By 1857, the land had been divided: Each "single man" received 200 acres and "the head of a family a quantity equal to 200 acres for each member of his or her family." Pascal Fish Jr. was one of the individuals who was issued land by the Federal Government. Pascal Fish Jr., who owned the land in present-day Eudora, decided to set up his holdings as a townsite, a package deal where he retained select town lots.

The German Settlement Society bought 774 1/2 acres from Pascal Fish to found the town of Eudora and served as land trustees. They paid \$10,000 in February 1857 to Fish Jr. who retained the odd-numbered lots in an area between the Kansas River and Wakarusa River. The City of Eudora was incorporated in 1859. After being established, the City of Eudora prospered as an agricultural community.

During John Brender's time, the City of Eudora and the surrounding community was focused primarily on agriculture. An advertisement published in the Lawrence Gazette on July 3, 1884, promoted John Brender as a "Dealer of hardware and agricultural implements of all kinds!"

As one of the first residents of the Eudora area, John Brender would have been called upon to assist with a variety of duties in support of the fledgling city. He served in the local militia during the Civil War to help protect the city, provided blacksmithing services to the local farmers, and provided agricultural equipment to those same farmers. He was also a family man and supported a family of six children.

History of the Brender Residence

The Brender Residence exemplifies the tragedy and triumph of western expansion as the Native Americans in the area were repeatedly removed, and European settlers successfully established the City of Eudora. In 1885, the U.S. government seized land from 30 Native American tribes in the East and gave them land in Kansas in exchange. The Shawnee were given a title to a large tract of land in the Eudora area as part of this exchange. The Fish Tribe (members of the Shawnee Tribe) moved into the Eudora area in the 1840s. The leader of the Fish Tribe was Paschal Fish Junior whose daughter, Eudora Fish, is the namesake of the city. Pascal Fish and others established the Wakarusa Methodist Mission in the Eudora area. In 1857, Pascal Fish sold a large section of land to a German settlement society. Among the first German settlers in the city was John Brender who established the first blacksmith and wagon making a shop in 1857. This blacksmith shop was located on the Santa Fe Trail on the south end of the city but was moved into the heart of

downtown Eudora on the southwest corner of Eighth Street and Main Street. John Brender, and subsequently his son John F Brender, operated the blacksmith shop which also sold agricultural equipment.

John Brender was born October 2, 1830, in the town of Giengen, Oberabt Heidenheim, on the River Branz in Wurtemberg, Germany. There he learned the blacksmith trade beginning at the age of 14. Brender left his native country for New York City in 1851. The following year, he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Then in 1854, he went to live in Chicago. After three years, he left Chicago to be a member of the town company that settled Eudora. On July 26, 1858, he married Cornelia Morse. They had three children, Frederic (who became a Eudora blacksmith like his father), Ella Almira, and a child who died young. Cornelia died in 1866 at the age of 23. During the Civil War, John was a member of the state militia. On December 25, 1867, he married Nancy Ellen Shirley, born in Ohio, and a native of Missouri. They had four children: Ida, Maria, John, and George.

As the first blacksmith in the City of Eudora, John Brender was an integral part of the growth and success of the city. In addition to blacksmithing, he sold farm implements, including plows. As one small example of his involvement in the community, the City of Eudora records notes that on February 1, 1860, "The wrench made by Smith [blacksmith] John Brender, shall be returned and be bent at both ends."

John Brender purchased the property where the Brender Residence stands in 1873 and started construction on the home sometime in the 1870s. This is the only house that is known to have been designed and constructed by John Brender. John Brender died on September 23, 1897. In 1902 the home was purchased by August Gabrial. August's daughter, Pearl (*nee* Gabrial) Rosenau later inherited the house in which she grew up. She and her husband Otto made it their residence for decades, and it was in the Rosenau family for over 90 years. Due to this longevity of ownership, the Brender Residence is often referred to as the Rosenau House. Over the years, the property served the local community as a blacksmiths shop, Christmas tree farm, apple orchard, as well as normal farming operations. Otto was born in 1902 and died in 1997. Pearl was born in 1902 and died in 2000. The Brender Residence remains an important landmark in the Eudora community. A painting of the home is displayed in the Eudora Historical Museum.

Other Notable Buildings

The City of Eudora has several notable historical structures. The only house on the Kansas Register of Historic Places is the Charles Pilla House. This house is on the State of Kansas and Federal National Registers of Historic Places. The Charles Pilla House is a Victorian-style mansion located in the downtown area of the City of Eudora. This very prominent home was constructed in 1894. The other properties included in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in the City of Eudora are the Beni Israel Cemetery, Seybold Building, and the State Bank of Eudora.

Second Empire Architecture

This nomination was written at the same time as the William Henry Residence in Lecompton, Kansas also within Douglas County. The relevant history from the Henry nomination is included in the John Brender nomination below.

The John Brender House is eligible at the local level under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the Second Empire style in Eudora, Kansas. The building features characteristics of the national trend and uses naturally occurring and accessible materials. Although common trends in American cities during the territorial and early statehood periods of the Midwest reflect more classical and revival style, the farmhouse, and more rural areas focused no form and function rather than ornamentation and elaborate designs.¹ Farms became a vital part of the industry for feeding the growing and expanding population, making farmers more of a proprietor.² Farmers are represented in 1850 as having "numberless attempts to give something of beauty to their homes. The designs continually published by agricultural journals most of which emanate from the agricultural class show the continual aim after something better, which characterized every class in this country."³ A. J. Downing wrote an essay in 1850, addressing farmhouse life for the country life in America. Downing argues that farmhouses cannot be elegant displays of artful character as they need to be practical, useful, simplified, substantial, and stable in construction, focusing on the craftsmanship of the building.⁴

The trend in the mid-nineteenth century leaned towards more permanent and sturdy structures built of stone, brick, and other masonry like stucco, as simple wood houses were susceptible to deterioration. Interior of the masonry farmhouse

¹ This begins the relevant history used in both the John Brender (Eudora, Douglas Co.) and William Henry (Lecompton, Douglas Co.) nominations.

² A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 136.

³ A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 137.

⁴ A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 138.

should include minimal and simplified wood trim around doors and windows with walls finished in plaster.⁵ In 1854 when Kansas became an open territory to settle, most settlers in the northeastern region established farms. Architecture in this region of Kansas included a good number of institutional buildings and complexes in the region, including seven colleges, two prisons, and the state capitol.⁶ During the 1850-60s, railroad development expanded into the northeastern portion of the territory, creating more accessibility to the smaller communities as well as connection to other mid-western and western territories.

As rail lines were established, it was easier to gather materials for building such as wood, and other bulky items. Kansas is in the great plains and the accessibility to lumber was sparse thus forcing early buildings to be constructed of masonry.⁷ Between 1860-1900, the Victorian era and style for architecture boomed. Also, during this period the idea and use of pattern books for architectural design became of popular use, displaying various façades and styles that were more easily consumed by craftsmen. Common variations of the Victorian style include: Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Folk Victorian. The Brender Residence is an example of the towered-Second Empire style, which typically features a square of rectangular tower in the center of the front facade.⁸ In her book *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia Savage McAlester discusses the Second Empire style key characteristics as:

Mansard roof with dormer windows on steep lower slope; molded cornices normally bound the lower roof slope both above and below; decorative brackets usually present beneath eaves.... Decorative patterns formed by different colors or shapes of roofing materials are common, as is iron cresting above the upper cornice. Slate is a common roofing materials. If a tower is present, it may have a roof silhouette different from that of the main house.⁹

Second Empire architecture was most popular between the 1860s and the 1880s, with the greatest popularity during the 1870s after the Civil War. The key identifying features of Second Empire Architecture include an Italianate style and massing with a Mansard roof. These structures often include dormer windows in the upper floor and sometimes include a square, central tower, decorative brackets, and molded cornice. The floor plan often includes pavilions, which are outward projections of a building's center or side.

The John Brender Residence is locally significant as an example of the towered Second Empire style in Eudora, Kansas. The property embodies distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and method of construction at this time. American architecture was influenced by the various fashions and popularity in style. Second Empire or Victorian style homes were popular in the mid-late nineteenth century during the last decades of Queen Victoria's reign. In the mid-1800s as the community was developing a more permanent settlement, this region began to take shape with the establishment of several institutional buildings and agricultural farmsteads. The John Brender Residence reflects the trends found in the surrounding area and is unique because of its architectural style. The building is eligible at the local level for its architecture and retains its historic farmstead setting, location, and character defining features.

⁵ A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 138.

⁶ David H. Sachs & George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1996), 67.

⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 121.

⁸ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 317.

⁹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 317-18.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 5.1

Brender, John Residence
Name of Property

Eudora, Douglas County
City and County

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.927653°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.106497°</u> Longitude:	3	<u>38.926449°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.104555°</u> Longitude:
2	<u>38.927664°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.104539°</u> Longitude:	4	<u>38.926438°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.105938°</u> Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Brender Residence is located on a 5-acre tract described as NW 1/4 of Section 17 Township 13S Range 21E.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nomination boundaries are confined to the homestead site and the concentration of historic farmstead-related buildings and includes the entire parcel of the property: 094-17-0-00-003.01-0.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nolan W. Jones (with assistance from the Kansas SHPO – Jamee Fiore, National Register Coordinator)
organization N/A date February 26, 2019
street & number 545 W. 20th Street telephone 913.522.1947
city or town Eudora state KS zip code 66025
e-mail nolanwjones@gmail.com

Property Owner:

name Nolan and Stephanie Jones
street & number 545 W. 20th Street telephone 913.522.1947
city or town Eudora state KS zip code 66025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.



Figure 1. John Brender Residence, Eudora, Douglas County 2019 – North Elevation



Figure 2. John Brender Residence, South and West elevations 2019



Figure 3. John Brender Residence, overview of the entrance



Figure 4. John Brender Residence and Carriage House



Figure 5. John Brender Carriage House



Figure 6. John Brender Carriage House looking southeast – taken by Nolan Jones February 21, 2019



Figure 7. Parlor facing east - taken by Nolan Jones February 21, 2019

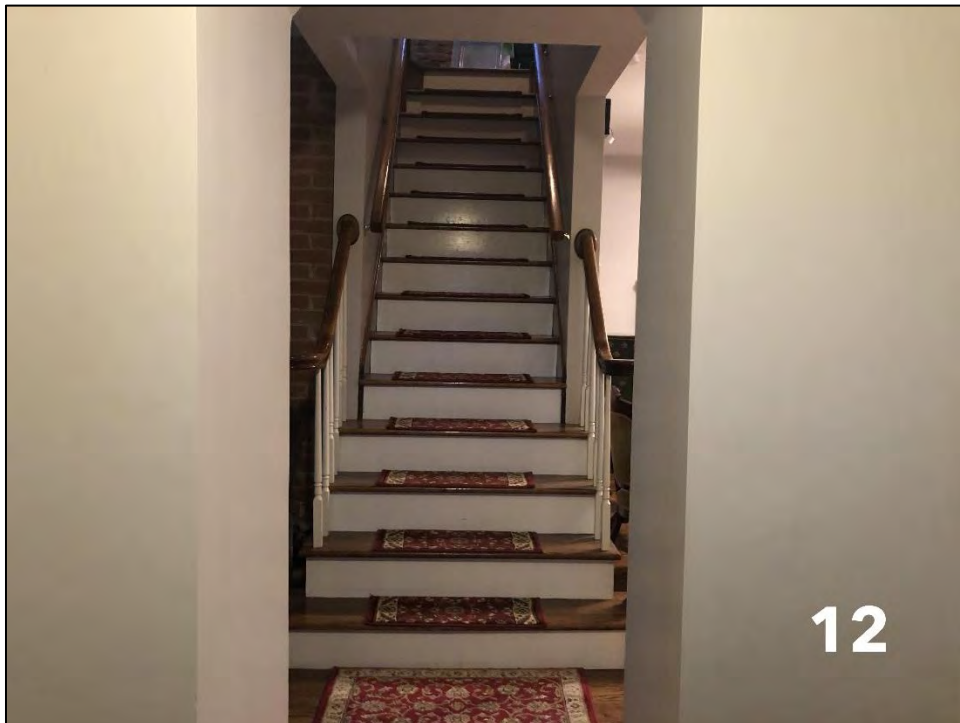


Figure 8. Main Stairway facing south- taken by Nolan Jones February 21, 2019



Figure 9. Music Room facing west- taken by Nolan Jones February 21, 2019



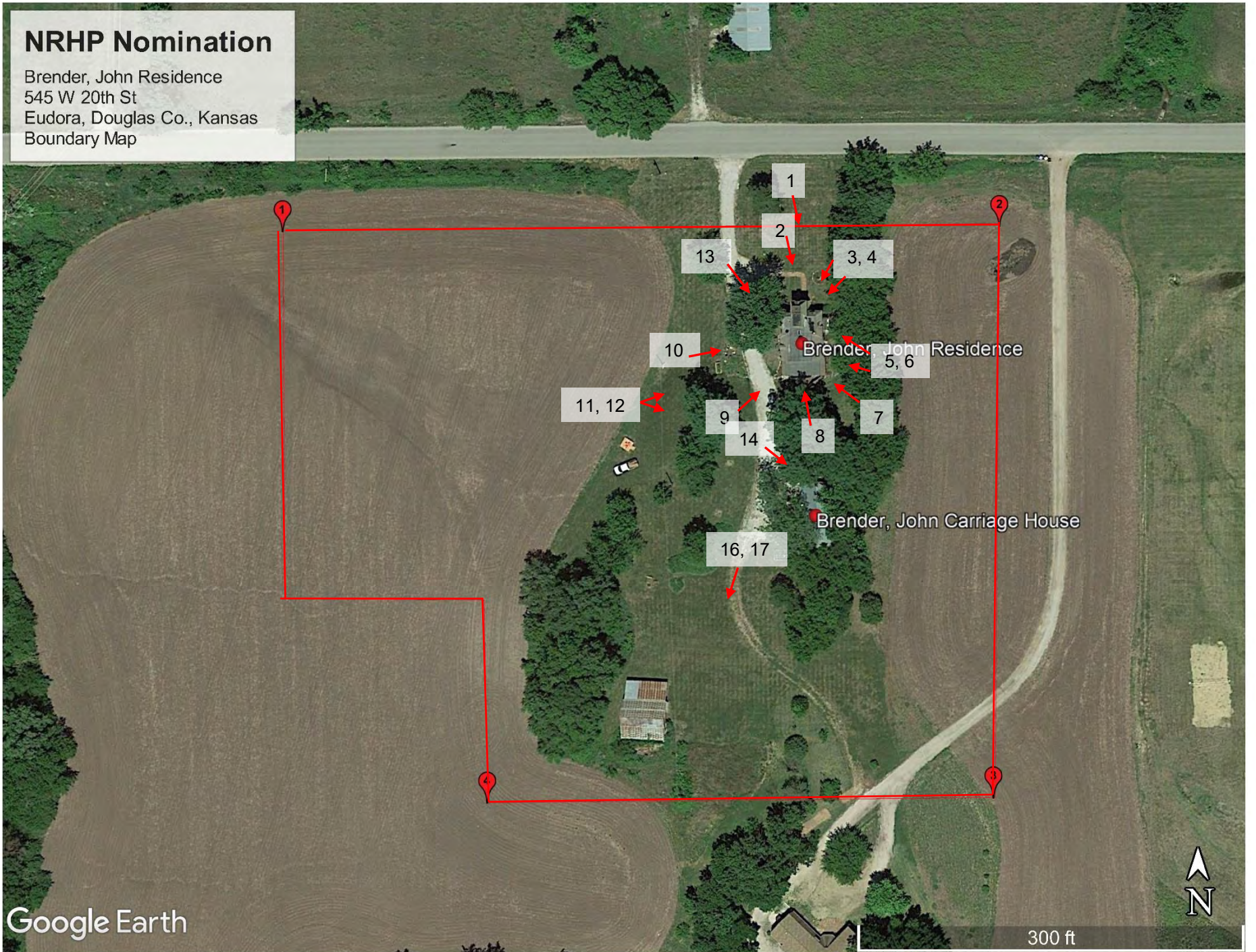
Figure 10. Kitchen facing south- taken by Nolan Jones February 21, 2019



Figure 11. North guest bedroom facing south- taken by Nolan Jones February 21, 2019

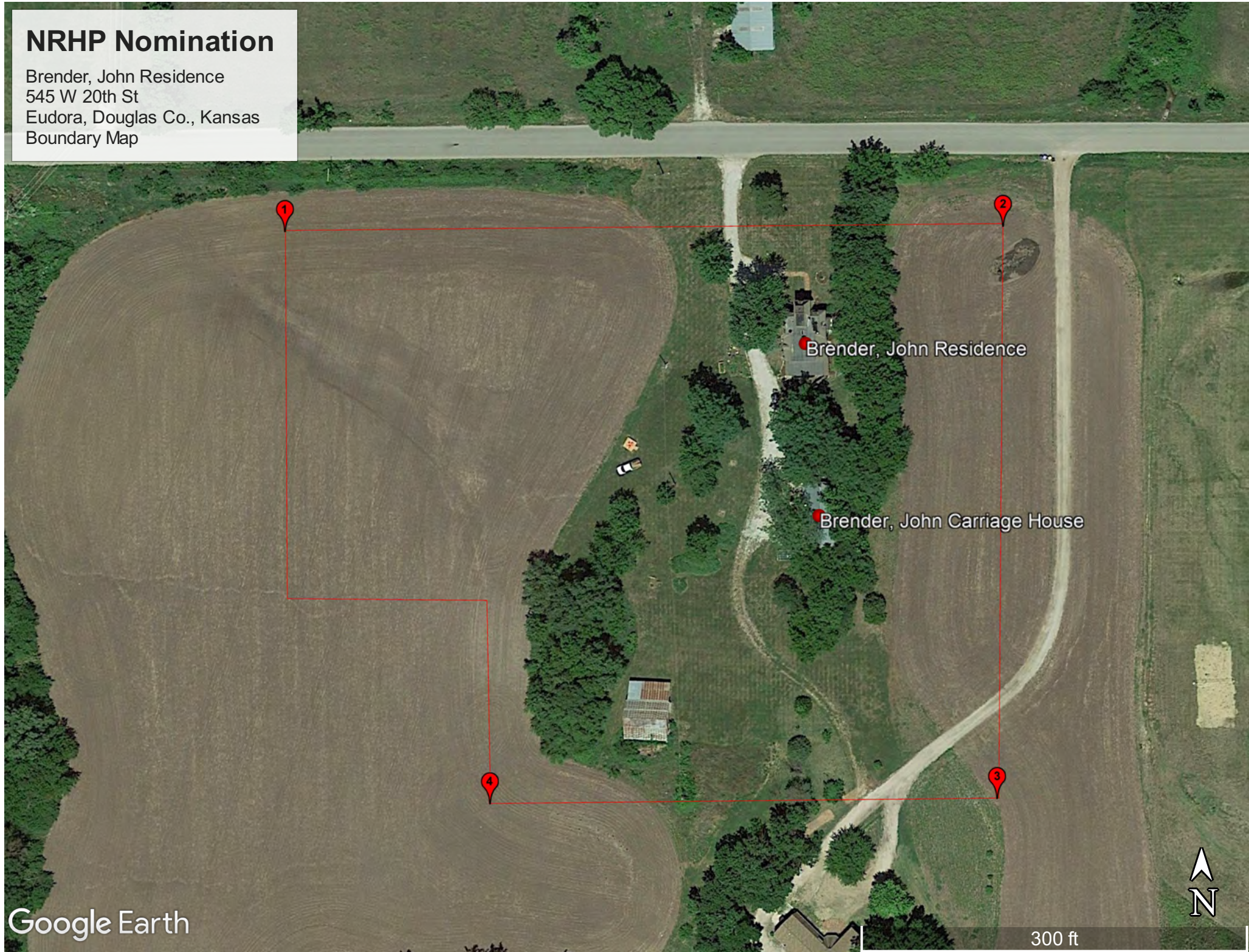
NRHP Nomination

Brender, John Residence
545 W 20th St
Eudora, Douglas Co., Kansas
Boundary Map



NRHP Nomination

Brender, John Residence
545 W 20th St
Eudora, Douglas Co., Kansas
Boundary Map



NRHP Nomination

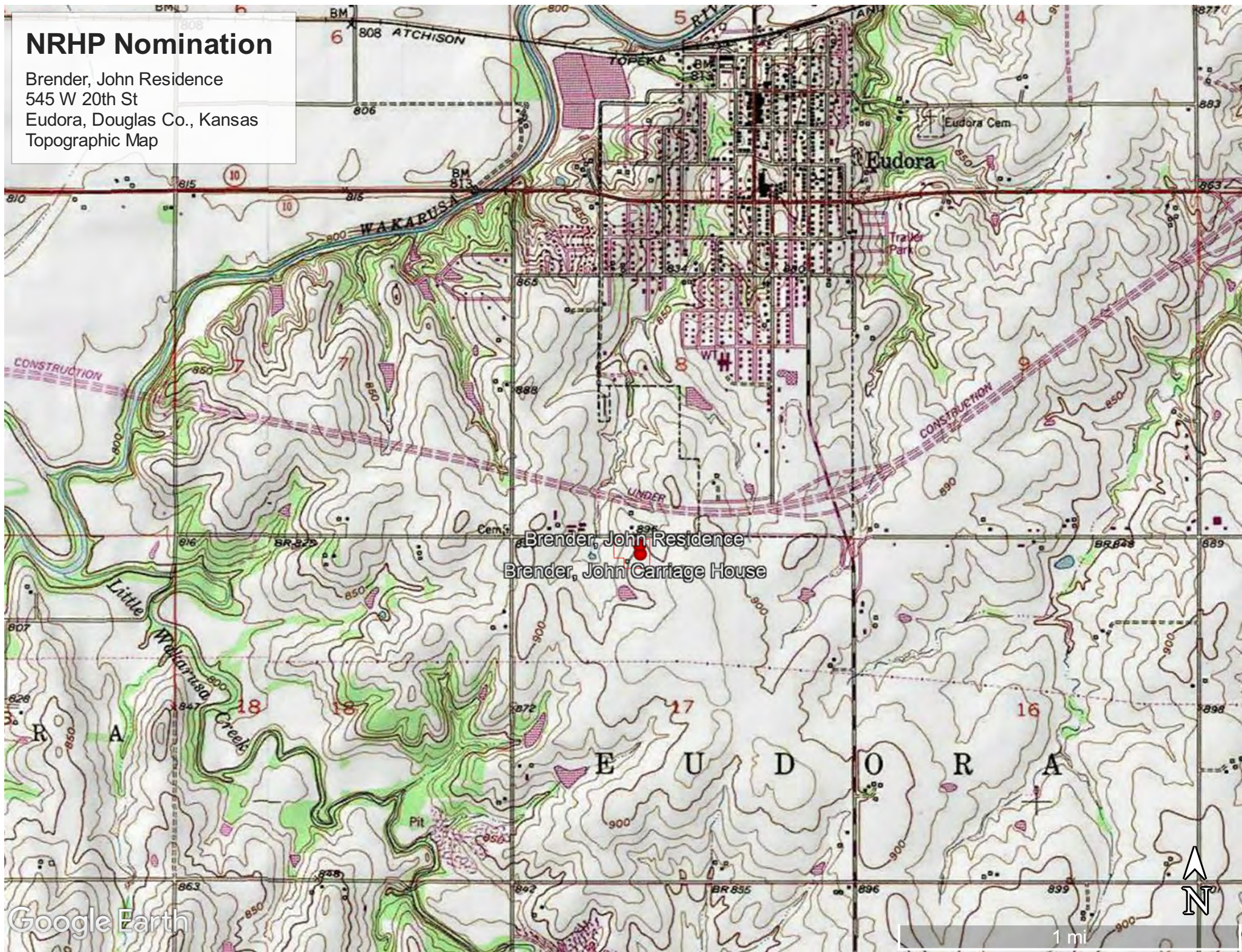
Brender, John Residence
545 W 20th St
Eudora, Douglas Co., Kansas
Overview Map

Brender, John Residence
Brender, John Carriage House



NRHP Nomination

Brender, John Residence
545 W 20th St
Eudora, Douglas Co., Kansas
Topographic Map



NRHP Nomination

Brender, John Residence
545 W 20th St
Eudora, Douglas Co., Kansas
Topographic Map

