

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue

City or town: Hudson State: Ohio County: Summit

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B C D

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| _____ Signature of certifying official/Title: | _____ Date |
| _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| _____ Signature of commenting official: | _____ Date |
| _____ Title: | |
| _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| <u>Contributing</u> | <u>Noncontributing</u> | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------|
| <u>44</u> | <u>26</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u> </u> | <u>70</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register Cs from 1940-1960?

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

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

MODERN MOVEMENT: Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

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

Summary Paragraph

The Hudson Historic District consists of previously listed buildings from the 1973 National Register nomination (NR# 73001542), the 1989 Boundary Increase (NR# 89001452) and Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989) which is roughly bounded by Main Street, Streetsboro, N. Oviatt, the intersection of Hudson and Aurora Streets, College and Chapel Street. The Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase abut the properties of the Western Reserve Academy National Register Nomination (NR# 75001539).

This 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase includes all properties located on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue which entails residential homes, garages and barns. Elm Street intersects the east side of the N. Oviatt Street boundary of the 1989 Boundary Increase between E. Streetsboro and Aurora Streets. Roslyn Avenue intersects the eastern end of Elm Street and exits to the south onto E. Streetsboro Street. This 2021 Boundary Increase encompasses 35 contributing houses and 8 noncontributing houses along with 9 contributing garages/barns and 18 noncontributing garages/barns dating from 1889 to 1954. The one and two-story dwellings are late 19th century to mid-century house types and include Bungalows, Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional, with predominantly Colonial Revival elements. The residential two-lane tree lined neighborhood of Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue is composed of tree lawns, concrete sidewalks and houses on small lots with consistent setbacks. Two historic streetlights with fluted shades remain on the Elm Street tree lawn in front of 118 Elm Street (#299) and 165 Elm Street (#321).

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Narrative Description

Residential buildings within this 2021 Boundary Increase are various examples of Gable Front, Side-Gabled, Cape Cod and Bungalow types with representative styles including Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional with a period of significance which spans from 1806-1960. Many were likely designed using plans available through popular magazines and catalogue companies; however, architects and builders are unknown due to lack of permits or associated plans. The 26 noncontributing buildings in the Boundary Increase are houses and predominantly garages built outside the period of significance. The following describes buildings, objects and sites located in the Boundary Increase with reference to MPD Historic Contexts. Buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted.

MPD Historic Context 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907 **Late-Nineteenth Century**

302 Schuyler Chamberlin House, 121 Elm Street, 1889 (Photos 1,3) (Historic Images, Figure 8)
The two-story Cross-Gabled house is comprised of clapboard siding with multiple small additions occurring over time. Stick style elements are exhibited in the 1/1 double hung window head trim work incised with dentils and rosettes. The wrap around porch was added after 1950. A 1963 two-story noncontributing barn with two-car garage (**#302A**) is set back at the rear west side of the house.

301 Wilbert W. Lewis House, 120 Elm Street, ca. 1893 (Photo 2) (Historic Images, Figure 7)
The two-story Gable Front house with Side-Gabled wings comprised of clapboard siding was likely constructed by Wilbert W. Lewis, who was employed as a carpenter.¹ The terra cotta tile roof and white paint scheme was likely added ca. 1910. The house displays 1/1 double hung windows flanked with black shutters at the small wing and second floor, along with a trio of multi-paned casement windows composing the shed roof bay centered on the first floor of the front gable. Additional multipaned windows are located at the eave line of the second-floor wing in a Greek Revival manner. Spindle work at the front gable is indicative of the Stick style. The porch with exposed rafter tails is supported by Colonial Revival capitals dating prior to 1950. A 1950 historic image shows the porch was screened-in with symmetrical centrally placed screen doors. A 2006 noncontributing detached one-and-half story two-car garage (**#301A**) is located to the rear west side of the house.

¹ U.S. Population Census, 1900.

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

Early Twentieth Century

306 135 Elm Street, ca. 1908 (Photos 5,9) (Historic Images, Figure 12)

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

322 169 Elm Street, ca. 1908 (Photo 16) (Historic Images, Figure 26)

The one and half-story Gable Front house with wing is comprised of clapboard siding with front corner porch and entry. The house exhibits cornice returns at the stacked gable, along with trim and shutters that were inspired by Greek Revival elements. The pedimented porch noted in a 1950 historic image has been replaced with a flat roof, columns and square spindle rail. A 1913 clapboard sided barn and two-car garage (#322A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

298 112 Elm Street, ca. 1913 (Historic Images, Figures 4,5)

The two-story clapboard sided Side-Gabled house with wraparound porch has a post 1950 two-story wing addition. The house displays 1/1 double hung windows which historically were shuttered. A 1978 noncontributing detached two-car garage (#298A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

301 129 Elm Street, ca. 1913 (Photo 5) (Historic Images, Figure 10)

The two-story clapboard sided Side-Gabled house with central three bay raised dormer roof is distinguished by the Colonial Revival pedimented entry that was added after 1950. The house displays 6/6 and 8/8 double hung windows and a two-story side addition.

307 136 Elm Street, ca. 1918 (Photo 6) (Historic Images, Figure 13)

The two-story clapboard sided Gable Front house is symmetrical in design. The porch displays Stick style characteristics with turned spindle columns, balustrade and brackets resting on a rusticated stone base. The windows are 1/1 double hung sash. A noncontributing detached 2006 Cross-Gabled clapboard sided one-car garage (#307A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

311 144 Elm Street, ca. 1920 (Photos 6,10) (Historic Images, Figure 17)

The two-story clapboard sided Gable Front house with full width front porch has classical detailing at the pedimented gable. The house displays 1/1 double hung windows and a one-story rear

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addition. The Colonial Revival porch with fretwork brackets is a post 1950 alteration that replaced a previous porch.

324 173 Elm Street, ca. 1921 (Photo 17) (Historic Images, Figure 27)

The two-story shingle siding Bungalow displays Colonial Revival details with a pedimented stoop and hood supported by Doric columns. The first floor is slightly asymmetrical with multi-paned double hung windows of varying size in the main body of the house and the one-story side wing. Rafter tails are exposed at stoop, first floor eave and on the second-floor dormer composed of two sets of paired multi-paned casement windows. A 1921 detached front Gable-Front shingle sided one-car garage (#324A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

305 130 Elm Street, ca. 1924 (Photo 4,7) (Historic Images, Figure 11)

The one and half-story clapboard sided Cape Cod house is accentuated with tall-hipped roof dormers at the second floor. The house displays 6/1 double hung windows with shutters, a one-story side addition and two-story rear addition. The Colonial Revival stoop and arched hood is supported by classical square pilasters. A noncontributing detached 1979 one-and-half-story Gable-Front clapboard sided two-car garage (#305A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

MPD Historic Context 5. 5. Exurbia 1925/1940

337 23 Roslyn Avenue, 1925 (Photo 27,28) (Historic Images, Figure 32)

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

315 152 Elm Street, ca. 1928 (Historic Images, Figure 20)

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

303 126 Elm Street, ca. 1928 (Photo 2) (Historic Images, Figure 9)

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

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- 330** **191 Elm Street, ca. 1928 (Photo 20) (Historic Images, Figure 29)**
The two-story clapboard sided Colonial Revival with wing and hipped roof has an arched hood and stoop at the centrally placed entry that was added after 1950. The fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung windows with shutters. A detached noncontributing 2004 one-and -half-story Side-Gabled clapboard sided two-car garage (#330A) is located to the rear east side of the house.
- 340** **18 Roslyn Avenue, ca. 1928 (Photo 29) (Historic Images, Figure 30)**
The two-story clapboard sided Dormer Front Bungalow displays Craftsman details with mortise and tenon columns resting on brick pillars supporting front porch. A Gable-Front dormer with a trio of 6 paned casement and exposed rafter tail detail is centered on the roof. The first floor is symmetrical with a paired 9/1 double hung windows flanking the central entrance. A detached noncontributing 1994 garage (#340A) is located to the rear south side of the house.
- 335** **27 Roslyn Avenue, ca. 1925 (Photo 23,26) (Historic Images, Figure 34)**
The two-story clapboard sided Shed Roof Bungalow displays asymmetrical design with stone steps leading to a side porch supported by square column. A trio of 1/1 double hung windows compose the first bay. The second floor exhibits a shed dormer with two sets of paired 1/1 windows. A shed roof bay with paired 1/1 windows is located on the north elevation. A noncontributing 1985 two-story barn garage (#335A) is located to the rear south side of the house.
- 314** **151 Elm Street, ca. 1929 (Photo 11) (Historic Images, Figure 19)**
The two-story clapboard sided Tudor Revival style house displays a steeply pitched dominant Gable-Front roof with jerkinhead side gable. Steps lead to the round Tudor arch front door entry with wood panel door. Tall narrow multipaned windows define the fenestration with a quad on the east elevation. A detached noncontributing 1962 front gable two-car garage (#335A) is located to the rear east side of the house.

The Depression

- 321** **165 Elm Street, ca. 1930 (Photos 14,15) (Historic Images, Figure 25)**
The symmetrical two-story clapboard siding Side-Gabled house has a central entry with square pilasters and entablature. The Colonial Revival house displays 6/6 double hung windows with shutters. A detached 1956 Side-Gabled clapboard siding two-car garage (#321A) is located to the rear west side of the house.
- 316** **156 Elm Street, ca. 1930 (Photo12) (Historic Images, Figure 21)**
The two-story Gabled Ell wide clapboard symmetrical house is comprised of 1/1 double hung windows with no decorative elements. Colonial Revival columns supporting the porch replaced

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simpler square posts. A detached 2006 noncontributing clapboard sided two-car garage (#316A) is located to the rear on the east side of the house.

300 119 Elm Street, ca. 1933 (Photo 1) (Historic Images, Figure 6)

The two-story shingle sided Side-Gabled house has a central entry with Doric capitals supporting an arched hood pediment. The Colonial Revival house displays 6/1 double hung windows. A detached 1933 Gable-Front shingle siding two-car garage (#300A) is located to the rear west side of the house.

310 143 Elm Street, ca. 1933 (Historic Images, Figure 16)

The symmetrical two-story clapboard sided Side-Gable house has a west bay entry with classic pilasters supporting the pedimented stoop roof. The Colonial Revival house displays 8/8 double hung windows with shutters.

339 19 Roslyn Avenue, 1935 (Photo 30) (Historic Images, Figure 31)

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

309 140 Elm Street, ca. 1938 (Photo 8) (Historic Images, Figure 15)

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

313 148 Elm Street, ca. 1939 (Historic Images, Figure 18)

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

1940-1960

320 164 Elm (photograph) ca. 1889, 940 (Photos 13,18) (Historic Images, Figure 24)

The ca. 1940 one and half-story Gable-Front with Side-Gabled wing house may have incorporated an earlier ca. 1889 building.² The house is comprised of clapboard siding with rear shed addition. The house exhibits 2/2 double hung windows flanked with black shutters. Stick style elements

² OHI Form, 164 Elm Street, Hudson. Ohio Historic Inventory Forms, Hudson OH. Available at Hudson Community Development Department, City Hall; Hudson Heritage Building Plaque .

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are exhibited in the window head trim work with dentils and rosette incised into the wood. The wrap around porch was added after 1950. A detached 1950 clapboard sided Gable-Front with gable returns one-car garage (#320A) is located to the rear on the east side of the house.

333 33 Roslyn Avenue, 1940 (Photo 23,25) (Historic Images, Figure 35)

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

Post-World War II, Mid-Century

308 139 Elm Street, 1949 (Photo 9) (Historic Images, Figure 14)

The symmetrical clapboard siding one and half-story side gable Cape Cod has two multi-paned double hung bay windows with 1/1 double hung front gable dormers directly above in the roof line. A two-story addition at the rear includes a one-car garage.

319 161 Elm Street, 1950 (Historic Images, Figure 23)

The symmetrical one and half-story Cape Cod has a central door with flanking 8/1 double hung windows with shutters. The two-car garage is attached to the rear on the west side.

327 184 Elm Street, 1950 (Photo 19) (Historic Images, Figure 28)

The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house is asymmetrical in design with a rear addition after 1950. An off-center door is sheltered by a pedimented stoop flanked by multipaned 1/1 window fenestration. A rear addition with attached garage was added after 1950.

336 24 Roslyn Avenue, 1950 (Photos 24,28) (Historic Images, Figure 33)

The one-story Minimal Traditional side gable house is asymmetrical in design. Casement style windows are set within an opening with a lower panel. The roof extends over the front entrance with raised masonry porch and spindle banister. A detached 1950 garage (#336A) is located to the rear south side of the house.

325 176 Elm Street, 1951

The symmetrical one and half-story Side-Gabled Cape Cod exhibits Colonial Revival elements. The clapboard sided house has fenestration of 6/6 double hung windows with classic hood moldings and shutters. A one-story connector with 10/10 double hung picture window and single man door connects to the Gable Front two-car garage with entry from Roslyn Avenue.

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- 326** **179 Elm Street, 1952**
The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with aluminum siding is asymmetrical in design. The 6/6 double hung windows are flanked with shutters. The attached Gable Front one car garage projects forward from the main façade.
- 323** **170 Elm Street, 1953 (Photo 18)**
The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with shingle siding is asymmetrical in design. The fenestration pattern consists of a combination of 6/6 double hung windows and multi-paned casement picture window all flanked with shutters. The front door is off center with front steps and stoop with an arched in pediment hood supported by square classical columns. The detached 2007 noncontributing front gable one-car garage (**#323A**) is to the rear east side of the house.
- 329** **190 Elm Street, 1953 (Photo 21)**
The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with clapboard siding is asymmetrical in design. The façade east bay consists of a protruding front bay with a 1/1 double hung window. The next bay recesses and includes an overhanging eave with a centrally located picture window. The final bay recedes and includes a 1/1 double hung window. The front gable one-car garage is attached on the west side.
- 328** **187 Elm Street, 1954 (Photo 20)**
The one-story Minimal Traditional Side-Gabled house with clapboard siding is asymmetrical in design. The façade west bay consists of a protruding front bay with a 1/1 double hung window. The next bay recesses and includes an overhanging eave to form a porch with a centrally located multi-paned picture windows. The east bay recedes and includes a pair of 6/6 double hung windows. All windows have shutters. The Gable Front one-car garage is attached on the east side.

Integrity

The 2021 Boundary Increase to the Hudson Historic District maintains historic architectural integrity with alterations occurring during the period of significance that do not detract from the integrity of the Historic District. The Associated Historic Context Statements and Registration Requirements were established in Hudson Historic District, 1989 Boundary Increase and MPD to include: Statement 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907; Statement 4. Restoration-The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925; and, Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940. The Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940 is extended to 1960 under this 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase. The 2021 Boundary Increase exhibits the established architectural styles and types of residential buildings and expands the period of significance from 1940 to 1960 exhibiting Colonial Revival, Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional styles with a strong predilection

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for Colonial Revival style elements. Historic architectural integrity is demonstrated through the retention of historic architectural elements, fabric, materials, and craftsmanship; with alterations to residential housing occurring over time to meet the needs of homeowners. The Boundary Increase District expand the Hudson Historic District boundary to include Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue. Historic buildings maintain their historic setting, feeling and design associated with the historic character as noted in historic images of the buildings in their historic setting and within the 2021 Boundary Increase Historic District.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1806-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Wilbert A. Lewis

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

The 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under **Criterion A** in the area of Community Planning & Development as presented in the Hudson Historic District (NR#73001542), 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (NR#89001452) and Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989). This 2021 Boundary Increase demonstrates the pattern of development in Hudson extending from the late nineteenth century post-railroad era decline, through the early twentieth century revitalization lead by James W. Ellsworth and continues through the 1950s Ellsworth legacy of planning and exurban pattern of growth with residential development at the eastern boundary of the Village on the Chamberlin Allotment including Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, along with commercial and residential buildings scattered throughout the Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase. MPD Associated Historic Context Statements include: Historic Context Statement 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907; Historic Context Statement 4. Historic Restoration-The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925; and, Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940 preserving Hudson as an exurban independent village and not a as a suburb of Akron or Cleveland.

The 2021 Boundary Increase is also significant under **Criterion C** the area of **Architecture**. It is representative of building styles and types built in the late nineteenth century dominated by the Colonial Revival style and influences encouraged by James W. Ellsworth at the turn of the twentieth century to blend with the earlier New England village historic architecture of Hudson as identified in the MPD, to maintain its identification as an exurban independent village. Buildings within the 2021 Boundary Increase are predominantly designed in the Colonial Revival style identified in the MPD and meet the integrity threshold for eligibility established in the MPD.

The **period of significance** of the Hudson Historic District (1806-1912) and the 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (1826-1940) is **extended to 1960** in this 2021 Boundary Increase to include the last representative building constructed in the District during the period of significance.

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

Criterion A

The 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under Criterion A for Community Planning & Development with representative residential development at the eastern boundary of the Village on the Chamberlin Allotment including Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, along with commercial and residential buildings scattered throughout the Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase. The 2021 Boundary Increase is a physical representation of the evolution of Hudson from a railroad based economy with its consequent land development and decline during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries followed by the revitalization of Hudson led by 1893 Columbian Exposition and Model Town planner James W. Ellsworth during the first quarter of the twentieth century resulting in establishment of the Hudson as an exurban independent village rather than as a suburb of Akron or Cleveland. The Associated Historic Context Statements were established in Hudson Historic District, 1989 Boundary Increase and MPD to include: Statement 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907; Statement 4. Restoration-The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925; and, Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940. The Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940 is extended to 1960 under this 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase. The MPS Associated Historic Context Statements are further described as follows.

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

The MPD Statement of Significance and Registration requirements for Historic Context Statement 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907 are as follows:

III. Significance

The coming of the railroad in the early 1850's brought the Irish immigration and many small houses which still contribute to the fabric of the village. The delusion of becoming a major railroad center brought about an upsurge in building, mostly Greek or Gothic Revival, and the addition of two new housing developments to the village proper, giving it its present visual significance. The prosperity of the late 1880's added new architectural elements with the addition of Italianate, Queen Anne and the locally popular two-story upright and wing. The economic depression in the late 1800's was so severe that few new buildings were constructed, and few alterations were made to existing buildings. Although in desperately poor condition, early buildings retained their architectural integrity, forming a solid base of historic houses for the village restoration to begin in 1907.

IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion A

Properties in the historic district extension, representing a period, not confined to Hudson, of overexpansion, the railroad building era and financial panic and the effect of these problems on

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developing communities, are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, Criterion A.

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

The MPD Statement of Significance and Registration requirements for Historic Context Statement 4. **Historic Restoration-The Ellsworth Years 1907/1925** are as follows:

III. Significance

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

IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion A

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

By the early 1900's the Connecticut Western Reserve village of Hudson which had grown with anticipation of expansion of the railroads, had fallen into a deep economic depression. The fine buildings at Western Reserve College were empty and derelict with totally neglected grounds, the whole described by an Akron newspaper as a "pile of ruins". Main Street stores were vacant and boarded up; grass grew high on the village green. Local newspapers and the Summit County tax duplicate present the Village of Hudson in decline. At the same time, James W. Ellsworth returned to his hometown of Hudson bringing his success as a guiding force for the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago where he had secured Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmstead with his further success with the model town movement in Washington County PA. In late 1907, he presented Hudson Village Council with his proposition to begin revitalization of the Village. He offered to construct, at no cost to the village, plants for electric lighting, water and sewage

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

Summit County, Ohio

Name of Property

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treatment capable of serving a population of 5,000 at a time when the population was 500 people with the facilities to become property of the Village. In return for his gift, he had nine conditions including; the plants be kept in repair at the expense of the village; all overhead wires be placed underground or at rear property lines; elm trees be planted along the streets; no intoxicating beverages other than beer be sold in the village; no street railways be constructed; and a corporation be formed to buy the derelict campus of Western Reserve College which he planned to restore. By the end of 1907, the proposition was approved by the voters. In addition, Ellsworth began buying commercial and residential properties for renovation and building. He established the First National Bank of Hudson. He established civic organizations to promote his community beautification programs and invested money in new buildings. Anyone willing to re-roof their house was given red tile at no cost and white paint for the remainder of the house was offered for free. The *Hudson Independent* newspaper reported that in no time in Hudson's history had so many houses been painted in one season.

The plan for Main Street was implemented including a grass strip lining the street with elm trees not less than fifty feet in height so that within a few years they would overlap to shade the downtown. The Summit County Tax Duplicate showed an upsurge in new buildings. A new post office was constructed and a Clock Tower (# 1A) added to the public green, as another Ellsworth gift to Hudson.

MPD Historic Context 5. Exurbia 1925/1940

The MPD Statement of Significance and Registration requirements for Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940 are as follows:

III. Significance

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

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IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion A

These properties qualify under Criteria A, in that, in their relationship to Community Planning, mail order houses and houses designed to meet economic stringencies, they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.... They also qualify under ECONOMICS, in the matching of architectural style with the economic conditions of the area.

The development of Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue continued with expansion of the village onto available vacant lots. Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue are described in the MPD Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940 as “Elm Street, laid out in the 1880's, began to fill in; eight houses were built there between 1928 and 1933. Roslyn [Avenue], which joined Elm Street to Streetsboro Street, added three new residences.” (MPD, Historic Context Statement 5. Exurbia 1925/1940; Section E5, p1.) This period is historically important in the development of Hudson in that it maintained the architectural integrity of its founding years. Once again with the help of the financial disaster of the Great Depression, it remained an independent “exurban” village at the outer area beyond the suburbs of metropolitan Akron or Cleveland. The Ellsworth era and exurban village carried on through the 1950s to 1960 to include the last houses constructed on Elm and Roslyn. The Ohio Turnpike opened in the 1950s bring a surge of growth and demand for housing, increasing the population by 58.5% from 1538 in 1950 to 2,438 in 1960.³ Throughout the 1950s, Hudson retained its character as an independent exurban village.

Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue

In 1867, Schuyler M. Chamberlin purchased an 11.04 acre parcel at the eastern boundary of the Village of Hudson, north of Streetsboro Road.⁴ (Historic Images, Figure 1) During the post-railroad construction years, he subdivided his land into the Chamberlain Allotment by 1891. Thirty (30) lots fronted Elm Street with access from Oviatt Street to the east.⁵ He worked as a farmer and likely retired at the age of 68 years in 1889 to subdivide his land and build the Schuyler Chamberlin House, 121 Elm Street (#302).⁶ (Historic Images, Figure 2) Schulyer was grandson of Hudson pioneer farmer and Revolutionary War soldier William Chamberlain (1754-1843).⁷ He was born in Hudson in 1821 to parents Amos and Jerusha Chamberlin, who had come to the

³ U.S. Federal Population Census Records 1950, 1960.

⁴ Newkirk, Lois. *Hudson A Survey of Historic Buildings in an Ohio Town*. Hudson Heritage Association. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1989, 140; Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson Corporation. Tackabury, Mead & Moffett, Philadelphia, 1874.

⁵ Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, Hudson 1874; Illustrated Summit County Ohio, Hudson. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891, page 147.

⁶ U.S. Population Census, 1850-1880; Newkirk, 140.

⁷ Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>, 121 Elm Street; Richard Chamberlin Family Tree. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

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Western Reserve and Hudson from Connecticut.⁸ In 1844 he married Jane Bliss⁹ and they “began on a farm almost in the woods,” raising three children, Ralph, George and Julia Chamberlin (White).¹⁰ By 1900, two houses had been built in the allotment despite Hudson experiencing an economic depression in the late 1800s described in MPD Historic Context 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907 Statement of Significance as so severe that few new buildings were constructed and few alterations were made to existing Hudson buildings. Despite hardship, the constructed on Elm in the Chamberlin Allotment included the 1889 Schuyler Chamberlin House, 121 Elm Street (#302) on subplot 9, and the ca.1893 Wilbert W. Lewis House (wife Catherine S.)¹¹, 120 Elm Street (#310) on subplot 10 directly across the street.

Schuyler Chamberlin died in 1900 and his wife Jane followed with her death in 1902 leaving many vacant lots within the Allotment. The return of Hudson native James W. Ellsworth brought a revitalization and beautification plan for the Village as a model town beginning in 1907. In 1908, two homes were constructed on Elm Street including the 135 Elm Street house on subplot 15 (#306) and 169 Elm Street House (# 322) which was located adjacent to the east of subplot 29, outside of the Chamberlin Allotment. (Historic Images, Figure 3) Two more houses followed in 1913; 112 Elm Street House on subplot 6 (#298) and 129 Elm Street House on subplot 13 (#304). Ten years past before construction of the 1918 136 Elm Street House on subplot 16 (#307).

The 1920s reflected a rejuvenated Hudson and saw refreshed expansion and development on Elm Street with construction of seven more houses. Roslyn Avenue was opened up by 1925 running south from Streetsboro Ave. and connecting with the east end of Elm Street to the north. Three houses were constructed on Roslyn between 1925 and 1929 as the first houses on the street including the 1925 23 Roslyn Avenue (#337) and 27 Roslyn Avenue (#335), along with the 1928 18 Roslyn Avenue (#240). The Depression era did not slow down construction on Elm and Roslyn with nine houses constructed between 1930 and 1940.

Just a year after Hudson was incorporated as a Village, Council passed an ordinance to protect tress on the public green. The ordinance stated that a fine would be issued to anyone who “in any manner injure either of the said trees, fence railing, etc.”¹² Historic Images from 1950 show

⁸ U.S. Population Census, 1880; Find a Grave Index, 1600s to Current. Available at *Ancestry.com*; Wills and Probate Records, 1786-1998, Ohio, U.S., Will of Amos Chamberlin. Will Books, Vol 1-2, 1839-1869. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

⁹ Marriage Records, Summit County, Ohio, 1840-1980. Available at *Ancestry.com*.

¹⁰ Ohio Genealogy Express, Summit County Ohio. Available at http://www.ohiogenealogyexpress.com/summit/summitco_bios_1881/summitco_bios_1881_c.htm; Perrin, William Henry. *History of Summit County, with an outline sketch of Ohio - Illustrated*. Chicago: Baskin & Battey, Historical Publishers, 186 Dearborn Street, 1881,825.

¹¹ Illustrated Summit County Ohio, Hudson. Akron: Akron Map & Atlas Co., 1891, 147,164.

¹² Elm Street-Roslyn Avenue, Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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glimpses mature trees lining Elm Street (Historic Images, Figures 5,6,8,10,11,16,17,20), likely elm trees for which the street may have been named. Many of the magnificent trees were decimated by Dutch Elm disease in the 1960s.¹³ Two historic streetlights remains on the Elm Street tree lawn in front of 118 Elm Street (#299) and 165 Elm Street (#321) reminiscent of the city's beautification efforts. The neighborhood was rounded out with complimentary houses constructed in the 1940s and 1950s.

Hudson 1940-1960 - Post-World War II, Mid-Century

The 1989 Boundary Increase was listed in 1989, with a POS ending in 1940, under the National Register 50-year rule. This 2021 Boundary Increase expands the period of significance to 1960. The nation experienced the Depression and World War II which resulted in the Post World War II housing boom and expansion of the national highway system. Completion of the Ohio Turnpike in the 1950s brought growth to Hudson which increased in population from 1,417 in 1940 to 2,438 by 1960, still retaining its status as an independent village of under 5,000 people, rather than as a city suburb.¹⁴

Suburbanization is the process of land development on or near the edge of an existing city, usually occurring at a lower density than the central city. First appearing in the mid-nineteenth century, residential suburbs reflected the decentralization of American cities and towns as well as important patterns of architecture, community planning and development, landscape design, social history, and other aspects of culture. For the purposes of the National Register program, a historic residential suburb is defined as: A geographic area, usually located outside the central city, that was historically connected to the city by one or more modes of transportation; subdivided and developed primarily for residential use according to a plan; and possessing a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of dwellings on small parcels of land, roads and streets, utilities, and community facilities.¹⁵

The Exerbian non-suburban character of Hudson continued through the 1950s as a separate entity from the metropolitan areas of Akron and Cleveland. The Hudson commercial downtown added several buildings during this era including 1947 80 N. Main Street (#4), 1947 245 N. Main Street (#28), and 1952 100 North Main Street (#7).

¹³ Newkirk, 22.

¹⁴ U.S. Population Census, 1940, 1960.

¹⁵ Ames, David L. and McClelland, Linda Flint. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002,4.

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Twenty-seven houses were constructed on vacant land within the village boundary on Elm and Roslyn and sprinkled throughout town on available lots to accommodate the increase in population. Ten houses were constructed on Elm and Roslyn between 1940 and 1960, including two houses in the 1940s and eight houses in the 1950s:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1940 33 Roslyn (#333) | 1950 161 Elm (#319) |
| 1949 139 Elm (#308) | 1950 184 Elm (#327) |
| | 1950 24 Roslyn (#336) |
| | 1951 176 Elm (#325) |
| | 1952 179 Elm (#326) |
| | 1953 170 Elm (#323) |
| | 1953 190 Elm (#329) |
| | 1954 187 Elm (#328) |

Sixteen additional houses were constructed between 1940 and 1960 within the Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase on Aurora, Baldwin, Chapel, Church, Hudson, N. Main, N. Oviatt, Owen Brown, and West Prospect, including six houses in the 1940s and ten houses between 1950 and 1960:

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

Not until the decade of the 1990s did Hudson become a city with a population of 5,159 in 1990 jumping to 22,439 in 2000, with the 1994 merger of the township and incorporated village into the City of Hudson.¹⁶ More recently, the First and Main commercial development was constructed to the west of the downtown historic district in 2004, mimicking the grid plan, architectural characteristics and public green space of the historic village. Although many

¹⁶ *History of Hudson*. Hudson Library & Historical Society. Available at <https://www.hudsonlibrary.org/historical-society/history-of-hudson/>.

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residents commute to larger cities for employment, the historic village of Hudson retains its public greens, two-way streets and village model town character.

Criterion C

The 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under Criterion C for Architecture with representative residential development at the eastern boundary of the Village on the Chamberlin Allotment including Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, along with commercial and residential buildings scattered throughout the Hudson Historic District and 1989 Boundary Increase. The 2021 Boundary Increase demonstrates Associated Property types established in Hudson Historic District, 1989 Boundary Increase and MPD which continue to 1960 and are further described as follows.

MPD Historic Context 3. Railroad Prosperity and Merchant Builders 1850-1907 Associated Property Types, Section F

IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion C

Properties in the historic district extension, representing a period, not confined to Hudson, of overexpansion, the railroad building era and financial panic and the effect of these problems on developing communities, are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Criterion A. They also embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, Criterion C. Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival and, perhaps, the local version of the upright and wing, should be listed under Architecture...

Domestic, Commercial and Civic Architecture, 1850/1907 (MPD Section FII)

B. Post Railroad Era Construction

2. Dwelling Houses

Farmhouses:

Exterior characteristics: two-story rectangular masses, primarily upright and wing, of simple construction, usually by local carpenters; off center entries and front facade porches; front gabled, usually shallow.

Interior characteristics: plaster walls, wood trim, simple, without elaboration; wide board floors of poplar or chestnut; ground floor rooms opening from center or side hall.

Construction: sandstone foundations; post and beam; narrow clapboard siding.

Workmen's houses:

Exterior characteristics: modest two-story upright and wing, wood frame construction, few decorative embellishments.

2021 Boundary Increase - Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue

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The Farmhouse dwelling is demonstrated by the wood frame two-story cross gabled 1889 Schuyler Chamberlin House 121 Elm Street (#302) with Stick style elements, and two-story front gabled with Side-Gabled wings ca.1893 Wilbert W. Lewis House, 120 Elm Street (#310) likely constructed by the local carpenter and owner.¹⁷ The white house paint and red tile roof are representative of the Ellsworth years 1907/1925.

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

Associated Property Types, Section F

IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion C

These properties, representing one of the first historic restoration projects in the United States, also reflect the influence of Hudson native James W. Ellsworth, whose decisive guidance in the architectural choices for the 1893 World Columbian Exposition buildings brought the Colonial Revival style of architecture to national attention and favor. In the sense that the construction of the Colonial Revival buildings in Hudson was at the direction of the person most responsible for their national popularity, these buildings are associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, Criteria A. They also embody distinctive characteristics of a type or period, Criteria C. The restored buildings, examples of Federal, Greek Revival and late nineteenth century design, and the new buildings, in the contemporary Colonial Revival style, are significant in the area of Architecture...

New Construction:

Dwelling houses: Exterior characteristics: Colonial Revival traditional houses, at least two stories, frame or brick construction, usually Side-Gabled with a symmetrical facade, paired windows, transoms, pilasters, broken pediment entryways.

Interior characteristics: high ceilings, ceiling cornices, often quite ornate; heavy trim; open floor plan, usually around a center hall and stairway, the hall running the depth of the house with rooms opening on either side.

Construction: wood frame, often with brick veneer; foundations of brick or concrete block.

Related Community Construction:

Dwelling houses: Exterior characteristics: 2-story brick or clapboard; symmetrical facades; paired or grouped windows; classical trim at eaves and windows. Interior characteristics: high ceilings; plaster walls; wood trim, often quite ornate; cornices; open floor plan around a center hall and stairway; hard wood floors.

As stated in the MPD (Sect.E4, P4) the many Colonial Revival buildings and those built "simple in design" including 169 Elm Street, add to the classical feeling of the restored buildings. The national influence is evident in the acceptance of the Colonial Revival Style.

2021 Boundary Increase - Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue

¹⁷ U.S. Population Census, 1900.

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

Those representing the Gable Front type include: ca. 1908 135 Elm Street (#306) ; ca. 1908 169 Elm Street (#322), specifically referred to in the MPD; and ca. 1918 136 Elm Street (#307). The influence of the Colonial Revival style is exhibited in the: Side Gable ca. 1913 129 Elm Street (#301); Gable Front ca. 1920 144 Elm Street (#311); ca. 1921 173 Elm Street Bungalow (#324) ; and ca. 1924 130 Elm Street Cape Cod (#305). Craftsman and Bungalow influences are demonstrated by the 1925 23 Roslyn Avenue Craftsman Bungalow (#337), and ca. 1925 27 Roslyn Avenue Bungalow (#335).

MPD Historic Context 5. 5. Exurbia 1925/1940

Associated Property Types, Section F

IV. Registration Requirements, Criterion C

These properties qualify-under. Criteria A, in that, in their relationship to Community Planning, mail order houses and houses designed to meet economic stringencies, they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, and under Criteria C, in that they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction, such as the Tudor Revival of the suburban trend, houses by mail and designs of local architects. The area of significance is ARCHITECTURE, in the Tudor Revival suburban style, the designs of local architects and the use of mail order houses.

a. Dwelling houses: Small to medium size, primarily wood frame construction, related to the nationally popular Colonial Revival style or of no academic architectural style. Large country estates, ranging from Colonial Revival to Tudor Revival, the latter temporarily in vogue after the construction of the J.W.C. Corbusier house at 226 College Street in 1909. Brick, stucco and stone. Tudor Revival houses in an attempted planned community, 2+ stories, brick, stone and stucco. Designs by local architect Max Montgomery, modest in size, attuned to a depression era market. One outstanding English Cottage, half timbering and stucco, one and two stories, gable roofs. Mail order houses, designs in catalogs, some with interior markings.

a. Dwellings, continued: Bungalows, one story with gable roofs: shed dormers, lower gable porch or side gable sloping to cover porch, battered porch piers, wall treatment of wood shingles, siding, or brick, Arts and Crafts/Craftsmen stylistic influences.

2021 Boundary Increase - Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue

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

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

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

Hudson 1941-1960

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

In the 1920s, it had been common practice for homeowners to secure short term loans requiring annual or semi-annual interest payments and a balloon payment of the principal after three to five years. This proved to be disastrous during the economic downturn of the Depression years with housing starts declining precipitously, coming almost to a standstill and resulting in banking reform. The collapse of the financial world that spawned the Great Depression evoked financial reform with the creation of the FHA in 1934, whose goal was to produce affordable housing. The FHA produced publications on designing the small house and with architects desperate for work they designed housing that qualified for the FHA loan market. The Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional type houses proved to be “the little house that could.”¹⁸ Initially, the house type gained momentum from financing options through the use of FHA-insured loans during the Great Depression. The small house could be built quickly to accommodate relocating World War II production plant employees (1941-1945). Prefabricated methods took on increasing importance at the onset of World War II as the construction of both temporary and permanent housing in places determined critical for defense production took on a national priority. The need to speed production and lower construction costs guided these efforts. By 1945, several factors including the lack of new housing, continued population growth and six million returning

¹⁸ McAlester, 588; Ames, David L. and McClelland, Linda Flint, 29-31.

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veterans eager to start families combined to produce the largest building boom in the nation's history. The Post-World War II era produced vast subdivisions of Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional homes which represented a single-family house that a majority of Americans could afford.¹⁹ The Cape Cod Cottage was the most common form of the single or one- and- one- half-story Colonial revival house built between 1925 and 1950. The design was inspired by 18th century Cape Cod cottages in Massachusetts and the Tidewater region of Virginia, later becoming the vernacular model for post-World War II housing house with plans available through popular magazines and catalogue companies.²⁰ In addition, a flood of house plans and pattern books for small house featuring Minimal Traditional styles were published between 1935 and 1950.²¹

Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue exhibit this trend with predominantly Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional style homes from 1940 - 1960.

The Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional style evolved as a simplified interpretation of the Colonial Revival style making them ideally suited for Hudson with its deep connection to the Colonial Revival tradition of the Ellsworth years. In particular, front entries, stoops and porches are adorned with Colonial Revival style elements including pediments and classical columns. The houses on Elm and Roslyn Street constructed during the 1940s and 1950s were dominated by the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional House. Examples of Cape Cod houses include: 1949 139 Elm Street (#308), 1950 161 Elm Street (#319), and 1951 176 Elm Street (#325). Minimal Traditional house include: 1950 184 Elm Street (#327), 1950 24 Roslyn (#336), 1952 179 Elm Street (#326), 1953 170 Elm Street (#323), 1953 190 Elm Street (#329), and 1954 187 Elm Street (#328).

Conclusion

The 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase composed of buildings on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue is representative of Community Planning & Development in Hudson as presented in the Hudson Historic District (NR#73001542), 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (NR#89001452) and Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989). This 2021 Boundary Increase demonstrates the pattern of development in Hudson extending from the late nineteenth century and continuing through the 1950s Ellsworth legacy of planning and exurban pattern of growth with residential development at the eastern boundary of the Village on the Chamberlin Allotment, along with commercial and residential buildings scattered throughout the Hudson Historic District and 1989

¹⁹ McAlester, 588-589.

²⁰ Gordon, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992, 140.

²¹ McAlester, 589.

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Boundary Increase. The 2021 Boundary Increase is also significant in the area of Architecture. It is representative of building styles and types built in the late nineteenth century dominated by the Colonial Revival style and influences encouraged by James W. Ellsworth at the turn of the twentieth century to blend with the earlier New England village historic architecture of Hudson. The 2021 Boundary Increase exhibits the established architectural styles and types of residential buildings and expands the period of significance from 1940 to 1960 exhibiting Colonial Revival, Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional styles. Buildings are predominantly designed in the Colonial Revival style identified in the MPD and meet the integrity threshold for eligibility established in the MPD.

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio
County and State

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National Register Nominations

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

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

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

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Hudson Library & Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.88acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

See attached Additional Documents: Location and Boundary Maps

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated 2021 Hudson Historic District Boundary increase includes the properties located on Elm Street and Roslyn Avenue, along with buildings constructed between 1940 and 1960 located within the Hudson Historic District (NR#73001542), 1989 Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase (NR#89001452) which are consistent with the Historic Contexts Statements of Significance and Registration requirements set forth in the Historic Architectural Properties of Hudson, Ohio Multiple Property Documentation (MPD, 1989) and period of significance ending in 1960.

11. Form Prepared By

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

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

City or Vicinity: Hudson

County: Summit

State: Ohio

Photographer: Wendy Hoge Naylor

Date Photographed: April 2021

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

1. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase_0001): Streetscape, 119,121 Elm Street, camera direction NE.
2. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0002): Streetscape, 120,126 Elm Street, streetlight, camera direction SE.

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Summit County, Ohio
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3. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0003): 121 Elm Street, camera direction NW.
4. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0004): Streetscape, 130-144 Elm Street, camera direction SE.
5. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0005): Streetscape, 129-143 Elm Street, camera direction NE.
6. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0006): Streetscape, 136-144 Elm Street, camera direction SE.
7. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0007): 130 Elm Street, camera direction SW.
8. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0008): 140 Elm Street, camera direction S.
9. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0009): Streetscape, 129-139 Elm Street, camera direction W.
10. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0010): 144 Elm Street, camera direction S.
11. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0011): Streetscape, 143-151 Elm Street, camera direction NW.
12. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0012): 156 Elm Street, camera direction S.
13. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0013): 164 Elm Street, camera direction SW.
14. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0014): 165 Elm Street, camera direction N.
15. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0015): Streetscape, 151-165 Elm Street, camera direction NW.
16. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0016): 169 Elm Street, camera direction NW.

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

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Name of Property

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17. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0017): 173 Elm Street, camera direction NW.

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

19. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0019): 184-190 Elm Street, camera direction SE.

20. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0020): 179-191 Elm Street, camera direction NW.

21. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0021): 190 Elm Street, camera direction S.

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

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

24. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0024): 24,28 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction SW.

25. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0025): 33 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction NE.

26. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0026): 27 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction NE.

27. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0027): 23 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction NE.

28. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0028): Streetscape, Roslyn Avenue, camera direction N.

29. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0029): 18 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction NW.

30. (OH_Summit_Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase _0030): 30 Roslyn Avenue, camera direction E.

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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

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

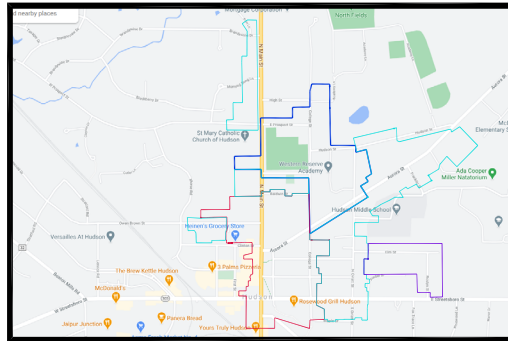
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201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

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HUDSON HISTORIC DISTRICT Summit County, Ohio

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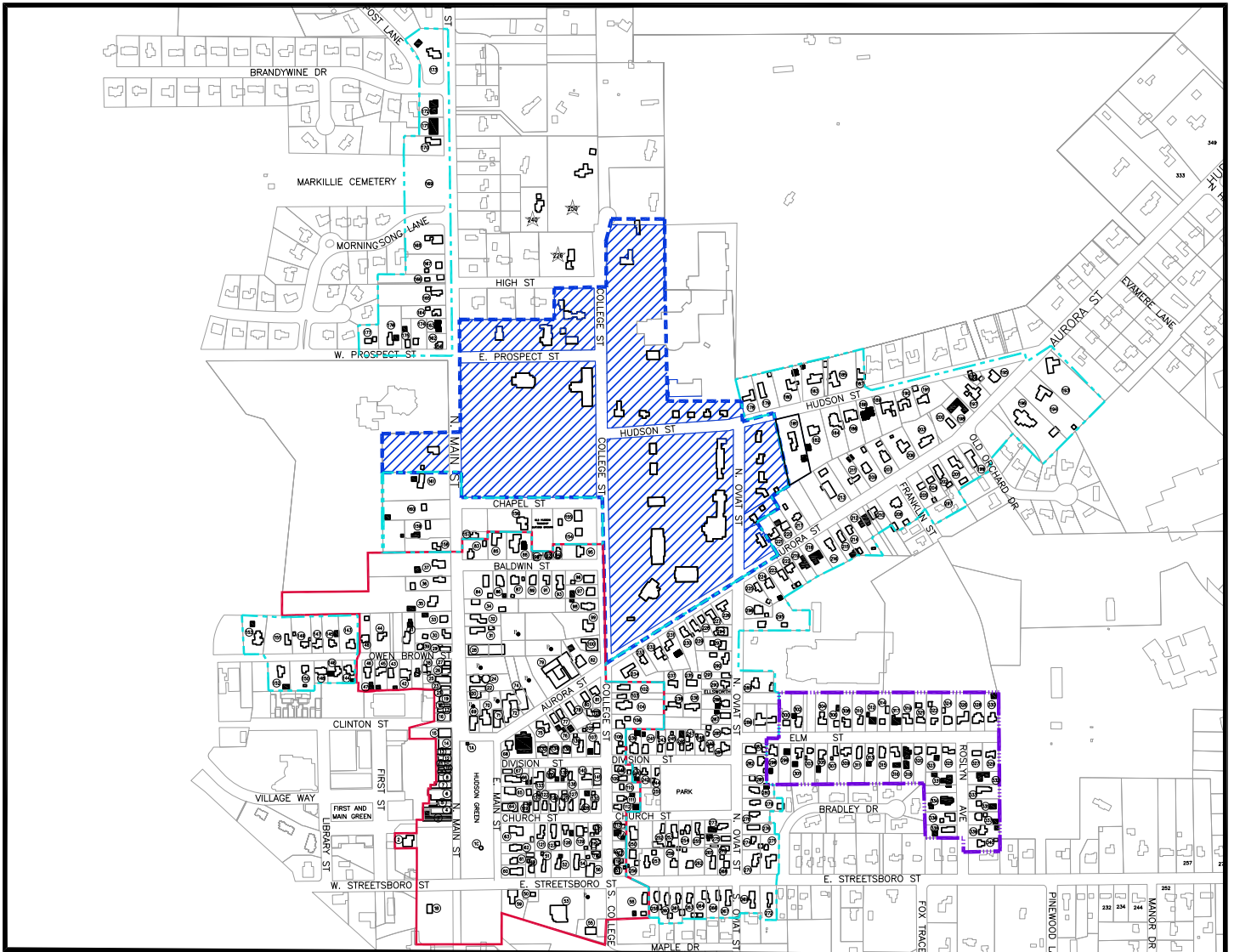
LEGEND

Not to Scale

- 1973 BOUNDARY
- - - 1989 BOUNDARY
- · - · - 2021 BOUNDARY
- - - - - WRA BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- ★ NATIONAL REGISTER BUILDINGS
- # RESOURCE NUMBER
- XX PHOTO-KEY ARROW

April 2021

LOCATION MAP CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT WESTERN RESERVE ACADEMY NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

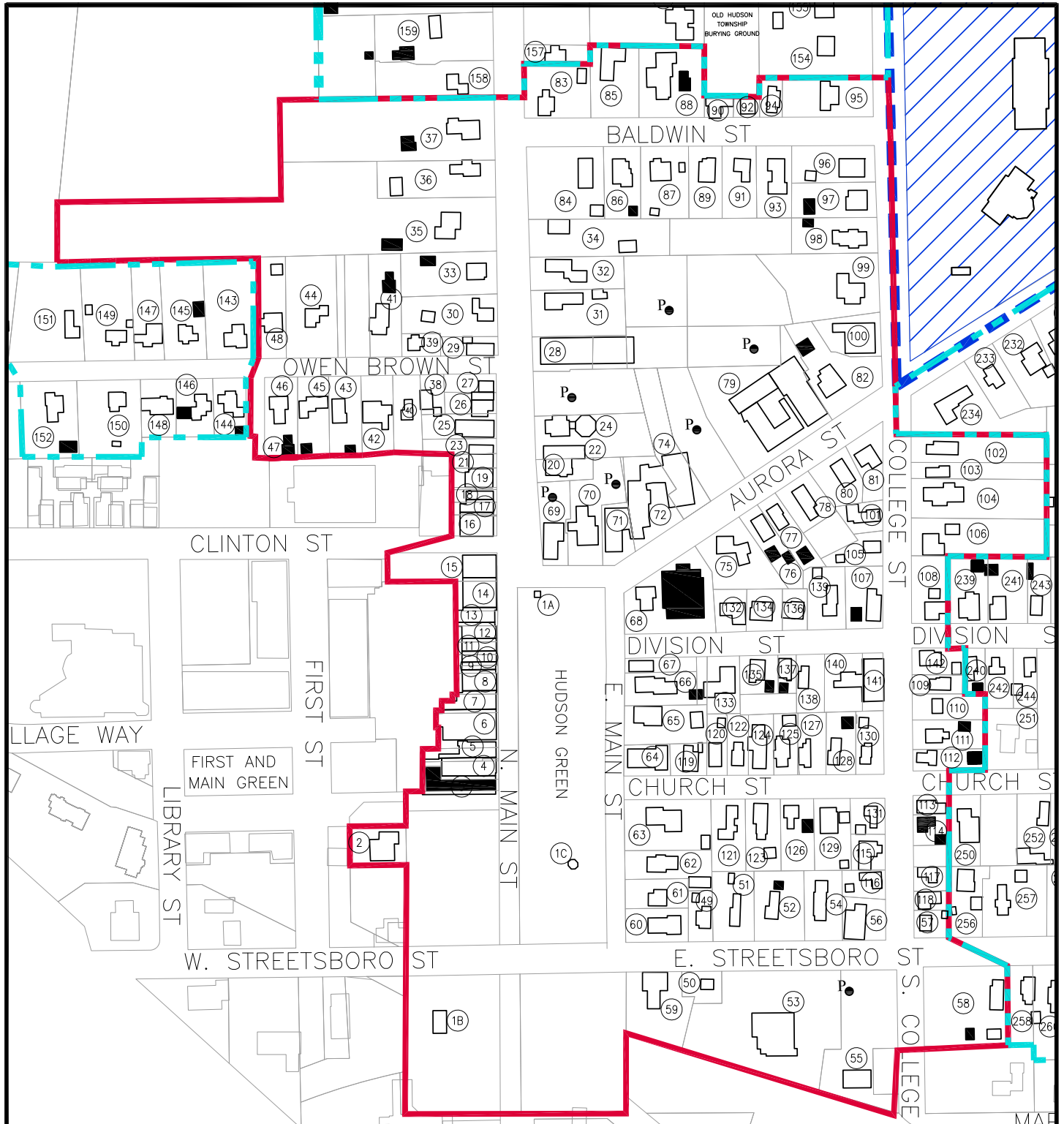


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Summit County, Ohio

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Section number Additional Documentation - 1973 BOUNDARY Page 2

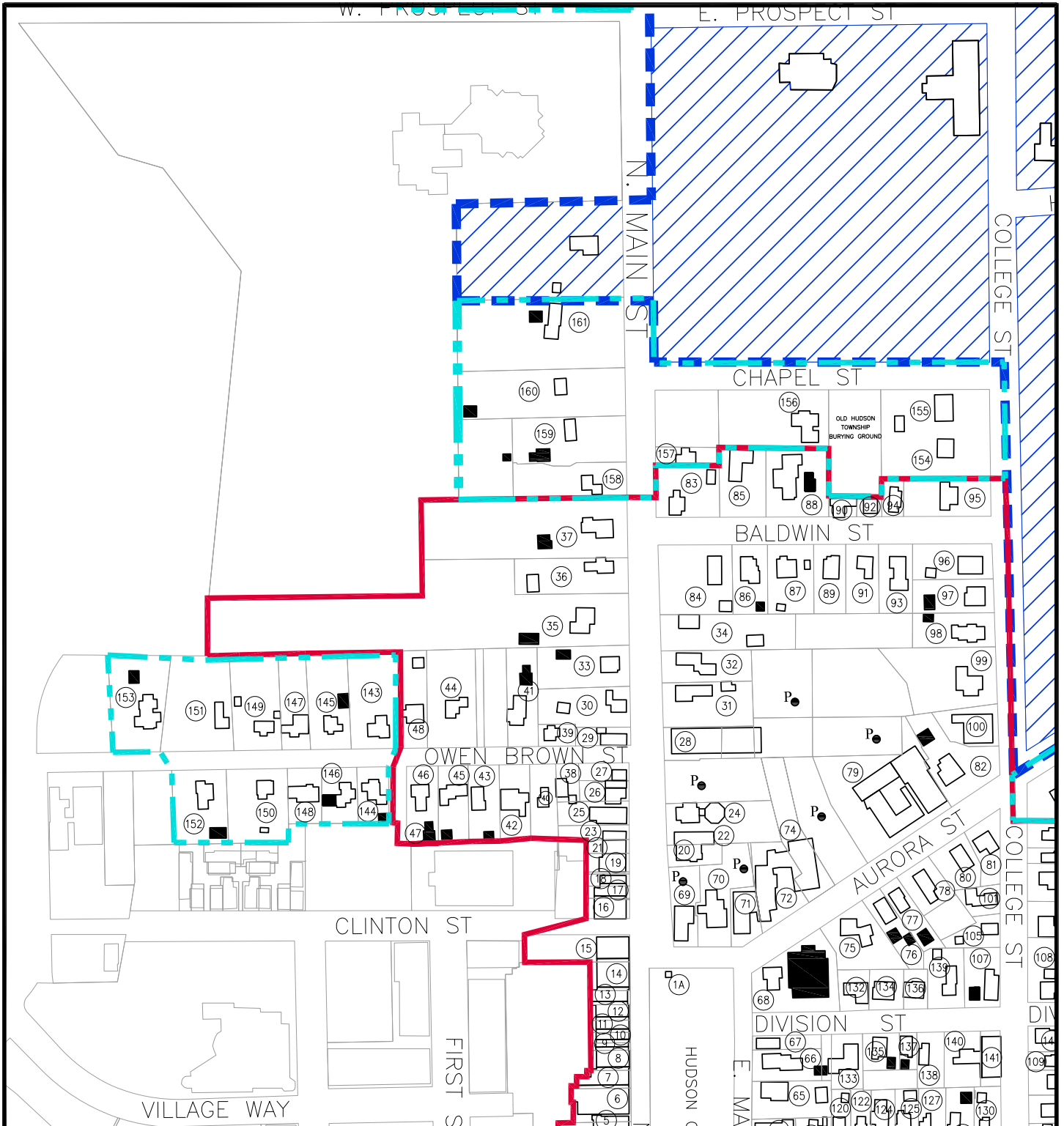


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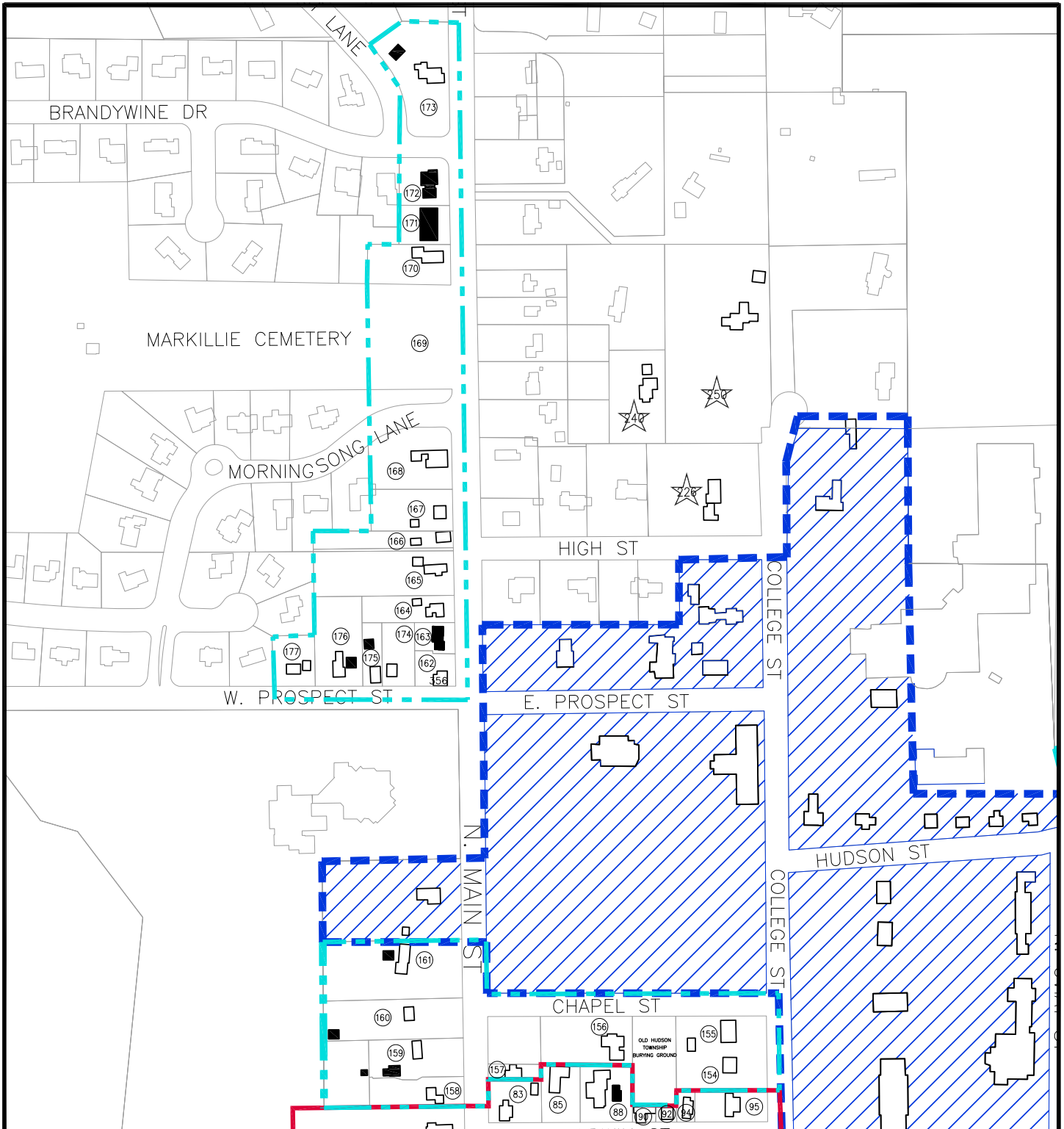


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Summit County, Ohio

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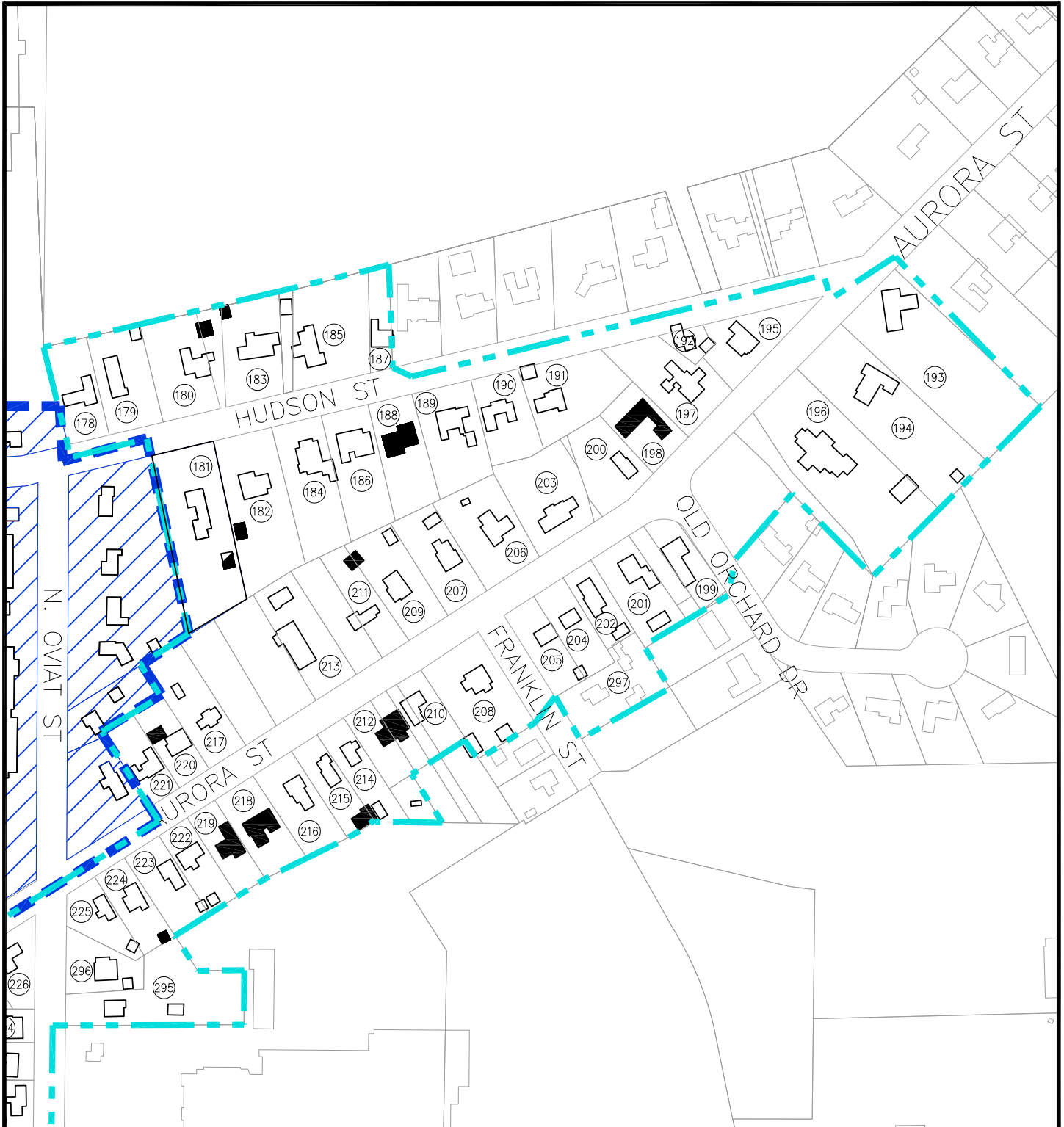


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Summit County, Ohio

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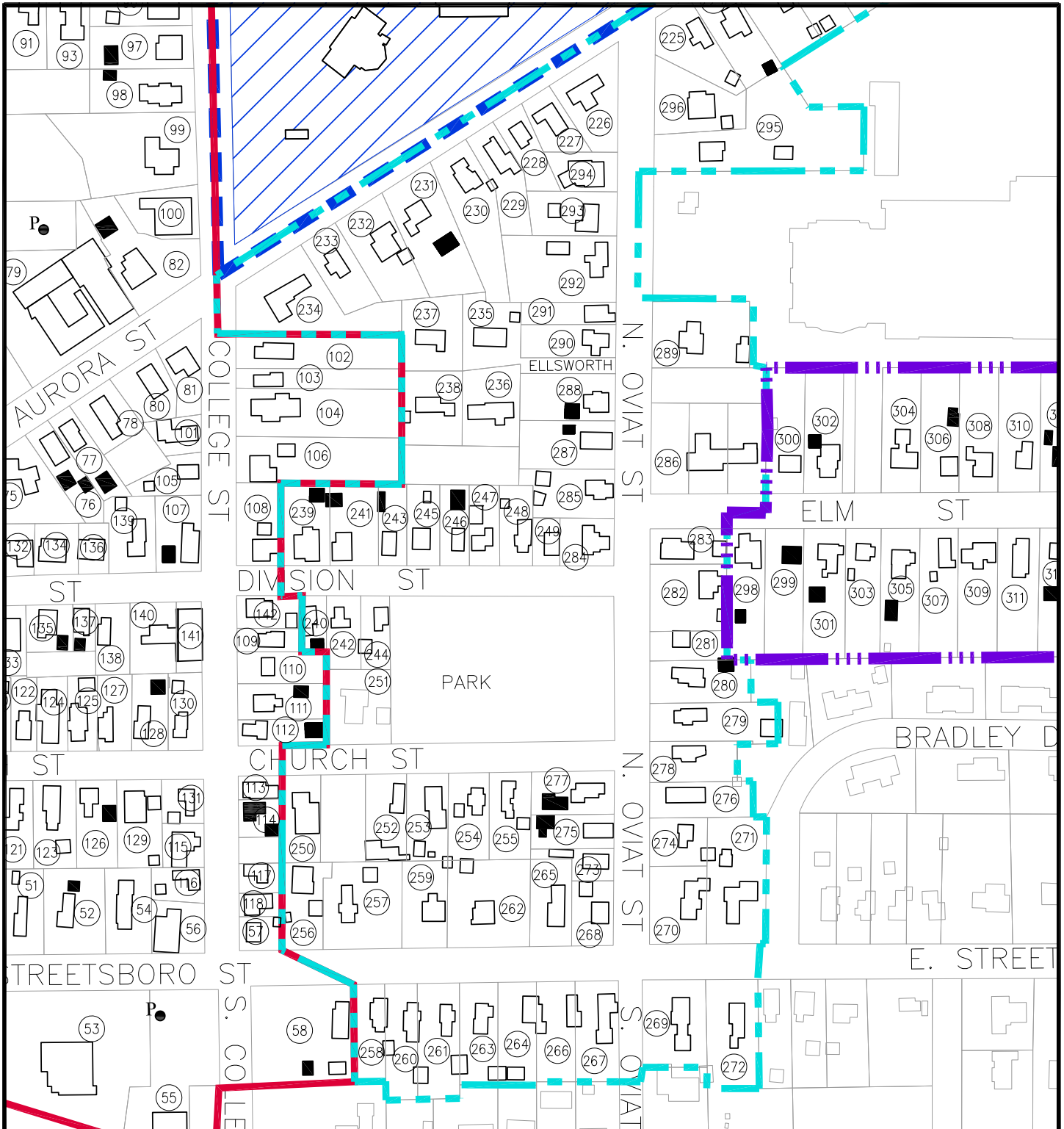


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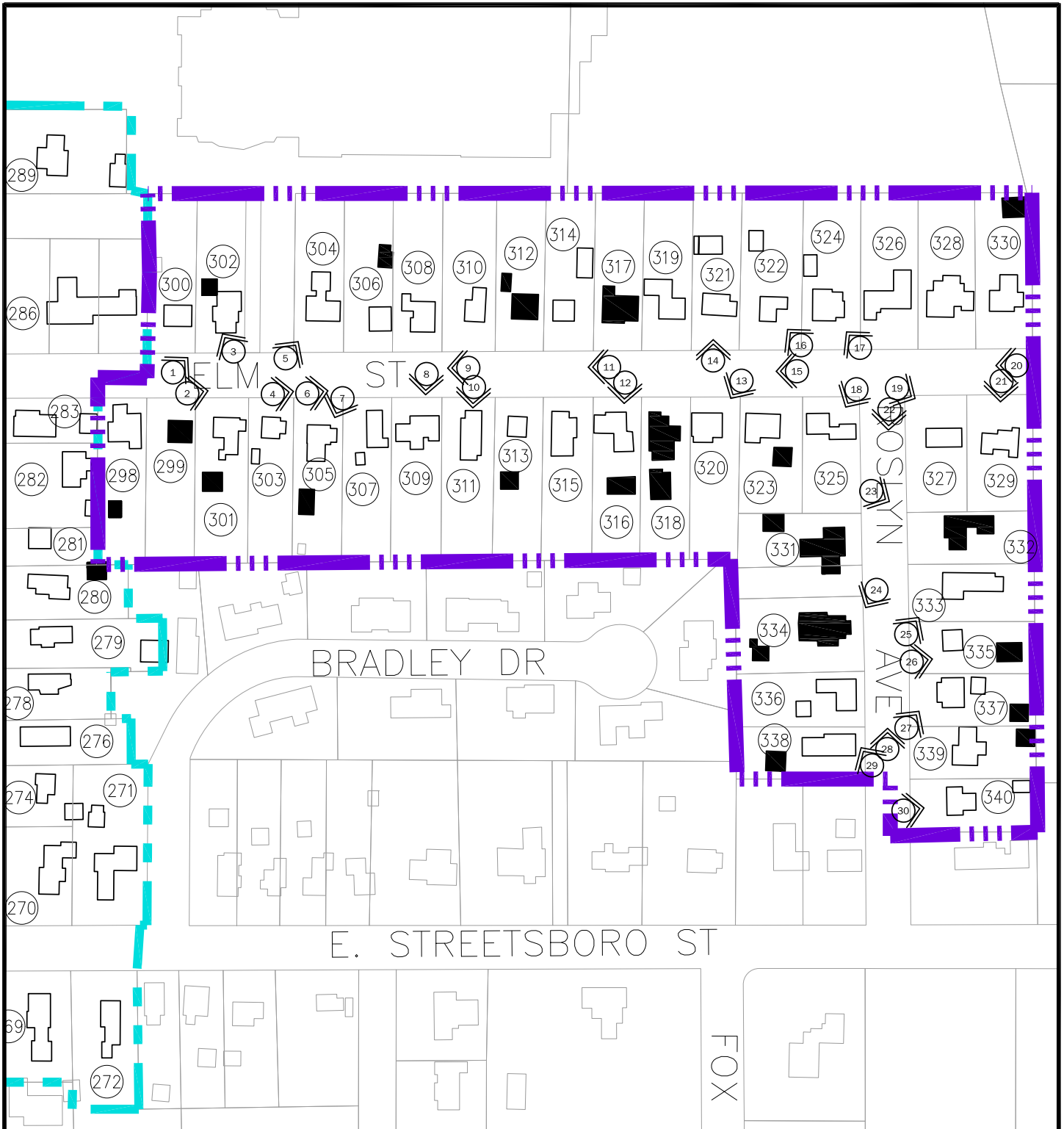


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Page 1

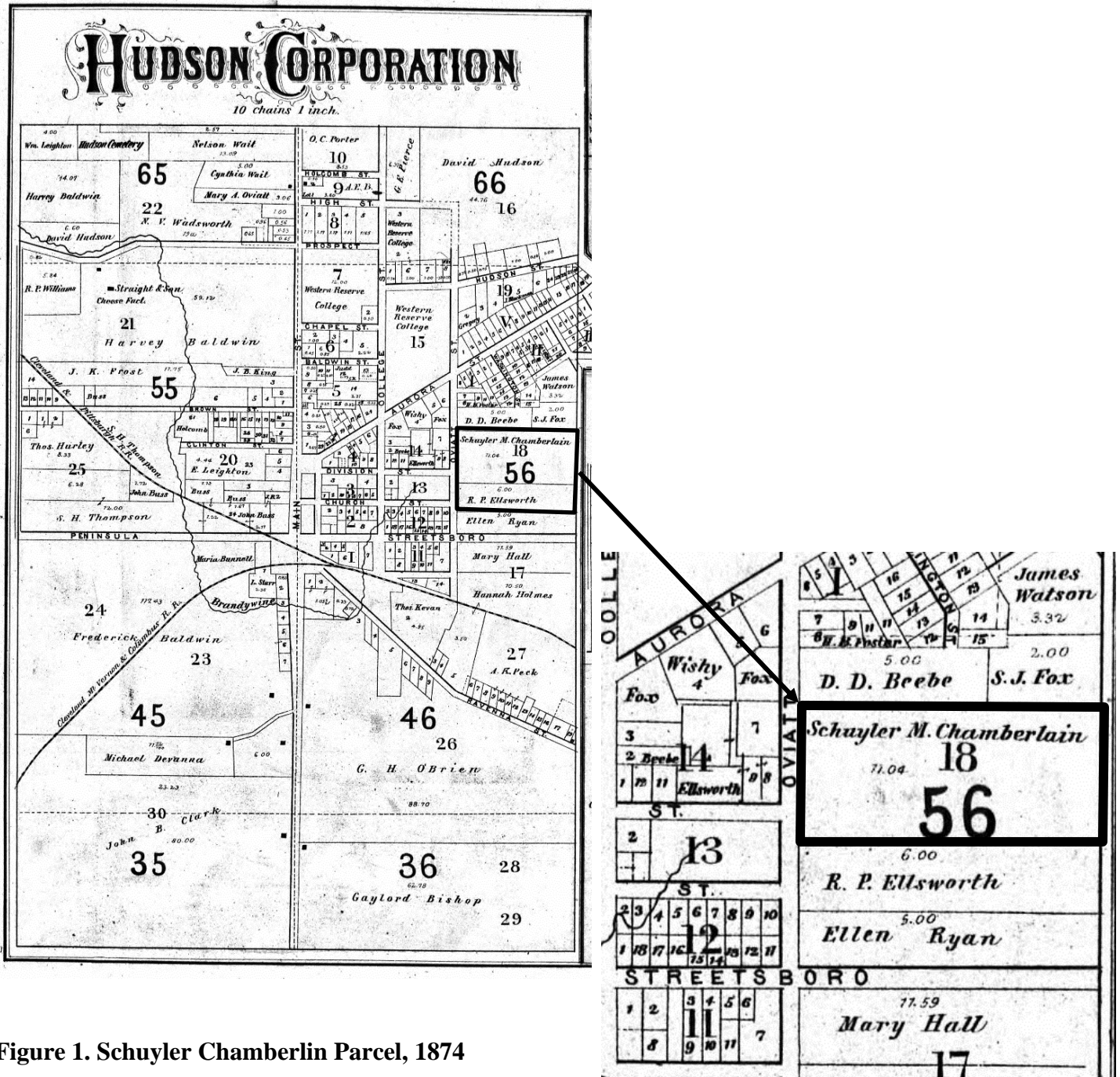


Figure 1. Schuyler Chamberlin Parcel, 1874

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

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Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase
Summit County, Ohio

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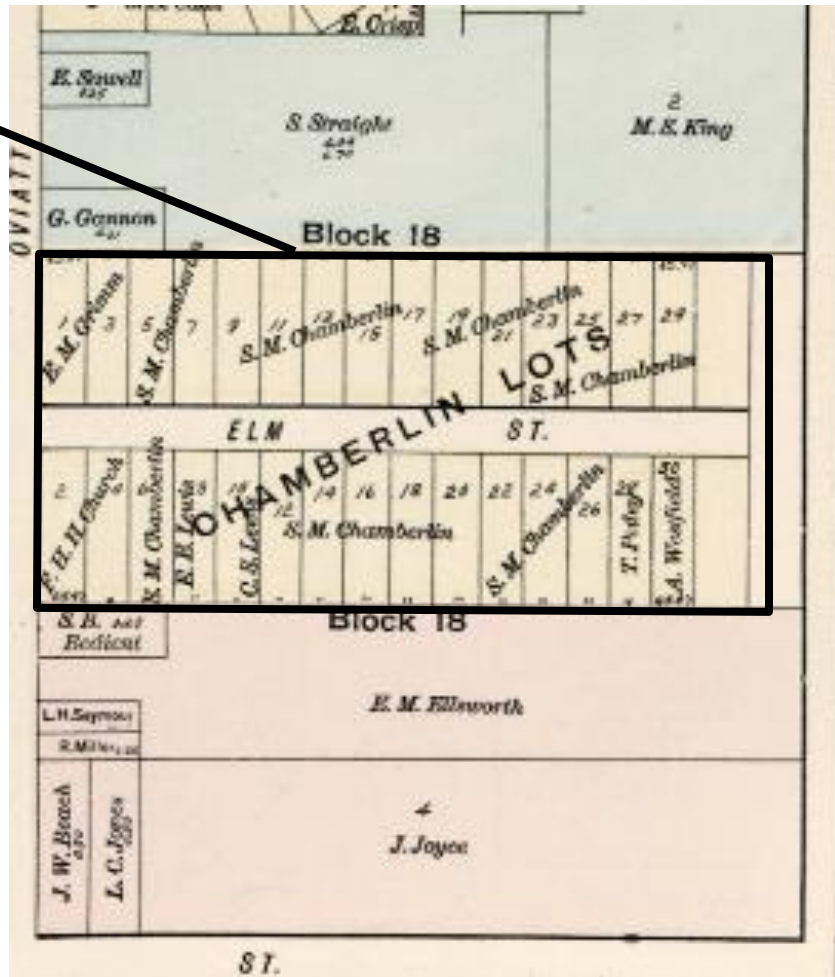
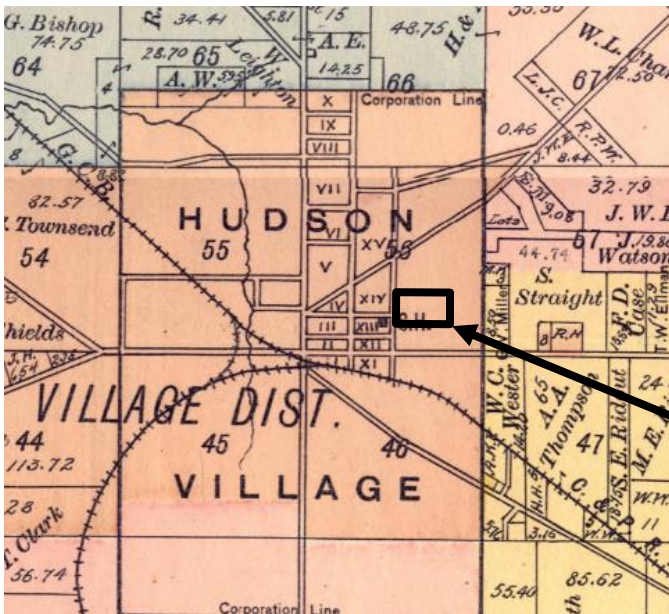


Figure 2. Chamberlin Allotment, 1891

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

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Summit County, Ohio

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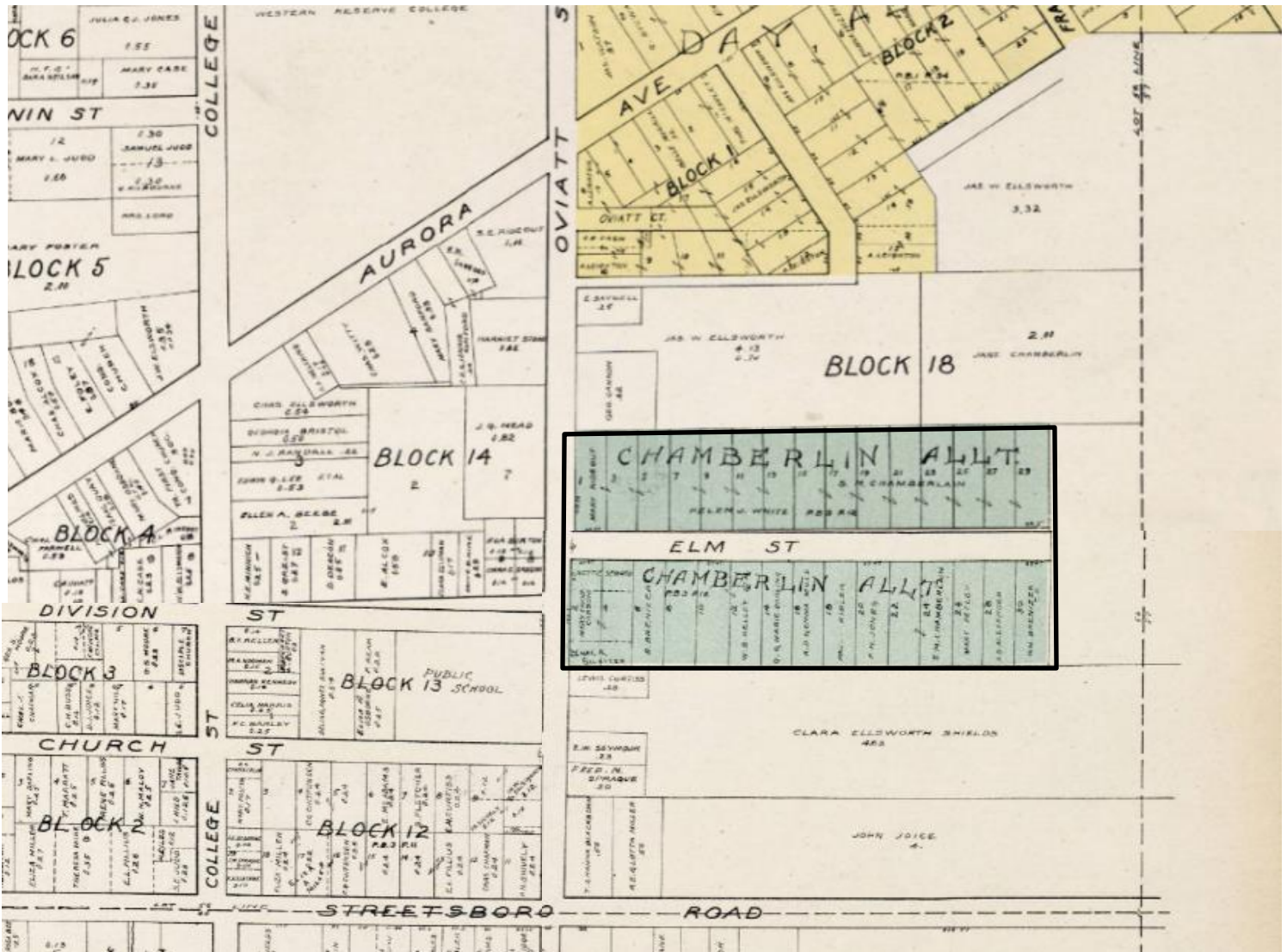


Figure 3. Chamberlin Allotment, 1910

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

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Figure 4. 112 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 5. South side of Elm Street, with 112 Elm Street in background behind man with 1928 Ford Model A, Photo ca. 1930.

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

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Figure 6. 119 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 7. Wilbert W. Lewis House, 120 Elm Street, Photo 1950
Source: Summit Memory. Available at <http://summitmemory.org>.

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Figure 8. Schuyler Chamberlin House, 121 Elm Street, Photo 1950



Figure 9. 126 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 10. 129 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 11. 130 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 12. 135 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 13. 136 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 14. 139 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 15. 140 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 16. 143 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 17. 144 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 18. 148 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 19. 151 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 20. 152 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 21. 156 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 22. 160 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 23. 161 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 24. 164 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 25. 165 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 26. 169 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 27. 173 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 28. 184 Elm Street House, Photo 1950



Figure 29. 191 Elm Street House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 30. 18 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 31. 19 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 32. 23 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 33. 24 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

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

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Figure 34. 27 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950



Figure 35. 33 Roslyn Avenue House, Photo 1950

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



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_001



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_002



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_003



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_004



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_005



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_006



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_007



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_008



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OH_Summit_HudsonHD_011



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OH_Summit_HudsonHD_013



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_014



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_015



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_016



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_017



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OH_Summit_HudsonHD_022



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_023



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_024



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_025



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_026



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_027



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_028



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_029



OH_Summit_HudsonHD_030

Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

| No. | NR Resource Category | Property Name | Property Street Number | Street Directional (N,S,E,W) | Property Street Name | Property Street Type (AVE,BLVD,DR,LN,RD,S,T) | Property Street Direction (N,S,E,W,NE,NW,SE,SW) | Property City/Town | County | Date of Construction | Parcel | Style | Type | Architect (if known) | Builder (if known) | C | N/C | Previously Listed | Owner Last Name | Owner First Name | Owner Street Number | Owner Street Name | Owner Street Type | Owner Street Prefix | Owner City/Town | State | Zip Code |
|------|----------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--------------------|--------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|----------|
| | | Aurora Street | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Building | The Brewster Store | 5 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1839 | 320379 | Federal | | Leander Starr | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 70 | Building | Brewster Mansion | 9 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1853 | 3201837 | Gothic Revival | | Simeon Porter | Frederick Bunnell | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 71 | Building | Christ Church Episcopal - Chapel | 19 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | ca. 1916 | 3200412 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 72 | Building | Isham Beebe House | 21 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1834 | | Greek Revival | | Leander Starr | George W. Church | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 73 | Building | The Burton D. Morgan Foundation-Library | 22 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1962 | 3203990 | Colonial Revival | Side Gable | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 74 | Building | Christ Church Episcopal | 29 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1930 | 3200412 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 75 | Building | Whedon-Farwell House | 30 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1826 | 3204093 | Italianate | | Lemuel Porter | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 76 | Building | Henry Holmes House | 34 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1876 | 3202021 | Italianate | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 76A | Building | | 34 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1961 | 3202021 | | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 76b | Building | | 34 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1961 | 3202021 | | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 77 | Building | Isaac Quay House | 38 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1846, 1859 | 3200199 | Gothic Revival | Cross Gable | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 77A | Building | | 38 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 2000 | 3200199 | | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 78 | Building | Stephen Tracey House | 42 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1846 | 3200005 | Federal | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 79 | Building | First Congregationalist Church | 47 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1865, 1959, 2001 | 3200459 | Romanesque Revival | | J.W.C. Corbusier Simeon Porter | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 80 | Building | Kirkham-Porter House | 48 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1829 | 3200405 | Gothic Revival | Gable Front | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 80A | Building | | 48 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1933 | 3200405 | | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 81 | Building | | 52 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1919 | 3200896 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 82 | Building | First Congregational Church Parsonage | 53 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1908 | 3200914 | Colonial Revival | | J.W.C. Corbusier | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 82A | Building | Garage | 53 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1992 | 3200914 | | | | | | | X | 1973 | Hudson | HD | | | | | | |
| 234 | Building | | 64 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1913 | 3200946 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 233 | Building | | 72 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1913 | 3200946 | Colonial Revival | Gabled Ell | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 232 | Building | Charles Witt House | 78 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1880 | 3201333 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 232A | Building | | 78 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1928 | 3201333 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 231 | Building | | 82 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1922 | 3201637 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 231A | Building | | 82 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1993 | 3201637 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 230 | Building | Ransom Sanford House | 90 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1887 | 3201564 | | Cross Gable | | Ransom Sanford | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 230A | Building | | 90 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1923 | 3201564 | Stick | Gabled Ell | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 229 | Building | | 94 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1890 | 3200114 | | | | Ransom Sanford | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Building | Sylvester Baldwin House | 98 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1846 | 3200011 | Greek Revival | New England One and Half | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 227 | Building | | 102 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1937 | 3201893 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 226 | Building | | 106 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1830 | 3201610 | Federal | | Harlow Davis | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 225 | Building | George Kilbourn House | 120 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1840 | 3200170 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 225A | Building | | 120 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1925 | 3200170 | | Upright and Wing | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 224 | Building | | 126 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1930 | 3201876 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 224A | Building | | 126 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 2017 | 3201876 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 223 | Building | Patty Alling House | 130 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1832 | 3200891 | Colonial Revival | | J.W.C. Corbusier | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 223A | Building | | 130 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1926 | 3200891 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 222 | Building | Gaylord-McCauley House | 134 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1854 | 3200304 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 222A | Building | | 134 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1933 | 3200304 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 221 | Building | | 135 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1940 | 3201832 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 220 | Building | | 139 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1947 | 3201364 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 220A | Building | | 139 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1987 | 3201364 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 219 | Building | | 140 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1968 | 3200208 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 218 | Building | | 144 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1977 | 3200052 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 217 | Building | | 145 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1826 | 3200772 | Greek Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 217A | Building | | 145 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1928 | 3200772 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 216 | Building | | 150 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1953 | 3200051 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 215 | Building | Margaret and Mary Kippen House | 156 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1887 | 3200138 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 215A | Building | | 156 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1992 | 3200138 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 214 | Building | | 160 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1928 | 3200461 | Colonial Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 214A | Building | | 160 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1933 | 3200461 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 213 | Building | | 161 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1853 | 3201269, 270 | Greek Revival | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 213A | Building | | 161 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | ca. 1855 | | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |
| 212 | Building | | 166 | | Aurora | ST | | Hudson | Summit | 1974 | 3200450 | | | | | | | X | 1989 | Boundary Increase | | | | | | | |



OWNER NOTIFICATION SHEET

Supplement to the National Register Nomination Forms
State Historic Preservation Office
800 East 17th Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43211-2474

The following information is required to process nominations and fulfill proper owner notification procedures.

NOTE: It is important this information is accurate and complete. Please type or print the form and complete both pages. Return this along with your nomination draft. Incomplete Owner Notification Sheets may delay processing of your nomination.

- A. The Historic Name must match the name listed in "*Historic Name*" shown on page 1, section 1 of the nomination form.

Historic Name: Hudson Historic District Boundary Increase

Other Name: _____

Current Property Name: _____

- B. Location: Please list the address of the property being nominated as it appears in "*Location*" on page 1, section 2 of the nomination form.

Street & Number: Elm Street & Roslyn Avenue

City, Town, or Township, ZIP+4: Hudson, OH 44236

County: Summit

- C. Owner Notification: If an individual owner notification letter, or any portion of letters going to owners within an historic district, is returned to the SHPO by the US Postal Service due to an incorrect address, you will be notified and your nomination may be withheld from the OHSPAB agenda until proper notification can be made.

Single Owner

Name/Contact Name for Company: _____

Company Name (if applicable): _____

Address: _____ City, State, Zip: _____

Multiple Owners

Number of Owners: More than 50 If fewer than 50, attach list of each owner including names and mailing address, specifying which properties are owned by each. SEE SHPO PROPERTY INFO SHEET

- D. Nomination Prepared By: Please list information for the nomination form preparer.

Name & Title: Wendy Naylor & Diana Wellman Date: 4/15/2021

Organization: Naylor Wellman LLC

Street & Number: 92 E. Washington Street City, Chagrin Falls State, OH Zip: 44022

Telephone: 440-247-8319 Email: naylor@naylorwellman.com; wellman@naylorwellman.com

E. Chief Elected Officials: Enter the names and addresses of chief elected officials for County and Municipality in which the property is located: (For current office holders we suggest you call for correct names and addresses)

For all properties:

Mayor's name or Chief Local Official's name and address

Mayor Craig A. Shubert, City of Hudson

1140 Terex Road

Hudson, OH 44236

County Commissioners name and address:

Ilene Shapiro, Summit County Executive

Ohio Building – 8th Floor

175 South Main Street

Akron, Ohio 44308

For rural properties or properties in unincorporated areas:

Township Trustees name and address:

| | |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

F. Names of State Senator and Representative whose districts include the property:

Senator Name, District #: Kristina D. Roegner, District 27

Representative Name, District #: Casey Weinstein, District 37

G. **Certified Local Government representative** (to be completed by the SHPO if the property is in the jurisdiction of a Certified Local Government):

H. When nominating a Historic District please note below if there are any federally owned buildings, such as post offices.

None

Below are some helpful web pages that may assist you in finding contact information for elected officials in rural and unincorporated areas as well as State Senators and Representatives.

- <http://www.ohiohouse.gov/>
- <http://www.ohiosenate.gov/senate/index>
- <http://www.ohiotownships.org/township-websites>