

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 PropertyHistoric 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C DBarbara Tower 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

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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

☐

[illegible]

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

82

Noncontributing

27

buildings

sites

structures

objects

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th 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;

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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

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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.¹ 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

¹ U.S. Population Census, 1900.

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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

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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.

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- 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.

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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.² 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.

² 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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.³ 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."⁴

The first apartment building, the first shopping center – Hudson Plaza, and the first strip development appeared in Hudson during the 1950s.⁵ 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.⁶

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

³ U.S. Population Census, 1940, 1960.

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

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

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

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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.⁷

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.”⁸

⁷ 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.

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

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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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

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.¹¹

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,¹² and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 had yet to be enacted.

⁹ Ibid.

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

¹¹ Ibid.

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

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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.¹³ 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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵ (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.¹⁶ 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).¹⁷ (Historic Images, Figure 3) Schuyler was grandson of Hudson pioneer farmer and Revolutionary War soldier William Chamberlin

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Eldredge, Pat. *Hudson Heritage Association and the Architectural Board of Review*.

¹⁵ 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.

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

¹⁷ U.S. Population Census, 1850-1880; Newkirk, 140.

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(1754-1843).¹⁸ He was born in Hudson in 1821 to parents Amos and Jerusha Chamberlin, who had come to the Western Reserve and Hudson from Connecticut.¹⁹ In 1844 he married Jane Bliss²⁰ and they “began on a farm almost in the woods,” raising three children, Ralph, George, and Julia Chamberlin (White).²¹ 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.)²², 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

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

¹⁹ 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*.

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

²¹ Ohio Genealogy Express, Summit County Ohio. Available at 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.

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

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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 1837,²³ 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.”²⁴ 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.²⁵ 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)

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

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

²⁵ Newkirk, 22.

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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.²⁶ 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. 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

²⁶ *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

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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.²⁷ 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

²⁷ U.S. Population Census, 1900.

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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

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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.”²⁸ 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.²⁹ 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 18th 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.³⁰ In addition, a flood of house plans and pattern books for small houses featuring Minimal Traditional styles were published between 1935 and 1950.³¹

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

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

²⁹ McAlester, 588-589.

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

³¹ McAlester, 589.

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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,

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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.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Primary

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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
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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
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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.

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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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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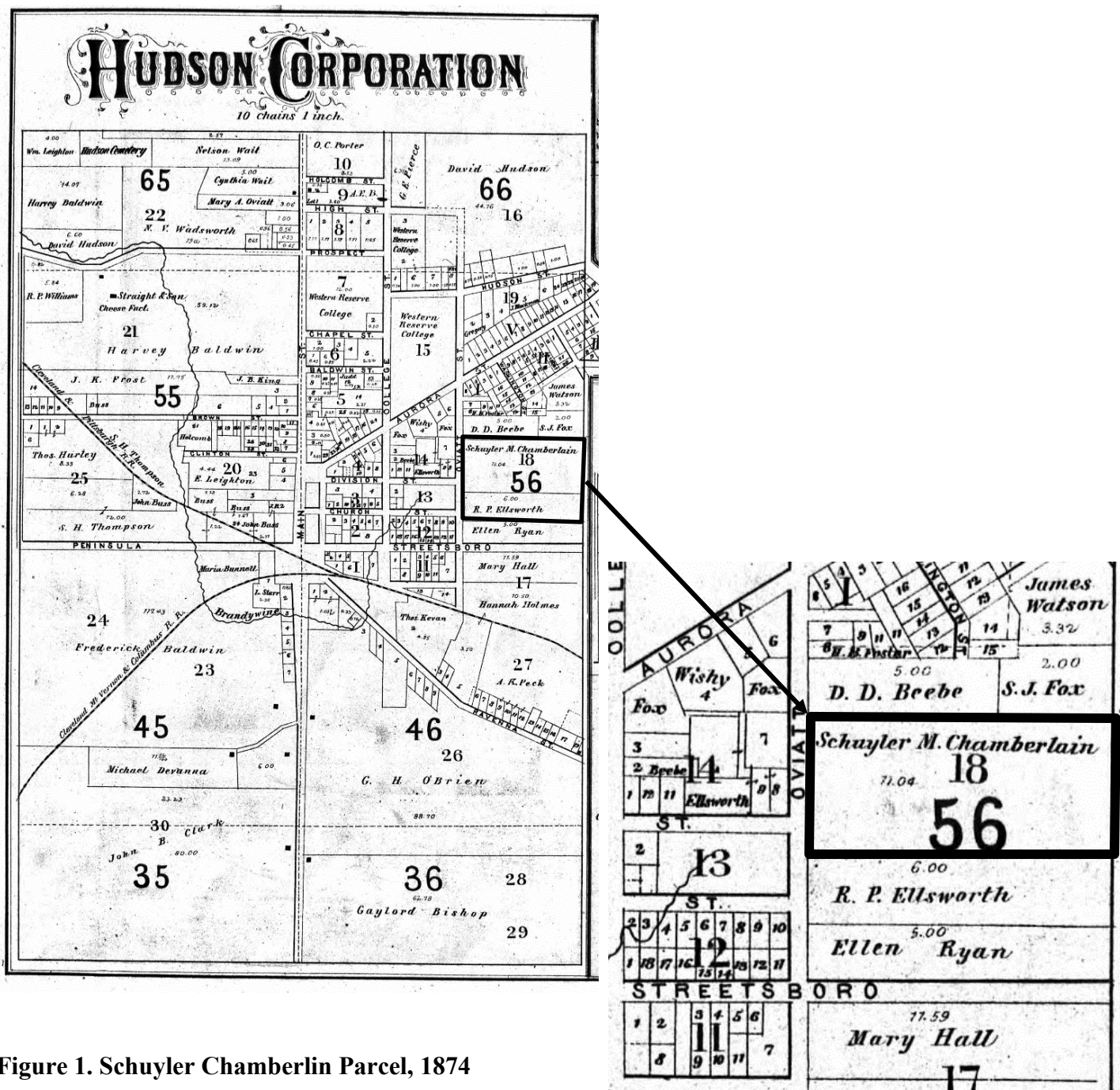


Figure 1. Schuyler Chamberlin Parcel, 1874

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

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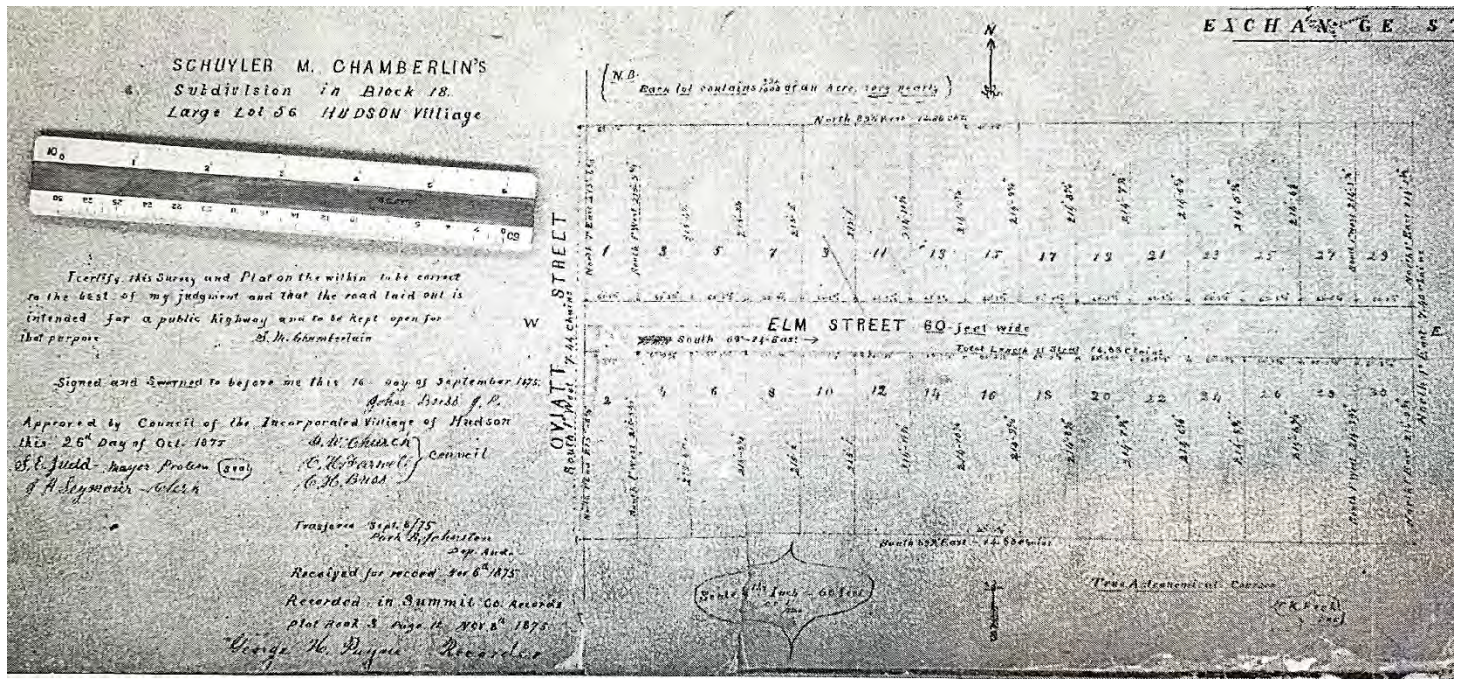


Figure 2. Schuyler M. Chamberlin Subdivision, recorded 1875.

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

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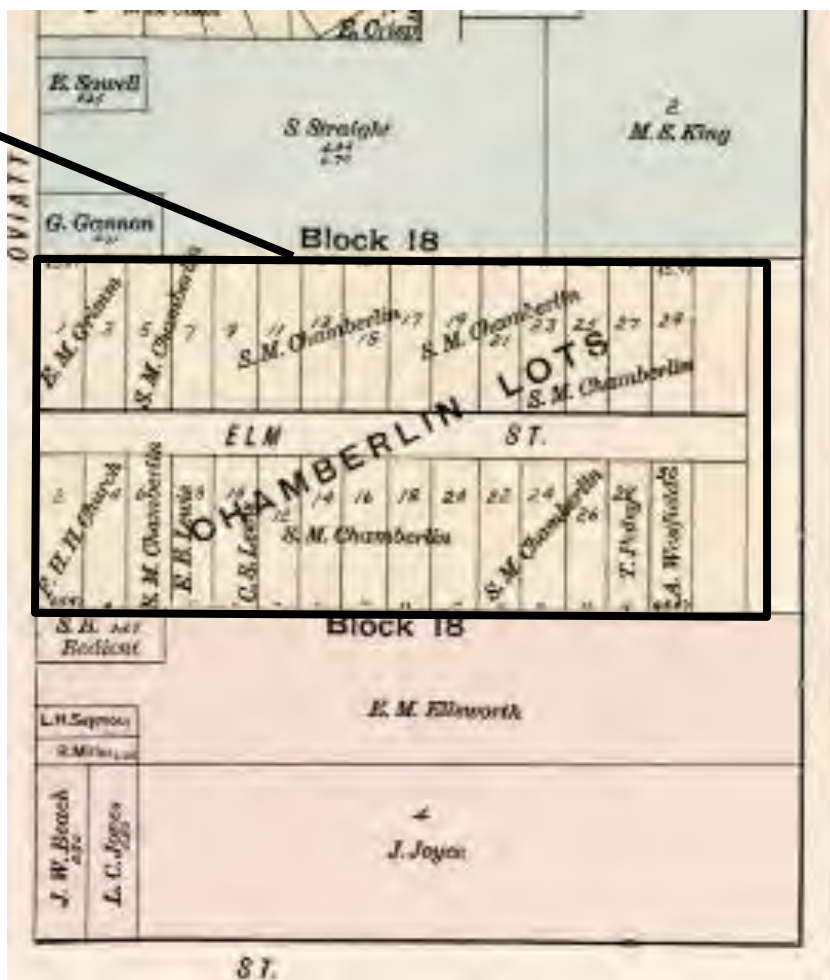
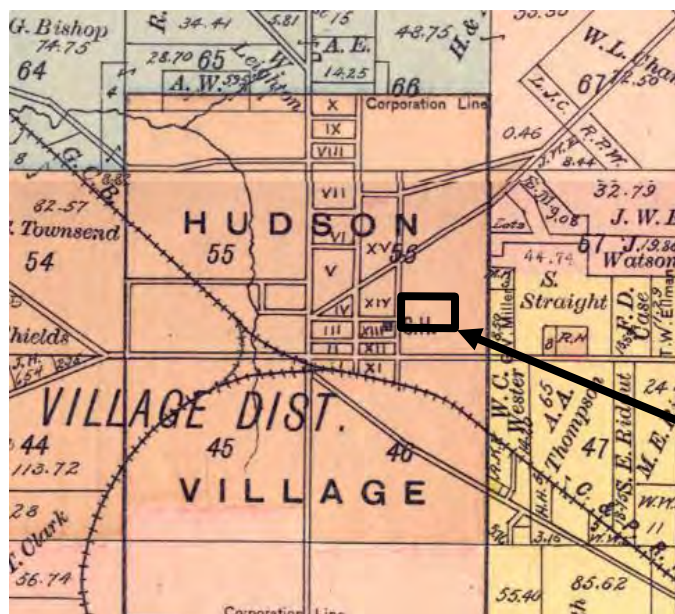


Figure 3. Chamberlin Allotment, 1891

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.

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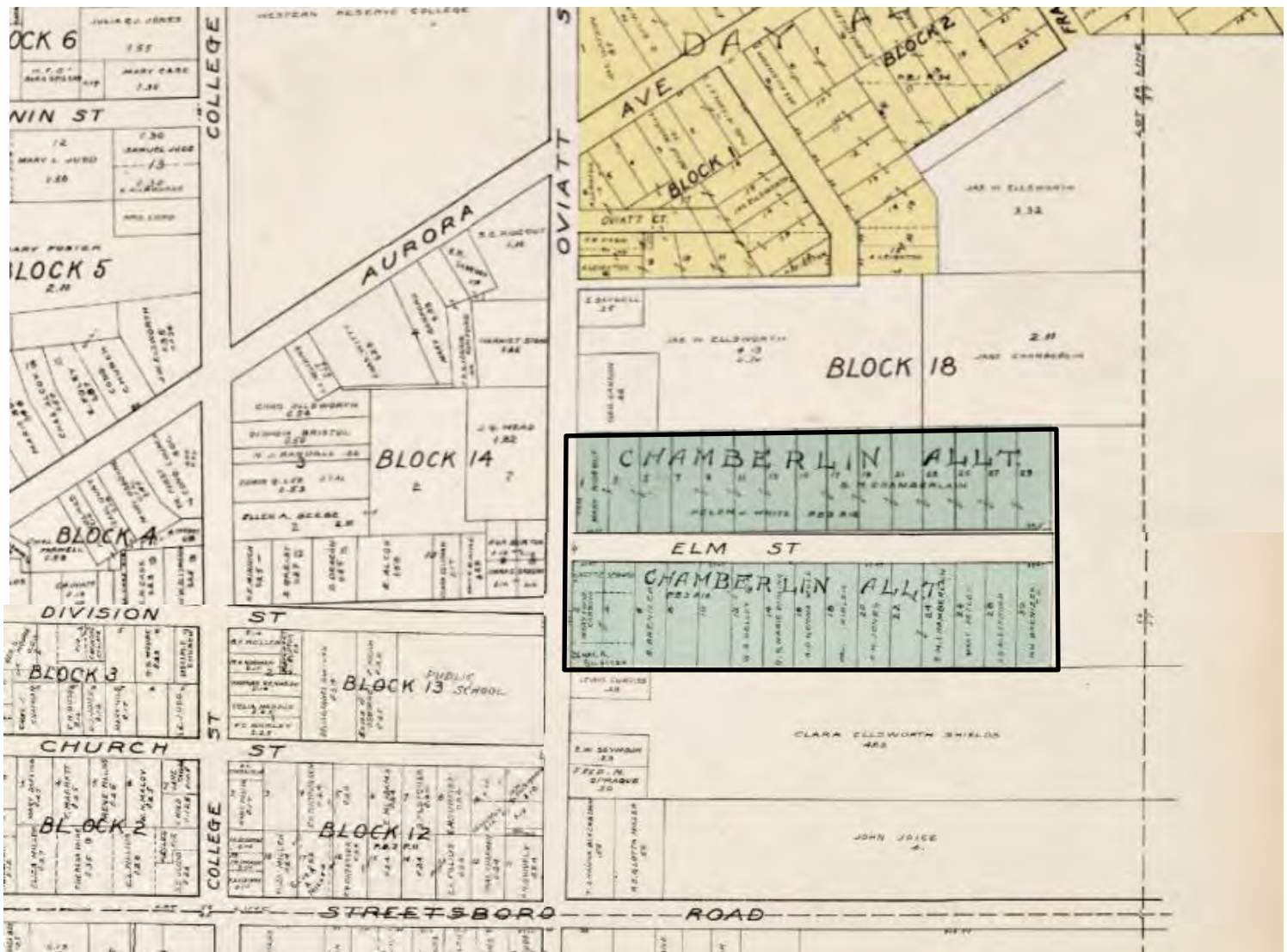


Figure 4. Chamberlin Allotment, 1910

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

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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>.

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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>.

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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>.

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Figure 11. 129 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 12. 130 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 13. 135 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 14. 136 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 15. 139 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 16. 140 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 17. 143 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 18. 144 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 19. 148 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 20. 151 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 21. 152 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 22. 156 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 23. 160 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 24. 161 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 25. 164 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 26. 165 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 27. 169 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 28. 173 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 29. 184 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 30. 191 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 31. 18 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 32. 19 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 33. 23 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 34. 24 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 35. 27 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 36. 33 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

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

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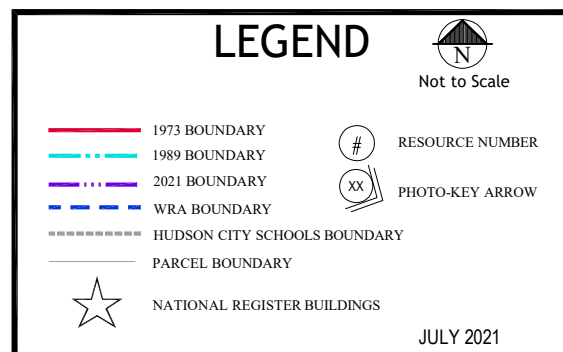
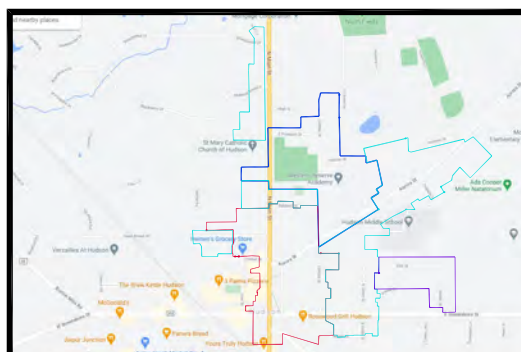
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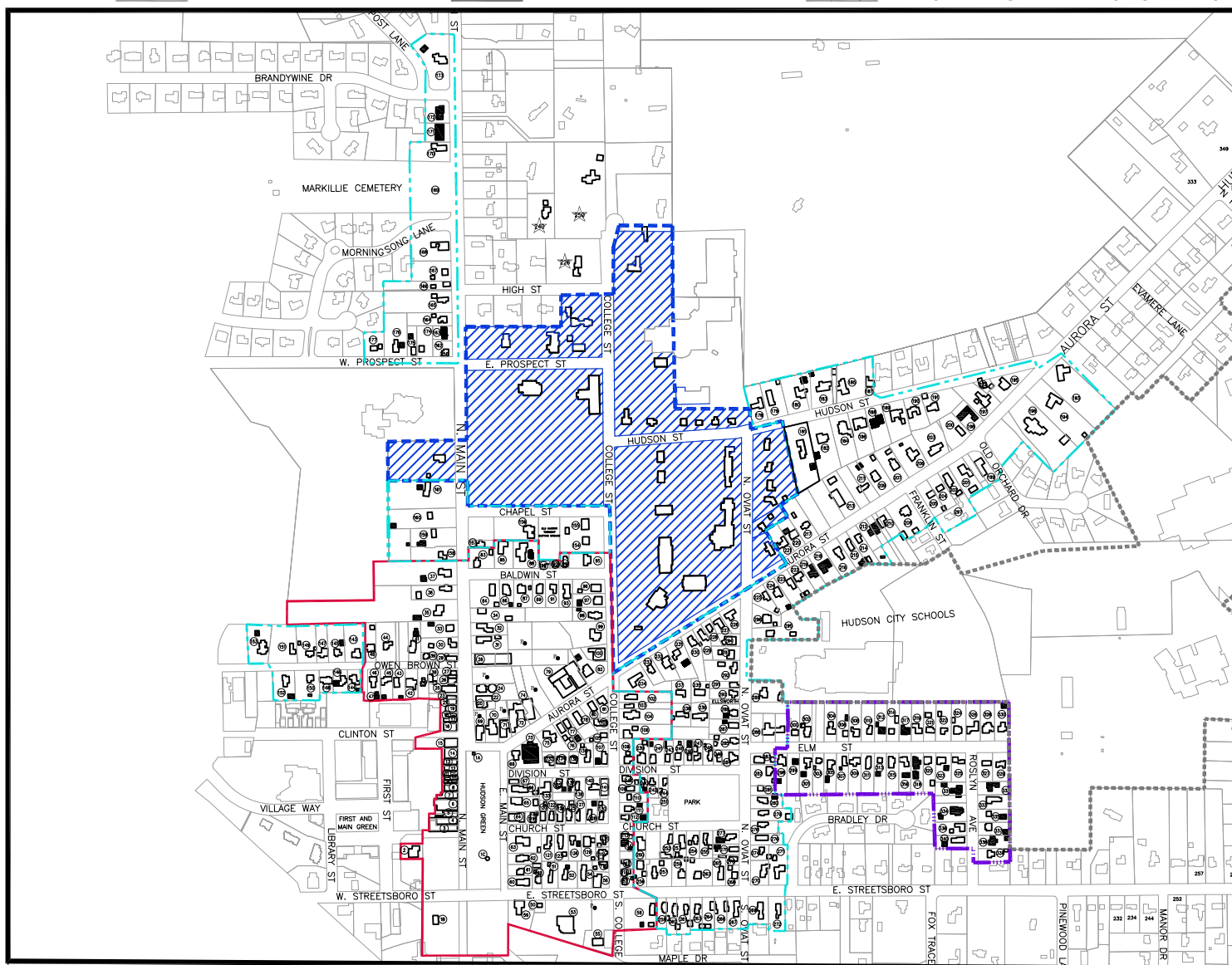
LOCATION MAP



CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

WESTERN RESERVE ACADEMY NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

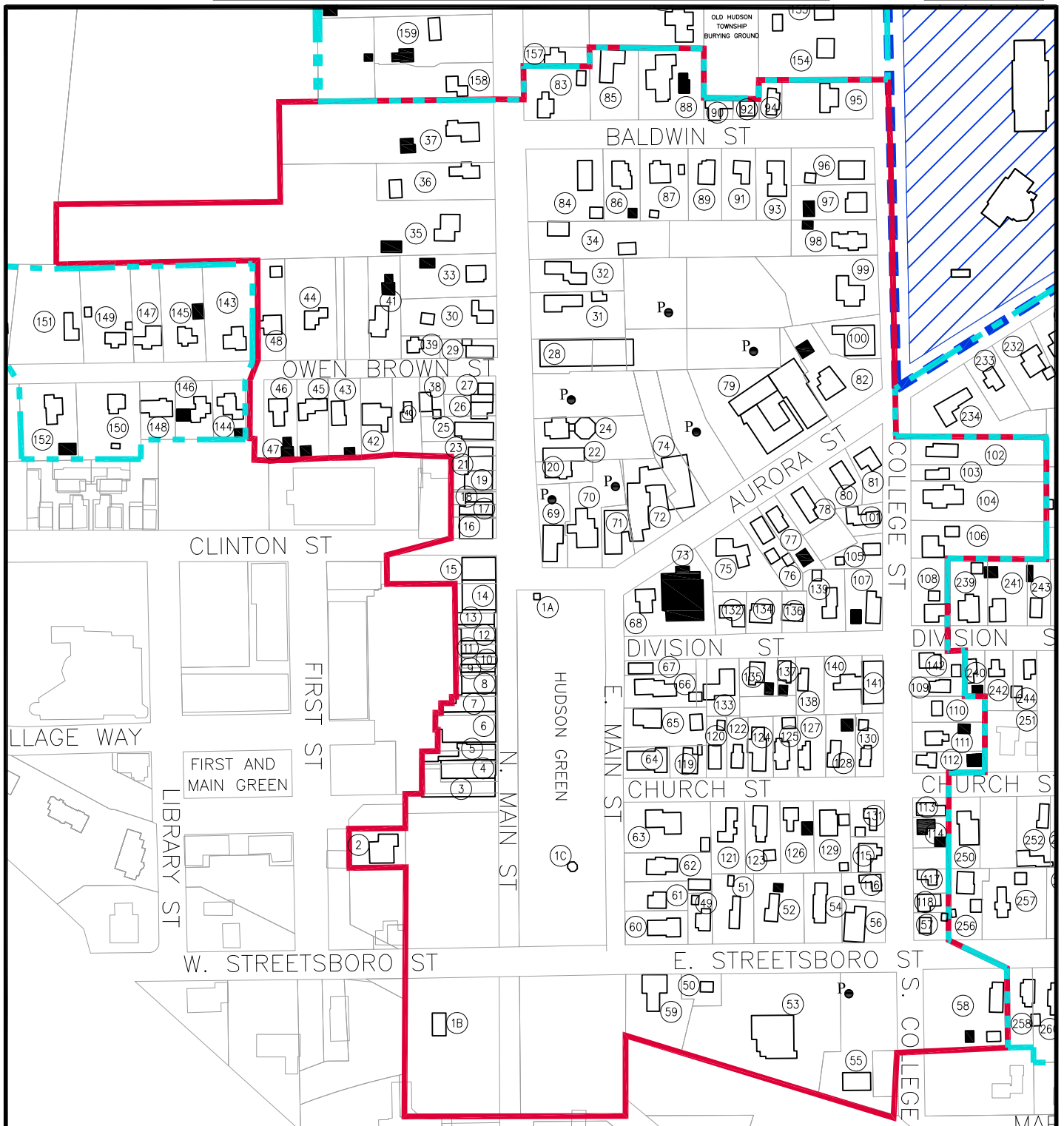


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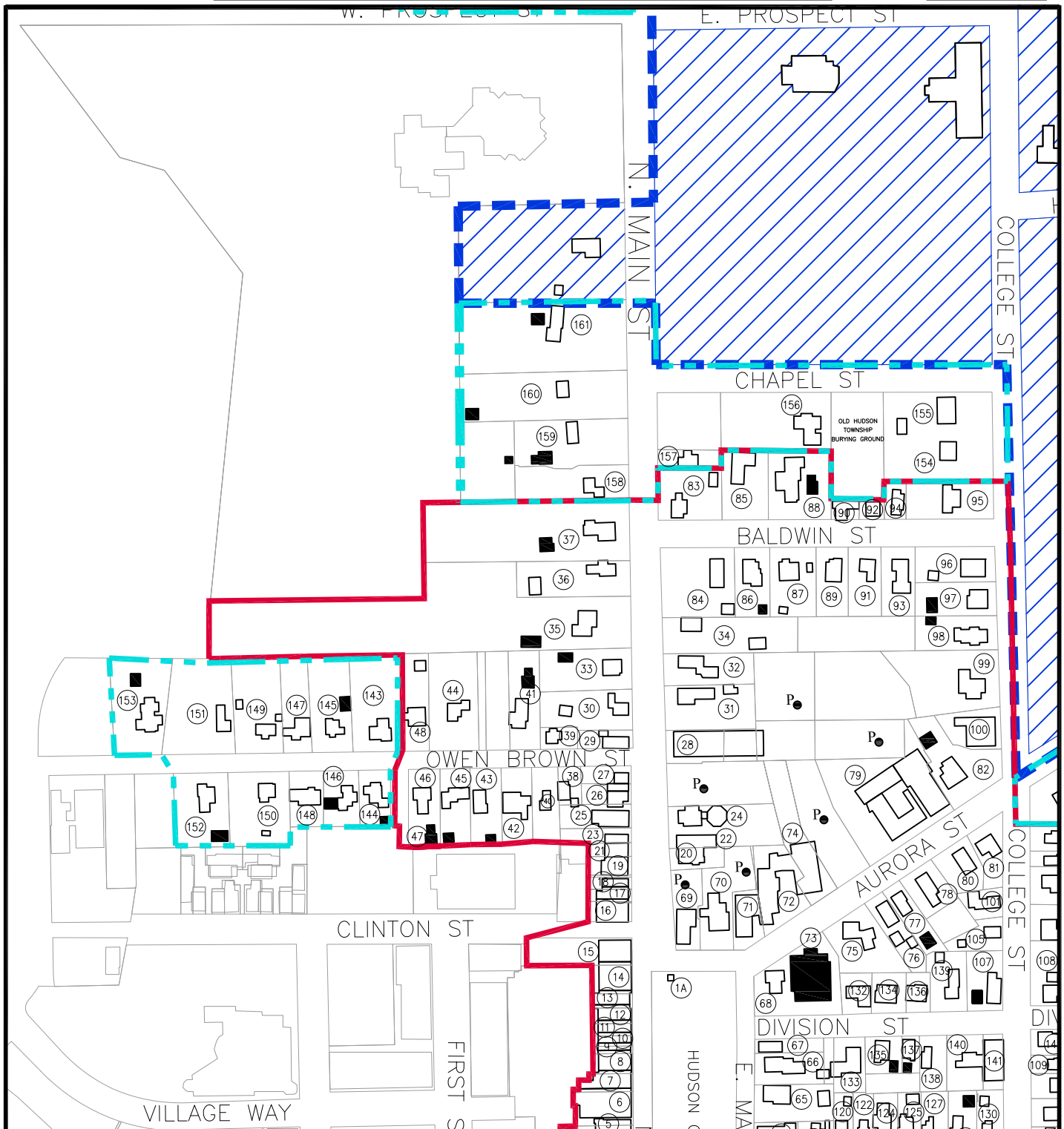


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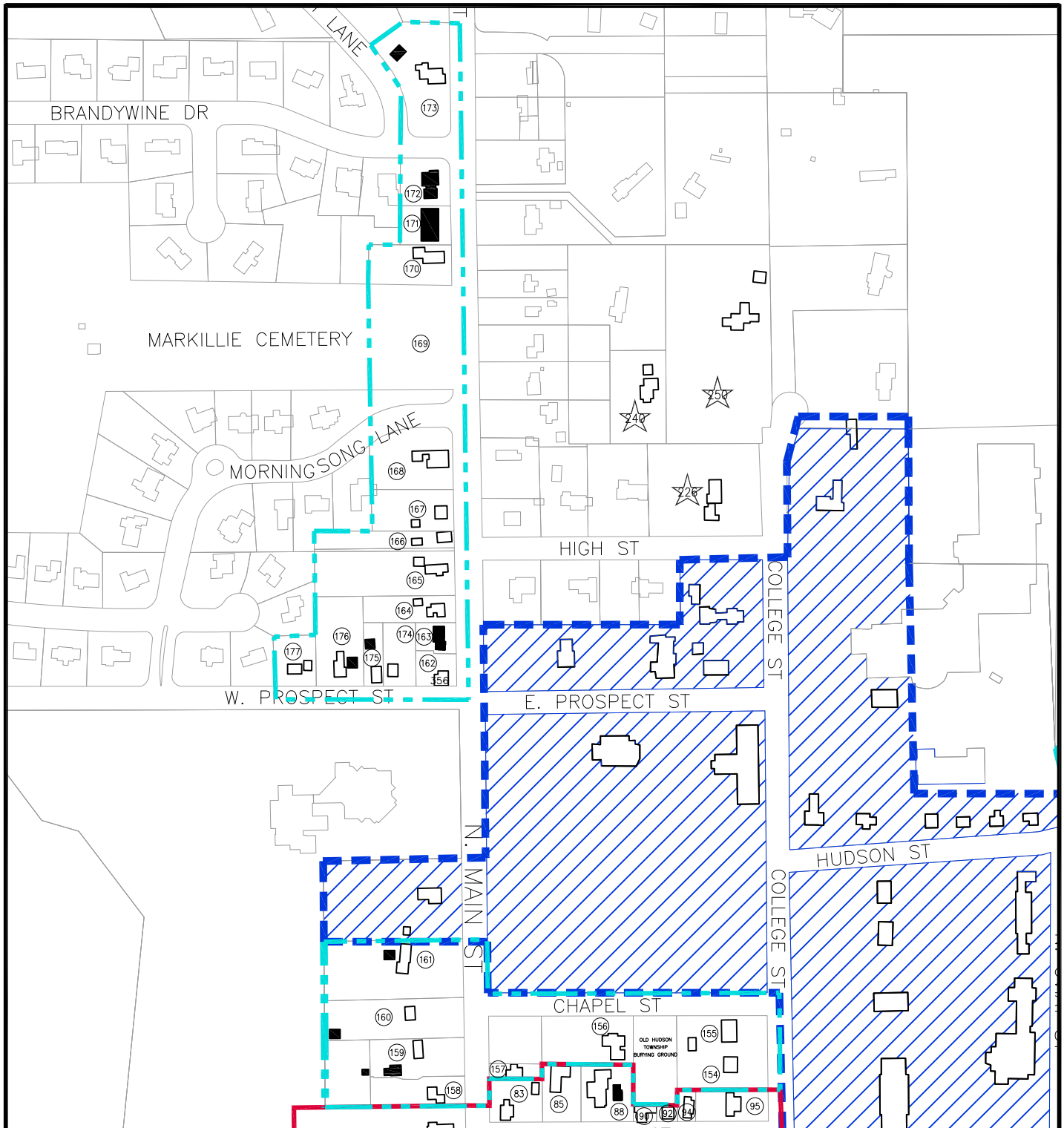


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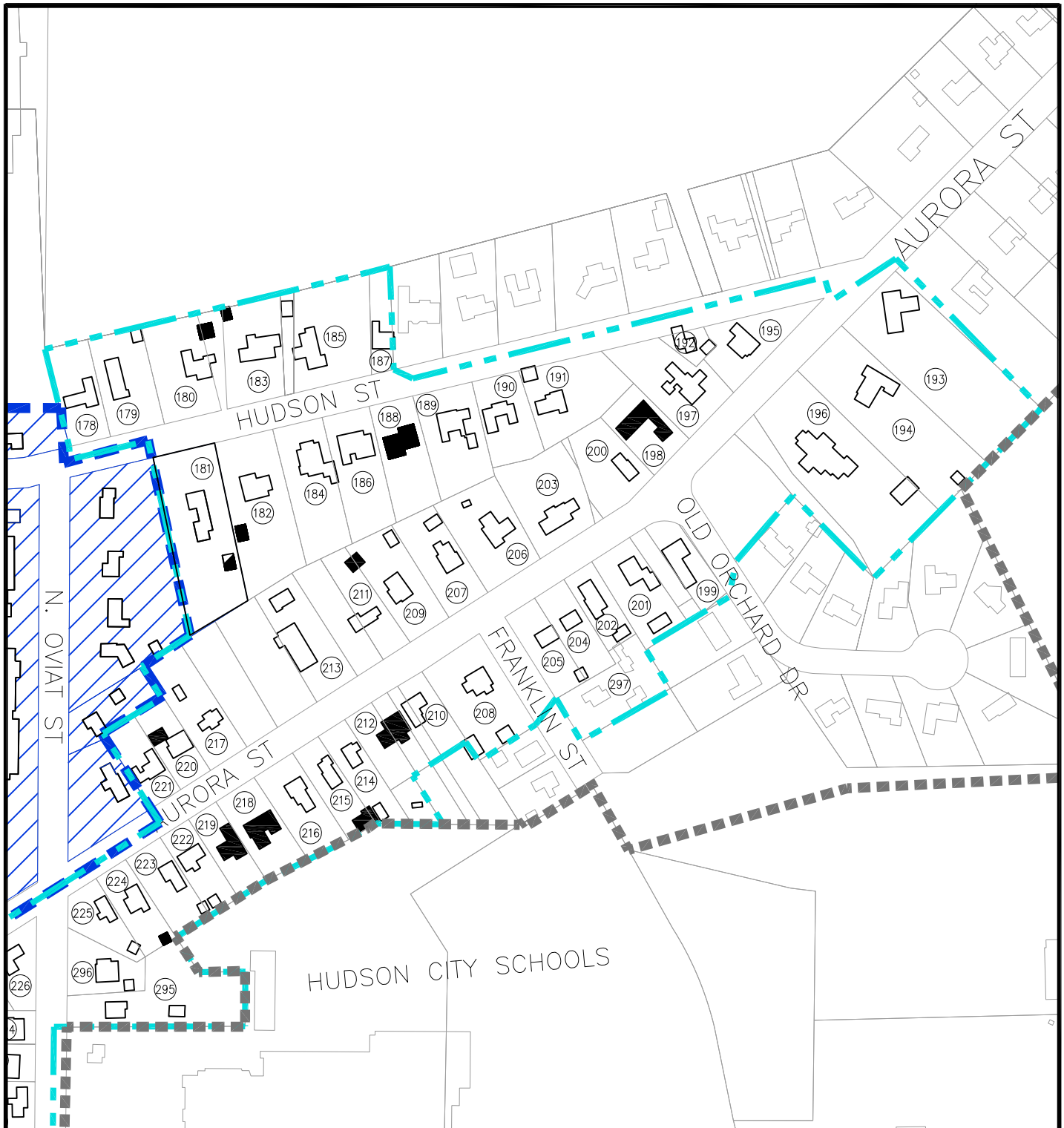


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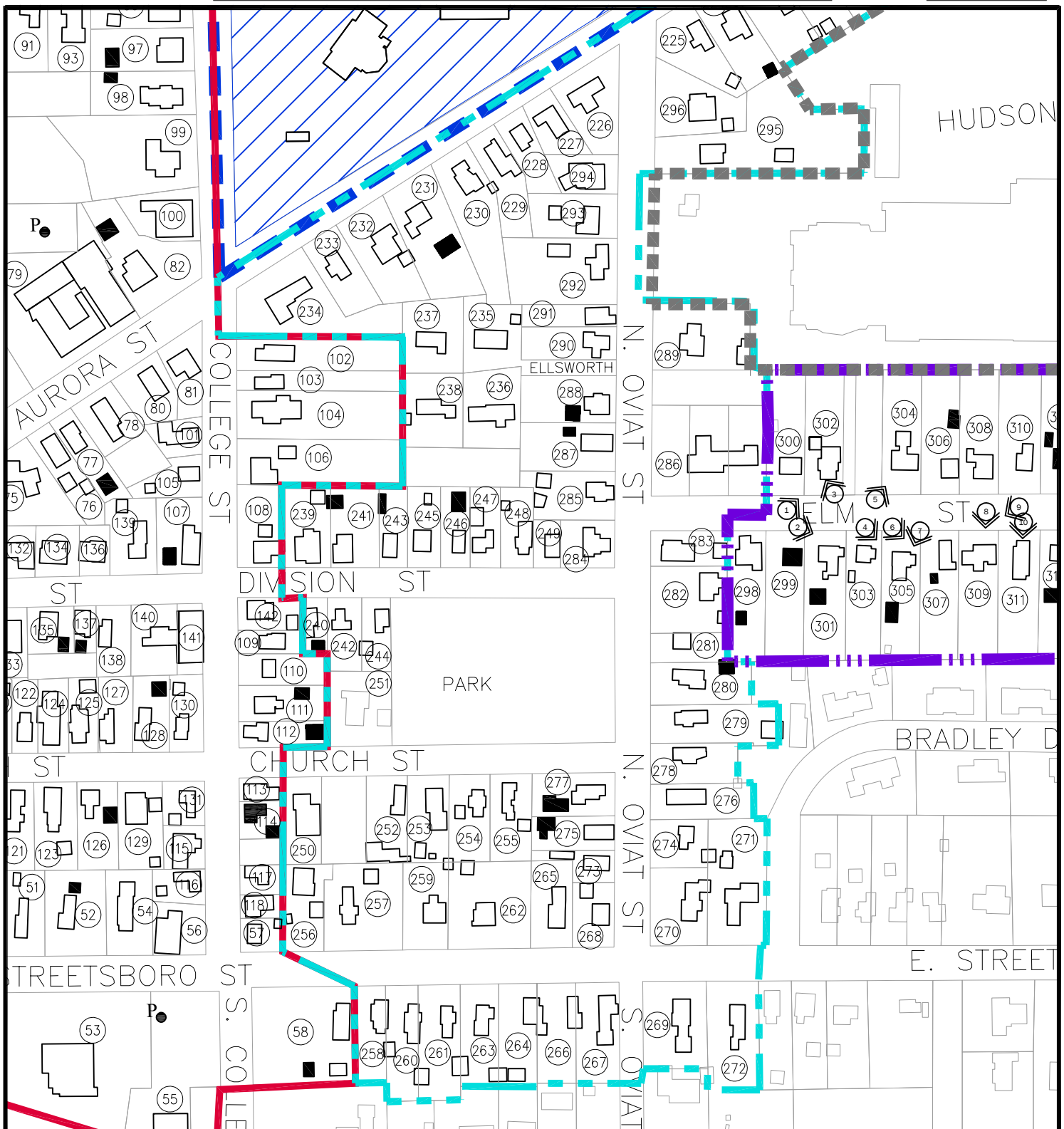
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Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

No.	NR Resource Category	Property Name	Property Street Number	Street Directio nal (N,S,E,W)	Property Street Name	Property Street Type (AVE,BLVD, DR, LN,RD,S T)	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 /Outblids	Commercia l/ Institutiona l 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]

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[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