

**File contains:**

**original listing  
boundary increase**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: OHIO

COUNTY: SUMMIT

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE 10-28-73

1. NAME

COMMON: Hudson Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: (See continuation sheet)

CITY OR TOWN: Hudson CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11th, J. William Stanton

STATE: Ohio CODE: 039 COUNTY: Summit CODE: 153

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESIDENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____
---	--	---	--	--

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple public and private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Summit County Records Office & Kent State University Library

STREET AND NUMBER: Summit County Courthouse Kent State University Campus

CITY OR TOWN: Akron Kent STATE: Ohio CODE: 039

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: OHIO  
COUNTY: SUMMIT  
FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE OHIO	
COUNTY SUMMIT	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE PAGE - 3

Hudson Historic District

Street hill, continued through 1000 feet of tile to the basement of the warehouse, and ended in the cupola which may still be seen on the roof. It was converted into a club house in 1907-09. At this time, the front wall was recessed to form a portico and wooden pillars were added. This work was done by John Corbusier, a well-known Ohio architect who lived in Hudson.

Aurora Street has two of the oldest churches in the village. The Episcopal Church building was torn down and re-built in the 1930's, but the Parish house is a former home built c. 1850. This Greek revival house has Ionic columns supporting the portico and dentils outlining the pediment. However, the lintels above the windows are formed by molding as is the curved arch above the doorway. This decorative molding is more typical of the Victorian style, hence the building may be considered somewhat Transitional. There was originally a porch on the east side which was later enclosed. The interior is basically unchanged. The stairway, woodwork and even the fireplaces remain despite the change from residence to Parish Hall. There has been an addition to the rear, in keeping with the function of the building it houses a kitchen and meeting rooms.

The Congregational Church was built in 1865, replacing the building that had been on East Main Street facing the Green. This new edifice, designed by Simeon Porter, is essentially a late example of early Gothic Revival with Romanesque details. The entrance door is an interesting translation into wood of the slender columns and zigzag molding of the Old Stone Church in Cleveland. The steeple was built within its base and then telescoped up into its position atop the structure.

There are several other buildings on Aurora Street that are examples of the vernacular architecture in Hudson. They are all privately owned and in good repair. One of the most interesting houses is the Farwell house at 30 Aurora Street. Built in 1830, it is an architectural hybrid with four Ionic pilasters on the facade, and a Victorian porch and cupola that were definitely added at a later date. The house has an interior of native walnut and cherry; and the reed effect on the mantels and chair rails was produced by gluing on of actual short lengths of reed to the surface.

8. SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1806 - 1912			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	x architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>In 1799, David Hudson came to survey the land he had purchased from the Connecticut Land Company in the Western Reserve area. Five other men were co-proprietors with him (Birdsey Norton, Nathaniel Norton, Stephen Baldwin, Benjamin Oviatt and Theodore Parelee) and the group wanted to check their acquisition for proposed settlement. After surveying the land, 16,000 original acres, they built a log cabin for Mr. &amp; Mrs. Thaddeus Lacey and their two young children who wintered here while Hudson returned to Connecticut for his family and more recruits. This second, and larger group, arrived in 1800, and in 1802 the Commissioners of Trumbull County authorized the name of Hudson for the Township. The initial buildings in the village were of necessity log cabins. These were replaced in a few years by frame houses; the earliest of which (1806) still stands today, having continually been the family residence of the Hudson family from 1806 until the 1960's. It is now the residence of the Assistant Head Master of Western Reserve Academy.</p> <p>By 1820 the first church was built on the east side of the Green. It remained as such until 1865, when the Congregationalists built another (The Simeon Porter design on Aurora Street.) The former building was used as a public hall until 1878, when it was replaced by the present Town Hall. Like the Green itself, the Town Hall is used jointly by the Village and Township although owned by the latter. The Catholic Church was moved from another part of the Village to the southeast part of the Green in 1865. The congregation has built a new building on North Main, and the building itself is slated for removal or destruction as of this writing. Across the street from the old Catholic Church is Ellsworth Hall which was originally a public meeting hall, and later the Free-Methodists (Abolitionists) held their meetings there. It was during this time that John Brown taught Sunday School there.</p> <p>Early development of North Main Street showed the old tradition of the family living and working in close proximity. (An easy way, no doubt, to have the entire family participate in "keeping shop.") The Campbell Store, which has had a wide range of business, including a feed store and at present a men's clothing store, is two doors away from the old Campbell residence. The old Walter Walsh residence is again two doors away from the old Walsh Saloon, while the Farrar's lived across Main Street from their tinsmith shop. These buildings now all house business establishments, with some having apartments attached or upstairs. In the line of having ones' home near ones' work, Owen Brown built a house just up from the creek where</p>			



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE OHIO	
COUNTY SUMMIT	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE PAGE - 2 Hudson Historic District

his tannery was located. This house was built before the street was created, and may logically have been the source of the name. It was called simply Brown Street for many years, and only recently has been given the full name of Owen Brown Street. The earlier Brown possibly referred to the fact that Owen, with his sons, John and Frederick, ran the tannery nearby. While John Brown spent quite a few years working and preaching in and around Hudson, his father contributed more fully to the life and times of the village over the years.

Hudson, like many small frontier towns of the 19th century had to develop its own educational and religious communities. Several buildings that are now homes were elementary schools at some point in their existence. A home built by Benjamin Whedon in 1830 served 100 years later as an elementary school. Whedon himself was an early Deacon of the Congregational Church, and was the first treasurer of Western Reserve College. He was ex-communicated from the church in 1829 as a result of a college ball "given in his home - without his knowledge or consent of such scandalous doings." Hayden Hall, on College St., was the Hudson Country Day School, and in 1933 became the home of Western Reserve Academy's department of music. It was known as the Fine Arts Building until 1946 when it was named Hayden Hall in honor of the Headmaster of the Academy (1931-46) Joel B. Hayden, in appreciation of his sympathetic help in developing the school's department of music. The house next door, 92 College Street, was originally occupied and perhaps built by the Reverend Harvey Coe. He was one of the founders of the Erie Literary Society, forerunner of Western Reserve College. Mr. Coe was a Trustee of the College from 1826-55. A later owner of the house came to Hudson to school in 1850, and afterward tutored Latin at the College.

On the western side of the Congregational Church is a building that was once called the Brick Academy. It was built in 1835 with the basement designed as a primary school, the first story for a boys' school, and the second floor for a young ladies department. Meetings of the Episcopal Church were held there from 1842 until the house was sold. Now it is owned by the church next door and is the residence of the Congregational Minister's Assistant. The Congregational Church built in 1865 was to replace an earlier structure on the Green. Simeon Porter built many churches and schools in northern Ohio and was the architect for this one. He came to Hudson from Tallmadge, and with his brother Orrin learned the "building trade" from his father Lemuel Porter. The Porters were originally brought in to work on College buildings. After the father's death the sons continued work in Hudson. Simeon Porter went on to a partnership in Cleveland, while Orrin remained in Hudson primarily as a home builder.

The Episcopal Church was founded in 1840. (Among the first vestrymen was Frederick Brown, another son of Owen Brown and brother of John Brown.) It was built in 1846 and stood until the 1930's when the old building was torn down and replaced. The new building was done in compatible style to the

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE OHIO	
COUNTY SUMMIT	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

SIGNIFICANCE PAGE - 3

**Hudson Historic District**

Parish Hall and nearby buildings, hence the facade has dentils on the pediment and four Doric pilasters with a decorative lintel over the doorway. The Parish House was built by A.A. Brewster originally as a home for his daughter and her husband, Duncan D. Beebe. Brewster was one of the founders of Christ Church, Episcopal, and the only transfer of title of the original deed of this property was when it passed to the church in 1945.

The pioneer ingenuity carried on in building of more permanent homes. They used the local lumber, i.e., black walnut being prevalent in the area, many Century homes have that wood in their interiors. There were few brick-making places, hence few brick homes at first. Later tradition kept many homes frame, although brick and stone are found in commercial buildings. The reason for brick and stone in commercial buildings was due to a Village Ordinance passed after the successive fires of 1892 and 1911 wiped out the entire block of buildings. The ordinance stipulated that all businesses must be constructed of some fireproof material such as brick, stone, etc.

One of the true symbols of Hudson is the Clock Tower on the corner of North Main and Aurora Streets. It was a gift to Hudson from James W. Ellsworth, a native son and benefactor of the community, in 1912. Designed by Henry Hardenberg in a Romanesque style, it has been a trademark of the village ever since. The late John D. Rockefeller often had his chauffeur drive him out from Cleveland just before noon on a summer day to sit on a park bench and listen to the Westminster chimes.

Hudson is a fine example of the early development of the Connecticut Western Reserve both in architecture and town planning. Also the Green surrounded by brick commercial buildings and white frame houses is a lovely representation of the best of the 19th century and early 20th century. While there are no great monuments of the century in Hudson, there is ample reflection of the mid-western architectural trends.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE OHIO	
COUNTY SUMMIT	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE PAGE - 2 Hudson Historic District.

The north part of Main Street was not affected by either the fire of 1892 or 1911. Therefore the buildings along the street are the original ones that were built as time and circumstances permitted. What are now primarily shops were originally homes, saloons and shops. One interesting aspect is the area where Owen Brown Street enters Main Street. The width of Owen Brown was determined by the amount of space between the Qua and Whedon houses already existing there. Both houses were built in the 1820's and have been changed little externally. They were built as homes with provision for business activities. One, the Qua's had a shoe shop in the cellar, and the other housed the post office in 1838, and later a drugstore.

Another interesting house is Wayside. So named sometime after it was built, the epithet fits this lovely example of vernacular adaptation of early Greek Revival. Built by Benjamin Whedon for his son John as a wedding gift, it has had only minor interior remodeling to make it more liveable in contemporary life.. Two doors away is a house built in the 1830's whose original Greek Revival appearance has been altered with the removal of the columns on the facade and one wing.

Owen Brown Street has two houses worth special mention. Both antedate the street itself; one being the home of Owen Brown (father of John Brown) and the other may have been built as early as 1810. This oldest house predates Western Reserve in style. It may be called either primitive or Connecticut farmhouse. The exterior is much the same as it was originally with the exception of a wing in back and a change in chimneys. The fireplace in the living room is not original, most probably a Franklin stove was there, as there were no fireplaces in the structure. There is a horsehair plaster in the walls, and the random planking throughout the house is in widths up to 7½ inches wide. The possibly hand cut front door is in the form of what was known as a "Christian Door."

Several of the houses on Baldwin Street were moved there from other locations. The oldest of these is now the Maher home at 15 Baldwin. It was built in 1845 on Main Street, and moved to its present location in 1858. The building was a barnlike structure used as a school from 1858 until 1873, and returned to barn status until 1960. At this later time it was extensively remodeled and became a private residence. The main entrance was changed to the side with a fanlight above the door, and a former recessed doorway was altered.

Around the corner on College Street there are several interesting buildings. One of the older houses is a 92 College. This ca. 1825 structure is basically Federal/Transitional. It has an "eyebrow" window, and a fanlight above the door which is also framed by glass panels (lights.) The house is similar in design to an Academy building of the same period known as the President's House. Next to this house is a later home, built as a simplified version of the Tuscan design of the 1850's. At 86 College Street is a building that once was a commercial building and now belongs to Western Reserve Academy. Built in 1878 as a cheese drying plant and warehouse, it was cooled and ventilated by an air conditioning system which began with an air intake at the foot of College

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hudson is unusually rich in buildings of the 1820's, 30's and 40's, when the town was at the height of its vigor. It was a thriving commercial and college town prior to its decline in the latter half of the century. Lemuel Porter, followed by his sons, Simeon and Orrin, did much of the design of the early houses. However, they left much of the finishing to the builders guidelines, hence we have many examples of what both Campen and Frary call vernacular architecture. The buildings in this district are of various styles. These include Greek revival, Western (Connecticut) Reserve, Federal, Tuscan and even a classic example of Gothic revival. Several original buildings have disappeared and others have moved or replaced.

At the south end of the Green is a Greek revival house built in 1825 by Augustus Baldwin who opened an inn as soon as the house was built. I.T. Frary, in Early Homes of Ohio says, "One of the finest houses of Hudson is the Baldwin-Buss house with a facade distinguished by flat pilasters with Ionic capitals and an arched doorway that gives it unusual style. Its formal dignity is relieved somewhat by the low wing extending to the left." Its elegant facade is concealed by a covered porch which protrudes half-way up the pilasters immediately below the architrave of the pediment.

The present Library & Historical Society is housed in what was the Frederick Baldwin home (1832.) It is Greek Revival, complete with eyebrow window in the pediment and broad lintel over the main entrance. The square columns holding up the porch on the wing were added to the original structure.

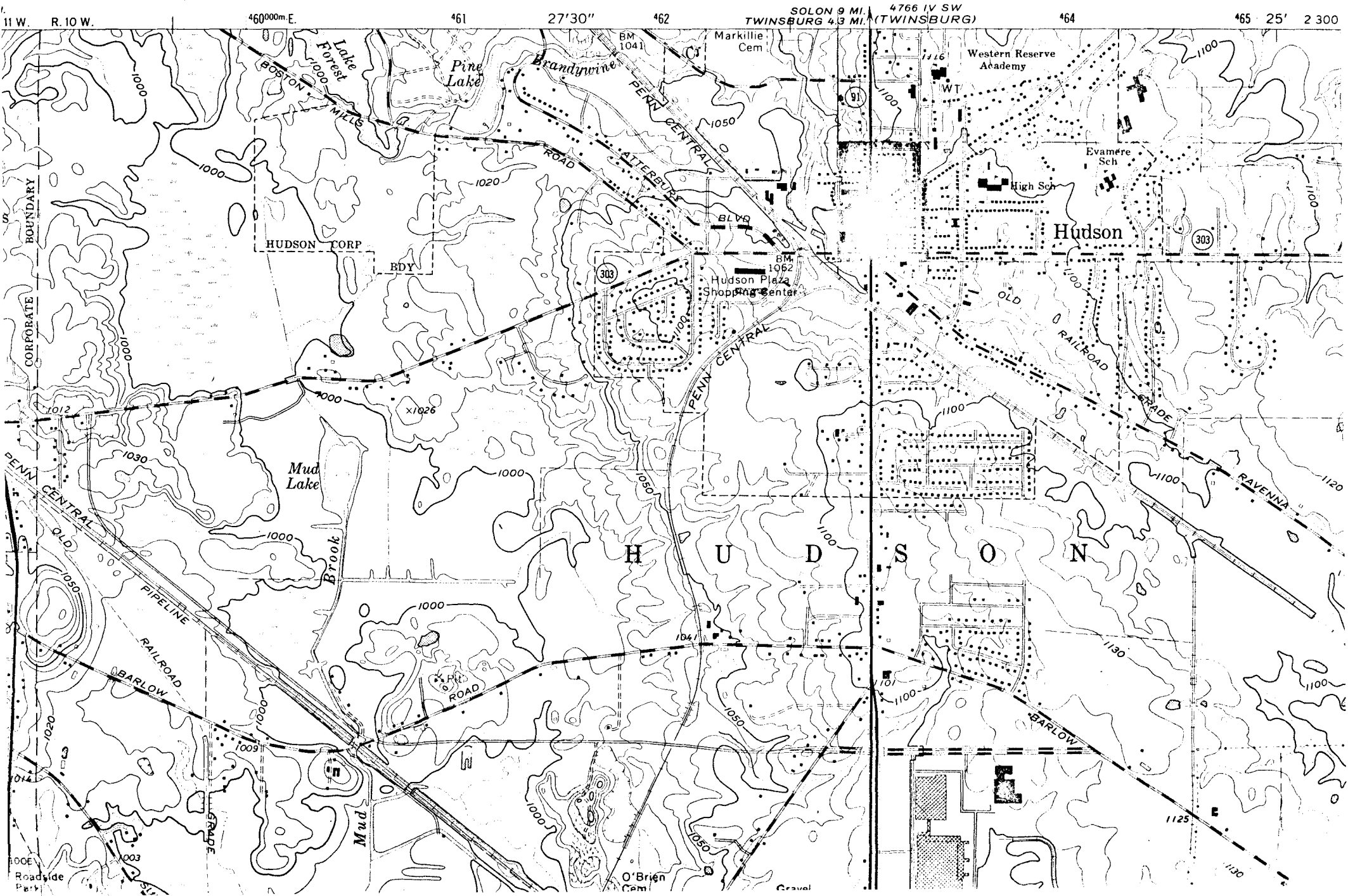
The bank building is the oldest commercial building in the Western Reserve still in use. It is a Federal/Transitional structure in brick and stone. There are pilasters across the facade, and pairs of chimneys form the parapet gables. Like the bank building in design, is the old Ellsworth store which now houses a dentist's office downstairs and apartments upstairs. The side entrance has dentils. The Ellsworth home was originally next door, but was moved around the corner to Division Street in the 1880's. This latter house has been extensively restored by its present owners who discovered the classic Greek revival recessed doorway had 'lights' around it which had been boarded over by a previous resident. The doorway has a well-defined lintel and pilasters, and the lower floor windows are of the original variety.

On Aurora Street at the north end of the Green is the Gothic revival edifice. It started as the Brewster residence, served as a hotel, and is currently a home for the elderly. Built in 1850, it has been referred to as: "A fanciful Gothic experiment in sandstone, built for a local merchant." Originally there was a flat-roofed porch with a bracketed cornice on either side of the entrance in the design by Simeon Porter. The aluminum awnings are obviously recent additions.

The newer buildings in the block of Main Street on the west side of the Green are all post fire(s) of 1892 and 1911. They are in the vernacular style, with the Campbell Block building having brick dentils, stone lintels and muntioned windows.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



# 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"1950 Record of Old Houses of Hudson, Ohio."  
 "One Hundred Years of Hudson Business Ventures 1800-1900," Donavon D. Husat, 1963 Typescript.  
 Hudson: Early 19th Century Domestic Architecture, Patricia Smith Ingram May, 1953.  
Early Homes of Ohio, I.T. Frary, c. 1936  
Architecture of the Western Reserve 1800-1900, Richard N. Campen, c. 1971  
Ohio History, Spring 1965  
Simeon Porter: Ohio Architect, Eric Johannesen  
 Hudson Architectural Study, Rebecca Rogers for the Hudson Village Council, 1973.

# 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	41 ° 14 ' 41 "	81 ° 26 ' 34 "				
NE	41 ° 14 ' 41 "	81 ° 26 ' 14 "				
SE	41 ° 14 ' 33 21 "	81 ° 26 ' 14 "				
SW	41 ° 14 ' 33 21 "	81 ° 26 ' 34 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 70 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Thirza M. Cady, Asst. to Janet Sprague, Archivist		
ORGANIZATION Hudson Library & Historical Society	DATE 7 April 73	
STREET AND NUMBER: 22 Aurora Street		
CITY OR TOWN: Hudson	STATE Ohio	CODE 039

# 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

# 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

A Brief History of the First Congregational Church of Tallmadge, Ohio, Men's Fellowship, 1940.  
Historical Pageant, Centennial Celebration, Tallmadge Meeting House, 1925.  
The Congregationalist, CVII, #8, 1922.  
 Archives, First Congregational Church, Tallmadge.

# 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3+

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

# 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Daniel R. Porter, Director		
ORGANIZATION Ohio Historical Society	DATE 7 Oct. 1970	
STREET AND NUMBER: Ohio Historical Center		
CITY OR TOWN: Columbus	STATE Ohio	CODE 039

# 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

# NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name Daniel R. Porter

Title Director Ohio Historical Society

Date October 19, 1970

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Ohio	
COUNTY	
Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

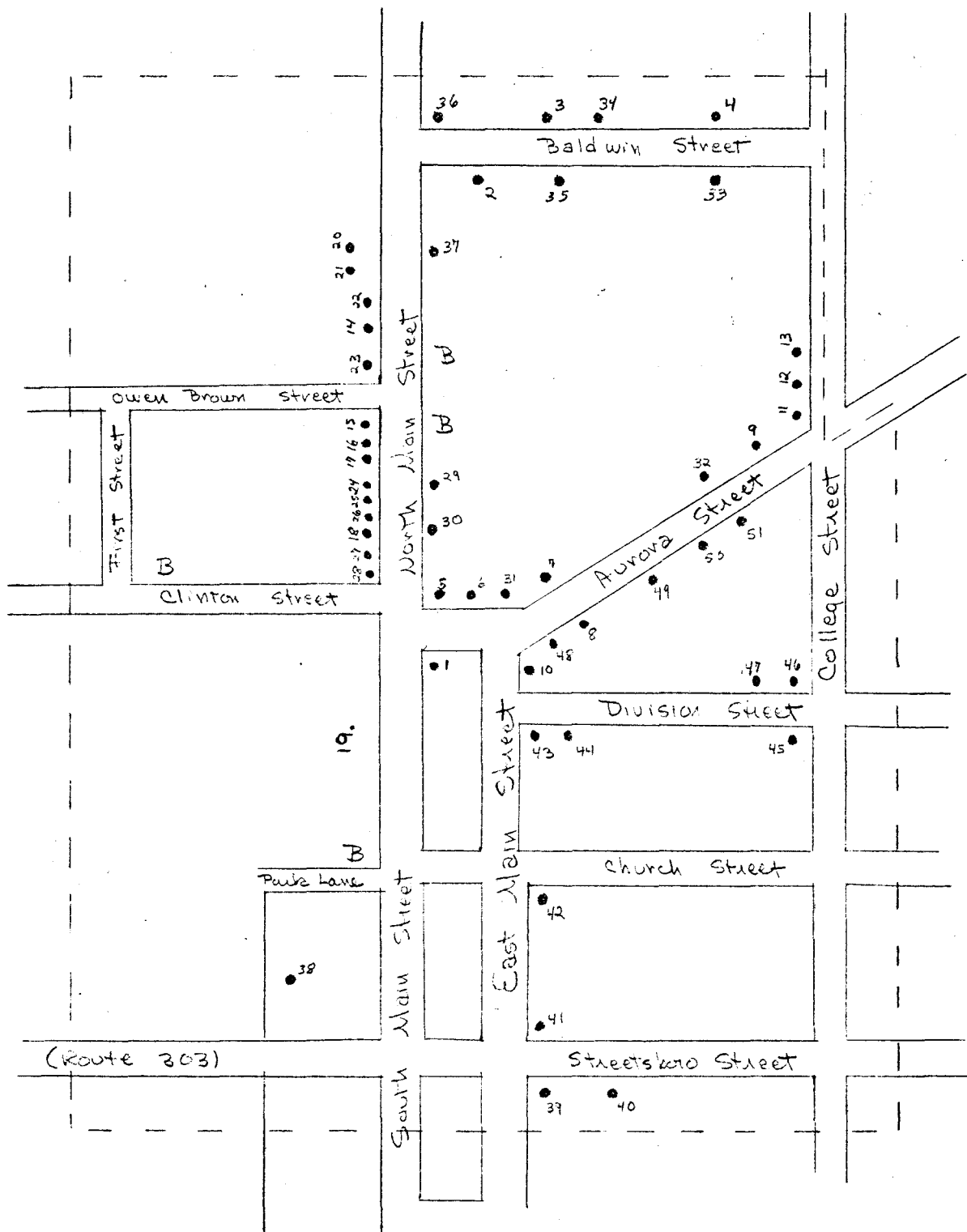
(Number all entries)

HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

Beginning at the southeast corner of the lot on the southeast corner of the intersection of College and Streetsboro Streets, go west along the rear property lines of the lots on the south side of Streetsboro Street to a point approximately 500' west of South Main Street, north on a line to a point approximately 600' north of the midpoint of Owen Brown Street, east in a straight line to North Main Street and across the rear property lines of the homes on the north side of Baldwin Street to the midpoint of College Street, south to the intersection of the midpoints of College and Aurora Streets, northeast along Aurora to the rear property line of the lots on the east side of College Street, south along the rear property lines to the point of beginning.





# HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT

no scale - hand drawn

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT  
key to hand drawn map

Photographed properties

- A. Village Green
1. Village Green and Clock Tower
2. Roberts, J.A. Home (Messer Home, 12 Baldwin Street
3. Maher, Robert, Home (Metcalf's School), 15 Baldwin Street
4. Egan Home, 37 Baldwin Street
5. First National Bank (Brewster General Store), 5 Aurora Street
6. The Elms ( A. A. Brewster Home), 9 Aurora Street
7. The Parish House (Beebe Home), 21 Aurora Street
8. Van Epps, Mrs. E. M., House (Farwell House), 30 Aurora Street
9. First Congregational Church of Hudson, 47 Hudson Street
10. Hudson Library & Historical Society (Baldwin House), 49 E. Main St.
11. Hayden Hall (Straight Cheese Factory), 86 College Street
12. Graham, J. Ashton, Home (Foster Home), 92 College Street
13. Weary, R.C., Home, 100 College Street
14. Cook, R. E., Home (John Brown House), 252 North Main Street
15. Quay House, North Main Street
16. Walsh's Saloon, North Main Street
17. Walsh's House, North Main Street
18. Farrar's Tinsmith Shop, North Main Street
19. Campbell Block, North Main Street

Properties not photographed

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 20. Gregory House           | 35. Brewster-Read House     |
| 21. Humphrey House          | 36. Peck House              |
| 22. Strong House            | 37. Strong House            |
| 23. Whedon Drug Store       | 38. Baldwin-Buss House      |
| 24. Campbell House          | 39. Old Meeting House       |
| 25. Noonan's Shoe Repair    | 40. Kilbourne House         |
| 26. Campbell's Harness Shop | 41. Church on the Green     |
| 27. Saloon                  | 42. Town House              |
| 28. Mead Block              | 43. Ellsworth General Store |
| 29. Ferrar Home             | 44. Ellsworth House         |
| 30. Fowler Home             | 45. Christian Church        |
| 31. Christ Episcopal Church | 46. Whedon House            |
| 32. "Brick Academy"         | 47. Ferrar House            |
| 33. Taylor House            | 48. Farwell House           |
| 34. Oviatt House            | 49. Quay House              |
|                             | 50. Osborn House            |
|                             | 51. Kirkhan-Brewster House  |

Note: "B" indicates nonconforming building.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY MAP FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>		
SOURCE	DATE	SCALE
handrawn	July 1973	none

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW:

Form 10-301  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Hudson Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
(see continuation sheet)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Hudson			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Ohio	039	Summit	153
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Hudson Quadrangle			
SCALE:			
1:24000			
DATE:			
1963			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St.
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Village Green and Clock Tower, looking northwest.

GPO 932-009

Form No. 10-301a  
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Ohio	
COUNTY	
Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON:		Hudson Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
(see continuation sheet)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Hudson			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Ohio	039	Summit	153
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT:		The Tintype	
DATE OF PHOTO:		May 1972	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		The Tintype, 238 N. Main St.	
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
West side of North Main St., looking south at eastern facades of a business block on the village green, showing the Campbell Block.			

INT: 154-72

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Hudson Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
(see continuation sheet)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Hudson			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Ohio	039	Summit	153
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		R. G. Smith	
DATE OF PHOTO:		May 1972	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Tintype, 238 E. Main Street	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
North Main Street looking north from the Village Green and showing the Quay House, Walsh House, Walsh's Saloon, and Farrar's Tinsmith Shop.			

INT: 154-72

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
R.G. Smith	May 1972	the Tintype, 238 E. Main St. Hudson
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Roberts, J.A., Home (Moses Messer Home), 12 Baldwin Street, view of the north and part of the east facade.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
R.G. Smith	May 1972	The Tintype, 238 E. Main st. Hudson
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Maher, Robert Home (Miss Emily Metcalf's School), 15 Baldwin Street. View of the southern and eastern facades.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudso
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Egan Home, 37 Baldwin Street, southern & western facades from the south side of Baldwin St.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		<b>NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)</b>
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St.
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

First National Bank of Akron (Brewster General Store), 5 Aurora Street, view looking north from the Village Green at the southern and eastern facades.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		<b>NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)</b>
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudso-
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

The Elms ( A.A. Brewster Home), 9 Aurora St., view looking north from the Village Green at the southern facade.

GPO 932-009



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

The Parish House for Christ Church, 21 Aurora Street (Duncan C. Beebe Home), southern facade.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
E.G. Smith	May 1973	The Tintype, 238 E. Main St.
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Van Epps, Mrs. E. M., House (The Farwell House), 30 Aurora Street. View of the facade facing the northwest.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

First Congregational Church of Hudson, 47 Aurora Street, view of eastern facade and part of southern facade.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Hudson Library and Historical Society ( Baldwin, Frederick, House), 49 East Main Street, view of western facade taken from the east side of the Village Green.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Hayden Hall (Straight & Son Cheese Factory), 86 College Street, eastern facade.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hudson Historic District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
R.G. Smith	May 1972	Tintype, 238 E. Main St. Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Graham, J. Ashton, Home ( Foster Home), 92 College Street. View of the eastern facade of the house.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON Hudson Historic District	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE Ohio	COUNTY Summit	TOWN Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER (see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT R.G. Smith	DATE May 1972	NEGATIVE FILED AT Tintype, 238 E. Main St. Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Weary, R. C., Home, 100 College Street. View of the eastern facade.

GPO 932-009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON Hudson Historic District	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE Ohio	COUNTY Summit	TOWN Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER (see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT The Tintype	DATE May 1972	NEGATIVE FILED AT 238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Cook, R. E., Home, (Wayside), 252 North Main St., view of eastern and northern facades.

GPO 932-009

December 11, 1973

Mr. John W. Rogers, Mayor  
Town Hall  
27 E. Main Street  
Hudson, Ohio 44236

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I am pleased to inform you that the Hudson Historic District has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, United States Department of Interior.

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is a brochure explaining the purposes and goals of the National Register of Historic Places.

Congratulations for recognizing the importance of, and the need for, the careful and sensible preservation of Ohio's landmarks. Your farsightedness will surely serve as an example to other individuals and organizations in this state.

Sincerely,

Judith Kitchen  
Architectural Historian

JK:dal  
enclosure

REFNUM 89001452

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NR: 10-5-89

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

2. Location Streetsboro St. on the south, the intersection of Hudson and Aurora Sts. and  
street & number and Oviatt St. on the east, village limits on the north and not for publication  
city, town Hudson Brandywine Creek on west 1/2 vicinity  
state Ohio code OH county Summit code 153 zip code 44236

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

- ☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

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

## Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
150	22 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
150	22 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of Hudson

Number of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register 151

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

W. Ray [Signature]  
SHPO

Date

8/19/89

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Colonial Revival

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone, brick, concrete block

walls wood, frame

roof asphalt shingle

other

### Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Two existing historic districts in Hudson have placed on the National Register the village center (1974), bounded by Streetsboro, College, Baldwin and Main Streets and including one block of Owen Brown Street, and the properties of Western Reserve Academy (1976). In 1975, Hudson Village Council created by ordinance an extension of these districts north to the village limits for properties on the west side of Main Street and just beyond High Street on the east side of Main Street, to Brandywine Creek on the west side of the village center, east on the south side of Aurora Street to 204 Aurora Street and to 189 Aurora Street on the north side. Also included in the locally created Historic District are six properties on Hudson Street and three on Prospect Street. The heavy dotted line on the attached map indicates the boundary of this local district, which includes the previously created National Register Historic Districts.

The Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase includes all properties in the locally created historic district except those on High Street and the east side of Main Street north of High Street. The eastern terminus of the increase is the James W. Ellsworth estate Gatehouse at 250 Aurora Street. Nine houses on Aurora Street and seven houses on Hudson Street are included in the historic district increase. In addition, a small section of North Main Street and the whole of Chapel Street, an area lying between the existing National Register Historic Districts and thus part of the locally created Historic District, fall within the boundaries of the increased district.

(Photos 1-6)

Streetsboro Street (State Highway 303) is the original east-west street laid out by David Hudson and his party before coming to the area. It intersects the village green at Main Street (State Highway 91) and is largely commercial west of the green. Two blocks east of the green are included in the existing Historic District; the boundary increase adds the next block to the east and two houses beyond the intersection with Oviatt Street on each side of Streetsboro Street. The street has always been residential and was originally single family. Houses are on single or double lots of uniform size with a common setback. They range in age from 1848 to 1902 and are predominantly wood frame with sandstone foundations. Roofs are slate or asphalt shingle. There are rear additions to most and the entrances have been altered on two of the three houses now in two-family use. Alterations have not impacted the architectural integrity of the buildings. Architectural styles include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate and vernacular styles, such as the locally prevalent upright and wing. The majority are property type FII, Domestic, Commercial and Civic Architecture, 1850/1907 and relate to Historic Context Statement 3, Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders, of the Multiple Property Documentation form. There are seventeen contributing primary structures in this segment of the boundary increase, along with five contributing outbuildings used as garages; there are no non-contributing buildings. One house is aluminum-sided and one was moved to this site in 1903 from the path of the railroad re-location.

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Section number 7 Page 2

Streetsboro Street (continued)

Typical of buildings on Streetsboro Street are the following:

82 Streetsboro Street, c. 1850 (Photo # 5 ). Rectangular, with two wings, wood frame construction, rough sandstone foundation, asphalt shingle roof, medium gable. Plain windows, frieze and cornice, single chimney. 1950's renovation removed wraparound porch (not original). Contributing garage, 1900.

88 Streetsboro Street, c. 1893, (Photo # 5 ). Cross-gabled, wood frame, structural tile and cement block foundation, asphalt shingled roof. Cutaway bay on west facade, decorative roof trim, carved lintels, imbricated shingles, single stack brick chimney. Moved from Ravenna Street in 1903 for railroad bed re-location. All architectural elements retained in the move.

92 Streetsboro Street, 1852, (Photo # 3 ). Gothic Revival built by prominent local builder Noah Carter for his personal residence, sketched in 1874 Summit County Atlas. One and one-half story with steep gable, slate roof, some shiplap siding and a foundation combining brick, structural tile and concrete block. Endboards, bargeboard at front gable, label window trim, working shutters. Rear addition.

96 Streetsboro Street, 1844/1887, (Photo # 3 ). Wood frame with sandstone block foundation, gable roof, asphalt shingles. 1844 section at rear with stone rubble foundation; ship lap siding on original porch section. Builder was Noah Carter, living next door at 92 Streetsboro Street. Original carriage house now attached as garage. Front section reflects 1887 remodeling. Front porch removed and front door boarded up in 1958 when it was converted to a two-family residence.

110 Streetsboro Street, 1876, Italianate, with a tooled sandstone foundation, wood frame, low hipped roof, asphalt shingled. Overhang and brackets, boxed cornice, long windows, double front door with fanlight, pediment over entry and windows. Built for local manufacturer and merchant Elisha A. Osborn, who provided butter tubs and cheese boxes for the cheese-making industry.

(Photos 7-22)

Oviatt Street is a street of single family residences on uniform lots with common setbacks, tree-lined, with two early streetlights still in use. It was part of the Heman Oviatt 114 acre farm donated to Western Reserve College in 1838; it was laid parallel to College Street, the eastern boundary of the Hudson Historic District, and in line with the eastern boundary of Western Reserve College. The street was dedicated in 1843 but was not built up until the late 1800's. The section beginning with its intersection with Streetsboro Street and ending at Aurora Street, where it meets the eastern boundary of the Western Reserve Academy Historic District, is included in the boundary increase. The ages of buildings range from 1840 (moved) to 1940 and are primarily wood frame with foundations of sandstone and concrete block (predominant). Roofs are of slate and asphalt shingle (predominant). There are some rear additions, but alterations are few and do not impact the architectural integrity of the district. The majority are of property type FII, Domestic, Commercial and Civic Architecture, 1850/1907, relating to Historic Context Statement 3, Railroad Prosperity; Merchant Builders, of the Multiple Property Documentation form. Architectural styles include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Italian Renaissance and vernacular upright and wing. There are twenty-five contributing primary buildings and one non-contributing. Five contributing outbuildings are in use as garages.



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 7 Page 3

---

Typical of Oviatt Street buildings are:

23 Oviatt Street, 1895, (Photo #21). Wood frame construction, structural tile foundation, two story with one-story wing. Pedimented window lintels, 1/1 windows single stack north chimney, shed addition at rear. 1913 contributing garage.

27 Oviatt Street, c. 1880, (Photo #7). Cross gabled with slate roof, wood frame construction, brick faced foundation. Pedimented lintels with decorative carving, wide frieze and decorative trim on front gable. Hip roofed porch added. 1918 barn used as garage.

34 Oviatt Street, 1916, (Photo #8). Oviatt Street School, Italian Renaissance, designed by local architect J. W. C Corbusier, the wings added post 1940 by local architect James William Thomas. Brick construction, stone foundation, stone window lintels. Fills block between Church and Division Streets.

43 Oviatt Street, 1878, (Photo #9). Built by master carpenter George W. Church, who came to Hudson in 1842, built the first high school at the site of the Oviatt Street School, Victorianized the Isham Beebe house on Aurora Street. This was his personal residence. The roof was raised and a second story added in the early 1900's. Contributing barn. (Photo #10)

45 Oviatt Street, 1900, (Photo #11). Wood frame Queen Anne with patterned shingles in front gable, a wraparound porch with a centered gable and a second story bay window over the front porch. Brick foundation. Built for F. N. Seward, one of Hudson's financially successful grocers.

60 Oviatt, c. 1900, (Photo #13). Wood frame Queen Anne with a gabled slate roof and a dominant front gable with patterned shingles, molded concrete block foundation. A second story balcony tops a lower porch, and there is a bay window on the north side. Built for prosperous Hudson bicycle merchant John G. Mead.

70 Oviatt Street, c. 1853, (Photo #14). Wood frame Greek Revival, style, said to be the first house built on the west side of Oviatt Street. Low pitch front gable and pedimented door lintel, pilasters. Rear addition, enclosed porch addition to the south. Structural tile foundation is replacement.

Non-Contributing: 13 Oviatt Street, c. 1950's, small wood frame, one-story, no academic style.

(Photos 23-45)

Aurora Street is the local segment of the old Chillicothe Road, laid out in 1802 to connect Lake Erie to the state capitol at Chillicothe. Its western terminus is at Main Street; buildings from Main Street to the intersection of Aurora and College Streets are

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 7 Page 4

in the present Hudson Historic District, and the north side from College to Oviatt Street is a part of the Western Reserve Academy Historic District. The boundary increase will add the south side from College eastward and the north side from Oviatt Street eastward to the intersection of Aurora Street and Hudson Street, at the Gate House to the old James W. Ellsworth estate. The buildings added range in age from 1826 to the 1970's and are primarily of wood frame construction. It is now and has been historically a tree-lined street of single family residences on moderate sized lots with a common setback. Foundations are of sandstone, brick and concrete block; roof materials are primarily asphalt shingle but include tile, slate and metal. Alterations are, for the most part, rear additions; there are several front facade extensions which do not detract from the architectural integrity of the buildings. Buildings are of Property Type FI, Domestic and Commercial Architecture, 1825/1850, relating to Historic Context 2, Architectural and Historic Impact of Western Reserve College; FI Domestic, Commercial and Civic Architecture, 1850/1907, relating to Historic Concept Statement 3, Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders; FI Domestic, Commercial, Civic and Institutional Architecture, 1907/25, relating to Historic Context Statement 4, Historic Restoration/Model Town, 1907/1925; and FI Domestic and Institutional Architecture, 1925/1940, relating to Historic Context Statement 5, Exurbia. Architectural styles include Federal, Federal/Greek Revival Transitional, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Mediterranean and vernacular upright and wing. There are thirty-one contributing primary buildings, eight contributing outbuildings and ten non-contributing buildings on Aurora Street. One house was moved in the early twentieth century Ellsworth restoration, and one was moved in the 1950's, threatened with demolition by the expansion of the First Congregational Church. Architectural integrity was returned in both moves. Typical of Aurora Street properties are the following:

82 Aurora Street, 1920, (Photo #23). Brick Colonial Revival with pedimented portico entry, bay window and slate roof.

90 and 94 Aurora Street, 1887 and 1890, (Photo #24). Side by side houses built by Ransom M. Sanford, highly regarded local carpenter-joiner, who built most of the cheese warehouses for Straight and Son during the peak years of that industry, and many other buildings in the area. Both houses are intersecting gable (or T-plans) with ornate carving on windows and porch trim. Rear additions.

106 Aurora Street, 1830, (Photo #25). Federal styling, tooled sandstone foundation, wood frame house built by Harlow Davis, local carpenter-joiner, as his personal residence, and owned in 1850 by Henry W. Sabin, a noted stencil artist in this area. 12/12 windows are original; east end added in 1956.

134, 161, 175 and 183 Aurora Street, 1855, (Photos 28,37,39)

The four original houses built by Henry Noble Day's railroad promoters' consortium in the newly platted Day's Addition, east of the village center. All are late Greek Revival with Italianate influence. 134 Aurora Street is balloon framed and has been extended on the front facade; 175 has had additions to the side and rear; 183 has had a rear addition and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 7 Page 5

a front facade porch in antis has been enlarged and enclosed. 161 Aurora Street is the only brick of the four and has had considerable rear addition. All were built on speculation of the financial rewards to be garnered from the railroad expansion. These four houses provide a cohesiveness to the neighborhood, blending all styles together into a mid-eighteenth century ambience. Contributing barns have been retained as garages at 161, 175 and 183 Aurora street.

145 Aurora Street, 1826, (Photo #35). Built for the Reverend William Hanford, first permanent minister for the First Congregational Church and first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Western Reserve College. A later owner was the Reverend Beriah Green, first pastor of the Western Reserve College Church, an abolitionist who became nationally prominent 1830-33 for his anti-slavery speeches and writings. There is evidence that this house was built around a log house. The Federal styling is still evident in the roof pitch, delicate frieze, corner boards and fanlights, despite later alterations.

172 Aurora Street, 1878, (Photo #31). The styling and construction details indicate a much earlier house. It was moved to this site in 1878 and its earlier site has not been determined. Greek Revival, sandstone block foundation, hipped roof, one story rear addition, front facade extended by enclosure of two story porch at east end. Home in the early 1900's of I. T. Frary, author of Early Homes of Ohio (1936; most of the alterations were made under his supervision. 1920 contributing garage.

180 Aurora Street, 1908, replacing an 1830's house moved across the street, vacating the lot for this house. Sandstone foundation dates from the earlier house. Mediterranean style, wood frame construction covered with stucco, red tile roof, paired chimneys at gable ends. Alterations to the rear; contributing garage with red tile roof.

190 and 194 Aurora Street, 1919, Colonial Revival style, similar in exterior and floor plan to Sears Catalog Model "Lexington", built by a father for two daughters. Older residents remember these two houses having arrived by freight train in Hudson. The original garage is at 190 Aurora, which also has a rear addition.

211 and 225 Aurora Street, 1870's (Photo #43). Late Gothic Revival houses, originally identical. 211 has a tooled sandstone foundation and slate roof, the original front door now replaced by a window; 225 retains one of the few Victorian porches remaining in the area, and has a molded concrete block foundation and asphalt shingled roof.

230 Aurora Street, 1860, (Photo #44). Italianate, designed and built by Orin Porter, son of master builder Lemuel Porter, brother of Simeon Porter and a recognized architect. A two-story house of earlier vintage was attached to the rear of the house in 1861, a two story bay window was added in 1884, and the front porch was added in 1920. Foundation is ashlar, the roof is metal and flat. There are two contributing outbuildings, a metal roofed barn with cupola used as a garage and an outbuilding moved to the property in 1938, used first as a perfumery and later as a playhouse.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 7 Page 6

---

250 Aurora Street, 1898, (Photo #45). Gate house for Evamere, the estate of James W. Ellsworth. Tudor Revival, of frame and stone construction with a stone rubble foundation and a red tile roof. Wall treatment is stucco and stone rubble. Gambrel roof on main core, with flared gable roofs on wings. Casement windows, gable dormers, half timbering on upper story and on dormers. Surrounded by low wall of brick and stone rubble.

Non-contributing houses: 102 Aurora Street, c. 1950's, (Photo #25). Small Colonial Revival; 139 Aurora Street, c. 1940's, (Photo #34). Small Colonial Revival; 140, 144, and 150 Aurora Street, through subdivision of lots. 150, a Colonial Revival, was built in the 1950's; owners built a one-story Colonial Revival on the west part of the property in the 1980's. 140 Aurora Street is a one-story modern house built as an investment by the owners of 134 Aurora Street on the same lot in the 1960's. 166 Aurora Street is a two-story Colonial Revival built in the 1970's; 197 Aurora is a two-story Colonial Revival built in the 1960's; 215 Aurora is a 1950's Japanese style house, separated from the street by a wood lattice fence; 244 Aurora is a two story Colonial Revival built in the 1970's; 212 Aurora is a Colonial Revival built in the 1970's (Photo #5 as marked).

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Section number 7 Page 7

Franklin Street is at right angles to Aurora Street and has only two buildings. The boundary increase includes only one, 139 Franklin Street, moved across the street from the present site of 180 Aurora Street in 1911. It is an 1830's Greek Revival, wood frame on a structural tile foundation, side gabled with returns and frieze boards. There is much Federal and Greek Revival trim in the interior. The enclosed front porch was added at the time of the move. Contributing outbuilding, 1914, is an operating greenhouse.

(Photos 46-52)

Hudson Street was David Hudson's private roadway, running from his house to Aurora Street. It became a public highway in 1826. When the College Park land across from the Hudson house was given to Western Reserve College in 1841, the section of Hudson Street lying within the park land was closed off. Hudson Street now angles from College Street to Aurora Street. The boundary increase adds the houses on the north side of Hudson Street from the Western Reserve Academy Historic District boundary line to 139 Hudson Street and all houses on the south side of Hudson Street from the Western Reserve Academy Historic District boundary line to Aurora Street. Hudson Street is now and has always been residential, with single family houses, primarily wood frame, with foundations of sandstone, brick, structural tile and concrete block; roofs are of asphalt shingle. Houses range in age from 1854 to the 1950's, with few alterations, and are F I property types, Domestic, Commercial and Civic Architecture, 1850/1907, relating to Historic Context Statement 3, Railroad Prosperity; Merchant Builders, or property types FI, Domestic and Institutional Architecture, 1925/1940, relating to Historic Context Statement 5, Exurbia. Architectural styles include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and vernacular styles. There are eleven contributing primary buildings, two contributing outbuildings and two non-contributing buildings. Typical buildings are:

109 and 113 Hudson Street, 1855, (Photo #52). Gothic Revival houses, front gabled, with decorative verge board. The original lancet window has been replaced on the front gable of 113; an attached garage has been added to 109. Sandstone foundations on both houses, and a rear addition on 109. Contributing barn used as garage at 109.

119 Hudson Street, 1939, Cross gabled, Colonial Revival, brick foundation, wall treatment of shingles and vertical siding.

136 Hudson Street, 1854 (Photo # 51 ). Small, side gabled, with boxed cornice and heavy returns; one of the original houses in Day's Addition, probably built as a tenant house. Rear addition.

139 Hudson Street, c. 1850, (Photo #50 ). Greek Revival on sandstone foundation, low gable roof with returns; one story additions east and west and a two story addition at the rear.

147 Hudson Street, c. 1920, (Photo #49 ). Built and designed by local architect Max Montgomery as his personal residence. Wall treatment is brick and shingle, foundation is brick. Tudor Revival English Cottage, with a steeply pitched front gable and prominent steeply pitched cross gable, central chimney with chimney pots, segmental arches over upper windows. Original thatched roof destroyed by fire.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 7 Page 8

---

Hudson Street (continued)

168 Hudson Street, c. 1908, (Photos 46, 47). Typical summer home built in Hudson in the early 20th century by a Cleveland family. Wood frame with brick faced foundation, paired gables, oriel windows, shed roofed dormers. Additions in 1935 and 1965.

Non-contributing houses: 131 Hudson Street, c. 1950's, a wood frame Colonial Revival; 144 Hudson Street, c. 1941, one-story brick of no academic architectural style.

(Photos 53-54)

Chapel Street leads directly to the Western Reserve Academy Chapel and was laid out on the south border of the College Park land of Western Reserve College. It was open and in use in 1843. The Old Hudson Township Burying Ground, Hudson's oldest cemetery, fronts on this street, and there is one house, non-contributing, the property of Western Reserve Academy. Since it lies between the Hudson Historic District and the Western Reserve Academy Historic District, it falls within the boundary increase.

(Photo #54)

Prospect Street running east from Main Street is a part of the Western Reserve Academy Historic District. West of Main Street, three houses on the north side of Prospect are included in the boundary increase. The street is residential except for St. Mary's Church on the south side of the street which occupies the land to the village limits. The south side west of the three houses is being developed for residential use; beyond these it becomes Hudson Township. The three houses are 19 Prospect, c. 1850, a simply styled cottage with Greek Revival elements, with some alterations; 23 Prospect, c. 1848, small frame Gothic Revival; and 41 Prospect, c. 1935, wood frame Colonial Revival.

(Photos 55-64)

North Main Street is the main north-south road through Hudson, laid out by David Hudson and his fellow pioneers, and was the early route between Hudson and Cleveland. The street is single family residential; traffic is very heavy. Early on, it was a plank road and was first paved with brick, then called the Brick Road. It begins at the intersection of Streetsboro Street and the south section, the commercial district, is a part of the Hudson Historic District, which ends at the juncture of Main Street and Baldwin Street. The street is tree-lined and, with the exception of the playing fields of Western Reserve Academy on the east side, is made up of small houses on a variety of lot sizes, from very small to those having considerable acreage west of the primary building. Buildings are of brick and frame, foundations are of sandstone, brick, structural tile and concrete block and roofs are asphalt shingled. They range in age from 1846 to the 1960's and represent Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. Most are of Property Type F I Domestic, Civic and Commercial Architecture, relating to Historic

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 7 Page 9

---

Context Statement 3, Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders, 1850/1907. There are eleven contributing primary buildings, two contributing outbuildings and three non-contributing buildings. Typical are:

287 North Main Street, 1909, (Photo #56). Two story wood frame house, shingled, in a vernacular style, on a structural tile foundation. Tall and narrow, with a two-story bay window on front facade; rear addition. Contributing barn (Photo #55).

290 North Main Street, c. 1933, (Photo #58). Designed by local architect Max Montgomery, this is a two-story open plan house, wood frame, shingled, set far back from the street.

356 North Main Street, 1846. Wood frame Greek Revival with a pedimented entryway with plain surrounds and sidelights on a brick faced foundation. Dormers added to the front roof slope, and the house may have been raised on its foundation. It is reported that work on this house was interrupted in order to finish the David Hudson House, Hudson's oldest, 1806, and there is evidence that an earlier house is

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Section number 7 Page 10

North Main Street (continued)

contained within the 1846 house. Timothy Hudson, son of David Hudson, was the first owner of the present house, appearing on the tax records in his name in 1846.

374 North Main Street, 1870's, (Photo #59 ). Gothic Revival with drip moldings at door and windows, decorated verge board with pendants, very long, narrow windows on the lower front facade. Hipped gable roof, sandstone foundation. No visible alterations; a tile roof was replaced with asphalt shingle in 1987.

380 North Main Street, c. 1928, (Photo # 60 ). Craftsman style wood frame with brick and shingle wall treatment, wide eave overhang and exposed rafters, principal roof porch with brick pillar supports.

384 North Main Street, c. 1933, (Photo # 60). Brick and stucco Colonial Revival, gambrel roof.

394 North Main Street, 1857, (Photo # 61 ). Italianate with a hipped roof, sandstone foundation, wide overhang with brackets and dentils, an ornate chimney and a roof top balustrade. Designed by Orin Porter, son of master builder Lemuel Porter. Additions to the south side and rear.

Greek Revival/Italianate

422 North Main Street, c. 1850, (Photo #60 ). Wood frame Transitional on a foundation of old brick; low hipped roof; attached garage addition. Built by David Hurn, real estate promoter during the 1850's railroad boom. Contributing outbuilding.

Non-contributing buildings: 286 North Main Street, c. 1960's, brick Colonial Revival; 300 North Main Street, c. 1960's, brick Colonial Revival with long setback from the street; 362 North Main Street, c. 1960's, wood frame Colonial Revival.  
(Photos 65-70)

Division Street joins Oviatt Street to the village green and was part of the Heman Oviatt farm deeded to Western Reserve College in 1838. It was dedicated in 1842. A street two blocks long, the western part is included in the Hudson Historic District. The eastern block added by the Boundary Increase is single family residential, tree-lined, made up of brick or frame houses with foundations of sandstone, brick, tile or concrete block and roofs of slate or asphalt shingle. Lots are small and houses are sited close to the street. One-half of the south side is filled by Oviatt Street School and playground. Alterations are few and to the rear of the main core. Ten of the eleven buildings are Property Type F I, Domestic, Civic and Commercial Architecture, 1850/1907, relating to Historic Context Statement 3, Railroad Prosperity; Merchant Builders. One house was moved in the 1950's, one house has been aluminum sided and there is one non-contributing house. Typical of Division Street are;

63 Division Street, 1852, (Photo # 69 ). Built as a tenant house in anticipation of the expected population boom resulting from the railroad construction. Late Greek Revival, brick construction with a brick foundation, an addition on the west side. Paint was stripped from the brick in the 1960's, returning it to its original color.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase) Summit County, OH

Section number 7 Page 11

---

Division Street (Continued)

71 Division Street, c. 1893, (Photo #66). Cross-gabled with a slate roof, a pedimented gable with a pent roof and a triple window in the front gable, vernacular style.

73 Division Street, 1831/53, (Photo #66). Built in 1831 on South Main Street and remodeled in 1853, changing the Greek Revival exterior to Gothic Revival. The interior retains the original Greek Revival elements in the window frames and trim. The front gable has two Gothic windows and barge board trim; there are drip moldings on the windows. Forced to move from its original site by the relocation of the railroad spur in the 1950's.

79 Division Street, 1889, (Photo #68). Wood frame, 2 story with gabled ell. This house and the two directly east of it were built at the same time and share common features.

Non-contributing: 64 Division Street, c. 1970's, wood frame Colonial Revival.

(Photos 71-72)

Church Street was also part of the Herman Oviatt Farm given to Western Reserve College in 1938 and was dedicated in 1842, connecting the newly opened Oviatt Street to Main Street, crossing the village green. The two westernmost blocks are included in the Hudson Historic District; the Boundary Increase adds the eastern block which terminates at Oviatt Street. Oviatt Street School fills half of this block on the north side; the remainder is single family residential, with wood frame houses on small lots with a common setback, close to the street. Foundations are of sandstone, structural tile and concrete block and roofs are of asphalt shingle or slate. Two houses have been aluminum sided. Architectural styles are a vernacular upright and wing and Colonial Revival, and property types are F I, Domestic, Civic and Commercial Architecture, relating to Historic Context 3, Railroad Prosperity; Merchant Builders, 1850/1907. One property has been moved from directly across the street. There are four contributing primary buildings and two non-contributing. Typical are:

74 Church Street, c. 1873, (Photo #71). Wood frame with a tooled sandstone foundation and a porch with spindlework; additions to south. Moved from across Church Street.

82 Church Street, c. 1873, (Photo #72). Wood frame, cross gabled, with wraparound porch and spindlework railing, structural tile foundation.

Non-contributing: 67 and 69 Church Street, c. 1960's, Colonial Revival.

(Photos 73-78)

Owen Brown Street was laid out in 1840, its width said to have been determined by the remaining space between two existing buildings on North Main Street. Owen Brown, father of Abolitionist John Brown, owned most of the land on the north side of the street. The first block from its juncture with North Main Street is included in the Hudson Historic District; the Boundary Increase adds the second block ending at Brandywine Creek.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase) Summit County, OH

Section number 7 Page 12

---

traditionally the dividing line between the residential and commercial sections of this street. The 1920's streetlights are particularly noteworthy. The north side west of Brandywine Creek was known early on as Little Ireland, where the homes of many Irish immigrants brought here by jobs in railroad construction were located. The street is single family residential, tree-lined, with houses of brick or frame construction on moderate sized lots with a common setback, fairly close to the street. Foundations are of sandstone or concrete block; roofs are asphalt shingle or metal. Architectural styles are predominantly Greek Revival. Two houses slated for demolition at their original sites and of significance architecturally and historically were moved to this street in the 1890's, and one house was moved across Owen Brown Street in 1919.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Section number 7 Page 13

Owen Brown Street (continued)

Predominant property type is F I, Domestic and Commercial Architecture, 1825/1850, relating to Historic Context Statement 2, Architectural and Historic Impact of Western Reserve College. Alterations have been, for the most part, inobtrusive and do not detract from the integrity of the original style. There are eight contributing primary buildings on the street, Three contributing outbuildings and one non-contributing building. Typical buildings are:

37 Owen Brown Street, c. 1854, (Photo # 73 ). Wood frame Greek Revival on a sandstone foundation, asphalt shingle roof, sited close to the street. Additions in 1870, 1912, 1920 and 1972-73. Lot extends northward, thickly wooded, to Prospect Street.

40 Owen Brown Street, c. 1913, Frame Colonial Revival with a steeply pitched roof, frieze, returns, and a full length porch with spindlework.

55 Owen Brown Street, c. 1860's, (Photo #75 ). Wood frame Greek Revival on a concrete block foundation; possibly two early houses joined together.

63 Owen Brown Street, 1835, (Photo #75 ). Farmhouse from the last working farm in Hudson, moved to this site from Hudson-Aurora Road, to be replaced by a housing development. Small frame Greek Revival with heavy moldings on exterior and interior, entablature entryway. Pictured in 1874 Summit County Atlas. Rear addition when moved; contributing outbuilding used as garage.

Non-contributing: 41 Owen Brown Street, c. 1950's, wood frame, 2-story, aluminum sided, screened porch at rear.

College Street has two houses, faculty housing and a dormitory for Western Reserve Academy, which are not included in either of the present historic districts but would fall within the boundaries of the increase.

126 College Street, c. 1930's, a newer house on an old foundation of sandstone, wood frame, Colonial Revival.

130-32 College Street, c. 1841, now sited at the corner of Chapel and College Streets, built for Philo Wright, one of the first students at Western Reserve College and later a tutor at the college. Greek Revival style, gable roof of slate and shingles and a stone and concrete foundation. Moved to this site from across Chapel Street in the late 19th or early 20th century. Second stories on both wings are additions.

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Community Planning

Period of Significance

1826-1940

Significant Dates

1852

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

multiple

Architect/Builder

Orin Porter, J.W.C. Corbusier, George W. Church, Noah Carter, Ransom Sanford, Max Montgomery

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under Criteria A, in that the development of the railroad-based economy, with its consequent land development schemes and building boom, and the community planning and historic restoration movement in the early 20th century are associated with and make a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; it is significant under Criteria B in that its buildings are associated with people important in its past, particularly the Reverend William Hanford, the Reverend Beriah Green, George Kilbourn, Henry Noble Day, James W. Ellsworth and I. T. Frary, along with architects Orin Porter, J. W. C. Corbusier and Max Montgomery and builders George W. Church, Noah Carter and Ransom Sanford; and is significant under Criteria C in that it contains distinctive architectural styles and property types which reflect the history of the area, in its progression in style from Federal to Transitional, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and twentieth century period revivals. Significant areas are ARCHITECTURE, for the variety of architectural influences demonstrated in its buildings, TRANSPORTATION, reflecting the influence of the railroad expansion, COMMERCE, in the large number of buildings reflecting the rising prosperity of the merchant class in the late nineteenth century, and COMMUNITY PLANNING, in the efforts of James W. Ellsworth to rebuilt the village and the college. Property types are listed in the Multiple Property Documentation Historic and Architectural Properties of Hudson. Ohio Historic Context Statement 2, Domestic and Commercial Architecture, 1825/1850, relating to the Architectural and Historical Impact of Western Reserve College; Historic Context Statement 3, Domestic, Commercial and Civic Architecture, 1850/1907, relating to Railroad Prosperity; Merchant Builders; Historic Context Statement 4, Domestic, Commercial, Civic and Institutional Architecture, 1907/1925, relating to Historic Restoration; the Ellsworth Years; and Historic Context Statement 5, Domestic and Institutional Architecture, 1925/1940, relating to Exurbia. The boundary increase, a natural extension of the present historic districts, is justified by new information gained from a comprehensive survey of Hudson Township, 1984-86, and research on individual properties. Important buildings beyond the existing historic districts were identified and evaluated as contributing to the historic and architectural development of the community. The new boundaries encircle the historic core of the village and create a district which conveys a cohesiveness of setting and design. Historically, several houses have been relocated within the village and historic district. These properties are integral components of the historic district and have been moved within the period of significance unless otherwise noted.

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Section number 8 Page 2

The association with events making a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, Criteria A, and the inclusion of distinctive architectural styles and property types, Criteria C, are illustrated by the tremendous building expansion brought about by the coming of the railroad to Hudson, Historic Context Statement 3. As early as 1850, plans were being made for the new metropolis soon to materialize, the most ambitious being Day's Addition, an area east of the village center. Henry Noble Day, would-be railroad baron, formed a consortium to buy up land, sub-divide and build. By 1854, six houses had been built in the new allotment, three of them nearly identical wood frame Greek Revival residences, at 134 Aurora Street, 175 Aurora Street and 183 Aurora Street. In the ensuing one hundred thirty-five years there have been additions and alterations: 134 Aurora Street had had an east addition and an extension of its front facade; 175 Aurora Street has added a two-story section at the rear and a second story to the west wing; 183 Aurora Street has slightly enlarged and enclosed the original porch in antis and added at the rear. 161 Aurora Street, also 1854, is a brick Greek Revival, the front facade windows somewhat lengthened and a large addition at the rear. The last three listed have their original barns or carriage houses in use as garages. All four houses retain the look of their original style; their design sets the streetscape.

Also in Day's Addition are two smaller houses from the same year, probably meant as tenant houses, at 128 and 136 Hudson Street. 128 Hudson Street has had many alterations, including a change in the roof line and a wraparound porch, changing the visual style to the late nineteenth century. 136 Hudson Street is a small New England one-and-a-half with an inobtrusive rear addition. Although the largest development was Day's Addition, local entrepreneurs built many houses on speculation, some in the present historic district and others in the boundary increase. On Division Street, two small New England one-and-a-half type houses were built: 63 Division Street, a brick house with Greek Revival elements, now added to at the rear, and 67 Division Street, a wood frame, almost unchanged. There are three New England one-and-a-half forming a row on this street; the first, its entryway changed to College Street, is included in the present historic district. Also in 1852, David Hurn, a real estate speculator, built several tenant houses, most in the present historic district. In the boundary increase, he built 422 North Main Street, a frame Greek Revival which, although extended at the rear, retains its original style. A contributing barn remains with this property. 92 Streetsboro Street was built in 1852 by Noah Carter for use as his personal residence while he built other houses in the area. His house is a small Gothic Revival, unchanged from its sketch in the 1874 Summit County Atlas. Noah Carter was closely involved with Edgar B. Ellsworth, one of the railroad promoters, who commissioned the building of two Gothic Revival houses on Hudson Street on the border of the Western Reserve Academy Historic District in 1855. 109 and 113 Hudson Street were probably built on speculation. 109 now has an attached garage, but is still definitely Gothic Revival; its twin, 113 Hudson Street, has replaced the lancet window in the front gable with plain windows and uses its barn, probably a bit later construction than the house, as its garage. 70 Oviatt Street, probably the first house on the street, was built in 1853; 37 Owen Brown Street, a wood frame Greek Revival, built in 1854, borders the western terminus of the present historic district. These properties are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE and TRANSPORTATION and relate to Historic Context Statement 3, Railroad Prosperity; Merchant Builders, 1850/1907.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 8 Page 3

Also significant for contribution to the broad patterns of history is the community planning and historic restoration in Hudson initiated by James W. Ellsworth in the early 20th century fully described in Historic Context Statement 4. Armed with the knowledge and experience gained from his leading role in the 1893 World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Ellsworth re-established a rapidly fading village, and, in so doing, restored the existing mid-nineteenth century buildings instead of replacing them with new. The classical approach to architecture of the 1893 World Columbian Exposition influenced not only Hudson but the whole country. Its local influence is apparent in the many Colonial Revival buildings in the boundary increase. The gate house to his home is also in the boundary increase.

Properties in the boundary increase associated with the lives of people important in the past begin with the house at 145 Aurora Street, the 1826 home of the Reverend William Hanford (Historic Context Statement 2), the first permanent minister of the Congregational Church and the first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Western Reserve College. The Reverend Hanford was responsible for the building of two houses, his personal residence at 145 Aurora Street and the house at 129 Aurora Street, which was built for his sister in 1829. They were at the time neighboring houses; 129 Aurora Street, the Crisp-Raymond House, is included in the Western Reserve Academy Historic District. The houses are similar, 149, sited in the boundary increase, has a rear addition which does not detract from the Federal lines of the original design. Architectural inspection indicates, through the thickness of the walls and double sills, that the dining room of this house may have been a log house, a type of structure known to have been the Reverend Hanford's first home.

A later owner of 145 Aurora Street was the Reverend Beriah Green, the first pastor of the Western Reserve Collage Church, who, between 1830 and 1833, used that pulpit to preach abolitionist sermons, becoming at the same time nationally prominent for his anti-slavery writings. This house is significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE.

Directly across Aurora Street, 120 Aurora Street, built in 1840, was first owned by George Kilbourn, a tanner, who came to Hudson in 1800, bringing with him, according to his account, a library of one hundred volumes, the first books to be circulated in the new territory. This house has a slight extension on the front facade, a rear addition and an added bay window on the east side. This house also relates to Historic Context Statement 2 and is significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE.

The eastern anchor property of the boundary increase is 250 Aurora Street, the gate house for the James W. Ellsworth estate, the main house having been demolished in the 1950's. The gate house was built in 1898 when the old farmhouse became an estate. Ellsworth is important in the history of Hudson because he rescued the oldest buildings from complete deterioration and restored them to their original state. What remains in Hudson today is traceable to his restoration efforts. The gatehouse is significant in the areas of ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND HISTORIC RESTORATION, and relates to Historic Context Statement 4.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 8 Page 4

I. T. Frary, whose home was at 172 Aurora Street, is also important in the past for his emphasis, in books and in personal consultation, on the classical look in architecture. He focused attention on Hudson in the early twentieth century in magazine articles and his book, Early Homes of Ohio, as a village which had retained its important early buildings.

Criteria C, distinctive architectural styles and property types, is related to all five historic context statements. Representations of the earliest architectural styles were in the boundary increase area before the building expansion associated with the railroad years. The Federal style houses at 145 Aurora Street, the Reverend William Hanford House, and 120 Aurora Street, the George Kilbourn House, are noted above. An 1830 house at 106 Aurora Street built by local carpenter Harlow Davis is distinctly Federal, an east side addition carefully blended to the original style. 189 Aurora Street, 1833, is Federal/Greek Revival Transitional and is true to its original design except for an attached garage. 204 Aurora Street and 233 Aurora Street, both c. 1830's, are also transitional with rear additions in both cases. Greek Revival styling is evident in 134, 161, 175 and 183 Aurora Street (Historic Context 3) and there are Greek Revival elements in the several New England on-and-a-half property types built in the same period, the mid-1950's. Gothic Revival caught the popular fancy in the same period, evidenced in the boundary increase area by 109 and 113 Hudson Street, 1855. A house at 73 Division Street is blatantly Gothic Revival to the eye but is actually an 1843 Greek Revival, Gothicized in the 1850's.

The Italianate style is best represented by the houses designed by Orin Porter, son of master builder Lemuel Porter and a well-regarded local builder. 230 Aurora Street, built in 1860, demonstrates his distinctive style, a low front gable with long returns. An 1830 house was attached to the rear in 1861; additions are a sun porch to the east, a wraparound porch and a bay window. Another Orin Porter house, 394 North Main Street, 1857, is also Italianate, with integrity of design retained and a rear addition. An 1876 Italianate at 105 Streetsboro Street, built by Noah Carter, has remained virtually unchanged, a front porch replaced after having been removed in the 1960's.

Queen Anne became the style of the newly prosperous merchant class, and they have undergone almost no alteration. 45 Oviatt Street, the F. N. Seward House, has patterned shingles, and stick gable trim, a wraparound porch and second story bay windows. It was built in 1900, the same year as the John G. Mead house at 60 Oviatt Street, a Queen Anne with patterned shingles, a full facade porch and a second story hipped roof porch. F. N. Seward was a successful grocer; John G. Mead was the proprietor of a bicycle shop. These houses relate to Historic Context Statement 3; their areas of significance are ARCHITECTURE and COMMERCE.

A vernacular upright and wing type was very prevalent in Hudson in the late 1800's, as illustrated by 90 and 94 Aurora Street, 1887 and 1890, both built by a highly regarded local carpenter, Ransom M. Sanford. They are wood frame with ornate trim on the windows and porches, comfortable looking houses. Later buildings within the boundary increase area tend to be Colonial Revival, with the exception of a Mediterranean style (1911) at

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 8 Page 5

180 Aurora Street, with stucco wall treatment and a red tile roof, and a non-contributing Japanese style (1950's) at 215 Aurora, a low wood frame. All blend smoothly into the streetscape, and augment the existing historic district in presenting a visual history of the development of the community. All houses in this section are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE; those from the late nineteenth century are significant in the area of COMMERCE.

Because the historic part of Hudson has remained its most vital, it has been desirable as a residential area; consequently, there has been an infill of newer houses. These houses are predominantly Colonial Revival and blend well with the older houses. The former garden between the houses of the Reverend William Hanford at 145 Aurora and that of his sister at 129 Aurora has been filled with two one-story houses, one of them non-contributing, built in the 1940's. A large lot on the south side of Aurora Street has been subdivided and now contains three houses, 140 Aurora, a 1960's one story modern style house, 144, a Colonial Revival, one-story, built in the 1980's, and 150, a two-story wood frame Colonial Revival built in the 1950's. 102 Aurora Street is also a one-story Colonial Revival built in the 1950's; 197 Aurora Street filled a vacant lot on the north side of Aurora Street in the 1960's, and 166 Aurora Street was built beside the I. T. Frary house in the 1970's. All blend well with the older houses and do not detract from the historic cohesiveness of the street.

The tradition in Hudson has always been that a house is never demolished if another site can be found. Many in the present historic district and in the boundary increase area have been moved from their original sites. 156 Aurora Street was moved in the 1920's from the campus of Western Reserve College during the Ellsworth restoration program. It suffered no changes in its move and has been on the Aurora Street site for 70 years. The I. T. Frary House was moved to 172 Aurora Street in 1878 from a site not fully determined, has retained its architectural integrity and established a new history in its 100 years on this site. 204 Aurora Street shows signs of having been moved in its foundation and it appears on this site on the tax records in 1890, although it is structurally an 1830's house. The Mary Keegan House at 16 Oviatt Street, an 1888 house slated for destruction to accommodate a railroad spur relocation, was moved to its present site in 1910. The 1830's house at 139 Franklin Street was moved across the street in 1911 so that the Mediterranean style house at 180 Aurora could be built. An 1893 house at 88 Streetsboro Street was also dislocated by the railroad from Ravenna Street in 1910. In 1919, the c. 1840 house at 80 Oviatt Street was moved from the present site of 72 Aurora Street and the 1875 Campbell-Scheibner House at 44 Owen Brown Street was moved from across the street, both moves alternatives to demolition. The Academy dormitory at 130-32 College Street, 1841, was moved to its present location from the northeast corner of Chapel and College Streets in the early 20th century.

In the later moves, an 1833 house was moved from the site of an addition to the Congregational Church to 189 Aurora Street in the 1950's. An attached garage was added; architectural integrity is not impacted. On the banks of Brandywine Creek, the western terminus of the boundary increase, the 1835 Chloe Wright House has been relocated. This wood frame Greek Revival, pictured in the 1874 Summit County Atlas, was in the path of a



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase) Summit County, Ohio

Section number 8 Page 6

---

new sub-division on Hudson-Aurora Road. An 1846 Greek Revival, the Dr. Harrison Danforth House, slated for demolition at its original site at the southern border of Hudson Township, was moved to 64 Owen Brown Street, directly across from the Chloe Wright House, its neighbor to the east, the 1843 Willys Humiston Farmhouse, a brick Greek Revival. The barn from the Dr. Harrison Danforth house was also moved to the new site, and an outbuilding from the original site of the Chloe Wright House serves as a garage at its new location. The original style and structure have been preserved in these moves.

In summary, the boundary increase carries the architectural history of Hudson forward from the time period of the existing historic districts into vital areas of community development - the railroad years, the rise of the commercial builders and most especially the twentieth century restoration, without which the historic core of the village would have been lost.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase), Summit County, Ohio

Section number 10 Page 2

### Verbal boundary description (continued)

buildings fronting on the north side of Owen Brown Street; thence west along the rear property lines of buildings fronting on the north side of Owen Brown Street to Brandywine Creek, crossing at that point to the rear property lines of buildings fronting on the south side of Owen Brown Street and continuing along said rear property lines to First Street; thence along the rear property lines of buildings fronting on North Main Street to a point approximately 500' west of its intersection with Streetsboro Street, crossing Streetsboro Street at this point to the rear property lines of buildings fronting on the south side of Streetsboro Street and continuing east on said property lines, crossing Main Street, to a point approximately 200' feet east of the intersection of Streetsboro Street and Oviatt Street; thence north to the rear property lines of buildings on the north side of Streetsboro Street and the rear lines of buildings fronting on the east side of Oviatt Street; thence north along the rear property lines of buildings fronting on the east side of Oviatt Street to the rear property lines of buildings fronting on the south of Aurora Street, continuing along said lines to Franklin Street; thence southward to include the property on the east side of Franklin Street and returning to the rear property lines of buildings fronting on the south side of Aurora Street; thence east along said rear property lines approximately 800'; thence northwesterly along the south said of Hudson Street approximately 800', crossing at this point to the rear lines of properties fronting on the north side of Hudson Street and continuing on said lines approximately 700' to a point opposite Oviatt Street; thence on a northwesterly diagonal to the northwest corner of North Main and Prospect Streets; thence north along North Main Street to the place of beginning.

Two previously listed National Register districts are wholly or partly contained within these boundaries but are not included in the acreage cited.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Multiple Property Documentation form

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:

Hudson Heritage Association

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 78.84 acres

### UTM References

A 

1	7
---	---

4	6	3	0	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	6	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	7
---	---

4	6	3	5	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	6	5	2	3
---	---	---	---	---	---

E 17 464060 4566090

F 17 463060 4566150

G 17 463100 4566170

B 

1	7
---	---

4	6	2	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	6	5	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D 

1	7
---	---

4	6	3	9	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	6	5	7	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description Beginning at a point where the boundary line of the village of Hudson intersects North Main Street, continuing south to include all buildings fronting on the west side of North Main Street for a distance of approximately 1600' to Prospect Street; thence east to the intersection of Prospect Street with North Main Street; thence south along North Main Street approximately 350'; thence west along the south side of Prospect Street approximately 350'; thence south along the rear property lines of buildings fronting on the west side of North Main Street to the rear ☒ See continuation sheet property lines of

Boundary Justification Boundaries were set to include as many as possible of the buildings possessing integrity to their period of construction. This nomination covers the essential part of village to be preserved; areas to the north and east of its boundary lines are developments of new construction; the area to the south of its boundary lines is essentially commercial; the area to the west of the boundary lines is commercial and light industrial. The increase includes most of the historic properties in Hudson and will help to maintain the integrity of the historic community.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lois Newkirk, Hudson Heritage Association, Consultant

organization Hudson Heritage Association

date 8/29/88; revised 2/10/89

street & number 183 Aurora Street

telephone 216 650 1520

city or town Hudson

state Ohio

zip code 44236

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary increase) Summit County, Ohio

Section number photos Page 1

---

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
Summit County, Ohio  
Date of Photographs: Feb. 1989  
Photographer: Lois Newkirk  
Location of Negatives: Hudson Heritage Association

- Photo # 1: North side of Streetsboro Street looking East
- Photo # 2: Intersection of Streetsboro and Oviatt Streets, looking East
- Photo # 3: South side of Streetsboro Street looking East
- Photo # 4: North side of Streetsboro Street looking East
- Photo # 5: South side of Streetsboro Street looking East
- Photo # 6: North side of Streetsboro Street looking East
- Photo # 7: East side of Oviatt Street looking North
- Photo # 8: West side of Oviatt Street looking North to Oviatt Street School
- Photo # 9: East side of Oviatt Street
- Photo #10: 43 Oviatt Street, Barn
- Photo #11: 45 Oviatt Street
- Photo #12: 55 Oviatt Street
- Photo #13: 60 Oviatt Street, West side of Oviatt Street North from Elm Street
- Photo #14: 70 Oviatt Street, West side of Oviatt Street North from Elm Street
- Photo #15: East side of Oviatt Street North from Elm Street
- Photo #16: 77 Oviatt Street, East side of Oviatt Street North from Elm Street
- Photo #17: West side of Oviatt Street looking North
- Photo #18: 54 Oviatt Street, 1920s Streetlight
- Photo #19: East side of Oviatt Street
- Photo #20: East side of Oviatt Street, contributing outbuilding
- Photo #21: 27 Oviatt Street, Barn
- Photo #22: Garage, Oviatt Street
- Photo #23: 82 Aurora Street
- Photo #24: 90 and 94 Aurora Street
- Photo #25: 102 Aurora Street (non-contributing)
- Photo #26: 98 Aurora Street, 102 Aurora Street (non-contributing)
- Photo #27: 78 Aurora Street
- Photo #28: South side of Aurora Street looking East from intersection with  
Oviatt Street
- Photo #29: 140 Aurora Street (non-contributing)
- Photo #30: 144 Aurora Street (non-contributing)
- Photo #31: 172 Aurora Street, 1920s garage
- Photo #32: South side of Aurora Street looking East
- Photo #33: 129 Aurora Street, Last house in Western Reserve Academy Historic  
District, East boundary
- Photo #34: 139 Aurora Street (non-contributing), 145 Aurora Street
- Photo #35: 145 Aurora Street
- Photo #36: 145 Aurora Street
- Photo #37: 161 Aurora Street

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

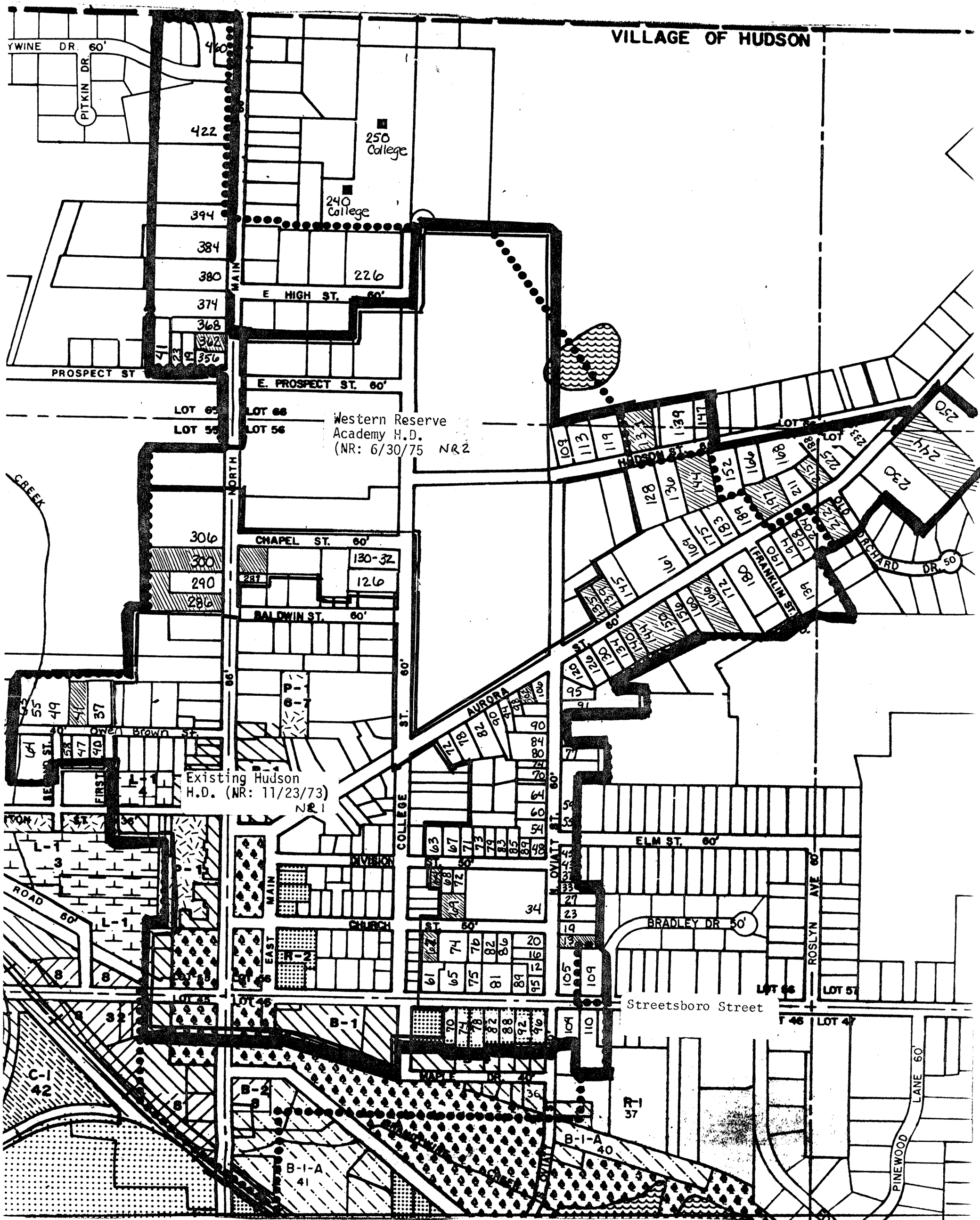
## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (boundary increase) Summit County, Ohio

Section number photos Page 2

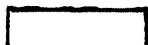
---

- Photo #38: 161 Aurora Street, contributing outbuilding  
Photo #39: 175 Aurora Street, contributing barn  
Photo #40: 197 Aurora Street (non-contributing)  
Photo #41: North side of Aurora Street looking East  
Photo #42: North side of Aurora Street looking East  
Photo #43: North side of Aurora Street looking East, showing Aurora Street side of non-contributing Japanese style house  
Photo #44: 230 Aurora Street  
Photo #45: South side of Aurora Street at Juncture of Hudson Street  
Eastern anchor of historic district boundary increase  
Photo #46: 168 Hudson Street  
Photo #47: 168 Hudson Street  
Photo #48: South side of Hudson Street looking West  
Photo #49: North side of Hudson Street looking Northwest  
Photo #50: North side of Hudson Street looking Northwest  
Photo #51: South side of Hudson Street looking West  
Photo #52: North side of Hudson Street looking West to boundary of Western Reserve Academy Historic District  
Photo #53: Chapel Street  
Photo #54: South side of Chapel Street (non-contributing)  
Photo #55: 287 North Main, East side of North Main Street  
Photo #56: East side of North Main Street  
Photo #57: 286 North Main Street, West side of North Main Street North from village center  
Photo #58: 290 North Main Street  
Photo #59: 374 North Main Street  
Photo #60: North Main Street  
Photo #61: 394 North Main Street  
Photo #62: 422 North Main Street  
Photo #63: 422 North Main Street, contributing outbuilding  
Photo #64: 460 North Main Street  
Photo #65: South side of Division Street, East from College Street  
Photo #66: North side of Division Street, West from Oviatt Street  
Photo #67: North side of Division Street, West from Oviatt Street  
Photo #68: North side of Division Street, West from Oviatt Street  
Photo #69: North side of Division Street, West from Oviatt Street  
Photo #70: South side of Division Street from College Street to Oviatt Street School  
Photo #71: 74 Church Street  
Photo #72: 82 Church Street, 86 Church Street  
Photo #73: North Side of Owen Brown Street at western border of present historic district  
Photo #74: North side of Owen Brown Street  
Photo #75: North side of Owen Brown Street looking West  
Photo #76: North side of Owen Brown Street  
Photo #77: South side of Owen Brown Street  
Photo #78: South side of Owen Brown Street



# KEY

CONTRIBUTING LOTS



NONCONTRIBUTING LOTS



ADDRESSES



(NOT TO SCALE)

Historic and Architectural Resources of Hudson  
Hudson, Summit County, Ohio

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)



THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# Ohio Historic Preservation Office

## National Register of Historic Places File Checklist

The following materials are contained in this file of the National Register form for:

Name: Hudson Historic District & Boundary Increase

County: Summit

☐ Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

☒ Multiple Property Nomination form

☒ Photograph(s)

☒ Photograph(s) (copies)

☐ USGS map(s)

☒ USGS map(s) (copies)

☒ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

☒ Correspondence

☒ Other brochures, news clips

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

**1. Name of Property**Historic name: Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue)

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio**Multiple Property Documentation****2. Location**Street & number: Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, and Aurora, Baldwin, Chapel, Church, Division, Hudson, N. Main, N. Oviatt, Owen, Brown, and W. Prospect Streets.City or town: Hudson State: Ohio County: SummitNot For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: \_\_\_\_\_national \_\_\_\_\_statewide Xlocal

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_\_\_ DBarbara Towen DSHPO/Dept. Head for Inventory & Registration 5/12/2022

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government



Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio

County and State

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register  
☐ removed from the National Register  
☐ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio

County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>82</u>	<u>27</u>	buildings
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	sites
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	structures
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	objects
<u>82</u>	<u>27</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 336

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE

OTHER: Foundation

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/ Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Stone, Terra Cotta,

## Summary Paragraph

The Hudson Historic District consists of 336 previously listed contributing resources from the 1973 National Register Nomination (NR# 73001542) and 1989 Boundary Increase (NR# 89001452), referred to as the District. The District is roughly bounded by Main Street, Streetsboro, N. Oviatt, the intersection of Hudson and Aurora Streets, College, and Chapel Street. The period of significance spans from 1806 to 1940. Property styles and types are defined and listed in the Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989). The District abuts the properties of the Western Reserve Academy National Register Nomination (NR# 75001539). This 2021 Boundary Increase (Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue) extends the period of significance to 1963 adding 82 contributing buildings and 27 noncontributing buildings for a total of 418 contributing resources in the District.

This 2021 Boundary Increase includes all properties located on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue which entails residential homes, garages and barns. Elm Street intersects the east side of the N. Oviatt Street boundary of the 1989 Boundary Increase between E. Streetsboro and Aurora Streets. Roslyn Avenue intersects the eastern end of Elm Street and exits to the south onto E. Streetsboro Street. This 2021 Boundary Increase on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue encompasses 35 contributing houses and eight noncontributing houses along with 9 contributing garages/barns and 18 noncontributing garages/barns dating from 1889 to 1963.

Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue continue the Village grid pattern and characteristics associated with development of the central Village with small residential lots fronting narrow streets with sidewalks and streetlights, tree lawns and consistent setbacks. Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue are buffered by the District from the four main thoroughfares which enter the city Hudson. These include: Main Street which runs north-south as the continuation of Darrow Road and Route 91;

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

Streetsboro Street which intersects Main Street running east-west as a continuation of Route 303; Aurora Street which runs at a diagonal from Main Street continuing northeast towards the City of Aurora as Aurora-Hudson Road; and Ravenna Road running at a diagonal from Main Street continuing southeast towards the City of Ravenna.

The one and two-story dwellings on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue are late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century house types and include Bungalows, Cape Cod, and Minimal Traditional, with predominantly Colonial Revival elements. Two historic streetlights with fluted shades remain on the Elm Street tree lawn in front of 118 Elm Street (#299) and 165 Elm Street (#321).

This 2021 Boundary Increase extends the ending date of the period of significance of the District from 1940 to 1963 adding an additional 39 contributing resources from within the existing boundary of the District including 18 houses, four commercial, one institutional building, and 16 garages on Aurora, Baldwin, Chapel, Church, Division, Hudson, N. Main, N. Oviatt, Owen Brown, and W. Prospect Streets.

### **Narrative Description**

Residential buildings included in this 2021 Boundary Increase are various examples of Gable Front, Side-Gabled, Cape Cod, Bungalow and Ranch types with representative styles including Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional built within the period of significance spanning from 1806-1963. Many were likely designed using plans available through popular magazines and catalogue companies; however, architects and builders are unknown due to lack of permits or associated plans. Commercial buildings included in this 2021 Boundary Increase are Colonial Revival style One- and Two-Part Commercial types.

The 26 noncontributing buildings in the Boundary Increase include eight houses and 18 garages/barns built outside the period of significance of 1806-1963. The exception is 1958 **215 Aurora Street (#198)** which has been significantly altered with a contemporary design using non-historic exterior materials. The eight houses that are noncontributing because they are built outside the period of significance include: 1971 **118 Elm Street (#299)**; 2018 **147 Elm Street (#312)**; 1973 **157 Elm Street (#317)**; 2016 **160 Elm Street (#318)**; 1989 **21 Roslyn Avenue (#338)**; 2006 **28 Roslyn Avenue (#334)**; 1974 **39 Roslyn Avenue (#332)**; and 1987 **40 Roslyn Avenue (#331)**.

The following describes buildings located in the 2021 Boundary Increase with reference to MPD Historic Contexts. Buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted. **MPD Historic Context 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907**  
**Late-Nineteenth Century**

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

The two-story Cross-Gabled house is comprised of wood clapboard siding and has multiple small additions which occurred over time. Stick style elements are exhibited in the 1/1 double hung window head trim work incised with dentils and rosettes. The wrap around porch was added after 1950. A 1963 two-story barn with two-car garage (#302A) is set back at the rear west side of the house.

**301 Wilbert W. Lewis House, 120 Elm Street, ca. 1893 (Photo 2) (Historic Images, Figure 8)**

The two-story Gable Front house with Side-Gabled wings comprised of wood clapboard siding was likely constructed by owner Wilbert W. Lewis, who was employed as a carpenter.<sup>1</sup> The terra cotta tile roof and white paint scheme was likely added ca. 1910. The house displays 1/1 double hung windows flanked with black shutters at the small wing and second floor, along with a trio of multi-paned casement windows composing the shed roof bay centered on the first floor of the front gable. Additional multi-paned windows are located at the eave line of the second-floor wing in a Greek Revival manner. Spindle work at the front gable is indicative of the Stick style. The porch with exposed rafter tails is supported by Colonial Revival capitals dating prior to 1950. A 1950 historic image shows the porch was screened-in with symmetrical centrally placed screen doors. A 2006 noncontributing detached one-and-half story two-car garage (#301A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

**MPD Historic Context 4. Historic Restoration- The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925**  
**Early Twentieth Century**

**306 135 Elm Street, ca. 1908 (Photos 5, 9) (Historic Images, Figure 13)**

The two-story Gable Front wood clapboard sided house is distinguished by fish scale shingles at the front gable. The house displays 1/1 double hung windows and a two-story cut-away bay at the west elevation. The wrap around porch with pediment noted in a 1950 historic image has been replaced with a hipped roof supported by square columns and square spindle rail with stone foundation and steps. The fish scale shingles, cut-away bay and wrap around porch are reminiscent of the Queen Anne style. A 2006 noncontributing detached one-and-half story wood clapboard sided two-car garage (#306a) is located to the rear east side of the house.

**322 169 Elm Street, ca. 1908 (Photo 16) (Historic Images, Figure 27)**

The one and a half-story Gable Front house with wing is comprised of wood clapboard siding, and front corner porch and entry. The house exhibits cornice returns at the stacked gable, along with trim and shutters that were inspired by Greek Revival elements. The pedimented porch noted in a 1950 historic image has been replaced with a flat roof, columns, and square spindle rail. A 1913

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1900.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

wood clapboard sided barn and two-car garage (#322A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

- 298** **112 Elm Street, ca. 1913 (Historic Images, Figures 5, 6)**  
The two-story wood clapboard sided Side-Gabled house with wraparound porch has a post 1950 two-story wing addition. The house displays 1/1 double hung windows which historically were shuttered. A 1978 noncontributing detached two-car garage (#298A) is located to the rear west side of the house.
- 304** **129 Elm Street, ca. 1913 (Photo 5) (Historic Images, Figure 11)**  
The two-story vinyl lap sided Side-Gabled house with central three bay raised dormer roof is distinguished by the Colonial Revival pedimented entry that was added after 1950. The house displays 6/6 and 8/8 double hung windows and a two-story side addition.
- 307** **136 Elm Street, ca. 1918 (Photo 6) (Historic Images, Figure 14)**  
The two-story wood clapboard sided Gable Front house is symmetrical in design. The porch displays Stick style characteristics with turned spindle columns, balustrade and brackets resting on a rusticated stone base. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash. A noncontributing detached 2006 Cross-Gabled clapboard sided one-car garage (#307A) is located to the rear west side of the house.
- 311** **144 Elm Street, ca. 1920 (Photos 6,10) (Historic Images, Figure 18)**  
The two-story shingle sided Gable Front house with full width front porch has classical detailing at the pedimented gable. The house displays 1/1 double hung windows and a one-story rear addition. The Colonial Revival porch with fretwork brackets is a post 1950 alteration that replaced a previous porch.
- 324** **173 Elm Street, ca. 1921 (Photo 17) (Historic Images, Figure 28)**  
The two-story wood shingle sided Bungalow displays Colonial Revival details with a pedimented stoop and hood supported by Doric columns. The first floor is slightly asymmetrical with multi-paned double hung windows of varying size in the main body of the house and the one-story side wing. Rafter tails are exposed at stoop, first floor eave, and on the second-floor dormer composed of two sets of paired multi-paned casement windows. A 1921 detached Gabled Front shingle sided one-car garage (#324A) is located to the rear west side of the house.
- 305** **130 Elm Street, ca. 1924 (Photo 4, 7) (Historic Images, Figure 12)**  
The one and a half-story wood clapboard sided Cape Cod house is accentuated with tall-hipped roof dormers at the second floor. The house displays 6/1 double hung windows with shutters, a one-story side addition and two-story rear addition. The Colonial Revival stoop and arched hood

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

is supported by classical square pilasters. A noncontributing detached 1979 one and a half-story Gable-Front wood clapboard sided two-car garage (#305A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

### **MPD Historic Context 5. 5. Exurbia 1925/1940**

#### **337 23 Roslyn Avenue, 1925 (Photo 27, 28) (Historic Images, Figure 33)**

The two-story wood clapboard siding Dormer Front Bungalow displays Craftsman details with tapered columns resting on rusticated stone pillars supporting the front pedimented bracketed gabled dormer with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The first floor is symmetrical with 3/1 double hung windows flanking the central entry. The second-floor gable is articulated with a centrally placed trio of windows. A noncontributing detached 2009 garage (#337A) is located to the rear south side of the house.

#### **315 152 Elm Street, ca. 1928 (Historic Images, Figure 21)**

The two-story wood clapboard sided Side-Gabled house is accentuated with a full width front porch with end piers extending through the roof line. The Colonial Revival house displays 1/1 double hung windows with shutters, which are paired at the second floor.

#### **303 126 Elm Street, ca. 1928 (Photo 2) (Historic Images, Figure 10)**

The two-story wood clapboard sided Side-Gabled with eave returns and two-story wing house is distinguished by the Colonial Revival tapered classic pilasters supporting the hipped roof stoop. The asymmetrically designed fenestration pattern employs 6/6 double hung windows with a dominate trio at the first floor. A detached 1928 Gable-Front clapboard one-car garage (#303A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

#### **330 191 Elm Street, ca. 1928 (Photo 20) (Historic Images, Figure 30)**

The two-story vinyl lap sided Colonial Revival with wing and hipped roof has an arched hood and stoop at the centrally placed entry that was added after 1950. The fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung windows with shutters. A detached noncontributing 2004 one and a half-story Side-Gabled clapboard sided two-car garage (#330A) is located to the rear east side of the house.

#### **340 18 Roslyn Avenue, ca. 1928 (Photo 29) (Historic Images, Figure 31)**

The two-story wood clapboard sided Dormer Front Bungalow displays Craftsman details with mortise and tenon columns resting on brick pillars supporting the front porch. A Gable-Front dormer with a trio of six-paned casement windows and exposed rafter tail detail is centered on the roof. The first floor is symmetrical with paired 9/1 double hung windows flanking the central entrance. A detached noncontributing 1994 garage (#340A) is located to the rear south side of the house.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

- 335** **27 Roslyn Avenue, ca. 1925 (Photo 23, 26) (Historic Images, Figure 35)**  
The two-story vinyl lap sided Shed Roof Bungalow displays asymmetrical design with stone steps leading to a recessed porch supported by a square column. A trio of 1/1 double hung windows compose the first bay. The second floor exhibits a shed dormer with two sets of paired 1/1 windows. A shed roof bay with paired 1/1 windows is located on the north elevation. A noncontributing 1985 two-story barn garage (#335A) is located to the rear south side of the house.
- 314** **151 Elm Street, ca. 1929 (Photo 11) (Historic Images, Figure 20)**  
The two-story shingle sided Tudor Revival style house displays a steeply pitched dominant Gable Front roof with jerkinhead side gable. Steps lead to the round Tudor arch front door entry with wood panel door. Tall narrow multi-paned windows define the fenestration with a quad on the east elevation. A detached 1962 Gabled Front two-car garage (#314A) is located to the rear east side of the house.
- 321** **165 Elm Street, ca. 1930 (Photos 14, 15) (Historic Images, Figure 26)**  
The symmetrical two-story wood clapboard siding Side-Gabled house has a central entry with square pilasters and entablature. The Colonial Revival house displays 6/6 double hung windows with shutters. A detached 1956 Side-Gabled wood clapboard siding two-car garage (#321A) is located to the rear west side of the house.
- 316** **156 Elm Street, ca. 1930 (Photo 12) (Historic Images, Figure 22)**  
The two-story Gabled Ell shingle sided symmetrical house is comprised of 1/1 double hung windows with no decorative elements. Colonial Revival columns supporting the porch replaced simpler square posts. A detached 2006 noncontributing shingle sided two-car garage (#316A) is located to the rear on the east side of the house.
- 300** **119 Elm Street, ca. 1933 (Photo 1) (Historic Images, Figure 7)**  
The two-story shingle sided Side-Gabled house has a central entry with Doric capitals supporting an arched hood pediment. The Colonial Revival house displays 6/1 double hung windows. A detached 1933 Gable Front shingle siding two-car garage (#300A) is located to the rear west side of the house.
- 310** **143 Elm Street, ca. 1933 (Historic Images, Figure 17)**  
The symmetrical two-story vinyl lap sided Side-Gable house has a west bay entry with classic pilasters supporting the pedimented stoop roof. The Colonial Revival house displays 8/8 double hung windows with shutters.



Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

**339 19 Roslyn Avenue, 1935 (Photo 30) (Historic Images, Figure 32)**

The one and a half-story Cape Cod exhibits Colonial Revival elements. The wood lap sided house has 6/6 double hung windows and gabled dormer windows with eave returns. The central entrance and stoop have classic pilasters supporting a shed roof. A detached 1935 Gable Front one-car garage (#339A) is located to the rear north side of the house.

**309 140 Elm Street, ca. 1938 (Photo 8) (Historic Images, Figure 16)**

The one and a half-story Cape Cod with breezeway and attached garage exhibits Colonial Revival elements. The symmetrical wood clapboard sided house has 6/6 double hung windows with shutters and gabled dormer windows.

**313 148 Elm Street, ca. 1939 (Historic Images, Figure 19)**

The one and a half-story Cape Cod exhibits Colonial Revival elements. The vinyl lap sided house has 6/6 double hung windows with shutters and a bay window at the east elevation. A noncontributing 2002 garage (#313A) is located at the rear west side of the house.

**World War II, Post-World War II, Mid-Century -- 1940-1963**

**320 164 Elm Street, ca. 1889, 1940 (Photos 13, 18) (Historic Images, Figure 25)**

The ca. 1940 one and a half-story Gable-Front with Side-Gabled wing house may have incorporated an earlier ca. 1889 building.<sup>2</sup> The house is comprised of wood drop siding with rear shed addition. The house exhibits 2/2 double hung windows flanked with black shutters. Stick style elements are exhibited in the window head trim work with dentils and rosette incised into the wood. The wrap around porch was added after 1950. A detached 1950 wood drop sided Gabled Front with gable returns one-car garage (#320A) is located to the rear on the east side of the house.

**333 33 Roslyn Avenue, 1940 (Photo 23, 25) (Historic Images, Figure 36)**

The one and a half-story Cape Cod exhibits Colonial Revival elements. The vinyl lap sided house has a central entry with flanking asymmetrical fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows with shutters and gabled dormers.

<sup>2</sup> OHI Form, 164 Elm Street, Hudson (SUM-01240-05). Ohio Historic Inventory Forms, Hudson OH. Available at Hudson Community Development Department, City Hall; Hudson Heritage Building Plaque.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

**91 30 Baldwin Street, 1941**

The one and a half-story house with wrap around porch and central dormer exhibits Colonial Revival elements. The wood clapboard sided house has a central entry with flanking asymmetrical fenestration including a west bay window.

**183 131 Hudson Street, 1941**

The two-story story wood clapboard sided Colonial Revival style side gabled house has a central entry covered by a flat roof porch supported by classical columns. Second floor multi-pane double hung windows extend into gabled roof dormers flanking the central bay. A front gable west wing is connected to the house by a one-story hyphen with secondary entry porch.

**186 144 Hudson Street, 1941**

The one-story painted brick and wood clapboard sided Colonial Revival Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house is asymmetrical in design. An off-center door is sheltered by a pedimented stoop with classical columns and spindle rail flanked by multi-paned double hung window fenestration. A garage is attached to the east.

**42 20 Owen Brown Street, 1942**

The one-story aluminum lap sided Cape Cod house is asymmetrical in design. The façade consists of a central protruding front entry bay composed of single door with side lights. Multi-paned and casements windows comprise flanking bays. A secondary entry and single door garage wing are attached to the east.

**148 50 Owen Brown, 1946**

The one-story painted masonry house is asymmetrical in design. The façade consists of a central protruding front entry bay with pedimented entry stoop supported by square columns. Double hung multi-pane and fixed pane windows with shutters compose remaining bays. Pedimented wood clapboard dormers flank the central bay. A secondary entry and garage sheltered by an overhang compose the west wing.

**220 139 Aurora Street, 1947**

The one-story wood clapboard sided Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with Colonial Revival style elements is asymmetrical in design. An off-center door is sheltered by a pedimented stoop supported by paired classical columns and flanked by multi-paned double hung window with shutters. A lateral chimney is situated to the west of the entry.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio

County and State

- 4 80 N. Main Street, 1947**  
The red brick Colonial Revival style one-part commercial building is composed of four bays separated by slightly projecting classical piers with recessed entry at the first bay. Multi-pane windows with scalloped fabric awnings comprise remaining bays. A double row brick soldier course cornice rests below a stone capped parapet with diamond detail and signboard.
- 28 245 N. Main Street, 1947**  
The red brick Colonial Revival Two-Part Commercial building is symmetrical in design. Fluted pilasters and entablature surround the central double door entry with transom. Double hung 8/8 shuttered windows with wood panels flank the entry at the first floor, and rest on stone sills at the second floor.
- 308 139 Elm Street, 1949 (Photo 9) (Historic Images, Figure 15)**  
The vinyl lap sided one and a half-story side gable Cape Cod is symmetrical in design with two multi-paned double hung bay windows with 1/1 double hung front gable dormers directly above in the roof line. A two-story addition at the rear includes a one-car garage.
- 319 161 Elm Street, 1950 (Historic Images, Figure 24)**  
The symmetrical wood clapboard sided one and a half-story Cape Cod has a central door with flanking 8/1 double hung windows with shutters. The two-car garage is attached to the rear on the west side.
- 327 184 Elm Street, 1950 (Photo 19) (Historic Images, Figure 29)**  
The vinyl lap sided one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house is asymmetrical in design with a rear addition after 1950. An off-center door is sheltered by a pedimented stoop flanked by multi-paned 1/1 window fenestration. A rear addition with attached garage was added after 1950.
- 336 24 Roslyn Avenue, 1950 (Photos 24, 28) (Historic Images, Figure 34)**  
The wood clapboard sided one-story Minimal Traditional side gable house is asymmetrical in design. Casement style windows are set within an opening with a lower panel. The roof extends over the front entrance with raised masonry porch and spindle banister. A detached 1950 garage (#336A) is located to the rear south side of the house.
- 325 176 Elm Street, 1951**  
The symmetrical one and a half-story Side-Gabled Cape Cod exhibits Colonial Revival elements. The vinyl lap sided house has fenestration of 6/6 double hung windows with classic hood moldings

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

and shutters. A one-story connector with 10/10 double hung picture window and single man door connects to the Gable Front two-car garage with entry from Roslyn Avenue.

**326 179 Elm Street, 1952**

The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with wood clapboard siding is asymmetrical in design. The 6/6 double hung windows are flanked with shutters. The attached Gable Front one car garage projects forward from the main façade.

**7 100 N. Main Street, 1952**

The red brick Colonial Revival style One-Part Commercial building is composed of central recessed double door entry flanked by display windows framed with painted wood trim. Awnings shelter display windows with signage and painted cornice above separating the stone capped corbelled parapet with blind panel.

**216 150 Aurora Street, 1953**

The two-story Colonial Revival style Side-Gabled house is symmetrical in design. The central pedimented covered entry stoop with dentil detail is supported by paired classical columns below a second floor 6/6 double hung shuttered window. Paired 8/8 double hung shuttered windows flank the entry bay at the first and second floors. Bay windows rest at side elevations. An attached Gable Front garage is located to the rear.

**274 13 N. Oviatt Street, 1953**

The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house is asymmetrical in design. The off-center entry and paired 6/6 double hung shuttered windows rest below a slightly projecting roof eave. Remaining shuttered window bays are 6/6 double hung windows. A detached 1953 Gable Front two-car garage (#274A) is located to the rear south side of the house.

**323 170 Elm Street, 1953 (Photo 18)**

The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with shingle siding is asymmetrical in design. The fenestration pattern consists of a combination of 6/6 double hung windows and multi-paned casement picture window all flanked with shutters. The front door is off center with front steps and stoop with an arched pediment hood supported by square classical columns. The detached 2007 noncontributing Gable Front one-car garage (#323A) is to the rear east side of the house.

**329 190 Elm Street, 1953 (Photo 21)**

The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with vinyl lap siding is asymmetrical in design. The façade east bay consists of a protruding gabled front bay with a 1/1 double hung

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

window. The next bay recesses and includes an overhanging eave with a centrally located picture window. The final bay is set back and includes one 1/1 double hung window and recessed main door and single garage door.

**328 187 Elm Street, 1954 (Photo 20)**

The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with vinyl lap siding is asymmetrical in design. The façade west bay consists of a protruding front bay with a 1/1 double hung window. The next bay recesses and includes an overhanging eave to form a porch with a centrally located multi-paned picture window. The east bay recedes and includes a pair of 6/6 double hung windows. All windows have shutters. The Gable Front one-car garage is attached on the east side.

**250 62 Church Street, 1954**

The one-story painted masonry Ranch house with hipped roof is situated with attached garage and set back front entry stoop facing the street. The elongated east side elevation with hipped dormers overlooks the adjacent lot. Shuttered 1/1 double hung windows rest above a water table.

**251 67 & 69 Church Street & garage 251A**

The one-story Colonial Revival front gabled house (#251) is wood clapboard sided with cornice return. The three-bay façade includes a front entry with fluted trim surround and entablature at the end bay. Remaining bays are composed of shuttered multi-pane casement windows. The one-car detached aluminum lap sided garage (#251A) with recessed porch supported by square columns is separated from the house by a stone walk.

**194 244 Aurora Street, 1954**

The two-story Colonial Revival Side-Gabled house is aluminum lap sided. The recessed front entry with sidelights rests to the north of a multi-paned bay window. A gable roof dormer with trio of multi-paned windows rests above the bay window. Remaining bays are composed of multi-paned windows. The garage is attached to the rear.

**156 20 Chapel Street, 1955**

The one-story Colonial Revival style Side-Gabled five bay house is wood clapboard sided is composed of two central projecting bays with flanking wings and rear attached garage. The front single door entry with stoop is situated at the second bay with multi-pane double hung windows comprising remaining bays.

**177 33 W. Prospect Street, 1955**

The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with aluminum lap siding is asymmetrical in design. The front entry is situated at the end bay with bay window to the west and double hung

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

windows composing remaining bays. The Gable Front two-car garage (#177A) is attached on the east side.

203

### 197 Aurora Street, 1958

The two-story Colonial Revival style Side-Gabled house is wood clapboard sided with flanking two-story wings. The central entry stoop with fluted pilasters and entablature surround rests below a second floor 8/8 double hung shuttered window. Double hung 8/8 shuttered windows flank the entry bay at the first and second floors.

3

### Hudson Square Building, 72 North Main Street, 1962

The red brick Colonial Revival style three-story Two-Part Commercial building with one-story rear wing rests at the corner with Park Lane. The Main Street three-story two-bay façade is composed of display window and recessed entry marked by square wood columns resting on stone plinth. A wood cornice separates upper floors with paired 6/6 double hung windows flanked by paired square pilasters. The Park Lane south elevation is composed of eight storefronts comprised of single six pane glazed wood panel doors with transoms and display windows resting on blind panel knee walls. Storefronts abut the sidewalk and are sheltered by a flat roof supported by square wood columns. Upper floors are composed of three bays with central gable with half-moon louvered opening above "Hudson Square Building" signage at the cornice and pairs of paired 6/6 double hung windows separated by square pilasters at each floor.

### Integrity

The contributing resources in the 2021 Boundary Increase maintain historic architectural integrity with alterations often in the Colonial Revival style occurring during the period of significance and consistent with the historic architecture of Hudson extending from its founding years. The Associated Historic Context Statements and Registration Requirements were established in the District nominations and MPD to include: *Statement 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907*; *Statement 4. Restoration-The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925*; and *Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940*. The *Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940* is extended to 1963 under this 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase.

The 2021 Boundary Increase exhibits the established architectural styles and types of residential buildings and expands the period of significance from 1940 to 1963 exhibiting primarily Colonial Revival, Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional with a strong predilection for Colonial Revival style elements. Historic architectural integrity is demonstrated through the retention of historic architectural elements, fabric, materials, and craftsmanship; with alterations to residential housing occurring over time to meet the needs of homeowners. Houses are predominantly wood frame construction finished with wood clapboard, shingle, aluminum or vinyl lap siding materials which

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

do not detract from the integrity of the District.. Commercial buildings are red brick construction in the Colonial Revival style. This 2021 Boundary Increase expands the District boundary to include Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, and buildings constructed within the expanded period of significance on Aurora, Baldwin, Chapel, Church, Division, Hudson, N. Main, N. Oviatt, Owen Brown, and W. Prospect Streets. Historic buildings maintain their historic setting, feeling, and design associated with the historic character as noted in historic images of the buildings in their historic setting and within the 2021 Boundary Increase Historic District.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
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 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.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ 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



Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio

County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

---

---

---

---

---

**Period of Significance**

1806-1963

---

---

**Significant Dates**

---

---

---

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

---

---

---

**Cultural Affiliation**

---

---

---

**Architect/Builder**

Lewis, Wilbert A.

---

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue) is significant under **Criterion A in the area of Community Planning & Development** as presented in the 1973 Hudson Historic District (NR#73001542) and 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (NR#89001452) documentation, referred to as the District. This 2021 Boundary Increase demonstrates the pattern of development in Hudson extending from the late nineteenth century post-railroad era decline, through the early twentieth century revitalization lead by James W. Ellsworth. It continues through the 1950s with the Ellsworth legacy of planning and resulting exurban pattern of growth with residential development at the eastern boundary of the village. The 2021 Boundary Increase encompasses the Chamberlin Subdivision including Elm Street and extending along Roslyn Avenue, platted during the residential expansion associated with the late nineteenth century development of Hudson and built out mostly during the early twentieth through mid-twentieth century, and identifies residential and commercial buildings throughout the District with resources built between 1941 and 1963.

The 2021 Boundary Increase is also significant under **Criterion C in the area of Architecture** as presented in the District documentation. It is representative of building styles and types built in the late nineteenth century and dominated by the Colonial Revival style influences encouraged by James W. Ellsworth at the turn of the twentieth century. These styles blend with the earlier New England village historic Connecticut Western Reserve architecture of Hudson as identified in the Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989). Buildings within the 2021 Boundary Increase are predominantly designed in the Colonial Revival style identified in the MPD and meet the integrity threshold for eligibility established in the MPD. Additionally they introduce Post World War II-Mid-Century architecture through Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional homes demonstrating the continuum of the Colonial Revival style influences built during the 1941-1963 expanded period of significance.

The **period of significance** of the Hudson Historic District (1806-1912) and the 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (1826-1940) is **extended to 1963**. Hudson Heritage Association was formed in 1962 and the Village of Hudson Architectural and Historic Board of Review the following year pre-dating passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These grass roots efforts institutionalized the intrinsic historic preservation movement in Hudson.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Criterion A**

The 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under **Criterion A for Community Planning & Development**. It includes residential development at the eastern boundary of the Village on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, along with residential and commercial buildings throughout the District built between 1941 and 1963. The 2021 Boundary Increase is a physical representation of the evolution of Hudson through its residential development and subsequent decline during the mid-to-late nineteenth century followed by the impact upon the design and development of Hudson as a result of the broadly City Beautiful Movement planning promoted and financed by Hudson native/Chicago industrialist James W. Ellsworth which then evolved into local decisions and activities preserving the now ingrained sense of history and place continuing to define Hudson through the mid-twentieth century. The District commences with Hudson as a railroad based economy, consequent land development, and decline during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This is followed by the revitalization of Hudson led by returning native James W. Ellsworth, member of the Board of Directors for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and developer of the mining company town of Ellsworth, PA. As a result, Hudson developed as an exurban independent village rather than as a suburb of Akron or Cleveland, broadly reflecting City Beautiful Movement ideals through Ellsworth's initiatives and construction activities. Ellsworth's influence continued beyond his death in 1925 with formation of the early grassroots preservation organization of Hudson Heritage Association in 1962 and establishment of the Village of Hudson Architectural and Historic Board of Review in 1963.

The Associated Historic Context Statements were established in the District, documentation and MPD to include: *Statement 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907* *Statement 4. Restoration-The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925*; and, *Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940*. The Historic Context *Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940* is extended to 1963 under this 2021 Boundary Increase. The MPD Associated Historic Context Statements are quoted as follows:

### ***MPD Historic Context 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907***

#### ***III. Significance***

*The coming of the railroad in the early 1850's brought the Irish immigration and many small houses which still contribute to the fabric of the Village. The delusion of becoming a major railroad center brought about an upsurge in building, mostly Greek or Gothic Revival, and the addition of two new housing developments to the Village proper, giving it its present visual significance. The prosperity of the late 1880's added new architectural elements with the addition of Italianate, Queen Anne and the locally popular two-story upright and wing. The*

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

*economic depression in the late 1800's was so severe that few new buildings were constructed and few alterations were made to existing buildings. Although in desperately poor condition, early buildings retained their architectural integrity, forming a solid base of historic houses for the Village restoration to begin in 1907.*

#### *IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion A*

*Properties in the historic district extension, representing a period, not confined to Hudson, of overexpansion, the railroad building era and financial panic and the effect of these problems on developing communities, are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, Criterion A.*

### **MPD Historic Context 4. Historic Restoration-The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925**

#### *III. Significance*

*This period in Hudson's history reflects contemporary thought on community planning, adding to the planning the element of historic preservation, and the contemporary architectural preference for Colonial Revival houses, that preference having as its source the World Columbian Exposition of 1893. The classical architectural style displayed there resulted from the influence of James W. Ellsworth, who brought the style back to his native town [of Hudson]. It is important to the present architectural integrity of the Village that this restoration project was accomplished with the loss of only two buildings, both structurally unsound, and that the new Colonial Revival buildings were blended with the original buildings to retain the New England village atmosphere. The end product was the restoration of an entire village, possibly the first in the United States to accomplish this using the original buildings rather than reconstructions.*

#### *IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion A*

*These properties, representing one of the first historic restoration projects in the United States, also reflect the influence of Hudson native James W. Ellsworth, whose decisive guidance in the architectural choices for the 1893 World Columbian Exposition buildings brought the Colonial Revival style of architecture to national attention and favor. In the sense that the construction of the Colonial Revival buildings in Hudson was at the direction of the person most responsible for their national popularity, these buildings are associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, Criterion A.*

The Connecticut Western Reserve Village of Hudson had grown with anticipation of expansion of the railroads and fell into a deep economic depression by the early 1900's. The fine buildings at Western Reserve College were empty and derelict with totally neglected grounds, the whole described by an Akron newspaper as a "pile of ruins." Main Street stores were vacant and boarded

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

up; grass grew high on the Village green. Local newspapers and the Summit County tax duplicate present the Village of Hudson in decline.

At the same time, James W. Ellsworth returned to his hometown of Hudson bringing his success as a guiding force for the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago where he had secured Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmstead and with his further success developing a model mining company town for his coal-miners in Washington County, PA. In late 1907, he presented Hudson Village Council with his proposition to begin revitalization of the Village. He offered to construct, at no cost to the Village, plants for electric lighting, water, and sewage treatment capable of serving a population of 5,000 at a time when the population was 500 people. The facilities were then to become property of the Village.

In return for his gift, he had nine conditions including: the service plants be kept in repair at the expense of the Village; all overhead wires be placed underground or at rear property lines; elm trees be planted along the streets; no intoxicating beverages other than beer be sold in the Village; no street railways be constructed; and a corporation be formed to buy the derelict campus of Western Reserve College which he planned to restore. By the end of 1907, the proposition was approved by the voters. In addition, Ellsworth began buying commercial and residential properties for renovation and building. He established the First National Bank of Hudson. He established civic organizations to promote his community beautification programs and invested money in new buildings. Anyone willing to re-roof their house was given red tile at no cost and white paint for the remainder of the house was offered for free. The *Hudson Independent* newspaper reported that in no time in Hudson's history had so many houses been painted in one season. The Summit County Tax Duplicate showed an upsurge in new buildings.

Ellsworth's series of sweeping proposals to revitalize Hudson into a modern community, while building upon its history as one of the earliest settlements in Summit County and the Western Reserve, reflect broad ideals of the City Beautiful Movement of city betterment and improvements during the early twentieth century. His planning efforts resulted in paved roads, electrical, water, and sewer services, telephone lines, a reorganization of the school system, tree planting, and revitalized banking. In 1912, Ellsworth constructed the Clock Tower on the Green, further representative of City Beautiful Movement influenced civic improvement to the historic New England inspired Village Green defining Hudson's early settlement roots.

### ***MPD Historic Context 5. Exurbia 1925/1940***

#### ***III. Significance***

*The significance of the modest residential development in the Village center is in its relationship to the preservation activities of the preceding fifteen years and its role in using the*

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

*remaining Village land before the great outward spread of the 1940's, thus preserving Hudson as an independent Village, exurban rather than suburban, new structures blending with the old to maintain architectural integrity. Houses designed by local architects are significant in their successful blending of good design with an understanding of the economic realities of the Depression years. The surviving mail order houses are significant for similar reasons and as reflecting a national building trend. The attempt at a planned community of luxury houses west of the Village center inspired by the newly available easy access to neighboring metropolitan centers is significant in its failure, which saved Hudson from becoming an appendage of Akron or Cleveland. When the freeways and easy mortgage money of the 1940's brought an exodus from the cities, the major developmental growth was in the surrounding township, leaving the historic Village center intact.*

#### *IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion A*

*These properties qualify under Criterion A, in that, in their relationship to Community Planning, mail order houses and houses designed to meet economic stringencies, they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history....*

The development of the Chamberlin Subdivision of Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue continued with nineteenth century expansion of the Village onto available vacant lots located within the Village. Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue are described in the MPD Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940 as “Elm Street, laid out in the 1880's, began to fill in; eight houses were built there between 1928 and 1933. Roslyn [Avenue], which joined Elm Street to Streetsboro Street, added three new residences.” (MPD, Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940; Section E5, p1.) This period is historically important in the development of Hudson in that it continued to preserve and maintained the architectural integrity of its founding years and New England roots as part of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Once again as a result of another financial disaster, the Great Depression, which deprived people of the money to move to new housing, it remained an independent “exurban” village at the outer area beyond the suburbs of metropolitan Akron or Cleveland.

#### **Hudson 1941-1963, Development Pressure and Establishment of Hudson Heritage Association & Hudson Architectural and Historic Board of Review**

The 1989 Boundary Increase was listed with a period of significance ending in 1940, under the National Register 50-year rule. This 2021 Boundary Increase amends the 1973 Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase with expansion of the period of significance to 1963. The Ellsworth era and exurban village character carried on through the 1940s to 1963 to include the

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

last houses constructed on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, as well as buildings located in the District constructed between 1941 and 1963.

The nation experienced the Great Depression and World War II which resulted in the Post World War II housing boom and expansion of the national highway system. The small Village of Hudson increased in population from 1,417 in 1940 to 2,438 by 1960, still retaining its status as an independent Village of under 5,000 people, rather than as a city suburb.<sup>3</sup> Until the 1950s, there was little growth in Hudson with the downtown composed of two blocks of nineteenth century buildings along Main Street. The 1950s brought big changes with General Motors constructing a large plant south of the Village and in 1952 the Ohio Turnpike traversing to the north of the Village, bringing growth and development pressure to Hudson. Up to this time, Hudson had remained as described in the 1940s WPA *Ohio Guide*, "...a New England town whose unstudied charm reposes in a setting of arrested time. Fine old dwellings – some in the Classical Revival style – stand along its heavily foliated streets that lead to the village green. Tradition and a lack of industries have kept Hudson beautiful."<sup>4</sup>

The first apartment building, the first shopping center – Hudson Plaza, and the first strip development appeared in Hudson during the 1950s.<sup>5</sup> The Buss Store with Hudson's only movie theater was replaced with the 1962 **Hudson Square Building, 72 N. Main Street (#3)**. Alarmed by this building boom and accompanying population increase, Hudson Village Council hired a series of consultants. Consultants recommended that the Village Green be filled in with public buildings or made into a parking lot and that the orientation of Main Street stores face the parking lot to the rear, but these were never executed. One of these consultants did however recommend creation of an Architectural Board of Review.<sup>6</sup>

The Exurban non-suburban character of Hudson continued through the 1950s as a separate entity from the metropolitan areas of Akron and Cleveland despite increased pressure for growth. Exurban is defined as "not suburban." Suburbanization is the process of land development on or near the edge of an existing city, usually occurring at a lower density than the central city. First appearing in the mid-nineteenth century, residential suburbs reflected the decentralization of American cities and towns as well as important patterns of architecture, community planning and development, landscape design, social history, and other aspects of culture. For the purposes of

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1940, 1960.

<sup>4</sup> Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration, State of Ohio, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, *Ohio Guide*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1940, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 1946, pages 415-416.

<sup>5</sup> Eldredge, Patricia, *Thirty Years of HHA In Review 1962-1992: Part 1*. Available at Hudson Heritage Association.

<sup>6</sup> Eldredge, *Thirty Years of HHA In Review 1962-1992: Part 1*.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

the National Register program, a historic residential suburb is defined as: a geographic area, usually located outside the central city, that was historically connected to the city by one or more modes of transportation; subdivided and developed primarily for residential use according to a plan; and possessing a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of dwellings on small parcels of land, roads and streets, utilities, and community facilities.<sup>7</sup>

Protection of the exurban non-suburban historic character of Hudson required a proactive approach by the 1960s. In early 1962, plans for demolition of the Federal style 1839 Brewster Store, 5 Aurora Street (#69) located at the corner with Main Street across from the Clock Tower, Hudson Green (#1A) for replacement with a new modern First National Bank of Akron branch with drive-in access threatened the historic character of Hudson. The Western Reserve exurban Village of Hudson characterized by the Colonial Revival style architecture and legacy of James Ellsworth had come to define the Village of Hudson. Perhaps inspired by a group of architects in New York organized as “Action Group for Better Architecture in New York” who rallied in August 1962 with the primary cause of preserving Penn Station, the citizens of Hudson organized a grass roots effort to save the Brewster Store and their historic village identity.

Brewster Store had been identified as “the oldest commercial brick edifice in constant use in the Western Reserve.” The proposed demolition of this building outraged residents of the Village. By late March 1962, petitioners took to the streets, asking First National Bank to change its mind about tearing down one of Hudson’s historic structures. Bank officials asked that they wait to see the plans for the new building and planned to convince residents that the new building and demolition of the historic Brewster Store would do no harm to the Western Reserve tradition. Petitions carrying more than 800 signatures of persons wanting the Brewster Store building preserved went in the mail to the First National Bank. In 1962, the community wrote, “The destruction of this splendid old building would detract seriously from the quality that makes Hudson something more than a commonplace village.” David Hudson’s great-great granddaughter Anna Lee wrote to bank officials, “Hudson is no recent development. It has taken almost 200 years to acquire its beauty and stature. Businessmen have exploited Hudson’s reputation at no expense to themselves. Surely it is only just that you shoulder some small part of this burden now.”<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Ames, David L. and McClelland, Linda Flint. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002, 4.

<sup>8</sup> Bach, Christopher J. *Hudson Heritage Association: The Early Years 1962-64, Articles from the Akron Beacon Journal*. Available at Hudson Heritage Association



Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

Neighboring Peninsula was facing similar threats to the 1839 Bronson Episcopal and 1851 GAR Hall. By April 1962, representatives from Hudson and Peninsula headed to Washington D.C. They took along a reporter from the *Akron Beacon Journal*. They talked with the Ohio Congressman Ayers who gave them moral support. They met with the Director of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) and Chief Historian for the National Park Service (NPS). It was agreed that both the NTHP and NPS would send representatives to assess the historical value of the disputed sites. On June 17, 1962, after a two-day study of the communities and presentation by NTHP and NPS officials in Hudson, the Hudson Heritage Association was formally organized.<sup>9</sup> On October 15, 1962, Articles of Incorporation of the Hudson Heritage Association were filed with the Secretary of State. Those listed as initial trustees were Dorothy Jackson, J. Fred Waring, Katherine Hyde, Gloria Guldán, Carleton Davis, John Harris, Charles Willits, Grace Goulder Izant, Ruth Sprague, Gerald D. Gibson, Edward D. Fitch, Helen McConnell, Martha Phipps, Juanita Reynolds, and Robert Richardson. Ned Fitch was Hudson Heritage's first president and Ruth Sprague was the first treasurer.<sup>10</sup>

The statement of purpose listed five goals:

1. Urge the preservation of buildings that are fine or interesting examples of architecture.
2. Help enforce zoning laws and building codes in order to encourage, in new buildings, the same good taste that Hudson's founders brought with them from Connecticut.
3. Promote the maintenance of David Hudson's Village Green and the Hudson Public Square as the central feature of the Village and Township.
4. Encourage the preservation and planting of trees throughout the community.
5. Cooperate with other committees and organizations devoted to the same end: the continuing development of a well-integrated community that is in keeping with its traditions as an early settlement of the Western Reserve of Connecticut.<sup>11</sup>

The Peninsula Valley Heritage Association, now the Peninsula Foundation, was organized in the same year. The Brewster Store and Peninsula buildings were saved from demolition,<sup>12</sup> and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 had yet to be enacted.

---

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Eldredge. *Thirty Years of HHA In Review 1962-1992: Part 1*.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Bach, Christopher J. *Hudson Heritage Association: The Early Years 1962-64, Articles from the Akron Beacon Journal: Akron Beacon Journal 1962-63*.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

The following year in 1963, the Village of Hudson formed the Hudson Architectural and Historic Board of Review to protect the historic architecture of Hudson.<sup>13</sup> In November 1963, a month before the second annual meeting of the newly formed Hudson Heritage Association, President Ned Fitch wrote to the members reviewing the activities of the past year. Among the successes noted was the following: Hudson Heritage revived the often talked about idea of an Architectural Review Board to pass on or reject plans for new buildings in the Village and Township. Through the efforts of Jack Harris who served as a Hudson Heritage Director and Village Councilman, Council soon passed an ordinance creating an Architectural Board of Review. The ease with which the ordinance was written and passed was due not only to Mr. Harris, but to the efforts of a Hudson Heritage Association task force, spearheaded by Charles Willits, which gathered information and copies of review board ordinances from across the country. As written, the Hudson ordinance provided for a board of five members charged with maintaining the values of neighboring properties by preventing inappropriate structures or additions and of the town as a whole by preserving its character. The first architectural board members were: Peter McDonald, Katherine Poor, John Eustis, S. T. Mackenzie and Eric Grubb.<sup>14</sup>

By 1963, the Village of Hudson had institutionalized the legacy of James W. Ellsworth and the preservation of the historic character of Hudson with the formation of Hudson Heritage Association and the Village of Hudson Architectural and Historic Board of Review.

### **Development of Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue**

In 1867, Schuyler M. Chamberlin purchased an 11.04 acre parcel at the eastern boundary of the Village of Hudson, north of Streetsboro Road.<sup>15</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 1) During the post-railroad construction years, he subdivided his land into the Chamberlin Subdivision. (Historic Images, Figure 2) Thirty lots fronted Elm Street with access from Oviatt Street to the east.<sup>16</sup> He worked as a farmer and likely retired at the age of 68 years in 1889 to subdivide his land and build the Schuyler Chamberlin House, 121 Elm Street (#302).<sup>17</sup> (Historic Images, Figure 3) Schuyler was grandson of Hudson pioneer farmer and Revolutionary War soldier William Chamberlin

---

<sup>13</sup> Eldredge, Pat. *Hudson Heritage Association and the Architectural Board of Review*. Available at Hudson Heritage Association; *Hudson Heritage Association Highlights*. Available from Hudson Heritage Association.

<sup>14</sup> Eldredge, Pat. *Hudson Heritage Association and the Architectural Board of Review*.

<sup>15</sup> Newkirk, Lois. *Hudson A Survey of Historic Buildings in an Ohio Town*. Hudson Heritage Association. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1989, 140; Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson Corporation. Tackabury, Mead & Moffett, Philadelphia, 1874.

<sup>16</sup> Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson 1874; Illustrated Summit County Ohio, Hudson. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891, 147.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1850-1880; Newkirk, 140.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

(1754-1843).<sup>18</sup> He was born in Hudson in 1821 to parents Amos and Jerusha Chamberlin, who had come to the Western Reserve and Hudson from Connecticut.<sup>19</sup> In 1844 he married Jane Bliss<sup>20</sup> and they “began on a farm almost in the woods,” raising three children, Ralph, George, and Julia Chamberlin (White).<sup>21</sup> By 1900, two houses had been built in the Subdivision despite Hudson experiencing an economic depression in the late 1800s. This period was described in *MPD Historic Context 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907 Statement of Significance* as so severe that few new buildings were constructed and few alterations were made to existing Hudson buildings. Despite hardship, the construction on Elm in the Chamberlin Subdivision included the 1889 Schuyler Chamberlin House, 121 Elm Street (#302) on subplot 9, and the ca.1893 Wilbert W. Lewis House (wife Catherine S.)<sup>22</sup>, 120 Elm Street (#301) on subplot 10 directly across the street.

Schuyler Chamberlin died in 1900 and his wife Jane followed with her death in 1902 leaving 28 vacant lots within the Subdivision. There is no evidence of a development plan in place for sale of these remaining lots. The return of Hudson native James W. Ellsworth brought a revitalization and beautification plan for the Village as a model town beginning in 1907. In 1908, two homes were constructed on Elm Street including the 135 Elm Street house on subplot 15 (#306) and 169 Elm Street House (# 322) which was located adjacent to the east of subplot 29, outside of the Chamberlin Subdivision. (Historic Images, Figure 4) Two more houses followed in 1913; 112 Elm Street House on subplot 6 (#298) and 129 Elm Street House on subplot 13 (#304). Ten years passed before construction of the 1918 136 Elm Street House on subplot 16 (#307) for a total of seven houses on Elm Street in the Chamberlin Subdivision by 1918.

The 1920s reflected a rejuvenated Hudson and saw refreshed expansion and development on Elm Street and the confidence of the Ellsworth years with construction of seven more houses. Roslyn Avenue was opened up by 1925 running north from Streetsboro Avenue, connecting with the east end of Elm Street. Three houses were constructed on Roslyn between 1925 and 1929 as the first houses on the street including the 1925 23 Roslyn Avenue (#337) and 27 Roslyn Avenue (#335), along with the 1928 18 Roslyn Avenue (#340). There were a total of ten (10) houses constructed

<sup>18</sup> Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>, 121 Elm Street; Richard Chamberlin Family Tree. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1880; Find a Grave Index, 1600s to Current. Available at *Ancestry.com*; Wills and Probate Records, 1786-1998, Ohio, U.S., Will of Amos Chamberlin. Will Books, Vol 1-2, 1839-1869. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>20</sup> Marriage Records, Summit County, Ohio, 1840-1980. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

<sup>21</sup> Ohio Genealogy Express, Summit County Ohio. Available at [http://www.ohiogenealogyexpress.com/summit/summitco\\_bios\\_1881/summitco\\_bios\\_1881\\_c.htm](http://www.ohiogenealogyexpress.com/summit/summitco_bios_1881/summitco_bios_1881_c.htm); Perrin, William Henry. *History of Summit County, with an outline sketch of Ohio - Illustrated*. Chicago: Baskin & Battey, Historical Publishers, 186 Dearborn Street, 1881,825.

<sup>22</sup> Illustrated Summit County Ohio, Hudson. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891, 147,164.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue in the 1920s. The Depression era did not slow down construction on Elm and Roslyn with nine houses constructed between 1930 and 1940.

Just a year after Hudson was incorporated as a village in 1837,<sup>23</sup> Council passed an ordinance to protect trees on the public green. The ordinance stated that a fine would be issued to anyone who “in any manner injure either of the said trees, fence railing, etc.”<sup>24</sup> Historic Images from 1950 show glimpses of mature trees lining Elm Street (Historic Images, Figures 6,7,9,11,12,17,18,21), likely elm trees for which the street may have been named and further enhanced during the early twentieth century through James Ellsworth’s plan for tree planting along village streets. Many of the magnificent trees were decimated by Dutch Elm disease in the 1960s.<sup>25</sup> Two historic streetlights remain on the Elm Street tree lawn in front of 118 Elm Street (#299) and 165 Elm Street (#321) reminiscent of the city’s beautification efforts during the Ellsworth years. The neighborhood was rounded out with complimentary houses constructed in the 1940s and 1950s.

The Hudson commercial downtown added four buildings between 1947 and 1963 including 1947 80 N. Main Street (#4), 1947 245 N. Main Street (#28), 1952 100 North Main Street (#7) and 1962 Hudson Square Building, 72 N. Main Street (#3).

Twenty-seven houses were constructed on vacant land within the Village boundary on Elm and Roslyn and sprinkled throughout town within the District on available lots to accommodate the increase in population demonstrating the continued exurbia development of Hudson as an independent village as follows:

Ten houses were constructed on Elm and Roslyn between 1940 and 1963, including two houses in the 1940s and eight houses in the 1950s:

1940 33 Roslyn (#333)  
1949 139 Elm (#308)

1950 161 Elm (#319)  
1950 184 Elm (#327)  
1950 24 Roslyn (#336)  
1951 176 Elm (#325)  
1952 179 Elm (#326)  
1953 170 Elm (#323)  
1953 190 Elm (#329)  
1954 187 Elm (#328)

<sup>23</sup> Izant, Grace Goulder. *Hudson’s Heritage*. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1985, 194.

<sup>24</sup> Elm Street-Roslyn Avenue, Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

<sup>25</sup> Newkirk, 22.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

Seventeen additional contributing houses were constructed between 1940 and 1963 within the District on Aurora, Baldwin, Chapel, Church, Hudson, N. Main, N. Oviatt, Owen Brown, and West Prospect, including seven houses in the 1940s and ten houses between 1950 and 1963:

1941 30 Baldwin (#91)	1953 150 Aurora (#216)
1941 131 Hudson (#183)	1953 13 N. Oviatt (#274)
1941 144 Hudson (#186)	1954 244 Aurora (#194)
1942 20 Owen Brown (#42)	1954 62 Church (#250)
1942 286 N. Main (#158)	1954 67-69 Church (#251)
1946 50 Owen Brown (#148)	1955 20 Chapel (#156)
1947 139 Aurora (#220)	1955 33 W. Prospect (#177)
	1958 197 Aurora (#203)
	1959 306 N. Main (#161)
	1960 212 Aurora (#199)

It was not until the decade of the 1990s did Hudson become a city. With a population of 5,159 in 1990 jumping to 22,439 in 2000 as a result of the 1994 merger of the township and incorporated Village into the City of Hudson.<sup>26</sup> More recently, the First and Main commercial development was constructed to the west of the downtown historic district in 2004, mimicking the grid plan, architectural characteristics and public green space of the historic village. Although many residents commute to larger cities for employment, the historic Village of Hudson retains its public greens, two-way streets and village model town character overseen by the Hudson Heritage Association and Village of Hudson Architectural and Historic Board of Review.

### Criterion C

The 2021 Boundary Increase is significant under Criterion C for Architecture with representative residential development at the eastern boundary of the Village on the Chamberlin Subdivision including Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, along with commercial and residential buildings scattered throughout the District. The 2021 Boundary Increase demonstrates Associated Property styles and types established in *MPD Historic Context 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907*; *MPD Historic Context 4. Historic Restoration- The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925*; and, *MPD Historic Context 5. 5. Exurbia 1925/1940*.

The predominate architectural theme within the 2021 Boundary Increase reflects the continuing emphasis on replicating and reinforcing Hudson's early history and architectural character

<sup>26</sup> *History of Hudson*. Hudson Library & Historical Society. Available at <https://www.hudsonlibrary.org/historical-society/history-of-hudson/>.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

through interpretations of early twentieth century Colonial Revival to mid-century Cape Cods. The residential architecture of Hudson during the Railroad Prosperity Years of 1850-1907 reflect the popular nineteenth century architectural styles and building types including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and the local version of the upright and wing characterized by two-story rectangular masses of simple construction, usually by local carpenters with off center entries and front facade porches.

Two houses on Elm Street and Rosalyn Avenue represent the 1850-1907 period. The Farmhouse dwelling described in the MPD is demonstrated by the wood frame two-story cross gabled pre-Ellsworth 1889 Schuyler Chamberlin House 121 Elm Street (#302) with Stick style elements, and the characteristic two-story front gabled with side-gabled wings, and the ca.1893 Wilbert W. Lewis House, 120 Elm Street (#301) likely constructed by the local carpenter and owner.<sup>27</sup> The white house paint and red tile roof are representative of the Ellsworth years 1907/1925.

The Historic Restoration- The Ellsworth Years 1907 - 1925, represent the work of restoring and revitalizing Hudson through the influence of Hudson native James W. Ellsworth, who brought to Hudson City Beautiful Movement planning ideals reflecting his involvement in the architectural choices for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition buildings which helped bring the Classicism and Colonial Revival style of architecture to national attention and favor. The restored buildings, examples of Federal, Greek Revival and late nineteenth century design, and the new buildings, in the contemporary Colonial Revival style, are significant examples of Architecture defining Hudson during this time period. As stated in the MPD (Sect.E4, P4) the many Colonial Revival buildings and those built "simple in design" added to the classical feeling of the residential buildings. The national influence is evident in the acceptance of the Colonial Revival Style.

Ten houses were constructed on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue between 1907 and 1925 representing The Historic Restoration - The Ellsworth Years of 1907 through 1925. The houses are simple in design demonstrating the Gable Front, side gable and Cape Cod types and embracing Colonial Revival style elements and influence of James Ellsworth. The mid -1920s also introduced the Craftsman bungalow and bungalow type.

Those representing the Gable Front type include ca. 1908 135 Elm Street (#306); ca. 1908 169 Elm Street (#322), specifically referred to in the MPD; and ca. 1918 136 Elm Street (#307). The influence of the Colonial Revival style is exhibited in the: Side Gable ca. 1913 129 Elm Street (#304); Gable Front ca. 1920 144 Elm Street (#311); ca. 1921 173 Elm Street Bungalow (#324); and ca. 1924 130 Elm Street Cape Cod (#305). Craftsman and Bungalow influences are

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Population Census, 1900.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

demonstrated by the 1925 23 Roslyn Avenue Craftsman Bungalow (#337), and ca. 1925 27  
Roslyn Avenue Bungalow (#335).

Hudson's residential architecture during the Exurbia Period of 1925 – 1940 was primarily of simple design and modest proportions and reflecting period revivals including Colonial and Tudor, Bungalows with Arts and Crafts/Craftsmen stylistic influences, as well as houses by mail and designs of local architects. It was during this time period that I. T. Frary, Hudson resident and staff member of the Cleveland Museum of Art, researched and photographed many Hudson houses for inclusion in his book, *Early Homes of Ohio*, published in 1936 and considered the first architectural history of Ohio. With the publication of this book Hudson became widely recognized as a historic community.

Houses constructed on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue were small to medium size, primarily wood frame construction, related to the nationally popular Colonial Revival style or of no academic architectural style while embracing Colonial Revival style elements connecting them with the architectural language of the Village of Hudson.

Four houses constructed in ca. 1928 included Colonial Revival Side-Gabled houses at 126 Elm Street (#303) and 152 Elm Street (#315), a Colonial Revival at 191 Elm Street (#330) and Craftsman Bungalow at 18 Roslyn Avenue (#340), along with 1929 Cape Cod at 151 Elm Street (#314).

Nine houses were constructed during the Depression years including: Gabled Ell ca. 1930 156 Elm Street (#316), Colonial Revival Side-Gabled ca. 1930 165 Elm Street (#321), ca. 1933 119 Elm Street (#300), and ca. 1933 143 Elm Street (#310). The modest Cape Cod with its roots in the Colonial Revival style became prevalent beginning in the mid-1930s with examples including ca. 1935 19 Roslyn Avenue (#339), ca. 1938 140 Elm Street (#309), ca. 1939 148 Elm Street and ca. 1940 33 Roslyn Avenue (#333). A total of 13 houses represent this period of construction in Hudson.

### **Hudson Architecture 1941-1963**

The 1989 Boundary Increase was listed with a period of significance ending in 1940, under the National Register 50-year rule. This 2021 Boundary Increase amends the District period of significance to 1963 with the formation of the Architectural Review Board goals to preserve the exurban village character and includes Hudson 1941-1963 Post-World War II, mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival-influenced architecture.

In the 1920s, it had been common practice for homeowners to secure short term loans requiring annual or semi-annual interest payments and a balloon payment of the principal after three to five years. This proved to be disastrous during the economic downturn of the Depression years

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

with housing starts declining precipitously, coming almost to a standstill and resulting in banking reform. The collapse of the financial world that spawned the Great Depression evoked financial reform with the creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in 1934, whose goal was to produce affordable housing. The FHA produced publications on designing the small house and with architects desperate for work they designed housing that qualified for the FHA loan market. The Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional type houses proved to be “the little house that could.”<sup>28</sup> Initially, these house types gained momentum from financing options through the use of FHA-insured loans during the Great Depression. The small house design could be built quickly and cost-effectively, often to accommodate relocating World War II production plant employees (1941-1945). Prefabricated methods took on increasing importance at the onset of World War II as the construction of both temporary and permanent housing in places determined critical for defense production took on a national priority. The need to speed production and lower construction costs guided these efforts. By 1945, several factors including the lack of new housing, continued population growth and six million returning veterans eager to start families combined to produce the largest building boom in the nation’s history. The Post-World War II era produced vast subdivisions of Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional homes which represented a single-family house that a majority of Americans could afford.<sup>29</sup> Additionally, the house type appeared in established residential neighborhoods as lots were split or previously undeveloped lots at the edges of these neighborhoods were built out during the postwar years. The Cape Cod cottage was the most common form of the single or one and a half- story Colonial Revival house built between 1925 and 1950. The design was inspired by 18<sup>th</sup> century Cape Cod cottages in Massachusetts and the Tidewater region of Virginia, later becoming the vernacular model for post-World War II housing with plans available through popular magazines and catalogue companies.<sup>30</sup> In addition, a flood of house plans and pattern books for small houses featuring Minimal Traditional styles were published between 1935 and 1950.<sup>31</sup>

### **2021 Boundary Increase - Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue & Properties within the 1973 Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase 1941-1963**

Development of the Village of Hudson as an independent exurban village continued into the 1940s and 1950s, in contrast to common development model of suburban neighborhoods with subdivision housing built and sold by one developer.

Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue exhibit this trend with predominantly Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional style homes from 1941-1963. The Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional style evolved

<sup>28</sup> McAlester, 588; Ames, David L. and McClelland, Linda Flint, 29-31.

<sup>29</sup> McAlester, 588-589.

<sup>30</sup> Gordon, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992, 140.

<sup>31</sup> McAlester, 589.



Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

as a simplified interpretation of the Colonial Revival style making them ideally suited for Hudson with its deep connection to the Colonial Revival tradition of the Ellsworth years. Front entries, stoops and porches are adorned with Colonial Revival style elements including pediments and classical columns. Nine houses on Elm and Roslyn Street were constructed from 1941 – 1954, dominated by the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional house. In addition, 14 houses and three commercial buildings in the Colonial Revival style were constructed within the Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase. Examples of Cape Cod houses include: 1949 139 Elm Street (#308), 1950 161 Elm Street (#319), and 1951 176 Elm Street (#325). Minimal Traditional house include: 1950 184 Elm Street (#327), 1950 24 Roslyn (#336), 1952 179 Elm Street (#326), 1953 170 Elm Street (#323), 1953 190 Elm Street (#329), and 1954 187 Elm Street (#328).

Other areas of Hudson experienced development along the main thoroughfares of Hudson and borders of the existing District. These areas include East Streetsboro Avenue extending east from the 1989 Boundary Increase ending at 110 E. Streetsboro Avenue and continuing to N. Hayden Parkway; North Main Street extending north from High Street and the boundary of the Western Reserve Academy Historic District; and, Aurora Road extending from the 1989 Boundary Increase at 250 Aurora Street to the Village border at N. Hayden Parkway. Bradley Drive was developed in the 1980s and is not included in this nomination because houses were built outside the period of significance which ends in 1963.

This 2021 Boundary Increase includes Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue which demonstrate the full span of the Historic District mimicking the Village center grid pattern and characteristics associated with Village development with small residential lots fronting narrow grid streets with sidewalks and streetlights, tree lawns and consistent set-backs with houses from 1880s through to the Colonial Revival style influenced Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional style architecture built from 1940 to 1963.

## Conclusion

The 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase composed of buildings on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue along with contributing buildings built within the 1973 Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase during the expanded period of significance extending to 1963 are representative of Community Planning & Development in Hudson as presented in the 1973 Hudson Historic District (NR#73001542), 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (NR#89001452) and Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989). This 2021 Boundary Increase demonstrates the pattern of development in Hudson extending from the late nineteenth century and continuing through the 1950s demonstrating Ellsworth legacy of planning and exurban pattern of growth with residential development at the eastern boundary of the Village on Elm Street extending to Roslyn Avenue,

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

along with commercial and residential buildings scattered throughout the 1973 Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase. Formation of the Hudson Heritage Association and Hudson Architectural and Historic Board of Review institutionalized historic preservation of the Village of Hudson to retain its independent exurban village character against the pressures of development. The 2021 Boundary Increase is also significant in the area of Architecture. It is representative of building styles and types built in the late nineteenth century and dominated by the Colonial Revival style influence encouraged by James W. Ellsworth at the turn of the twentieth century to blend with the earlier New England village historic architecture of Hudson. The 2021 Boundary Increase exhibits the established architectural styles and types of residential buildings and expands the period of significance from 1940 to 1963 exhibiting predominantly Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, and Minimal Traditional. Commercial and residential buildings are predominantly designed in the Colonial Revival style identified in the Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989) and meet the integrity threshold for eligibility established in the MPD.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Primary

Atlas and Industrial Geography of Summit County. Akron: The Rectigraph Abstract & Title Company, 1910.

Chamberlin, Richard Family Tree. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson Corporation. Tackabury, Mead & Moffett, Philadelphia, 1874.

Find a Grave Index, 1600s to Current. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

Illustrated Summit County Ohio. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891

Map of Summit County, Ohio, Village of Hudson. From actual surveys by Hosea Paul, Civil Engineers Surveyor. Matthews & Taintor, Philadelphia, 1856.

Ohio Genealogy Express, Summit County Ohio. Available at  
[http://www.ohiogenealogyexpress.com/summit/summitco\\_bios\\_1881/summitco\\_bios\\_1881\\_c.htm](http://www.ohiogenealogyexpress.com/summit/summitco_bios_1881/summitco_bios_1881_c.htm)

Marriage Records, Summit County, Ohio, 1840-1980. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

*Perrin, William Henry. History of Summit County, with an outline sketch of Ohio - Illustrated. Chicago: Baskin & Battey, Historical Publishers, 186 Dearborn Street, 1881. - Page 825*

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Maps 1916,1929,1938.

Summit County Fiscal Office, Plat Maps.

Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

U.S. Federal Population Census Records.

Wills and Probate Records, 1786-1998, Ohio, U.S., Will of Amos Chamberlin. Will Books, Vol 1-2, 1839-1869. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

### Secondary

*Akron Beacon Journal*. Available at Newspapers.com.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

Ames, David L. and McClelland, Linda Flint. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002.

Bach, Christopher J. *Hudson Heritage Association: The Early Years 1962-64, Articles from the Akron Beacon Journal*. Available at Hudson Heritage Association.

Eldredge, Pat. *Hudson Heritage Association and the Architectural Board of Review*. Available at Hudson Heritage Association

*Eldredge, Pat. Thirty Years of HHA In Review 1962-1992:Part 1*. Available at Hudson Heritage Association.

Gordon, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992.

*History of Hudson*. Hudson Library & Historical Society. Available at <https://www.hudsonlibrary.org/historical-society/history-of-hudson/>.

*Hudson Heritage Association Highlights*. Available from Hudson Heritage Association.

Izant, Grace Goulder. *Hudson's Heritage*. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1985.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred K. Knopf, 2015.

Newkirk, Lois. *Hudson A Survey of Historic Buildings in an Ohio Town. Hudson Heritage Association*. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1989.

Ohio Historic Inventory Forms, Hudson OH. Available at Hudson Community Development Department, City Hall.

Perrin, William Henry. *History of Summit County, with an outline sketch of Ohio - Illustrated*. Chicago: Baskin & Battey, Historical Publishers, 186 Dearborn Street, 1881,825.

### **National Register Nominations**

Hudson Historic District, Summit County, OH (NR#73001542)

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase, Summit County, OH (NR#89001452)

Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation, Summit County, OH (MPD, 1989).

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: Hudson Library & Historical Society, Hudson Heritage Association

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 14.88acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.242680 | Longitude: -81.434491 |
| 2. Latitude: 41.242698 | Longitude: -81.429801 |
| 3. Latitude: 41.240365 | Longitude: -81.429785 |
| 4. Latitude: 41.240347 | Longitude: -81.434475 |

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☒ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 463578 | Northing: 4565570 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 463971 | Northing: 4565570 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 463971 | Northing: 4565311 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 463578 | Northing: 4565311 |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached Additional Documents: Location and Boundary Maps.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary increase includes the properties located on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, along with buildings constructed between 1941 and 1963 located within the Hudson Historic District (NR#73001542), 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (NR#89001452) which are consistent with the Historic Contexts Statements of Significance and Registration requirements set forth in the Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989) and period of significance ending in 1963. This 2021 Boundary Increase includes Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue which demonstrate the full span of the Historic District mimicking the Village center grid pattern and characteristics associated with Village development with small residential lots fronting narrow streets with sidewalks and streetlights, tree lawns and consistent setbacks with houses from 1880s though to the Colonial Revival style influenced Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional style architecture built from 1940 to 1963. Elm and Roslyn are bounded by the historic district properties located along Oviatt Street to the west, properties along E. Streetsboro to the south and Hudson School property to the north and east.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase  
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio  
County and State

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Wendy Naylor and Diana Wellman  
organization: Naylor Wellman, LLC  
street & number: 92 East Washington Street  
city or town: Chagrin Falls state: OH zip code: 44022  
e-mail: naylor@naylorwellman.com; wellman@naylorwellman.com  
telephone: 440-247-8319  
date: April 15, 2021

---

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch 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.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

City or Vicinity: Hudson

County: Summit

State: Ohio

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio

County and State

Photographer: Wendy Hoge Naylor

Date Photographed: April 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase\_0001): Streetscape, 119,121 Elm Street, camera direction NE.
2. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0002): Streetscape, 120,126 Elm Street, streetlight, camera direction SE.
3. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0003): 121 Elm Street, camera direction NW.
4. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0004): Streetscape, 130-144 Elm Street, camera direction SE.
5. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0005): Streetscape, 129-143 Elm Street, camera direction NE.
6. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0006): Streetscape, 136-144 Elm Street, camera direction SE.
7. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0007): 130 Elm Street, camera direction SW.
8. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0008): 140 Elm Street, camera direction S.
9. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0009): Streetscape, 129-139 Elm Street, camera direction NW.
10. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0010): 144 Elm Street, camera direction S.
11. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0011): Streetscape, 143-151 Elm Street, camera direction NW.
12. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0012): 156 Elm Street, camera direction S.



Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

13. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0013): 164 Elm Street, camera direction SW.

14. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0014): 165 Elm Street, camera direction N.

15. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0015): Streetscape, 151-165 Elm Street, camera direction NW.

16. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0016): 169 Elm Street, camera direction NW.

17. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0017): 173 Elm Street, camera direction NW.

18. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0018): Streetscape, 152-170 Elm Street, camera direction SW.

19. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0019): 184-190 Elm Street, camera direction SE.

20. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0020): 179-191 Elm Street, camera direction NW.

21. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0021): 190 Elm Street, camera direction S.

22. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0022): Streetscape, 176 Elm Street, 28,40 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction SW.

23. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0023): Streetscape, 27-39 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction SE.

24. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0024): 24,28 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction SW.

25. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0025): 33 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction NE.

26. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0026): 27 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction NE.

Hudson Historic District (Elm Street and Roslyn  
Avenue) Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

County and State

27. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0027): 23 Roslyn Avenue,  
camera direction NE.

28. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0028): Streetscape, Roslyn  
Avenue, camera direction N.

29. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0029): 18 Roslyn Avenue,  
camera direction NW.

30. (OH\_Summit\_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase \_0030): 30 Roslyn Avenue,  
camera direction E.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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. 460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours  
Tier 2 – 120 hours  
Tier 3 – 230 hours  
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 1

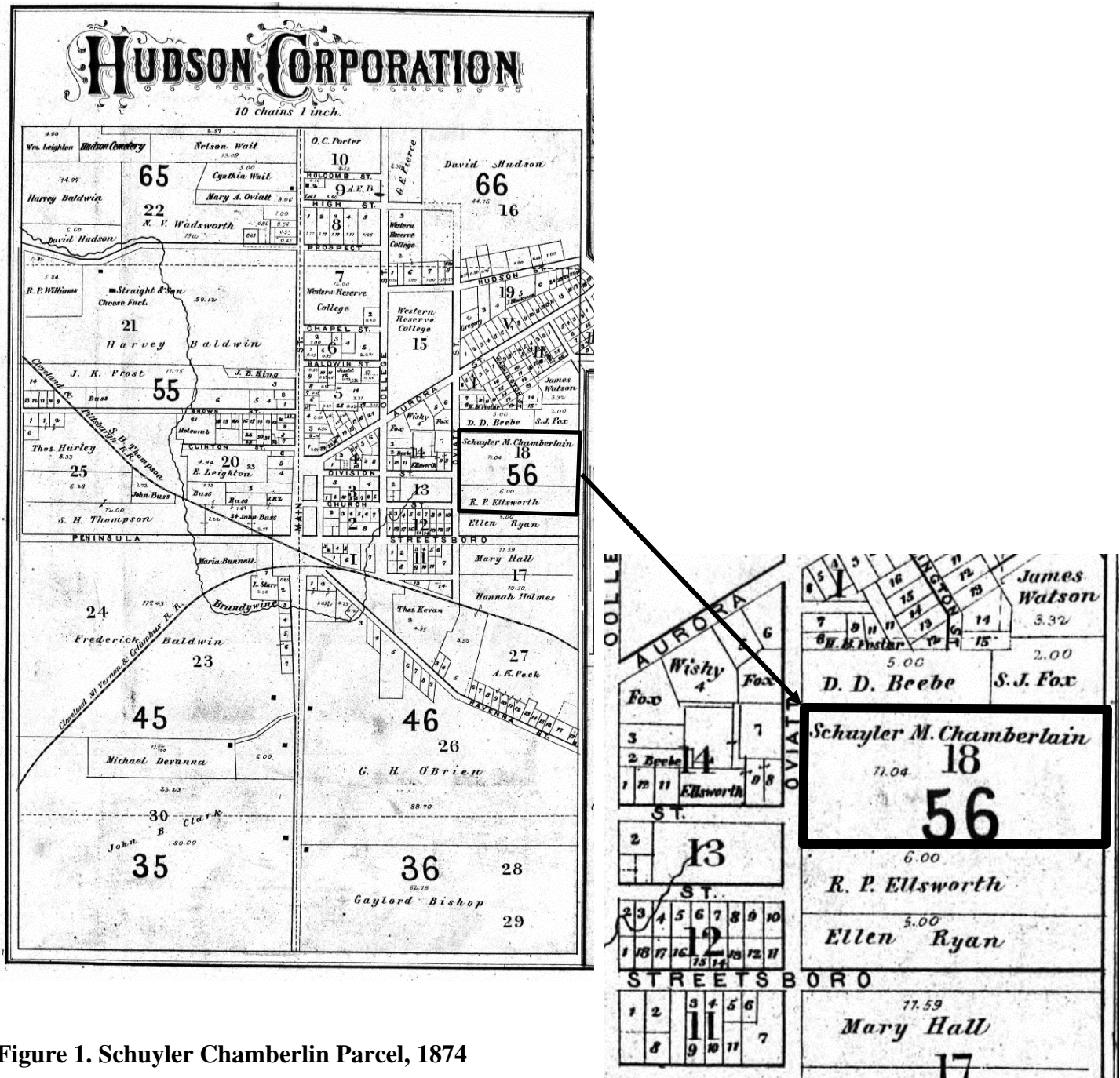


Figure 1. Schuyler Chamberlin Parcel, 1874

**Source:** Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson Corporation. Tackabury, Mead & Moffett, Philadelphia, 1874.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 2

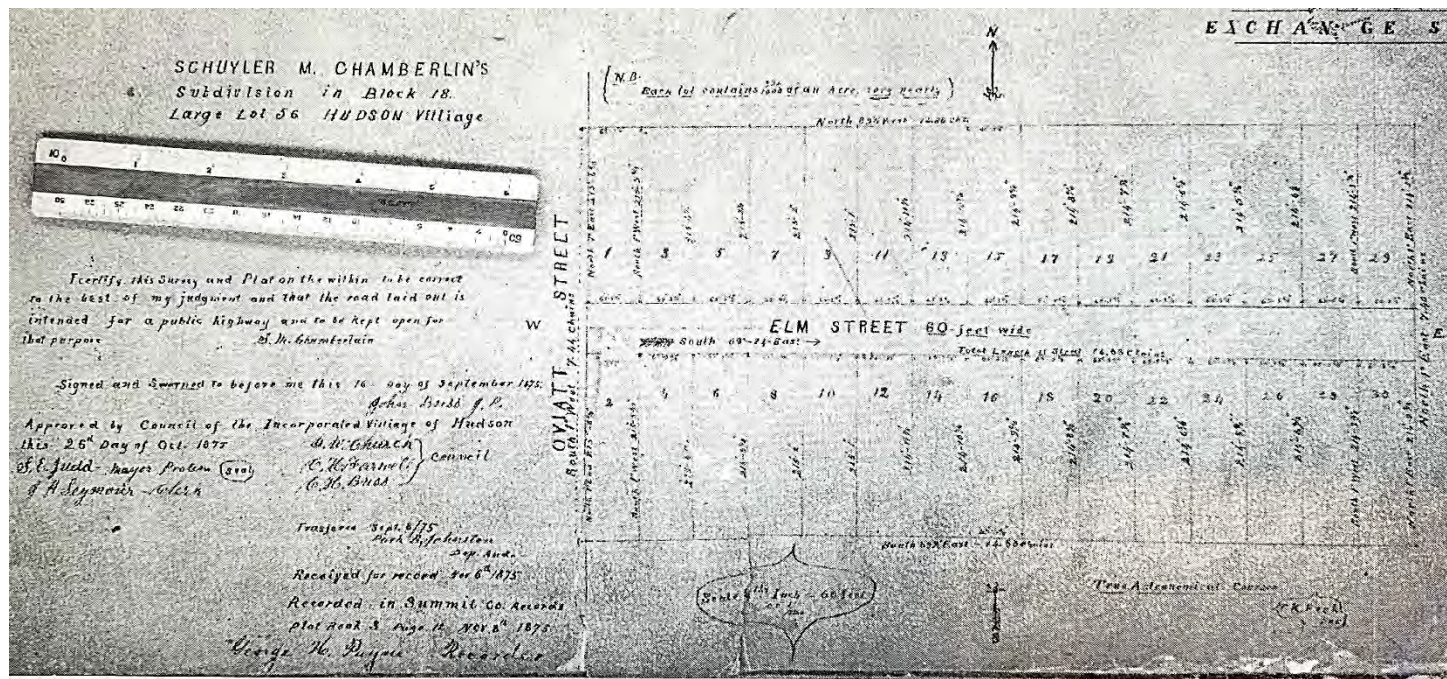


Figure 2. Schuyler M. Chamberlin Subdivision, recorded 1875.

Source: Plat Maps, Summit County Fiscal Office, Plat Maps.



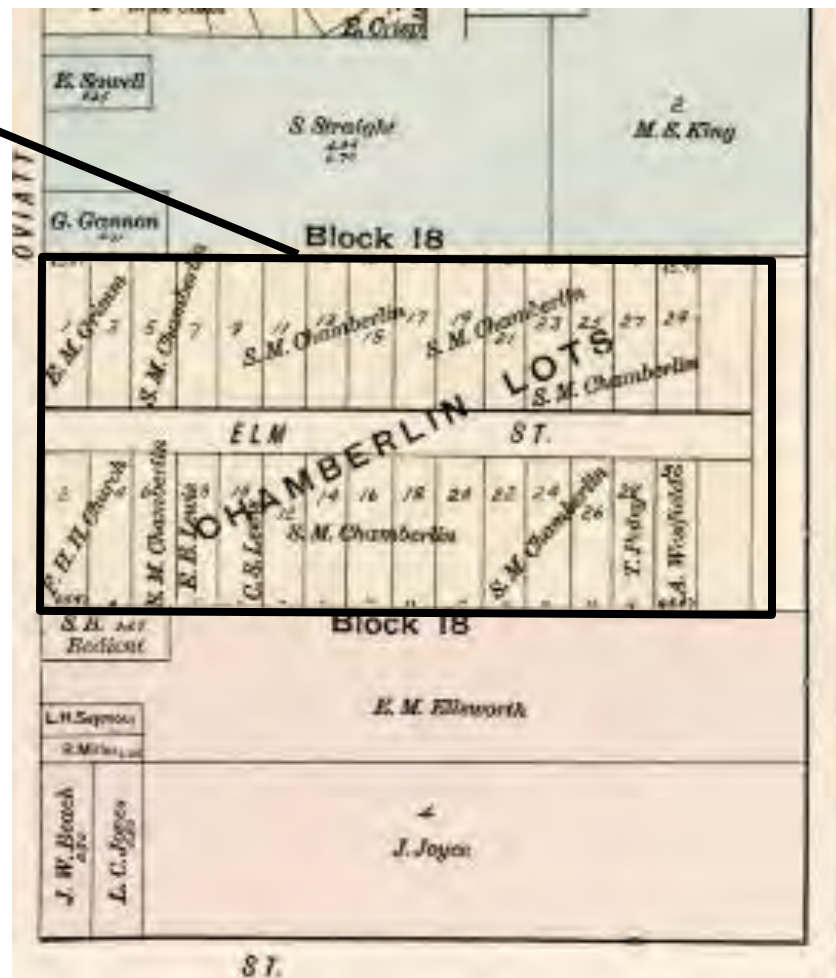
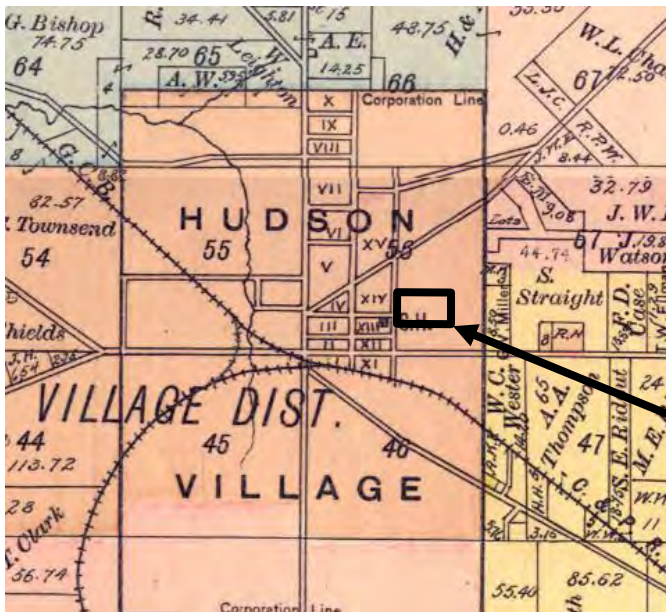
**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

## Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase Summit County, Ohio

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps &amp; Images

Page 3



**Figure 3. Chamberlin Allotment, 1891**

**Source:** Illustrated Summit County Ohio, Hudson. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891, 147,164.

### Chamberlin Allotment, 1891

**Source:** Illustrated Summit County Ohio, Hudson. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891, 147,164.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 4

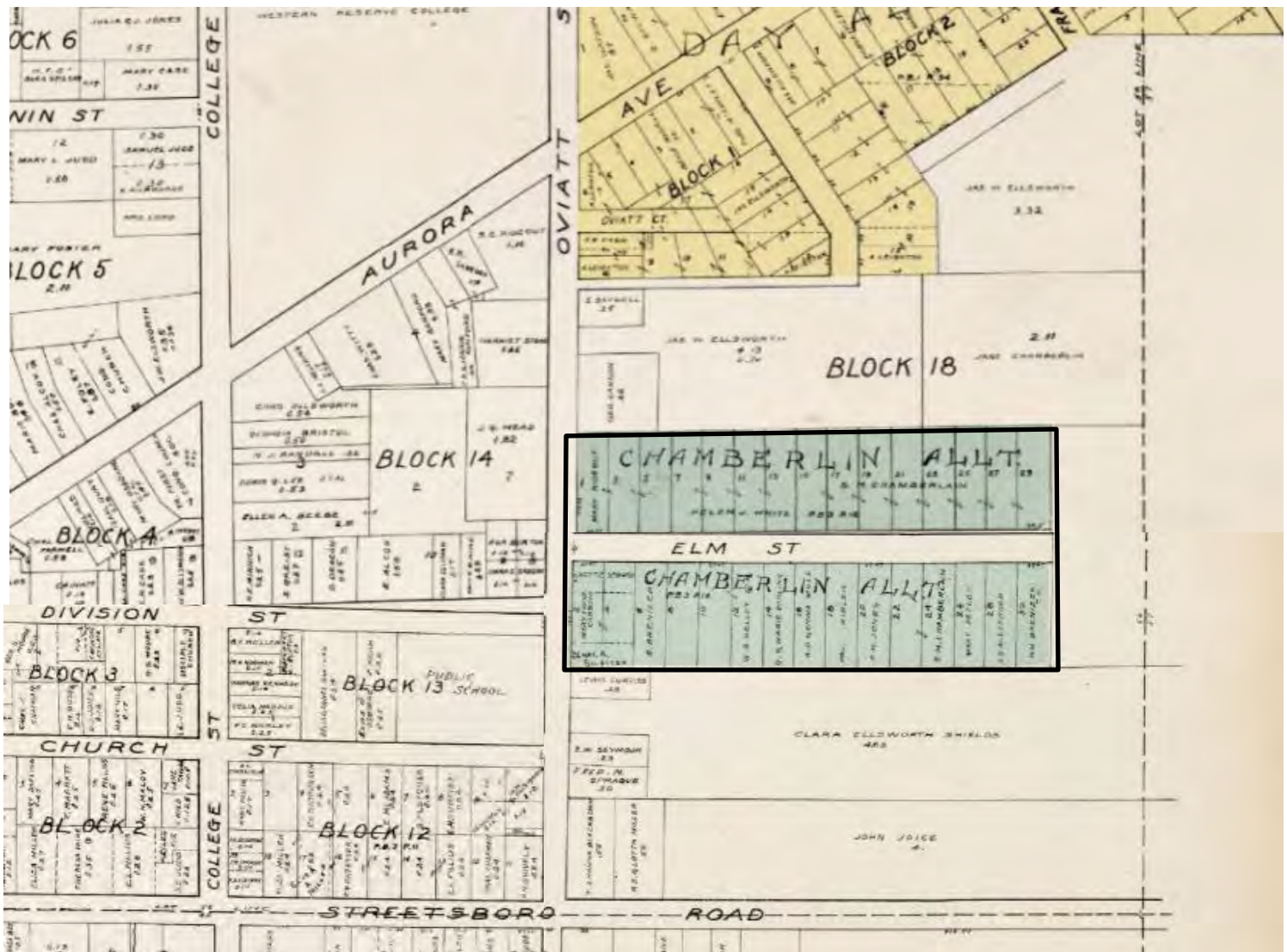


Figure 4. Chamberlin Allotment, 1910

**Source:** Atlas and Industrial Geography of Summit County. Akron: The Rectigraph Abstract & Title Company, 1910.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 5



**Figure 5. 112 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 6. South side of Elm Street, with 112 Elm Street in background behind man with 1928 Ford Model A, Photo ca. 1930.**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 6



**Figure 7. 119 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 8. Wilbert W. Lewis House, 120 Elm Street, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 7



**Figure 9. Schuyler Chamberlin House, 121 Elm Street, Photo 1950**



**Figure 10. 126 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 8



**Figure 11. 129 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 12. 130 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

Source: Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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

**Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase**  
**Summit County, Ohio**

## **National Register of Historic Places** **Continuation Sheet**

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 9



**Figure 13. 135 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 14. 136 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 10



Figure 15. 139 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 16. 140 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

Source: Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.



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

**Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase**  
**Summit County, Ohio**

## **National Register of Historic Places**

### **Continuation Sheet**

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 11



**Figure 17. 143 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 18. 144 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 12



**Figure 19. 148 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 20. 151 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

Source: Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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

**Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase**  
**Summit County, Ohio**

## **National Register of Historic Places**

### **Continuation Sheet**

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 13



**Figure 21. 152 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 22. 156 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 14



**Figure 23. 160 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 24. 161 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 15



Figure 25. 164 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 26. 165 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

Source: Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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

**Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase**  
**Summit County, Ohio**

## **National Register of Historic Places**

### **Continuation Sheet**

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 16



**Figure 27. 169 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 28. 173 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 17



**Figure 29. 184 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 30. 191 Elm Street House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 18



Figure 31. 18 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 32. 19 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

Source: Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 19



Figure 33. 23 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 34. 24 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

Source: Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase  
Summit County, Ohio

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Additional Documentation – Historic Maps & Images

Page 20



**Figure 35. 27 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950**



**Figure 36. 33 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950**

**Source:** Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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

**HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Summit County, Ohio

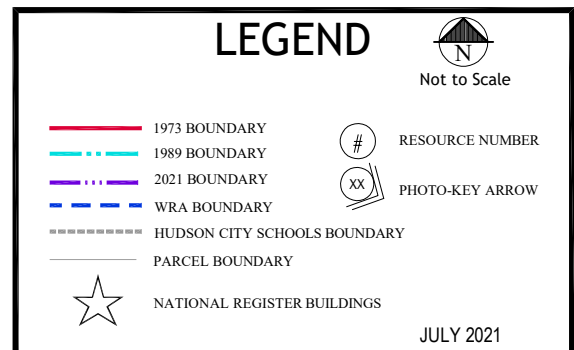
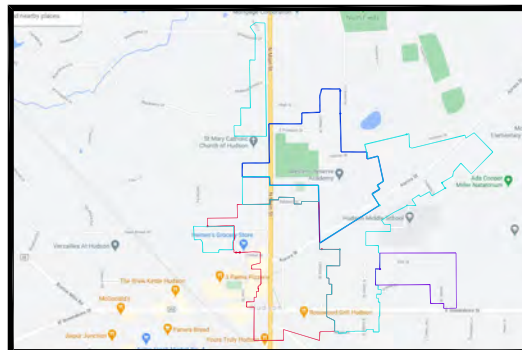
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation -LOCATION MAP

Page 1



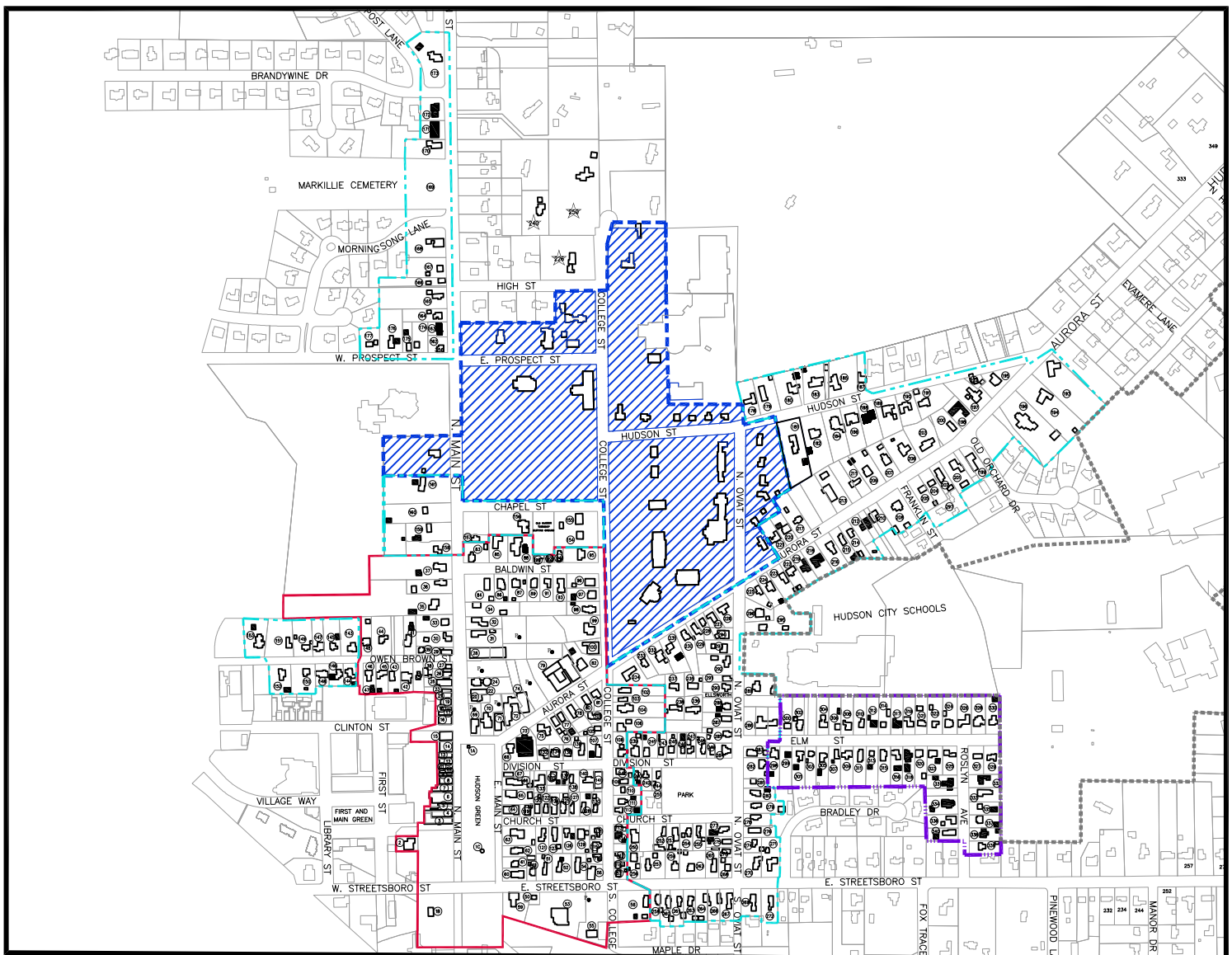
LOCATION MAP



CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

WESTERN RESERVE ACADEMY  
NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

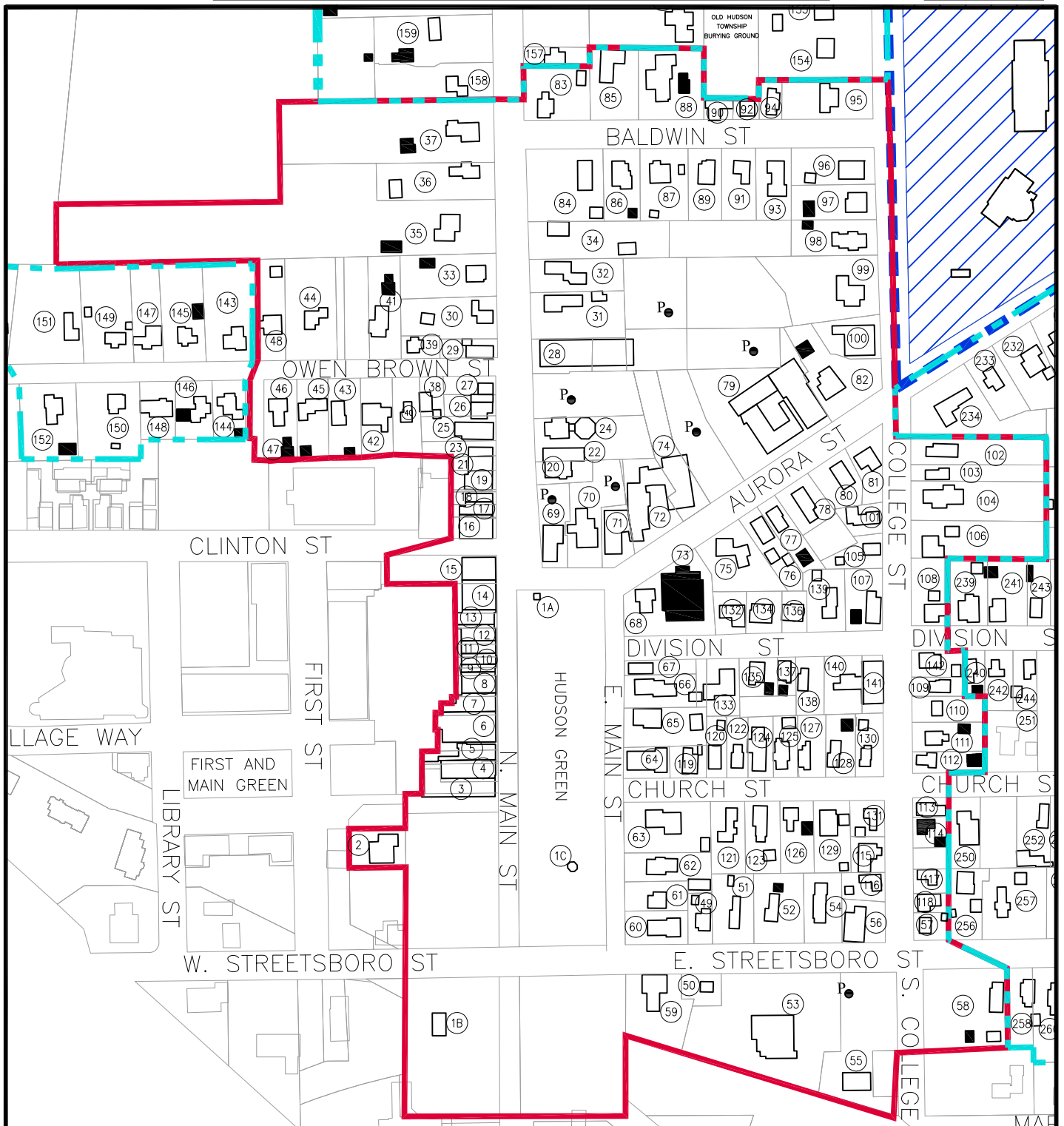


**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation - 1973 BOUNDARY Page 2



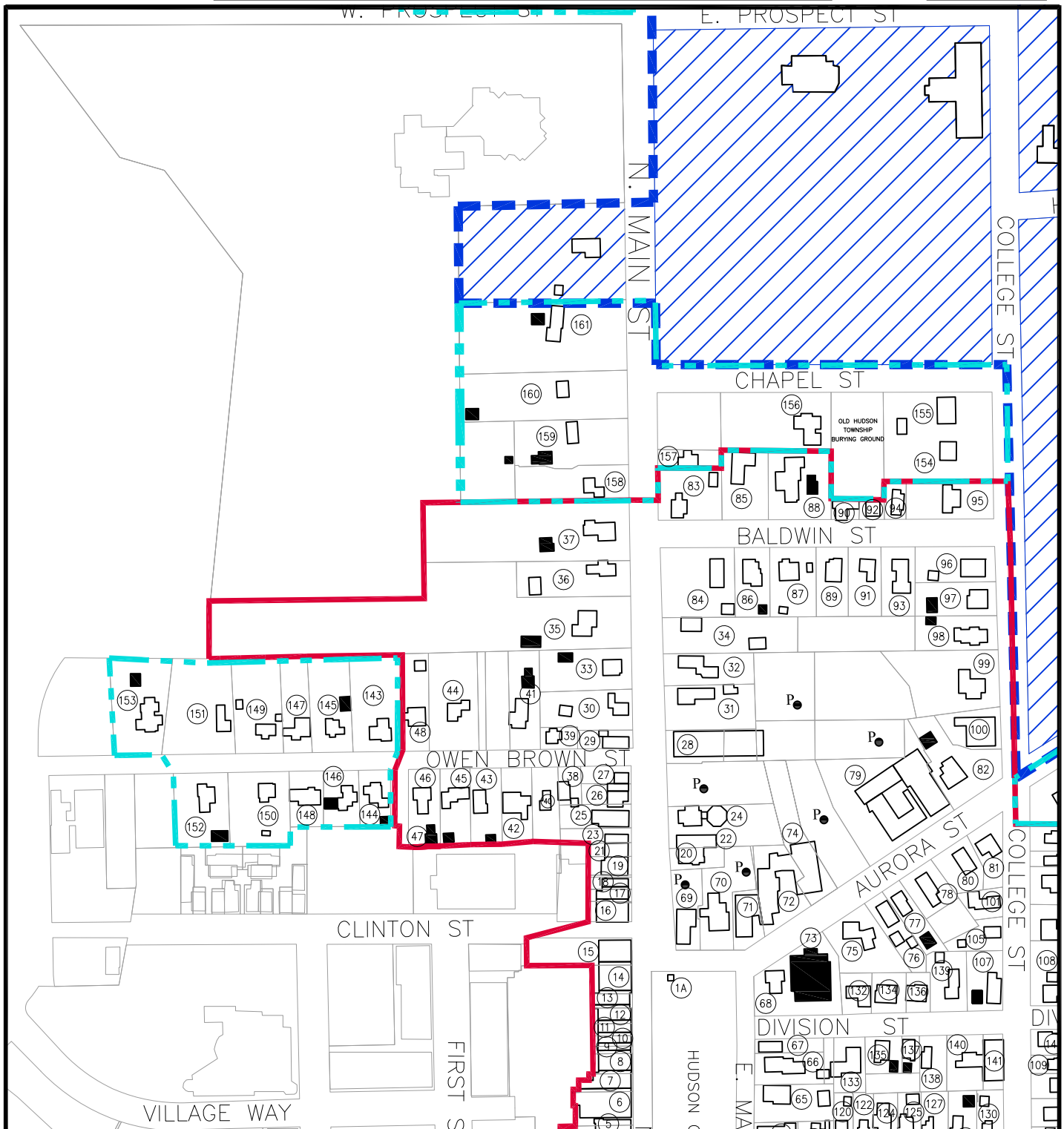


**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation - 1989-A BOUNDARY Page 3

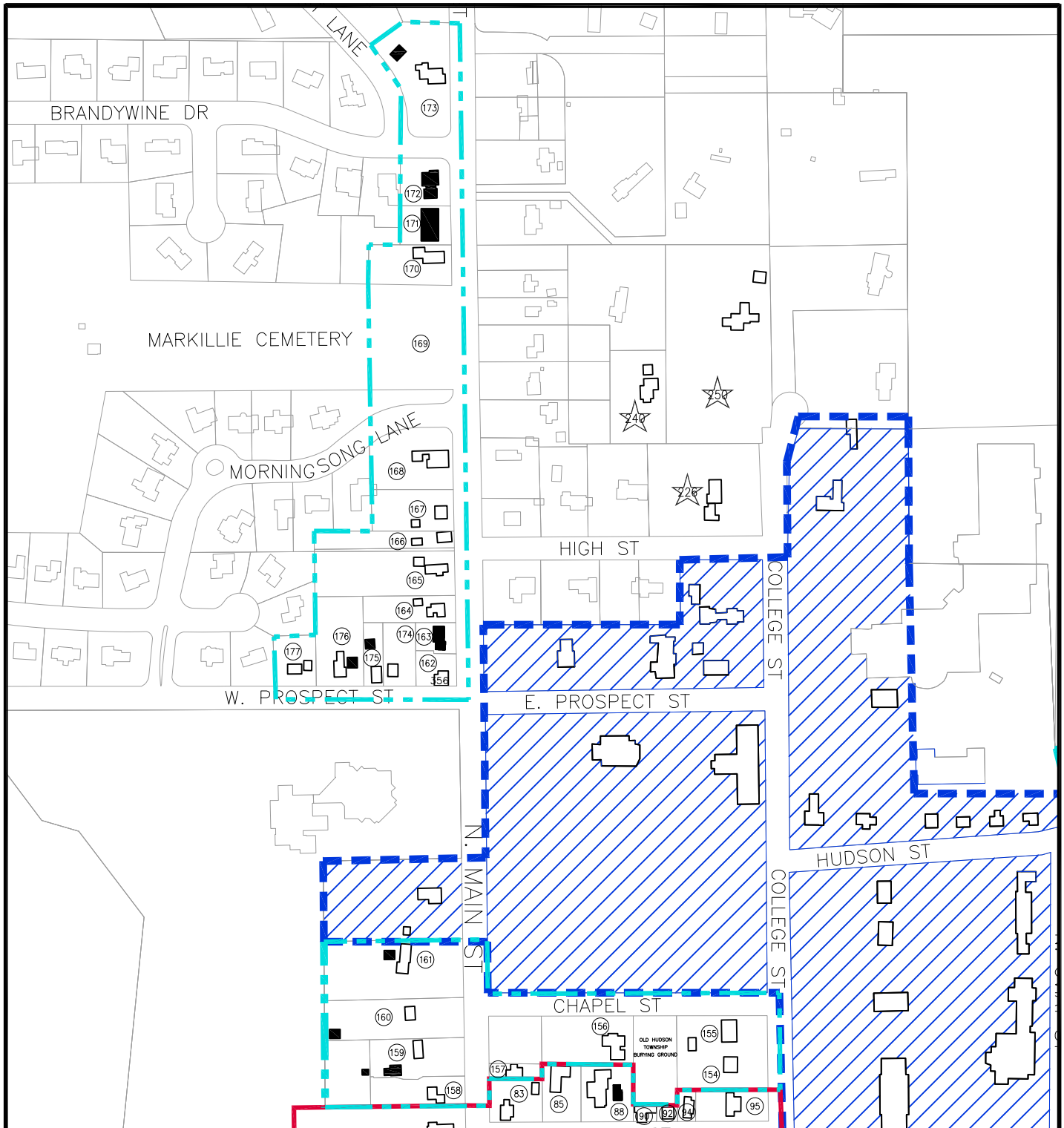


**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation - 1989-B BOUNDARY Page 4

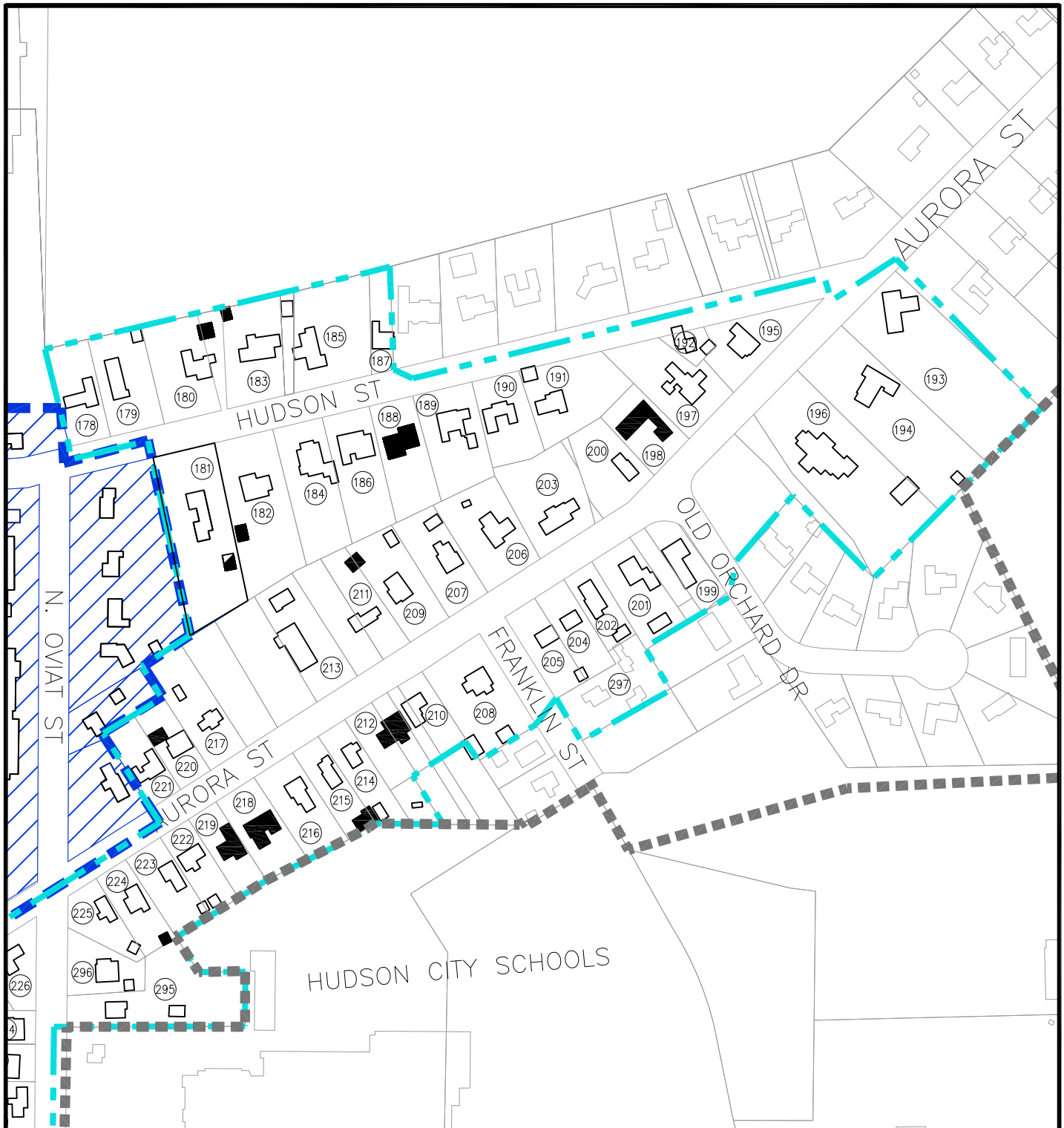


**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation - 1989-C BOUNDARY Page 5



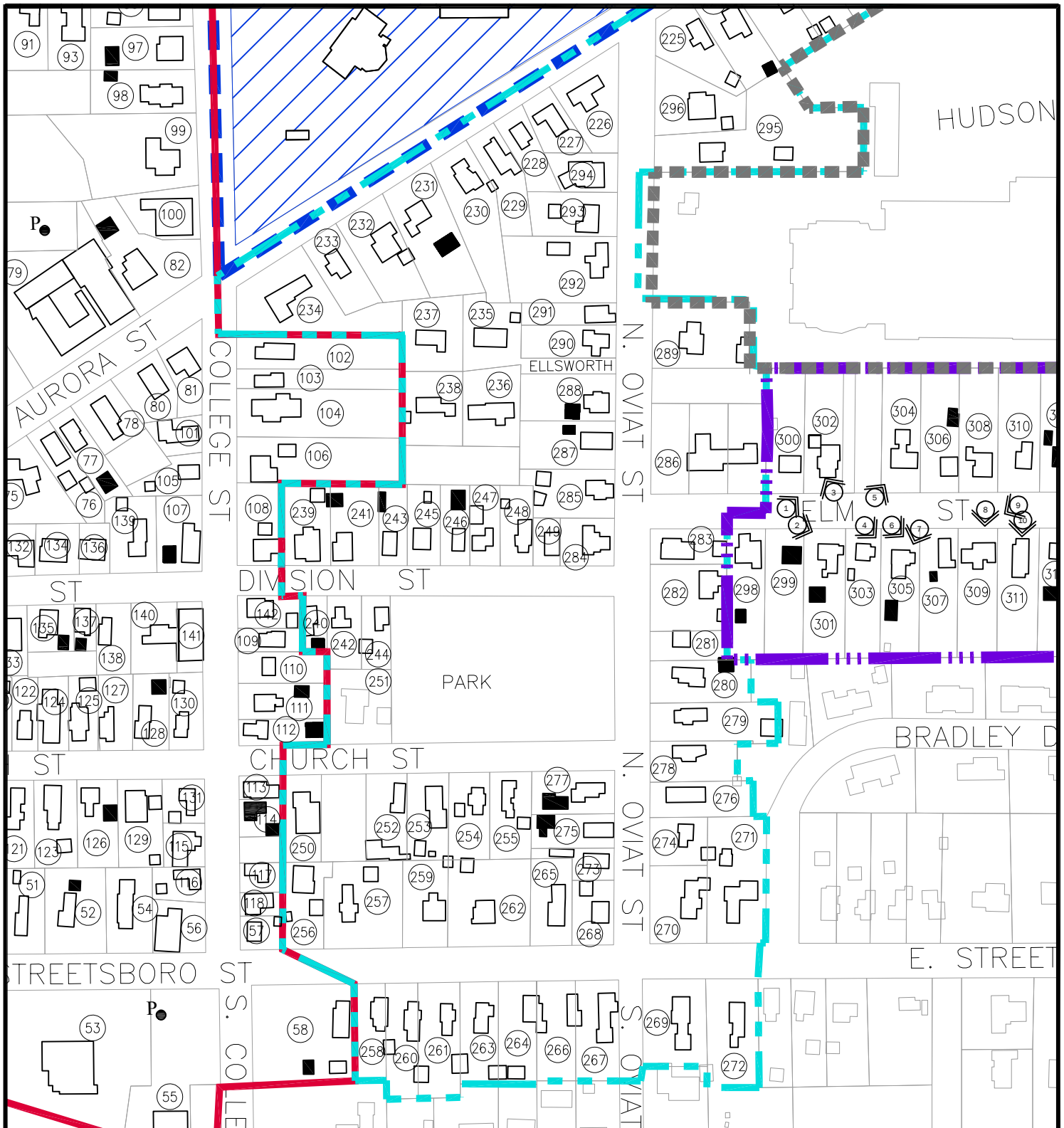
**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Summit County, Ohio

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation - 1989-D BOUNDARY

Page 6



Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

No.	NR Resource Category	Property Name	Property Street Number	Street Directional (N,S,E,W)	Property Street Name	Property Street Type (AVE,BLVD,DR,LN,RD,ST)	Property Street Direction (N,S,E,W,NE,NW,SE,SW)	Property City/Town	County	Date of Construction	POS - 1940-1963 - C	POS - 1940-1963 NC	Total Houses	Total Garages /Outbldgs	Commercial / Institutional Bldgs	C	NC	Parcel	Style	Type	Architect (if known)	Builder (if known)	C	N/C	Houses	C Houses	NC Houses	Garages	C Garages	NC Garages			Previously Listed			
		Aurora Street									POS 1940-1963														Elm & Roslyn								NR - C			
69	Building	The Brewster Store	5	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1839								320379	Federal		Leander Starr												1	1973 Hudson HD		
70	Building	Brewster Mansion	9	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1853								3201837	Gothic Revival		Simeon Porter	Frederick Bunnell											1	1973 Hudson HD		
71	Building	Christ Church Episcopal - Chapel	19	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	ca. 1916								3200412	Colonial Revival														1	1973 Hudson HD		
72	Building	Isham Beebe House	21	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1834									Greek Revival		Leander Starr	George W. Church											1	1973 Hudson HD		
73	Building	The Burton D.Morgan Foundation-L	22	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1962	1				1	1		3203990	Colonial Revival	Side Gable														1973 Hudson HD		
74	Building	Christ Church Episcopal	29	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1930								3200412	Colonial Revival														1	1973 Hudson HD		
75	Building	Whedon-Farwell House	30	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1826								3204093	Italianate		Lemuel Porter												1	1973 Hudson HD		
76	Building	Henry Holmes House	34	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1876								3202021	Italianate														1	1973 Hudson HD		
76A	Building		34	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1961	1			1		1		3202021																1973 Hudson HD		
76b	Building		34	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1961	1			1		1		3202021																1973 Hudson HD		
77	Building	Isaac Quay House	38	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1846, 1859								3200199	Gothic Revival	Cross Gable													1	1973 Hudson HD		
77A	Building		38	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	2000								3200199																1973 Hudson HD		
78	Building	Stephen Tracey House	42	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1846								3200005	Federal														1	1973 Hudson HD		
79	Building	First Congregationalist Church	47	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	65, 1959,2001								3200459	Romanesque Revival		J.W.C. Corbusier Simeon Porter												1	1973 Hudson HD		
80	Building	Kirkham-Porter House	48	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1829								3200405	Gothic Revival	Gable Front													1	1973 Hudson HD		
80A	Building		48	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1933								3200405																1	1973 Hudson HD	
81	Building		52	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1919								3200896	Colonial Revival															1	1973 Hudson HD	
82	Building	First Congregational Church Parson	53	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1908								3200914	Colonial Revival		J.W.C. Corbusier													1	1973 Hudson HD	
82A	Building	Garage	53	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1992								3200914																1	1973 Hudson HD	
234	Building		64	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1913								3200946	Colonial Revival															1	1989 Boundary Increase	
233	Building		72	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1913								3200946	Colonial Revival	Gabled Ell														1	1989 Boundary Increase	
232	Building	Charles Witty House	78	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1880								3201333	Colonial Revival															1	1989 Boundary Increase	
232A	Building		78	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1928								3201333																1	1989 Boundary Increase	
231	Building		82	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1922								3201637	Colonial Revival																1	1989 Boundary Increase
231A	Building		82	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1993								3201637																	1989 Boundary Increase	
230	Building	Ransom Sanford House	90	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1887								3201564		Cross Gable		Ransom Sanford												1	1989 Boundary Increase	
230A	Building		90	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1923								3201564	Stick	Gabled Ell														1	1989 Boundary Increase	
229	Building		94	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1890								3200114				Ransom Sanford												1	1989 Boundary Increase	
228	Building	Sylvester Baldwin House	98	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1846								3200011	Greek Revival	New England One and Half														1	1989 Boundary Increase	
227	Building		102	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1937								3201893																1	1989 Boundary Increase	
226	Building		106	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1830								3201610	Federal			Harlow Davis												1	1989 Boundary Increase	
225	Building	George Kilbourn House	120	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1840								3200170																1	1989 Boundary Increase	
225A	Building		120	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1925								3200170		Upright and Wing														1	1989 Boundary Increase	
224	Building		126	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1930								3201876																1	1989 Boundary Increase	
224A	Building		126	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	2017								3201876																	1989 Boundary Increase	
223	Building	Patty Alling House	130	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1832								3200891	Colonial Revival		J.W.C. Corbusier													1	1989 Boundary Increase	
223A	Building		130	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1926								3200891																1	1989 Boundary Increase	
222	Building	Gaylord-McCauley House	134	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1854								3200304	Colonial Revival															1	1989 Boundary Increase	
222A	Building		134	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1933								3200304																1	1989 Boundary Increase	
221	Building		135	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1940								3201832	Colonial Revival															1	1989 Boundary Increase	
220	Building		139	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1947	1		1			1		3201364	Minimal Traditional/Colonial Revival																1989 Boundary Increase	
220A	Building		139	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1987								3201364																	1989 Boundary Increase	
219	Building		140	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1968								3200208	Colonial Revival																1989 Boundary Increase	
218	Building		144	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1977								3200052																	1989 Boundary Increase	
217	Building		145	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1826								3200772	Greek Revival															1	1989 Boundary Increase	
217A	Building		145	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1928								3200772																1	1989 Boundary Increase	
216	Building		150	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1953	1		1			1		3200051	Colonial Revival																1989 Boundary Increase	
215	Building	Margaret and Mary Kippen House	156	Aurora	ST			Hudson	Summit	1887								3200138																1	1989 Boundary Increase	

[illegible]





[illegible]





[illegible]





[illegible]



266	Building		92	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	ca. 1852								3200816		Gable Front		builder - Noah Carter															1	1989Boundary Increase
266A	Building		92	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	2002								3200816		Gabled Ell																		1989Boundary Increase
268	Building		95	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	1900								3201181																			1	1989Boundary Increase
268A	Building		95	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	1997								3201181																				1989Boundary Increase
267	Building	Peck-Trowbridge House	94-96	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	1844, 1887								3200374		Gabled Ell		builder - Noah Carter															1	1989Boundary Increase
269	Building		104	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	1870s								3200160		Cross Gable																	1	1989Boundary Increase
269A	Building		104	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	2005								3200160																				1989Boundary Increase
270	Building	Abi C. Brown House	105	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	1876								3200087		Gable Front		builder Noah Carter															1	1989Boundary Increase
271	Building		109	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	1883								3200628																			1	1989Boundary Increase
272	Building	E.A. Osborn House	110	E Streetsboro	ST		Hudson	Summit	1876								3201171	Italante																		1	1989Boundary Increase