

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

REFNUM 89001452

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NR: 10-5-89

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name N/A  
other names/site number Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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 and street & number and Oviatt St. on the east, village limits on the north  not for publication  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

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>150</u>	<u>22</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>150</u>	<u>22</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Historic and Architectural Resources of Hudson

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 151

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official W. Ray [Signature] Date 8/19/89  
SHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Colonial Revival

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone, brick, concrete block walls wood, frame

roof asphalt shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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

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

(Photos 1-6)

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

[X] See continuation sheet

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Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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Streetsboro Street (continued)

Typical of buildings on Streetsboro Street are the following:

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

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

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

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

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

(Photos 7-22)

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

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Typical of Oviatt Street buildings are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Photos 23-45)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Photos 46-52)

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Hudson Street (continued)

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

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

(Photos 53-54)

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

(Photo #54)

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

(Photos 55-64)

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

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

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

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

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

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North Main Street (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Greek Revival/Italianate

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

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

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

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

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Division Street (Continued)

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

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

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

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

(Photos 71-72)

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

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

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

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

(Photos 73-78)

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

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Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase) Summit County, OH

Section number 7 Page 12

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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Owen Brown Street (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Commerce  
Community Planning

Period of Significance

1826-1940

Significant Dates

1852

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

multiple

Architect/Builder

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

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

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

See continuation sheet

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Section number 8 Page 2

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

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



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Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 8 Page 3

Also significant for contribution to the broad patterns of history is the community planning and historic restoration in Hudson initiated by James W. Ellsworth in the early 20th century fully described in Historic Context Statement 4. Armed with the knowledge and experience gained from his leading role in the 1893 World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Ellsworth re-established a rapidly fading village, and, in so doing, restored the existing mid-nineteenth century buildings instead of replacing them with new. The classical approach to architecture of the 1983 World Columbian Exposition influenced not only Hudson but the whole country. Its local influence is apparent in the many Colonial Revival buildings in the boundary increase. The gate house to his home is also in the boundary increase.

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

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

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

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 4

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

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

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

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

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

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Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 5

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

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

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

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

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Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (Boundary Increase) Summit County, Ohio

Section number 8 Page 6

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

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 10 Page 2

### Verbal boundary description (continued)

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Multiple Property Documentation form

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Hudson Heritage Association

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 78.84 acres

UTM References

A 

1	7
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4	6	3	0	5	0
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4	5	6	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

B 

1	7
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4	6	2	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

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

C 

1	7
---	---

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

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

D 

1	7
---	---

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

4	5	6	5	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

E 17 464060 4566090  
 F 17 463060 4566150  
 G 17 463100 4566170

See continuation sheet

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

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

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lois Newkirk, Hudson Heritage Association, Consultant  
 organization Hudson Heritage Association date 8/29/88; revised 2/10/89  
 street & number 183 Aurora Street telephone 216 650 1520  
 city or town Hudson state Ohio zip code 44236

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Hudson Historic District (Boundary increase) Summit County, Ohio

Section number photos Page 1

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

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

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Continuation Sheet**

Hudson Historic District (boundary increase) Summit County, Ohio

Section number photos Page 2

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



REF: 8900 1452

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: OHIO
COUNTY: SUMMIT
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE 10-28-73

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Hudson Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
(See continuation sheet)

CITY OR TOWN: Hudson

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 11th, J. William Stanton

STATE: Ohio

CODE: 039

COUNTY: Summit

CODE: 153

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Multiple public and private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

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

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Summit County Courthouse Kent State University Campus

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

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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PHYSICAL APPEARANCE PAGE - 3

Hudson Historic District

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

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

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

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

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1806 - 1912

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)<br>x architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   |  |

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1799, David Hudson came to survey the land he had purchased from the Connecticut Land Company in the Western Reserve area. Five other men were co-proprietors with him (Birdsey Norton, Nathaniel Norton, Stephen Baldwin, Benjamin Oviatt and Theodore Parelee) and the group wanted to check their acquisition for proposed settlement. After surveying the land, 16,000 original acres, they built a log cabin for Mr. & Mrs. Thaddeus Lacey and their two young children who wintered here while Hudson returned to Connecticut for his family and more recruits. This second, and larger group, arrived in 1800, and in 1802 the Commissioners of Trumbull County authorized the name of Hudson for the Township. The initial buildings in the village were of necessity log cabins. These were replaced in a few years by frame houses; the earliest of which (1806) still stands today, having continually been the family residence of the Hudson family from 1806 until the 1960's. It is now the residence of the Assistant Head Master of Western Reserve Academy.

By 1820 the first church was built on the east side of the Green. It remained as such until 1865, when the Congregationalists built another (The Simeon Porter design on Aurora Street.) The former building was used as a public hall until 1878, when it was replaced by the present Town Hall. Like the Green itself, the Town Hall is used jointly by the Village and Township although owned by the latter. The Catholic Church was moved from another part of the Village to the southeast part of the Green in 1865. The congregation has built a new building on North Main, and the building itself is slated for removal or destruction as of this writing. Across the street from the old Catholic Church is Ellsworth Hall which was originally a public meeting hall, and later the Free-Methodists (Abolitionists) held their meetings there. It was during this time that John Brown taught Sunday School there.

Early development of North Main Street showed the old tradition of the family living and working in close proximity. (An easy way, no doubt, to have the entire family participate in "keeping shop.") The Campbell Store, which has had a wide range of business, including a feed store and at present a men's clothing store, is two doors away from the old Campbell residence. The old Walter Walsh residence is again two doors away from the old Walsh Saloon, while the Farrar's lived across Main Street from their tinsmith shop. These buildings now all house business establishments, with some having apartments attached or upstairs. In the line of having ones' home near ones' work, Owen Brown built a house just up from the creek where

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE PAGE - 2 Hudson Historic District

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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SIGNIFICANCE PAGE - 3

Hudson Historic District

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

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

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

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

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PHYSICAL APPEARANCE PAGE - 2 Hudson Historic District.

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

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

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

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

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

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

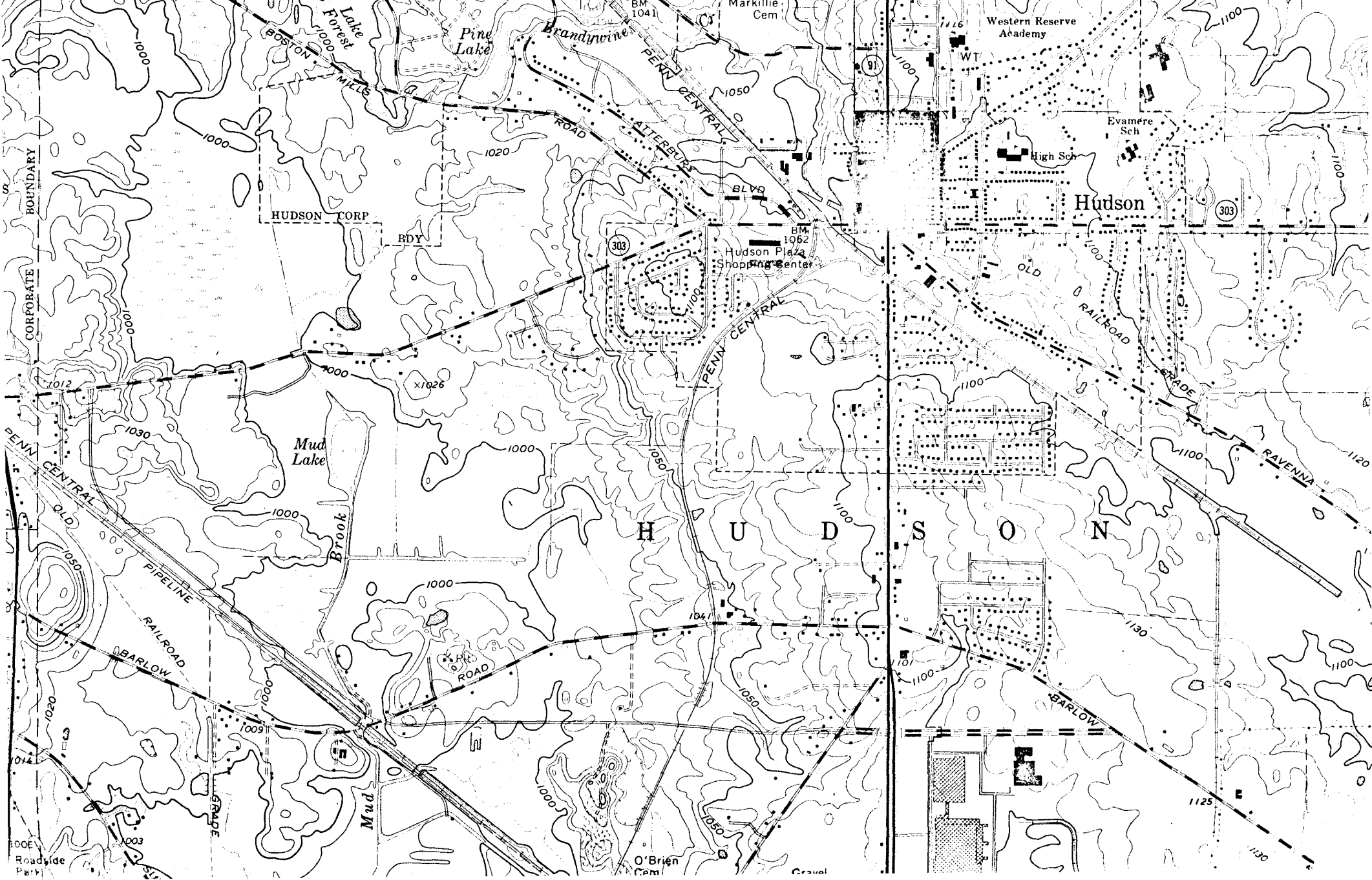
On Aurora Street at the north end of the Green is the Gothic revival edifice. It started as the Brewster residence, served as a hotel, and is currently a home for the elderly. Built in 1850, it has been referred to as: "A fanciful Gothic experiment in sandstone, built for a local merchant." Originally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

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

11 W. R. 10 W. 460000m.E. 461 27'30" 462 SOLON 9 MI. 4766 1/4 SW TWINSBURG 4.3 MI. (TWINSBURG) 464 465 25' 2 300





**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	41 ° 14 ' 41 "	81 ° 26 ' 34 "				
NE	41 ° 14 ' 41 "	81 ° 26 ' 14 "				
SE	41 ° 14 ' 33 2/3 "	81 ° 26 ' 14 "				
SW	41 ° 14 ' 33 2/3 "	81 ° 26 ' 34 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 70 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Thirza M. Cady, Asst. to Janet Sprague, Archivist

ORGANIZATION: Hudson Library & Historical Society

DATE: 7 April 73

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 22 Aurora Street

CITY OR TOWN: Hudson

STATE: Ohio

CODE: 039

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**      **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

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

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	81°	26'	27"	41°	06'	05"
NE	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3+

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
**Daniel R. Porter, Director**

ORGANIZATION: **Ohio Historical Society**      DATE: **7 Oct. 1970**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**Ohio Historical Center**

CITY OR TOWN: **Columbus**      STATE: **Ohio**      CODE: **039**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National  State  Local

Name: Daniel R. Porter  
 Title: Director Ohio Historical Society  
 Date: October 19, 1970

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

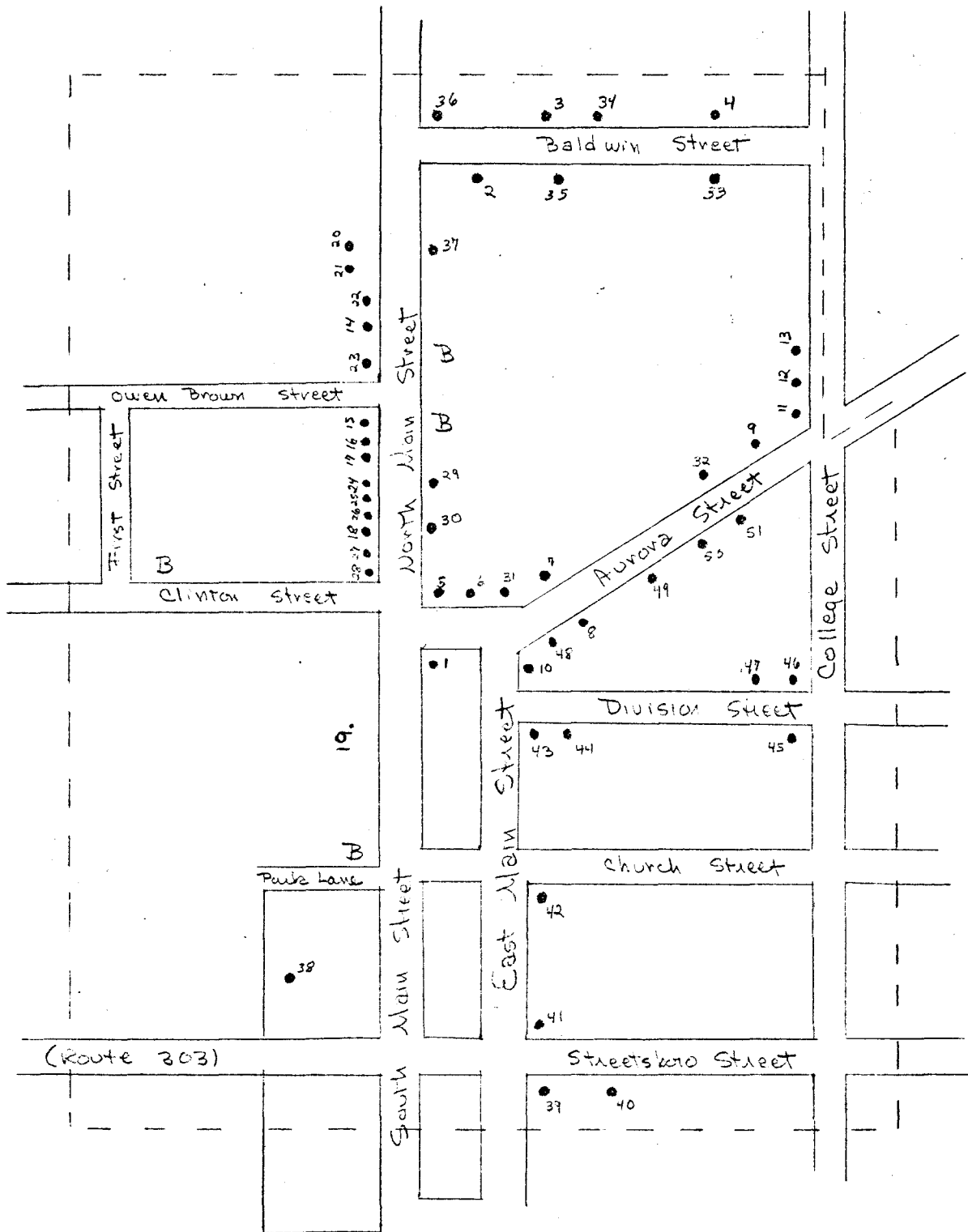
STATE	
Ohio	
COUNTY	
Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

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



HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT

no scale - hand drawn

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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE		Ohio
COUNTY		Summit
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

(Number all entries)

HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT  
key to hand drawn map

Photographed properties

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

Properties not photographed

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

Note: "B" indicates nonconforming building.

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

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

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

Form 10-301  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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

STATE		Ohio	
COUNTY		Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY			
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

Village Green and Clock Tower, looking northwest.

GPO 932-009

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

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

STATE		Ohio	
COUNTY		Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY			
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

STATE Ohio	
COUNTY Summit	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

INT: 154-72

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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HudsonHistoric District		
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Ohio	Summit	Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER		
(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
R.G. Smith	May 1972	the Tintype, 238 E. Main St. Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
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(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
R.G. Smith	May 1972	The Tintype, 238 E. Main st. Hudson

**4. IDENTIFICATION**  
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
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(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudso

**4. IDENTIFICATION**  
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
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<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
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The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St.
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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(see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
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The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
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The Elms ( A.A. Brewster Home), 9 Aurora St., view looking north from the Village Green at the southern facade.

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The Tintype	May 1972	238 1/2 N. Main St., Hudson
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The Parish House for Christ Church, 21 Aurora Street (Duncan C. Beebe Home), southern facade.

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<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
E.G. Smith	May 1973	The Tintype, 238 E. Main St.
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

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

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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

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

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

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

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PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
R.G. Smith	May 1972	Tintype, 238 E. Main St. Hudson
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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

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

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STATE Ohio	COUNTY Summit	TOWN Hudson
STREET AND NUMBER (see continuation sheet)		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT R.G. Smith	DATE May 1972	NEGATIVE FILED AT Tintype, 238 E. Main St. Hudson
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Weary, R. C., Home, 100 College Street. View of the eastern facade.

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<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

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

GPO 932-009

December 11, 1973

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

Dear Mr. Rogers:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Judith Kitchen  
Architectural Historian

JK: dal  
enclosure



# 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

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