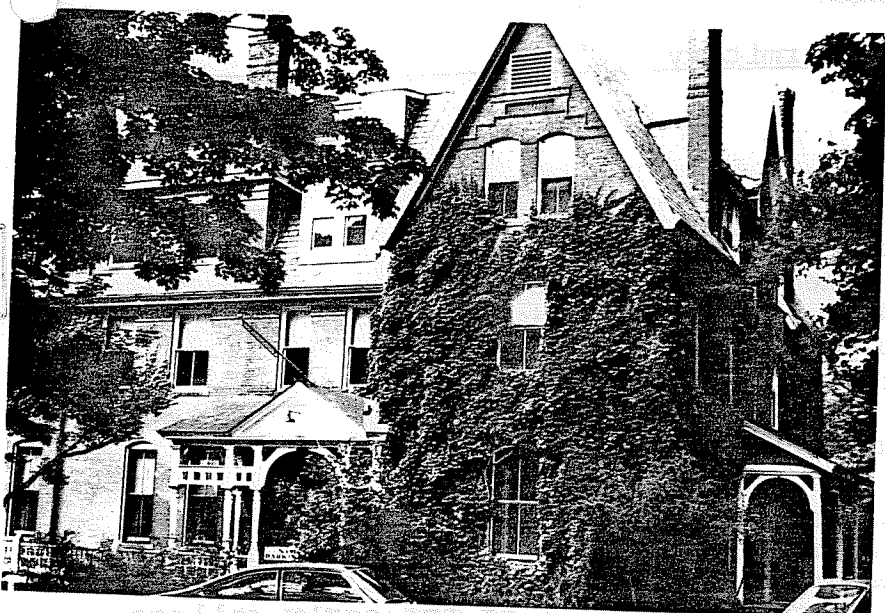


In Area no. <u>C</u>	Form no. <u>31D-15</u>
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741



Northampton

Address Smith College Campus

Hubbard Hall

Present use Dormitory

Present owner Trustees of Smith College

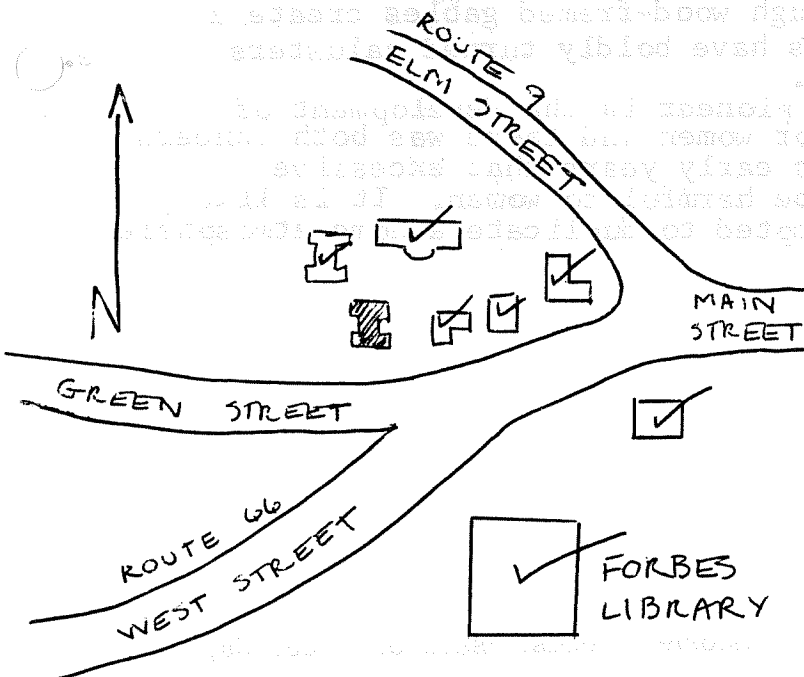
Description: 1879-80

Source Smith College Archives

Style High Victorian Gothic

Architect Peabody & Stearns

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



Exterior wall fabric brick

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features deep gables; decorative chimneys; porch with wooden framing; brick stringcourses

Altered no Date _____

Moved no Date _____

5. Lot size:

Less than one acre _____ Over one acre x

Approximate frontage 180 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 75 feet from Elm Street

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by C. Dubie

Organization Northampton Historical Commission

Date June 19, 1976

(over)

JUN 30 1976

7. Original owner (if known) Smith College
 Original use Dormitory
 Subsequent uses (if any) and dates Dormitory

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	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)

Hubbard House was named for George W. Hubbard (1818-1888), an original trustee and treasurer of the college. The building was erected in the period of Peabody & Stearns' employment as architects for the school. The Boston firm designed all of the early college buildings including College Hall, Hatfield, Washburn, and Gateway (now demolished) Houses. (see Smith College Archives)

Hubbard was one of the early dormitories built at the school and, like Washburn and Hatfield, follows a "cottage" plan. Deep gables and chimneys rising through wood-framed gables create a picturesque silhouette. Porches have boldly turned balusters typical of the Queen Anne style.

Smith College (1874) was a pioneer in the development of a program of higher education for women and there was both concern and speculation in the College's early years that excessive intellectual stimulation might be harmful to women. It is likely that the College therefore attempted to duplicate a home atmosphere in its early dormitories.

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

Smith College Archives. President's Reports;
 Files on Buildings.