

In Area no.	Form no.
	31C 16

723



1. Town Northampton
 Address Paradise Road, Smith campus
 Name Elizabeth Mason Infirmary
 Present use college infirmary
 Present owner Smith College

3. Description:
 Date 1917
 Source Smith College Archives
 Style Neo-Georgian

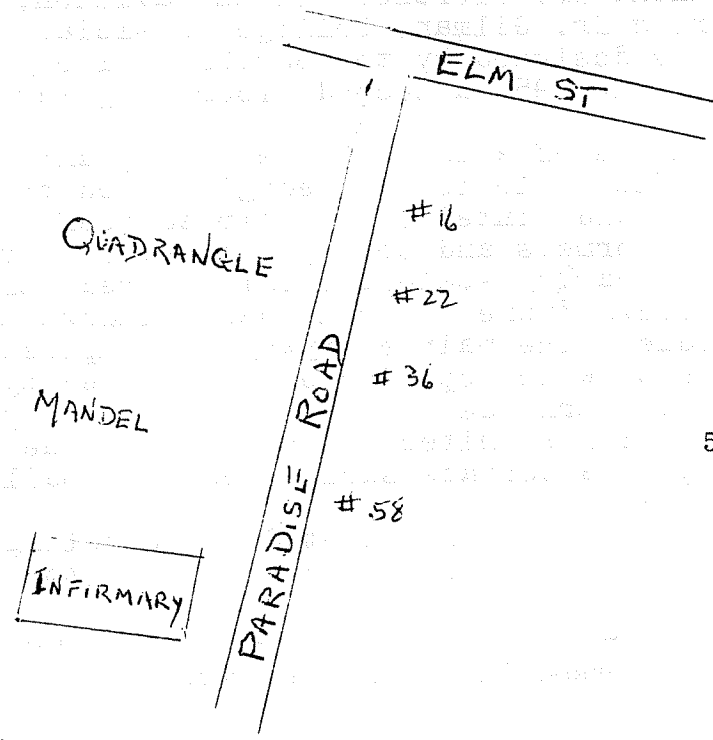
Architect Karl S. Putnam, of Northampton
 Exterior wall fabric brick
 Outbuildings (describe) none
 Other features three stories; hipped roof; white stone details

Altered yes; wings added Date 1944; 1951
 Moved no Date _____

5. Lot size:
 Less than one acre _____ Over one acre _____
 Approximate frontage _____
 Approximate distance of building from street _____

6. Recorded by Ann Gilkerson
 Organization Northampton Historical Commission
 Date March 26, 1977

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. _____

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) Smith College; property belonged to the Hoadley family
Original use same as present

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u> x </u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ Humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community development	_____				

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

The present Smith College Infirmary was completed in 1917, on property formerly belonging to the Hoadley family. Mr. Frank H. Mason of Akron, Ohio and the Alumane Association funded the 36 bed facility, which opened in 1919. Named for Mr. Mason's daughter, Elizabeth Mason Howland, Smith '04, the original building was designed by Taylor & Putnam of Northampton. In 1942-43, a temporary wooden wing was built to accomodate the wartime Navy WAVE training program. This structure was demolished and replaced by the permanent Dr. Florence Gilman Pavilion, which was completed in 1944. Honoring Dr. Gilman, College Physician from 1909 until 1923, the Pavilion was designed by the Boston firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott. In 1951 a second floor wing was added to the Pavilion.

The original three story building is of a basic "H" shaped plan; rectangular wings were added later. The style is Neo-Georgian; red brick is accented by cream colored keystones and lintels. The hipped roof contains Georgian semicircular shaped dormers and oblong chimneys. Directly under the roofline is a cornice of delicately scaled, cream colored, almost bowling pin shaped corbels. White wooden framed 16 pane sash windows are symmetrically disposed along the facade. The main entryway is composed of a stucco baroque broken curved pediment (with copper roof) supported by Ionic columns and framed by pilasters. Garlands, dentils, and urns, typical of the classicizing vocabulary of Georgian architecture, embellish the porch. To the east side of the main building is a terrace surmounted by broadly proportioned bay windows.

The rear eastern wing of the "H" plan houses the Student Counseling Service, while the remainder of the facility is occupied by the Doctor's Office and the Infirmary.

Extending to the west of the main building is the Florence Gilman

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

Pavilion. This brick section is a more utilitarian variation on the Neo-Georgian style; bricks laid in a diagonal pattern replace light colored keystones above sash windows. The windows are alternately grouped in bunches of one and three. The top floor was added in 1951.

Source: Smith College Archives