NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUN 27 2007

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. 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 (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hulse-Daughters House

Other name/site number 161-3490-0022

2. Location

Street & number 617 Colorado Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Manhattan ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Riley Code 161 Zip code 66502

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 5/14/07

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Hulse-Daughters House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; Shingle Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE: Limestone
Walls: STONE: Limestone
WOOD: Shingle
Roof: ASPHALT
Other:

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hulse-Daughters House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

- [x] **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.
- [x] **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 likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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 it 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION
LAW
COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1891-1937

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hadley, Herman McCure

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
  #
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering
  Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [x] Other

Name of repository:

Manhattan / Riley County Preservation Alliance

Hulse-Daughters House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	710225	4339140
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title James Sherow and Bonnie Lynn-Sherow

Organization Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance Date 27 November 2006

Street & number PO Box 1893 Telephone 785-565-0086

City or town Manhattan State Kansas Zip code 66502

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name James Sherow and Bonnie Lynn-Sherow

Street & number 529 Pierre Street Telephone

City or town Manhattan State Kansas Zip code 66502

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hulse-Daughters House is a two-and-a-half story Shingle style house designed by Topeka architect Herman McCure Hadley and built for his client David Hulse in 1892. This house is representative of the larger history of the region and nation, having been built at the height of the progressive era in Kansas and being an almost pure style at a time when it was common for local builders/architects to build in vernacular style. The house is approximately 3500 square feet, has four bedrooms, a full finished attic, two fireplaces, custom designed trim on each floor and full Romanesque window openings on two sides of the house.

Elaboration
Today, the Hulse-Daughters House is in need of total restoration, but the primary residence and all of its elements are still present in the house. We have several descriptions of the building as it was being built and newly finished: "Today D.C. Hulse is moving into his elegant new house on Colorado street. . . The lower story and the massive chimneys are of stone and the house is planned in modern city style, producing a most pleasing effect. The finish of the lower story is in native oak and the house is admirably lighted. The fine residence adds one more to the pleasant homes on Colorado Street."[1]

The Hulse-Daughters house has been left largely unchanged in the century since its construction. The two noticeable changes have been the enclosure of the east porch on the first floor with cinderblock for a "storm cellar" according to the city building permits. The other alteration was the enclosure of the second floor balcony. In both cases, these enclosures are easily identified as much later changes made to accommodate the needs of renters for additional storage space. They are also reversible changes. Less noticeable is the replacement of the original porch piers with a stone pillar and elephant leg craftsman porch, presumably done in the 1920s. This kind of porch was being added to numerous homes in the area at the time to try and "update" the large older homes in Ward 1 of the city (examples are 529 Pierre and 601 Houston). Luckily, a photo of the house exists prior to the addition of the porch and will serve as a guide to recreate the original porch features. The 1920s craftsman porch is, in any case, now deteriorated past the point of restoration and needs to be replaced.

The basic roof design of the Hulse-Daughters House is cross-gabled with a hipped porch roof and a secondary gabled extension at the back of the building. The main gable front faces Colorado Street to the north with the second gable at 90 degrees facing east. The original hipped roof porch served to pull these disparate elements together into a cohesive whole. Several Shingle style elaborations are easily identified on the house, including groupings of three windows with multiple panes above one pane windows, an irregular exterior footprint, Romanesque arches and chimneys, textured shingles and a lack

[1] *Manhattan Nationalist*, 29 April 1892.

of exterior ornamentation. The original porch seems to have been a plain square pier and rail porch, the most common porch for Shingle style.

The house faces Colorado Street to the north, across from what was originally platted to become the city's courthouse square (bounded by Colorado on the south, Juliette on the west, Pierre Street on the north and Sixth Street on the east). Today, the original courthouse square is an open city park with two buildings at the southeast corner: the abandoned 1930s jail and a newly remodeled Municipal Court building. The park belongs to the city and is inalienable in terms of sale, so it will not be developed into private commercial housing. This makes the Hulse-Daughter's House one of the most visible historic structures in the neighborhood.

The front (north) elevation of the building is divided into lower and upper portions by a single story porch and by different wall construction. The porch (modified) runs the full width of the house, but no longer wraps around the east side of the building. This porch is a later addition from the Arts and Crafts period and although the lower portions are stone veneer, it is easily distinguishable from the rough faced stone on the original building. There are two concrete steps leading to the porch from ground level and directly to the front entrance of the house with small stone step up walls on each side. Close inspection reveals that the concrete porch floor is a later addition and that the original porch foundation, complete with Romanesque arches is clearly visible under the concrete cap. It is surmised that the original porch had wood joists within the stone foundation topped by a traditional tongue in groove wood floor. The stone at the entrance to the porch looks to be original.

The porch ceiling looks to be the original tongue and groove wood ceiling although it is badly water damaged in places. Similarly, the porch's hipped roof structure appears to be original and may reveal clues as to the proper placement and spacing of wooden piers upon restoration. Original fishscale siding is visible on the small partial gable of the hip roof where it joins the main structure on the west side of the house, also lending weight to the idea that the hip roof is original. Interestingly, there seems to be a small feature of folk Victorian style in the decorative brackets just under the porch roof eaves. The porch roof has a small asymmetrical shingled gable to the east of the main house gable, giving added emphasis to the front door directly under it. There is a small multipaned decorative window to the east of the front door and a large double paned window (not original) centered between the end of the house and the door on the west side of the lower story. There are wall sconce lights on either side of the front door. The main door to the house may be original but is in poor condition at present and will require research to determine its exact origin. The cinderblock 1960s enclosure is clearly visible on the east side of the decorative window.

Resting on the small porch roof gable on the second story is what appears to be an enclosed balcony. It is clear from examination of the interior spaces as well as the exterior lines that this balcony was not originally enclosed and did not have a roof. Physical research and close examination of original

photographs will help determine the original plan for this space. To the west of the "balcony" is an original double window with multiple diamond shaped upper sashes and single pane lower sashes. The wooden siding on the second story appears to be vertical panels of wood that do not match the upper (attic level) shingles in either color or texture and may be modern replacements (they look to be similar to the exterior of the enclosed balcony). Evidence for these as later additions can be found on the back façade, where the pattern of fish scale and coursed shingles can be found on the second story as well as on the upper portions of the gables.

The east (side) elevation, facing a residential lot, is dominated by a regularly shaped gable of stone construction on the first floor and wood siding and shingle on the second with an enormous stone chimney that rises from the first floor through the second and well beyond the roofline. One-over-one windows flank the chimney on the first floor of rough cut stone and multiple diamond-paned upper sashes over single pane lowers flank the rough stone chimney on the second floor. The shingle pattern on the second story is different on the north and south ends of the gable, presumably because some of the original shingles have been replaced with vertical paneling. The 1960s cinderblock addition or enclosure is visible on the east façade with a piece of plywood covering a door entrance at the end of the original east side porch but before the stone of the original first floor exterior wall. The piers from the 1920s porch were incorporated into the 1960s enclosure and are visible as well. An original window is also visible behind the east gable on the east side of the main house gable. This window is in the stairwell of the house.

The rear (south) elevation is also irregular, with a story-and-a-half gable extension with the main house gable behind it, mimicking the roof pitches and lines exactly except on a larger scale. This rear gabled extension is not visible from the front of the house or even from the sides as it is stepped in from east and west sides. To the right of this extension, on the back of the main east wing of the house is a doorway. At the far west of the extension there is a set of cellar doors. Between these doors (cellar and around the corner a regular door) there are foundation stones, perhaps the remnant of another wrapped porch that separated the front street side operations of the house from the more private operations associated with cooking and cleaning. There are two one-over-one windows on the south gable on the first story that are not symmetrical with the roof and two windows on the second story, neither of which looks to be in it original place, although research will be needed to determine this. Above the second story (which is clad in cedar siding like the front) is a tiny attic space with the familiar coursing and fishscale shingle pattern of the other elevations.

The west (side) elevation is the most regular, the most impressive and the most damaged. Like the east side, the west side, until recently, was dominated by a massive rough stone chimney that reached far past the crown of the west façade. The chimney was taken down and the stones stored nearby because it was leaning away from the house and was considered a safety hazard by the local code office. It will be imperative to restore this chimney once the main house frame is sound again. Unlike the east side of the

house, and in keeping with Shingle style, the west façade contains an enormous Richardsonian style arched window on the main floor constructed of rough stone. The window to the north of the chimney on the first floor is a basic one-over-one double hung window. On the second floor, there are two more windows on either side of the chimney – multiple diamond paned upper sashes over single pane lowers. The exterior walls on this side are clad in vertical siding like the front of the house.

Interior
The interior of the house is currently in dilapidated condition and has been altered in places, but the primary floor plan is still clear, as are the original trim and decorative features. The main floor has four primary rooms. Upon entering the house at the front door, there is a hallway with a left side (east side) staircase leading to the second floor. To the right there is a door entryway to what was probably the parlor. In the far southwest corner of this room there is a decorative mantel and fireplace with a mirror. The original woodwork in the room is intact around the windows, door mantels, doors and their hardware. The pocket doors that used to divide this room from the next are no longer extant and will be replaced. The next room to the parlor room was likely the dining room. This room also has a fireplace, backing up to the one in the parlor so that they shared the chimney on the west side. This fireplace is decorative with hand-placed tile work, a spindle top and mirror.

The next room in the house was likely originally the kitchen because of its location at the rear of the house and there is a dumb waiter in the southeast corner of the room. There is a butler's panty (most recently a bathroom) to the east of the kitchen. A study (most likely) is the next room in the circle from the front of the house west, to south and back to east. This room was most recently a kitchen and it is difficult to determine the original configuration of the space from the remnants that remain. In spite of its poor condition, all of the original trim in the house and most of the other elements such as doors and windows are intact. The door to the cellar is also in this room, although it was almost certainly an understair staircase in its original configuration. The cellar is unfinished although it appears to be sound and strong, based on a cursory assessment by the late local structural engineer Charles Bissey in the summer of 2006.

Upstairs on the second floor there a four main rooms and it is quite spacious with a large room on the east side of the house in the east wing, a bathroom in the southeast corner and a series of three bedrooms that enter on to one other through pass through closets on the west side of the house. The staircase to the attic is directly across the hallway from the top of the stairs, almost like a continuation of the lower staircase, but across the hallway from it. To the right of the landing at the end of the hallway is the mysterious "balcony" room that still needs to be puzzled out. The other rooms on this second floor are in various stages of disrepair but all are large and airy with windows on multiple sides. The trim in each room is different and ranges from a simple fan design to a more elaborate sunflower design. This is also true of the trim on the lower story. All of the doors and windows and their trim appear to be original.

The steps to the attic are far steeper than the main staircase and lead directly to a landing at the far west side of the attic, effectively dividing the attic into two rooms. This space appears to have been most recently remodeled and the walls and floors are in excellent shape. The original windows are also in excellent shape.

In spite of the nearly two decades of total neglect and abandonment this house has suffered, the basic structure remains sound. Years of deferred maintenance have taken their toll, but the original character-defining architectural features of the house are intact, waiting to be restored and renewed. One can easily get a sense of the magnificent potential of the Hulse-Daughters House and of how wonderful it was upon completion in 1892. What is even more significant is the fact that this house and its features have survived all of the ups and downs of urban development, population loss and now renewal. The Hulse-Daughters House will stand as an elegant sentinel to an earlier time in the nation's history, when the walking city of all citizens was reality and suburban life was still a half-century away.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hulse-Daughters House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural and historical significance. The property is significant within the context of late 19th century American urban building and contracting and retailing. In its period of significance in the early 20th century, it is important in terms of law, state republican politics and regional banking and finance. The location of 617 Colorado speaks to national trends in urban history, specifically its place within the rise and fall of the 'walking city.' Both David C. Hulse and Curtis B. Daughters were prominent business owners in Manhattan who resided in substantial and visibly prosperous neighborhoods within walking distance to their places of business, creating a spatial and social network of structures common to the development of urban places throughout the United States at the same time. 617 Colorado is one of the few remaining structures left on the south side of Poyntz Avenue in the neighborhood where homes like it were once commonplace.

David C. Hulse (1833-1900)
Hulse was a local furniture retailer and businessman, and some sources describe him as an architect, but it is more likely he was a local builder/contractor. Hulse was born in New York State on January 13, 1833. He died in Manhattan, Kansas at the age of 68 on September 14, 1900. He arrived in Kansas from Middleton, New York in 1868. He was married (Sarah) and had two children, Etta and Silas. He began as a farmer near Keats, Kansas, and his carpentry skills led him into construction work on buildings at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Sarah died in 1889 and Hulse remarried Mary Richards of Jefferson County, Kansas in August of 1890. The construction of the residence at 617 Colorado began in 1891 to house Hulse's new wife and growing family. At the time of his move from Keats to Manhattan in 1873, Hulse took on a partner George Moses in building and construction. The partnership lasted 15 years during which time they constructed numerous buildings in Manhattan and Riley County and ran a furniture store. Some of their projects included, the Central School of Manhattan (no longer extant), Pottawatomie County Courthouse (Westmoreland, Kansas), carpentry work on the Grange Building at the corner of Fifth and Poyntz Avenue in Manhattan, the Eames Building in the 400 block of Poyntz Avenue, and the President's home on the campus of Kansas State Agricultural College in 1885. Hulse was likely the architect/designer for the Eames Building.

Work commenced on the Shingle style house at 617 Colorado in September of 1891.[2] Hulse moved into the house in April of 1892.[3] During the construction of his own home, Hulse formed a new partnership with W. Murdoch, (Hulse and Murdoch, Furniture and Undertaking). Hulse and Murdoch later

[2] *Manhattan Daily Republic*, 24 September 1891.
[3] *Manhattan Nationalist*, 29 April 1892.

contracted with George Southern to care for the undertaking wing of the business. These business relationships lasted until Hulse's death in 1900.

In his business partnerships, work on the college and Fort Riley and in construction, Hulse was an important contributor to the development of the community, particularly Kansas State Agricultural College and Fort Riley (public buildings) and to the growth of Manhattan's commercial development through the construction and ownership of numerous retailing buildings and businesses.

Curtis Benjamin Daughters (1847-?)
The historic significance of 617 Colorado also rests on the life and career of Curtis Benjamin Daughters and his long association with the house in the first half of the 20th century (1903-1937). Daughters' long residence at 617 Colorado made the house a center of community activity, particularly in terms of law, banking, and public library development in Manhattan and Kansas in general. Daughters was a delegate to every Republican state convention from 1881 to 1904 and served on the party's executive committee. Daughters' background as a lawyer, bank president, Republican party activist and member of the Kansas Board of Regents, established his reputation in politics, law, finance and education well before he arrived in Manhattan, in 1902. Having chosen to live in Manhattan so that he could oversee his son's attendance at Kansas State Agricultural College, Daughters quickly established a partnered law practice with A.M. Storey that lasted throughout the rest of his professional career. He was the co-founder of the Manhattan State Bank (formerly located at 400 Poyntz Avenue) and was active in social policy serving 10 years on the Manhattan Library board. Daughters purchased 617 Colorado in 1903 and lived there with his family until his death in May of 1937.[4]

1940 to Present
Unfortunately for the physical maintenance of 617, the area in which the house was built fell victim to other historical trends in Manhattan and other cities throughout the United States at mid-century. With the introduction of the car, interstate highways and easier transportation, it was no longer necessary for businessmen like Hulse and Daughters to live close to their places of business, and instead it became popular for elite citizens to live apart from their employees and customers in places specifically planned around their needs. The magnificent Shingle style house across from the old courthouse square was slowly surrounded by more modest structures as older homes were demolished for schools (Seven Dolors Catholic schools were built in 1950 after razing two of the city's most prestigious residences), parking lots, multiple family complexes and municipal offices.

Being more substantial than some of the other residences on Colorado, the Hulse-Daughters House became an attractive investment for a series of landlords who used the house serially as a boarding

[4] See also: Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Volume III, Part 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 473-475.

house and a rental property making only minor structural changes. In the 1960s, the west 30 feet of the original lot-and-a-half was legally separated for the construction of a single story duplex. By the late 1980s, the original house was in dilapidated condition and abandoned as a residence. Ownership of the building, however, remained connected to the duplex on the west end of the original lot. In 1998, the most recent owners purchased the building with the intent of restoring it, but circumstances related to their employment made it difficult to work on the house and they did not make much progress. In the meantime, the house has continued to deteriorate.

The Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance, a local preservation group and subchapter of the Kansas Preservation Alliance (and hence affiliated with the National Trust for historic preservation) is working with the new owners James Sherow and Bonnie Lynn-Sherow to restore the house. It is the intention of the Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance to publicly highlight the step-by-step restoration of 617 Colorado as an example of the potential these structures have in making the residential portions of the downtown a desirable and attractive place to live, work and play.

Architecture – Criterion C

The Shingle style was highly popular in the seaside resorts of the northeast United States along the shorelines of Cape Cod, Long Island and coastal Maine.[5] The style was well publicized but only a few scattered examples were built outside of New England. The existence of such a clear and unique example of a Shingle style residence in a Midwestern city like Manhattan, Kansas is likely due to the east coast training and influence of its architect, H.M. Hadley. Certainly the Shingle style was an expression of owners' desire for a high fashion style to express their urbane tastes. Unlike the popular late nineteenth century Queen Anne style that lent itself to both high and vernacular expression, the Shingle style remained an architecturally high style building associated with the wealthier class.

Herman McCure Hadley (1850-?), architect

The Hulse-Daughters House is located in Manhattan's first Ward, the oldest plat of the city. It is a large two-and-a-half story building with a stone foundation and first floor and shingle frame on the second and attic stories. It was constructed in 1892 and at least two local newspapers reported on its construction. The first newspaper report was in the fall of 1891 when it was reported that the building was being built at a cost of $3000: "Work has commenced on D.C. Hulse's new $3000 residence, to be erected on Colorado street between Fifth and Juliette avenues. It will contain eight rooms. The first story will be stone, the second wood." It was reported shortly thereafter that the building had been hooked up to the city's municipal water system.[6] The second newspaper noted that H.M. Hadley was the architect of the building and was looking after its construction along with several other jobs he was

[5] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American's Historic Neighborhoods and Museum Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 290.
[6] *Manhattan Daily Republic*, 24 September 1891 (p. 7); *Manhattan Daily Republic*, 25 September 1891 (p. 8).

doing in the city: "H.M. Hadley, one of Topeka's best architects, was in the city yesterday, looking after several spring jobs here. He made the plans for D.C. Hulse's new residence which will be one of the prettiest houses in the city when completed."[7] At the time, Hadley had also contracted to do a third floor addition to the Higinbotham House at the corner of Fourth Street (now Third Street) and Houston. Hulse was also the contractor on that project. This building, which eventually became a hotel, is no longer extant.

Hadley designed a number of buildings in Topeka, some of which are still standing, including the Topeka Rapid Transit Railway at 414 E. Second Street built in 1889 and the Topeka State Hospital Administration Building at 2700 W. Sixth Street erected in 1900.[8] He was also the architect for the Wolf-Jansen House at 234 SW Greenwood (razed in 1988). In Oskaloosa in 1892 he designed the Union Block (NRHP 1973) at the corner of Delaware and Jefferson.[9] Hadley designed several schools in Kansas, including schools in Troy and Elwood Kansas.

H.M. Hadley was born near the city of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada on April 13, 1850, but moved as an infant with his parents to New York State. He studied architecture at Cornell University and graduated first in his class with a Bachelor of Architecture degree on June 15, 1876.[10] Hadley arrived in Topeka in December of 1877 and began practicing as a full time architect in 1880, making him one of the very first American trained university architects in Kansas. Hadley often worked with area architect Selby H. Kurfiss (ca. 1872-1949) and in 1902 was awarded second prize in architecture at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition in St. Louis.

[7] *Manhattan Daily Republic*, 4 February 1892 (p. 7).
[8] David Sachs and George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1996), 127
[9] Ibid., 98.
[10] William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: A.T Andreas, 1883), 564-565. Available at www.kancoll.org.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Volume III, Part 1.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas.* Chicago: A.T Andreas, 1883. Available at www.kancoll.org.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American's Historic Neighborhoods and Museum Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Sachs, David, and George Ehrlich. *Guide to Kansas Architecture.* Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1996.

Newspapers

Manhattan Daily Republic, 24 September 1891; 25 September 1891; 4 February 1892.

Manhattan Nationalist, 29 April 1892.

VERBAL BOUNARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located at 617 Colorado Street in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. Ward 1 Lot 636 & Lot 637 except West 12'

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Hulse-Daughters House.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

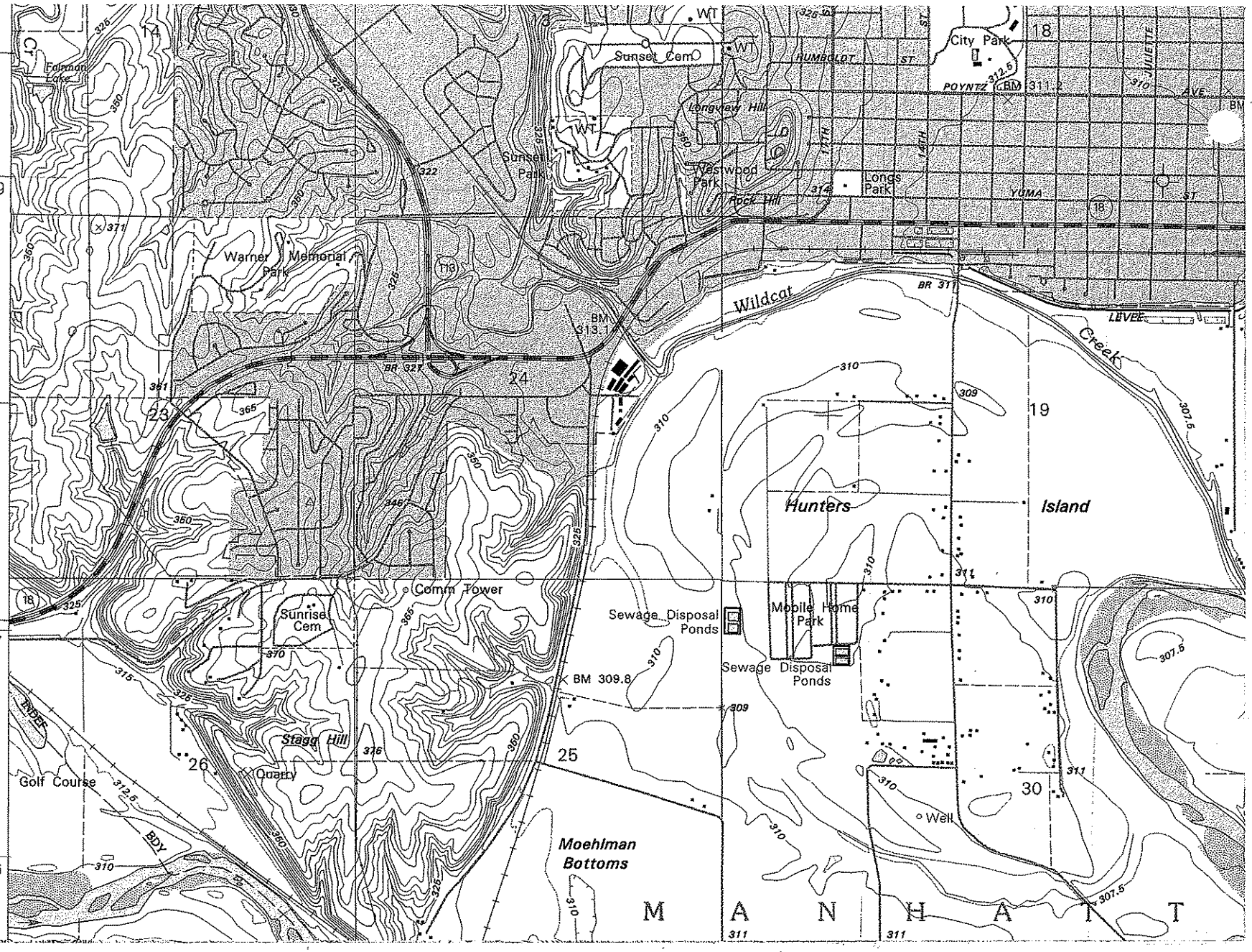
Property Name:	Hulse-Daughters House
Location:	617 Colorado Street, Manhattan, Riley County, KS
Photographer:	Katrina Ringler
Date:	23 April 2007

Digital images filed at the Kansas State Historical Society

Photo 1:	North (front) elevation, facing S
Photo 2:	East (side) elevation, facing SW
Photo 3:	South (rear) and west elevations, facing N
Photo 4:	South (rear) elevation, facing N
Photo 5:	East (side) elevation, second story detail, facing W
Photo 6:	West (side) elevation, first story detail, facing SE
Photo 7:	West (side) elevation, first story arch window detail, facing SE
Photo 8:	Interior, bedroom window and door
Photo 9:	Interior, two bedroom windows
Photo 10:	Interior, staircase
Photo 11:	Interior, fireplace surround and mirror
Photo 12:	Interior, first floor arch window

HULSE-DAUGHTERS HOUSE

MANHATTAN QUAD

4: 710225 E
4339140 N,

Manhattan, Riley Co, Kansas