Let Us Be Your Guide

This brochure will guide you during a tour of two of Hudson’s early residential streets. Many of the areas and buildings on this tour are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Those properties with the white “HHA” marker have been researched and authenticated by Hudson Heritage Association and may be noteworthy for their architecture, their past ownership or for the activities that took place within them. The markers typically carry the name of the original owner of the property.

This area is blessed with a range of architecture representative of the Western Reserve and other styles of significance. Be sure to note the features and elements of each building that help make Hudson such a rich reflection of its past and its citizenry – a storied group of individuals who were determined to build a community reflecting the elegance of New England in the Ohio wilderness.

Take This Tour Using Your Mobile Device!

Visit: http://hudsonheritage.org/walking-tours/ or scan the code below

A Brief History of Hudson

Two ambitious men and well-time doses of prosperity and poverty produced and preserved the Hudson you see today.

David Hudson of Goshen, Connecticut, dreamed of founding “an altar to God in the wilderness.” In 1799, he led a group of settlers to the township which he had purchased from the Connecticut Land Company. In 1802, he founded a Congregational church in town. By 1826, from his home at 318 North Main Street, he could see the first building of Western Reserve College, referred to as the Yale of the West.

Religious freedom and the abolition of slavery were important to Hudson’s early New England settlers. The Underground Railroad had active stations here and the college was a center of abolitionist debate. John Brown, of Harper’s Ferry notoriety, grew up in Hudson.

Hudson blossomed during the 1840s with intellectual fervor and railroad fever. In the last half of the century, a series of events – the failure of railroad investments, the 1882 departure of the college for Cleveland, and a terrible fire on Main Street in 1892 – sent the town into economic decline.

Millionaire landowner and railroad pioneer James W. Elsworth revitalized Hudson after a mild depression hit the Western Reserve. Returning to his hometown in 1907, he planned a model community with electric, water and wastewater plants, paved streets lined with elm trees and underground utility lines. He also restored the derelict college buildings, reopening them as Western Reserve Academy.

After Elsworth retired to Italy, development slowed during the Depression and Hudson remained a small village and rural township until construction of the Ohio Turnpike in the 1950s made it more accessible. An attempt in 1962 to demolish the 1839 Brewster Store at 5 Aurora Street galvanized citizen efforts to preserve the character of the town and led to the establishment of Hudson Heritage Association. In 1994, Hudson Township and Hudson Village merged to form one government for the area David Hudson had purchased nearly two centuries earlier.
5) 19 East Main Street (1836/1877) Town-Neibel House
When built in 1836 by carpenter/architect Leander Starr for Dr. Israel Town, this was a high-style, colonnaded Greek Revival house. In 1877, it was Victorianized, losing both its wings, one of which became the house at 25 Streetsboro Street.

6) 27 East Main Street (1840) Hudson Town Hall
Built on the site of the original 1820 Congregational Church, which was abandoned when the congregation moved to Aurora Street, this Italianate structure served as the seat of town government from 1879 until 2013. It is now used for various government business and is home to Hudson’s Fire Museum and Destination Hudson.

7) 35 East Main Street (1889) A.W. Lockhart House
This house was built on the foundation of the Norman Baldwin house, which was moved around the corner to Division Street. Lockhart is remembered as the proprietor of the saloon where the most stirring speeches here.

8) 41 East Main Street (1847) The Ellsworth Store
Built as the dry goods store of Edgar B. Ellsworth, father of Hudson’s great benefactor James W. Ellsworth, this is one of the oldest commercial buildings in Hudson. E. B. Ellsworth was a large landowner and backer of the ill-fated railroad boom of the 1850s.

9) 49 East Main Street (1834) Baldwin Babcock House
Hudson’s first free library was established through the generosity of Caroline Baldwin Babcock, whose father Frederick Baldwin built this Greek Revival house. Appropriately, her girlhood home served as the home of the Hudson Library and Historical Society for many years. It now houses the Hudson Community Foundation and Hudson Heritage Association.

10) 5 Aurora Street (1835) Brewster Mansion
One of the few stone Gothic Revival buildings in the Western Reserve, this building served as the home of the merchant A. A. Brewster. Brewster expected his home would be one of many great mansions built in Hudson with the coming of the railroads.

11) 9 Aurora Street (1853) Brewster Mansion
The present Colonial Revival Chapel, built in 1930, replaced the original wooden Gothic Revival church of 1846. The congregation, organized in 1842, expanded to the larger church to the east in 1935.

12) 19 Aurora Street (1930/1993) Christ Church Episcopal Chapel and Church
The present Colonial Revival Chapel, built in 1930, replaced the original wooden Gothic Revival church of 1846. The congregation, organized in 1842, expanded to the larger church to the east in 1935.

13) 21 Aurora Street (1834) Isham-Beebe House
Duncan Beebe, A. A. Brewster’s son-in-law and successor as proprietor of his store, bought this house from Warren Isham, editor of two of Hudson’s early newspapers. The only remaining Greek Revival house in Hudson with free-standing columns, it serves today as the Episcopal parish house.

14) 30 Aurora Street (1826) Whedon-Farwell House
This high-style Federal residence was designed by master architect/builder Lemuel Porter for Benjamin Whedon, who came to Hudson from Connecticut in 1805. It has served as an inn, primary school and young ladies’ seminary. The roof and front entry were remodeled in the Victorian style in 1870.

15) 47 Aurora Street (1865) First Congregational Church
Simeon Porter, son of Lemuel Porter, designed this Romanesque structure as the second home to the congregation.

16) 48 Aurora Street (1829) Kirkham-Porter House
Built by George Kirkham, an early lawyer in the Western Reserve, this home was bought by Margaret Porter, widow of Lemuel Porter, in 1833. Later, it was used as parsonage for the Congregational Church across the street.

17) 106 Aurora Street (1830) Harlow Davis House
This Federal-style house was built by Harlow Davis, a local carpenter/joiner. It was later occupied by Henry W. Sabin, whose stencil work graced many mid-19th century houses in the area. At one time, the house served as a college dormitory.

18) 129 Aurora Street (1827) Crisp-Raymond House
A much-altered Greek Revival structure built by anti-slavery supporters including John Brown’s father Owen Brown, this building subsequently was converted to commercial use and has housed a number of enterprises. John Brown gave one of his most stirring speeches here.

19) 145 Aurora Street (1825) Rev. William Hanford House
This was probably built around the log house where Hudson’s first Congregational minister lived. Beriah Green, a fiery Abolitionist at the college, lived here and Emily Metcalf ran a school for girls here. The Heidenreich family called it home for 65 years.

20) 161 Aurora Street (c. 1854) Seymour Straight House
Built during Hudson’s railroad boom, this large brick house was later home to Seymour Straight, a prosperous cheese manufacturer.

21) 172 Aurora Street (1850/1877) J. T. Frary House
Moved to its present location in 1877, this house was later expanded to its current size. It was the home of J. T. Frary, author of the influential book, Early Homes of Ohio.

22) 175 Aurora Street (1854) Pierpoint Edwards House; 183 Aurora Street (1864) J. W. Smith House
These two houses, along with 134 Aurora Street, were similar late Greek Revival residences built in 1854 as part of a subdivision called Day’s Addition, meant to house officials in the railroad venture. The house at 183 has had the fewest changes to its original look. Both 175 and 134 have “Tablet of Moses” windows in their front-facing gables.

23) 204 Aurora Street (c. 1830); 233 Aurora Street (c. 1830)
Both of these transitional Federal/Greek Revival houses were moved from their original locations by J. W. Ellsworth in the early 20th century and used as guest houses for his nearby estate, Evamere.

24) 230 Aurora Street (1860) Henry Hosford House
This Italianate house was designed and built by Orin Porter, youngest son of Lemuel Porter, for college professor Henry Hosford. It is a duplicate of Orin Porter’s own house at 240 College Street built a year later.

25) 250 Aurora Street (1898) Evamere Gatehouse
This Tudor Revival gatehouse, now enlarged, is all that remains of J.W. Ellsworth’s estate called Evamere. The architect was J.W.C Corbusier, who designed or remodeled many Hudson buildings for Mr. Ellsworth.

Want to see more of historic Hudson? To learn about Western Reserve Academy and its surrounding neighborhood, return on Aurora Street to the corner of College Street and begin Tour #4.

Tour #2
A Walking Tour of East Main & Aurora Streets