

MANHATTAN'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS & DISTRICTS

Hulse-Daughters House

The Hulse-Daughters House is a two-and-a-half story Shingle style house designed by Herman McCure Hadley, a Topeka architect, and built in 1892 for client David Hulse.



Hulse-Daughters House, 617 Colorado Street

This style of home was highly popular in seaside resorts along the shorelines of Cape

Cod, Long Island and costal Maine. While the Shingle style architecture was mainly found in the northeast, the existence of such a clear and unique example of this style of residence in the Midwest is likely due to the east coast training and influence of its architect, Hadley. Several Shingle style elaborations, including grouping of three windows with multiple panes above a single pane window, an irregular exterior footprint, Romanesque arches and chimneys, textured shingles and a lack of exterior ornamentation, are easily identified.

The Hulse-Daughters House is one of the few remaining structures left on the south side of Poyntz Avenue where homes like it were once commonplace. The neighborhood was an attractive location for prominent business owners like David Hulse and Curtis Daughters to reside, and within walking distance to their businesses downtown.

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David C. Hulse, (1833-1900) a local furniture retailer and businessman, moved to Manhattan in 1873. In 1889, Hulse's wife, Sarah, died and Hulse remarried Mary Richards in 1890. The Hulse-Daughters House was built for Hulse, his new wife and their growing family in 1891. Hulse was an important contributor to the development of the community, particularly Kansas State Agricultural College, Fort Riley, and to the growth of Manhattan's commercial development. Not only was Hulse a businessman, but he was also a local builder/contractor. Hulse was involved with the construction and carpentry work on buildings like the President's home on the campus of Kansas State Agricultural College in 1885 and was most likely the architect/designer for the Eames Building located northeast corner of 4th Street and Poyntz Avenue.

Curtis Benjamin Daughters (1847-1937) arrived in Manhattan in 1902 to oversee his son's attendance at Kansas State Agricultural College. Before moving to Manhattan, Daughters had established himself as a lawyer, bank president, Republican party activist and member of the Kansas Board of Regents. Upon arriving in Manhattan, Daughters established a partnered law practice with A.M. Story and was also the co-founder of the Manhattan Sate Bank. He was also active in social policy, serving ten years on the Manhattan Library board. In 1903, Daughters purchased what is now referred to as the Hulse-Daughters House and lived there with his family until his death in 1937.

*Source: Kansas State Historical Society
National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Form*