

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Julian-Clarke Residence

and or common Julian Mansion

2. Location

street & number 115 South Audubon Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Indianapolis

N/A vicinity of

state Indiana

code 018

county Marion

code 097

3. Classification

Category

- district
- building(s)
- structure
- site
- object

Ownership

- public
- private
- both
- Public Acquisition**
- in process
- being considered
- N/A

Status

- occupied
- unoccupied
- work in progress
- Accessible**
- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- no

Present Use

- agriculture
- commercial
- educational
- entertainment
- government
- industrial
- military
- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other:held for res

4. Owner of Property

name Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana,
Indianapolis Office

street & number 1028 North Delaware Street

city, town Indianapolis

N/A vicinity of

state Indiana 46202

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

Recorder of Deeds

street & number

Room 721, City-County Building

city, town

Indianapolis

state Indiana 46204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date

federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Exterior Description

The Julian-Clarke House, built in 1873, is an outstanding example of the Italianate style of architecture.

The two-and-one-half story brick structure has a low-pitched hipped roof with two brick chimneys located at the peak (photo #1). The main, or western, facade is three bays wide (photo #1). A wooden porch runs the width of the house. The porch roof is supported by wooden columns and brackets. The centrally located oak double doors have a round arch surround with decorative molding and a keystone. The original doors were removed in the past and have been replaced with the current oak ones; however, the original doors are stored within the house. The paired windows of the first floor, one pair on either side of the door, extend to the floor and rest on shared limestone sills. The double-hung sash windows are capped by segmental arches with keystones. Like the roof brackets, these arches are also constructed of pressed tin (photo #3). The paired second story windows are aligned with and identical to those of the first floor with the exception of rounded rather than segmental arches, with a third pair of windows over the entrance.

Below the overhanging eaves of the roofline are brackets constructed of pressed tin (photo #2). The entire soffit is likewise formed from tin. The paired attic windows have rounded arches with faxed sashes. The windows rest upon a limestone stringcourse which defines the attic area.

On the southern elevation is a two-story projecting bay composed of three windows with both the first and second floor windows resting upon a limestone stringcourse (photo #4). The windows of this side reflect the same styling as those seen on the front of the house: segmented arched headers on the first floor, rounded arched headers on the second floor, and round-arched attic windows.

Also on the southern facade and located toward the rear of the structure is a small, recessed brick section which contains a rear staircase, and was the original location of the kitchen (photo #5). At the first floor level of this area are two doorways, one facing south and the other facing east. Above each door is a transom and a limestone header. There is also a window on the first floor with a limestone header and sill. A dark line and missing bricks indicate the removal of a porch roof. Located on the second floor of this rear section are two double-hung sash windows, each with a limestone sill and header.

On the eastern facade of the rear section there are two double-hung sash windows, one on each floor. Each has a limestone sill and header. To the north of these windows, brick discoloration indicates the removal of a gabled roof addition. A transomed door is located in this area (photo #6).

From the eastern elevation a two-story addition with clapboard siding may be seen. This area was added when the house served as a nursing home. (From 1945 until 1973 the house served as the Huff's Sanitarium.) (Photo #6.) On the rear of this addition are two small, rectangular, double-hung sash windows. Located on the northern elevation of the wood addition are two more double-hung sash windows, one per floor.

The northern elevation of the original portion of the house is two bays wide (photo #7). Located on the first story is a projecting bay composed of four windows. All of the windows in this area are identical to those on the majority of the structure: round arches on the second floor, segmental arches on the first floor, and arched attic windows. The square opening at the northwestern corner was created by a fire escape added by the nursing home.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Julian-Clarke Residence Item number 7 Page 1.

Interior Description

The interior of the Julian-Clarke House is accentuated by a predominance of oak woodwork and plaster molding.

The library, located in the southwest corner of the house, is lined with white oak bookcases with doors (photo #8). The ceiling of this room is decorated with cove and half-round molded plaster (photo #9). The ceiling trim around the perimeter of the room is likewise made of plaster.

The front parlor, located in the northwest corner, has a plaster elliptical arch with a key-stone and molded brackets (photos #10 and 11) framing the four-window bay. The windows in the bay are trimmed in oak. The ceiling trim of this room, as with all other rooms and hallways, is plaster (photo #12). The double oak doors of this room have recessed panels with a transom sash (photo #13). The mantel piece above the fireplace is carved mahogany (photo #14).

The main staircase, located in the center hall, has an oak handrail and balusters (photos #15 and 16). The rear staircase, also of oak, is of the same style as the main stairway but is on a smaller scale. Photo #17 shows two other types of doors seen in the house. The four-panel door on the left is made of oak and fir; the door on the right is of oak.

According to an article written in 1929, the Julian-Clarke residence was built to reflect a home in Pennsylvania the Julians had visited and admired.¹ The Irvington house is soundly built with all interior bearing walls constructed of brick and covered with plaster. Another interesting feature of the house is the closet which joins the master bedroom to the room behind it. As the article stated, the purpose of this entryway was to allow the children to enter their parents' room without going through the hallway.²

The majority of the interior woodwork and plaster molding remain intact and in fair condition

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1873

Builder Architect

Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Julian-Clarke House is significant because of its outstanding Italianate architecture and the notable residents who lived there from 1873 until 1938.

In November, 1873, the Julian family (George, his wife, Laura, and their two children, Paul and Grace) moved into their Irvington home. George Julian built the house on the lot due south of the large lot upon which his brother Jacob, co-founder of Irvington, had constructed his own residence a few months earlier. (The Jacob Julian Residence has since been demolished.) The Julian-Clarke House was constructed of brick in the Italianate style for an approximate cost of \$18,000.

The structure displays the typical characteristics of the Italianate style evidenced by paired brackets, window hoods, and low-pitched hip roof. Though presently in fair condition, the Julian-Clarke House remains as the most outstanding example of this style of architecture in the Irvington area. Furthermore, the house is the oldest remaining structure built after the platting of Irvington, an early suburb of Indianapolis. Today it retains nearly one full acre of land.

George Washington Julian began his renowned political career as an attorney in New Castle, Indiana. From this he went on to form a partnership with his older brother, Jacob Burnett Julian, in 1843. The two brothers opened their first office in Centerville, Indiana, the home town of the Julian family. The partnership was dissolved in 1848 due to what Jacob considered a conflict in party politics.³ George Julian rapidly became immersed in politics and, as a consequence, decided to leave his regular law practice. His legal education continued to provide him with valuable knowledge useful to his political career.

It is primarily in the area of politics and government for which George Julian is most remembered. Due to his uncompromising beliefs, Julian was a member of several political parties throughout his career. This is particularly evidenced in his break with the Whig Party, his earliest political affiliation, and under whose support he was elected to represent Wayne County in the 1845 State Legislature. By 1848 Julian campaigned for a United States Congressional seat as a Free Soiler. This change went far beyond the level of merely crossing party lines. The Julian family had long been faithful supporters of the Whig party. George's involvement with the Free Soilers even forced his brother, Jacob, to dissolve their legal partnership.⁴ The Free Soil Party was composed of the strongest anti-slavery Whigs, who based their platform on the Wilmot Proviso, which stated that slavery should be prohibited in all Mexican territory which might be acquired. However, George Julian was a staunch abolitionist and when the Whig Party nominated General Zachary Taylor, a Mississippi slave holder, for the presidency, Julian felt it was his moral obligation to oppose the Whigs' choice.⁵ Besides the Free Soil Party, George Julian was also a member of the People's Radical Republicans, Republican, Liberal Republican, Democrat, and Gold Democrat parties.

George Julian won the 1848 election. Upon his arrival in Washington, D.C., one of the first men he met was United States Senator Joshua R. Giddings. The Senator proved to be a close friend of the young Julian and subsequently was very influential in his career. Julian married Giddings' daughter, Laura, in 1863, after the death of his first wife, Anne Elizabeth Finch, in 1860.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Julian-Clarke Residence Item number 8 Page 2

Julian served six terms in Congress, from 1849 to 1851, and from 1860 to 1870. In Congress he was noted for his progressive legislative proposals. In 1866 he was the first Congressman to propose an eight-hour work day. Julian was also an avid supporter of woman suffrage. The congressman's approval of the Fifteenth Amendment, which extended the vote to blacks, resulted in his proposal of a similar amendment in 1868 which granted the right to vote to women. However, Julian was ahead of his time with the proposed amendment. The mood of the country was centered on the reconstruction issue and women's suffrage was soundly defeated. The numerous speeches he delivered on various topics while in Congress later produced two published volumes on his work.

George Julian had this house constructed in 1873. He evidently remained politically active during this time, campaigning for Samuel Tilden in the 1876 presidential campaign. In 1877 he returned to Washington to recoup financial losses suffered in the Panic of 1873, and in 1879 he formed a Washington law partnership with William D. Meloy. His wife, Laura, remained in Irvington during this time.

In 1884 President Grover Cleveland called George Julian out of retirement to hold the title of Surveyor-General of New Mexico. Julian was accompanied to New Mexico by his 20-year-old daughter, Grace. His wife, Laura, had passed away on March 31, 1884. Julian's secretary/future son-in-law, Charles B. Clarke, also made the trip. It was Julian's task to settle the numerous disputes which involved Mexican and Spanish land grants.⁷

In 1887 Grace and Charles Clarke were married in Irvington. In 1889 George Julian, his daughter, and her husband permanently returned to their Irvington home. Mr. Julian lived there until his death. Although physically removed from politics, he still maintained an intense interest in the subject and followed the political news in the daily newspapers.⁸ Among the most notable guests to visit the Julian house were suffragette Susan B. Anthony, and Sojourner Truth, a freed slave who advocated civil rights for both blacks and women. Several United States Presidents, among them Harrison and Wilson, as well as numerous fellow politicians of the day, were also guests at the Julian residence.

George Washington Julian died on July 7, 1899, at the age of 82.

Charles B. Clarke was also a notable attorney and political figure. At the time of his death on September 29, 1939, Mr. Clarke was considered to be one of the oldest practicing attorneys in service within Indianapolis.⁹ For 55 years Clarke served in the legal profession, 44 years of which were spent in partnership with his brother, Wallace C. Clarke. It was said, in 1939, that Charles Clarke tried more jury cases than any other lawyer.¹⁰ In 1934 Clarke was elected County Attorney.

Charles B. Clarke was also noted for his political achievements. Besides his strong support and leadership within the Democratic Party, Clarke held a number of elected and appointed positions. In 1882 Charles Clarke was named Deputy Auditor of the State of Indiana. He maintained that position until he resigned in 1884 to accept an appointment by President Cleveland to serve as Deputy Surveyor-General of the New Mexico land survey. In this capacity he accompanied and assisted George Julian in his survey. In 1904 Clarke served his political party as the Democratic County Chairman. He was also elected to the Indiana State Senate in 1912; in 1924 he was the Democratic nominee for the 11th District of the United States Congress.

Following a successful legal and political career, Charles Clarke died on September 29, 1939

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Julian-Clarke Residence Item number 8 Page 3

Grace Julian Clarke proved to be an important and influential member of the Irvington community, primarily through her involvement with the social organizations of the area. Mrs. Clarke is attributed with the co-founding of the Irvington Union of Clubs which united such organizations as the Women's Club, Fortnightly Club, Tuesday Club, Coterie, Chautauqua Club, and the Quest Club. She also served as president of the Seventh District of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs and also served as that organization's national press chairman. Listed among the numerous civic groups of which Grace Julian Clarke was a member were the National Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, All Souls Unitarian Church (located at Alabama and 15th Streets in Indianapolis), the Society of Indiana Pioneers, and the Irvington Woman's Club. Mrs. Clarke was appointed by President Wilson to head the first Indiana Employment Office in recognition of her philanthropic and community leadership endeavors; she later served in the City Planning Commission from 1931 to 1933. Grace Julian Clarke, like her father, George W. Julian, was a strong proponent of women's suffrage. She spoke throughout the state on the issue under the auspices of the Indiana Woman's Franchise League.

In addition to her community activities, Grace Julian Clarke was a writer. She contributed a weekly column to the Indianapolis Star for 18 years and edited the newspaper's Woman's Page for eight years. Mrs. Clarke was also the author of two books about her father. In 1902 she wrote Some Impressions, based on her perceptions of her distinguished father, and in 1923 she wrote George W. Julian, a biography of the political leader. Mrs. Clarke also wrote a series of literary papers entitled "Notes and Queries" for the Indianapolis Woman's Club.

Grace Julian Clarke died in Irvington in 1938. She is remembered as one of the community's most distinguished women.

Following a period of vacancy after the death of Charles Clarke in 1939, the house served as the Huff Sanitarium from 1944 until 1973. The property passed through several hands after 1973 and is now for sale by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana's Fund for Landmark Indianapolis Properties. Protective covenants have been placed upon the property for a period of 75 years.

Notes

¹Agnes McCulloch Hanna, "Pennsylvania House Pattern For Clarke's Irvington Home," Indianapolis Star, October 20, 1929, page 28.

²Ibid.

³Patrick W. Riddleberger, George Washington Julian, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1966), page 39.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., p. 37.

⁶Ibid., p. 231.

⁷Ibid., p. 304.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately one acre

Quadrangle name Indianapolis East

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	5	7	9	6	7	0	4	4	0	2	2	7	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eric Utz, Suzanne T. Rollins, Cecilia Boggs, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana,
 at Kemper House date September, 1985
 street & number 1028 North Delaware Street telephone 317/638-5264
 city or town Indianapolis state Indiana 46202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:
 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *[Signature]*
 title Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer date 4-30-86

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 date

Keeper of the National Register
 Attest:
 Chief of Registration
 date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Julian-Clarke Residence Item number 8, 9, 10 Page 4

⁸Ibid., p. 314.

⁹Indianapolis Star, September 30, 1939.

¹⁰Ibid.

Item number 9

Clarke, Grace Julian. Some Impressions. Indianapolis: C. E. Hollenbeck (no date).

Clarke, Grace Julian. George W. Julian. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Commission, 1929.
(*This book was not reprinted as the original nomination states)

Conner, Lola Blount. "George Washington Julian--Champion of Human Rights." Irvington Historical Society Collected Papers, Indianapolis: Irvington Historical Society, 312 Downey Avenue, April 26, 1970.

Hanna, Agnes McCulloch. "Pennsylvania House Pattern for Clarke's Irvington Home." Indianapolis Star, October 20, 1929.

Indianapolis Star, September 30, 1939.

Riddleberger, Patrick W. George Washington Julian. Indianapolis: Indianapolis Historical Bureau, 1966.

Item number 10

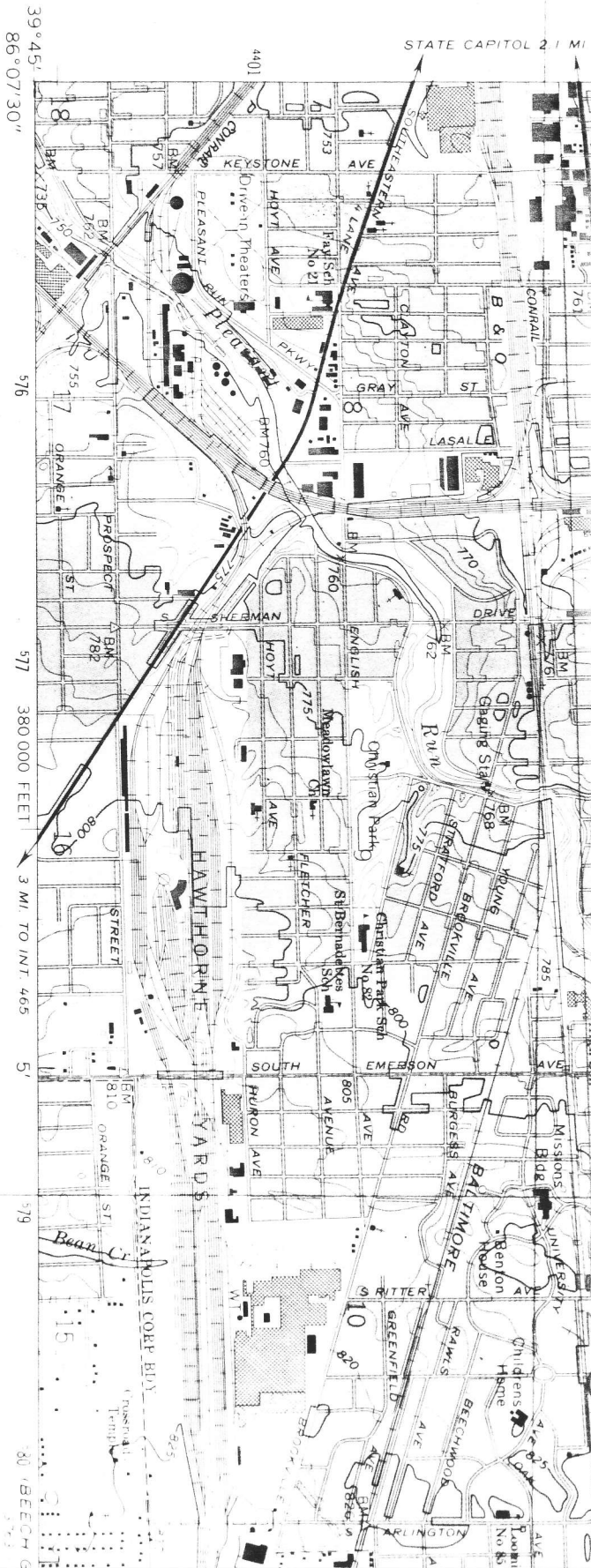
Lot 60, in the Town of Irvington, now in the City of Indianapolis, as per plat thereof, recorded in Plat Book 3, page 145, in the office of the Recorder of Marion County, Indiana.

Also, the South half of lot 1, in C. B. and G. J. Clarke's Subdivision of Lots 61 and 62 and vacated street between, in the town of Irvington, now in the City of Indianapolis, as per plat thereof, recorded in Plat Book 13, page 159, in the office of the Recorder of Marion County, Indiana.

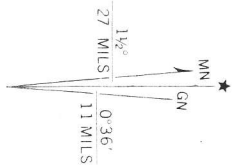
Julian-Clarke Residence
 Indianapolis, Indiana
 UTM Reference: 16/579670/4402270



(MAYWOOD)
 37° 53' 11" NW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Indiana Flood Control and
 Water Resources Commission
 Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1945. Topography by plane-table surveys 1946
 Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
 Polyconic projection
 10,000-foot grid based on Indiana coordinate system, east zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 1 meter south and
 1 meter west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE
 1:50,000
 NATIONAL GEODETIC CENTER NOTE

THIS MAP COMPLEIES WITH NATON
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL S
 AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL R
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS