

7. Original owner (if known) John Hopkins

Original use Residence

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates Residence; church rectory 1890-present

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Science/ invention	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Arts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

9. Historical Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The residence is a cubic mass with enclosed gable end and pilasters of recent date at the four corners. Siding has been introduced in the pediment and in the new entrance portico. The recessed panels and transom of the entranceway retain their delicate scale and proportions. Their source may be one of Asher Benjamin's builder's guides. A sketch of the Hopkins House in Picturesque Hampshire shows an entrance portico with hipped roof supported by four Ionic columns. An Adamesque frieze of garland and swag is also pictured. The exterior wall surface appears to be clapboard.

The design is claimed by both Thomas Pratt and Isaac Damon, two local architects who practiced in Northampton from the 1810's to the 1830's. The obituary of each man records the John Hopkins House. It is possible that Damon was the actual designer and Pratt merely the builder. Hopkins was a retired banker from Boston.

Later in the nineteenth century, Erastus Hopkins and a Professor Bridgeman owned the property. It was acquired in the 1890's by the French Catholics who used it as a parochial residence and built a church alongside it. Until that time the French had worshiped with the Irish at Saint Mary's.

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Picturesque Hampshire, Forbes Library.

Obituary of Thomas Pratt, 12/8/1868; article on William F. Pratt, 12/26/1865; Hampshire Gazette

David O. Merrill, "Isaac Damon and the Architecture of the Federal Period in New England" Yale University dissertation. At Northampton Historical Society.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

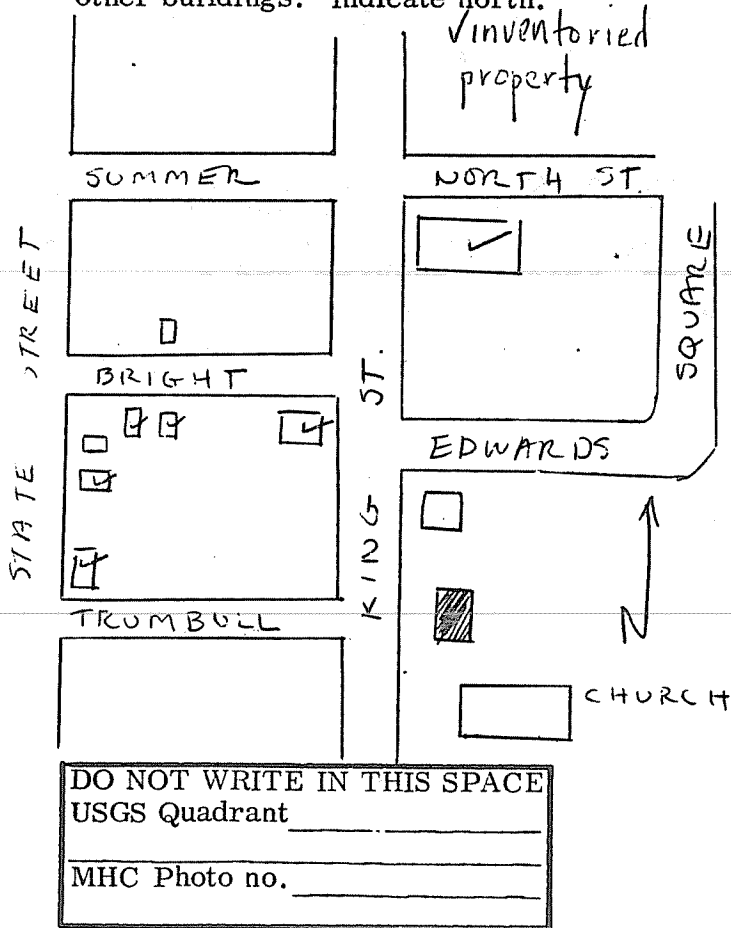
In Area no.	Form no.
	31B-159

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Northampton
101 King Street
John Hopkins House
Rectory
Roman Catholic Bishop
of Springfield
c. 1830
visual evidence
Greek Revival

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
 USGS Quadrant _____
 MHC Photo no. _____

Architect Isaac Damon or Thomas Pratt
 Exterior wall fabric brick
 Outbuildings (describe) none
 Other features 2 stories; 5 bays wide; enclosed pediment; single end chimney; detailed entranceway
 Altered yes-brick and aluminum siding Date _____
 Moved no Date _____

5. Lot size:
 Less than one acre ___ Over one acre x
 Approximate frontage 211 feet
 Approximate distance of building from street
50 feet

6. Recorded by C. Dubie
 Organization Northampton Historical Commission
 Date April 29 1976

RECEIVED

(over)

MAY 5 1976

MASS. HIST. COMM.