

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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# 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House  
other names/site number Red Feather Farm

## 2. Location

street & number 461A and 463 North Road  not for publication  
city or town Bedford  vicinity  
state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01730

## 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

Brona Simon January 26, 2012  
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO 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 \_\_\_\_\_

## 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:)

Joe Edson H. Beall 3.27.12  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding (barn)

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling (apartments)

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial

Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone

walls: clapboard

roof: asphalt shingle

other:

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

Located at the northern end of Bedford near the town line with Billerica, the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House, 461A North Road (ca. 1732, BED.476, photos 1 to 9, plans 1 and 2) and accompanying barn, 463 North Road (4th quarter 19<sup>th</sup> century, BED.477, photos 10 and 11), are approximately 2½ miles from the town center. The buildings occupy nearly six acres in a residential area, on the east side of the road. Set back about 125 feet from the road, the southerly facing house occupies a high point in the slightly hilly terrain, which descends toward a wetland area to the south. The driveway on the property passes northwest of the house, close to the barn and the rear service wings of the house. Remnants of fieldstone walls survive immediately south of, and parallel to, the house, as well as at the westerly property line (North Road frontage) and the northerly property line, behind the barn. This system of stone walls is counted as one contributing structure. Landscaping includes mature deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. The Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House is a 2½-story, side-gabled, clapboard-clad dwelling with a balanced, though not strictly symmetrical, facade and a large brick chimney approximately at the center, just behind the roof ridge. The existing single-pile main block (two rooms on the first floor and two rooms above) has a front-to-back center hall, the product of remodeling in 1913. A two-story, gabled rear ell (ca. 1775) encompasses a dining room and kitchen on the first floor, with a rear stair providing access to two bedrooms above. At the rear of the ell is a wood-frame, one-story, gabled-attached building once used as a laundry, to which a wood-frame, one-story, gabled shed was attached in 1913. The 2½-story, side-gabled, wood-shingled barn (4<sup>th</sup> quarter 19<sup>th</sup> century) is positioned immediately northwest of the house. The barn was remodeled in 1922 to house the production and sale of handmade candy, and converted in 1948 for residential use as two apartments. The only physical link between house and barn is an exterior staircase built as secondary egress for the second-floor apartment in the barn; the bottom landing of this staircase abuts, on the exterior, the rear wall of the house's attached shed. A one-story, shed-roofed kitchen and bath addition (1979), positioned on the east side of the house at the juncture of the main block and rear ell, is not visible from the public way.

### Narrative Description

#### House – main block (ca. 1732)

The Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House (photo 1, plans 1 and 2) is a wood-frame, Colonial-period dwelling, with a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century rear ell and substantial Colonial Revival-style remodeling dating to 1913. The main block, 2½ stories with a side-gable roof and brick center chimney just behind the roof ridge, is five bays across, two bays deep on the west elevation, and one bay deep on the east elevation. There are two rooms on each floor, flanking a center hall that extends from front to back. The principal entry is positioned slightly east (right) of the mid-line of the roof ridge. The west side of the house is built over a fieldstone cellar, while the east side is built over a crawl space on top of rock ledge. Exterior walls have clapboard cladding; original wood shingles on the side elevations of the main block were replaced with clapboards in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Architectural details include a cornice without returns on the gable ends, plain corner boards, and a sill board above the foundation. Windows in the main block contain 6/6 wood sash, with exterior storm door and sash dating to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A number of existing conditions limit an intensive study of the main block's 18<sup>th</sup>-century timber frame. Future investigation of portions of the frame not currently visible may yield a fuller understanding of the evolution of interior spaces in the main block, as well as earlier construction dates associated with those spaces. Interior renovations undertaken in 1913 (and possibly earlier) involved the removal of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century stair and transformation of a conjectured 18<sup>th</sup>-century lobby entrance into a front-to-back center hall (photo 3), with two flanking parlors on the first floor and two flanking chambers above. While the center brick chimney survives just behind the roof ridge, the chimney

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serves fireplaces only in the west parlor (photo 4) and west chamber; both fireplaces and their respective wall surrounds were modified in 1913. Whether the center chimney ever served fireplaces on the east side of the main block has not been determined. A smaller brick chimney at this location, not shown on the 1913 plans but present in a 1934 photograph of the house, was removed above the roofline by 1948. Existing wall finishes in the east parlor and east chamber obscure fireplace openings, if they survive. The stub of the smaller chimney survives in the attic. In the full cellar beneath the west parlor, floor joists appear to have been replaced. Per the architectural plans, the 1913 renovations included excavating some of the rock ledge beneath the east parlor. While some cased and uncased components of timber framing survive (see following), there is no indication that the house had an overhanging second story, or jetty, at either the façade or end walls. Roof framing is largely obscured by plaster-and-lath finishes on the walls and ceilings of both the east and west rooms in the attic, leaving exposed only a limited amount of framing adjacent to the two chimneys at the top of the attic stair.

Some framing members are exposed in the main block, including summer beams, posts, end girts, and the front plate. The positioning of summer beams over the first and second floors displays a common form in Massachusetts Bay, with longitudinal summer beams in the parlors (photos 4 and 5) and transverse tie beams in the chambers above (photos 6 and 7). Summer beams in both first-floor parlors are cased with no decorative embellishment. The beam in the west chamber (photo 7) is cased and displays quirked beading, *i.e.*, a wide rounded bead running from end to end of the timber's edge without a terminating stop. The beam in the east chamber (photo 6), left exposed during a 1979 renovation, is roughly hewn and displays a rough chamfer of uneven surface. Corner posts in the east and west rooms, and chimney posts in the west rooms – all flared at the second story – remain exposed (photo 8). Quirked beading in various stages of integrity was observed on the end girt in the east parlor, the front plate in the second floor hall and west chamber, and the chimney girt in the west chamber.

Most interior walls in the main block have been covered with wallpaper. A renovation of the east chamber, coinciding with repair of a parted gable tie in 1979, involved the removal of wall finishes to expose feather-edged horizontal boards, approximately eighteen inches wide, on the north, east, and south interior walls (photo 6). Remnants of horizontal-board sheathing also survive exposed in the first-floor hallway, immediately west (left) of the main entry. The only vertical-board sheathing observed on the interior is in the west chamber, where vertical boards span the space between the fireplace recess and chimney girt.

The attic's two principal rooms, on the east and west sides of the main block, have plaster-and-lath finishes on walls and ceilings. This wall treatment, possibly undertaken in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, conceals much information on the roof framing. The ceiling profile in both rooms follows the lines of rafters and collar beams in the roof structure. Exposed framing at the top of the attic stairs is devoted largely to the positioning of the center chimney. This framing was modified with the addition, at an undetermined date, of a smaller brick chimney on the roof ridge, immediately east (right) of the center chimney. The stub of the smaller chimney, removed between 1934 and 1948, survives in the attic.

### House-rear ell (ca. 1775)

A two-story, gabled rear ell (photo 2, plans 1 and 2) encompasses the dining room and pre-1979 kitchen on the first floor. The enclosed rear stair at the ell's southeast corner leads to bedrooms on the second floor. Clad in clapboards, the ell continues the west elevation of the main block an additional five bays to the north, with the kitchen entry in the first bay, and the dining room entry in the fifth bay, abutting the main block. Until 1979, when a new kitchen addition was constructed on the east side of the house, the interior connection between the main block and ell was through rooms on the west side of the house.

The ell has a foundation of dressed granite over fieldstone. The rear stairs at the ell's southeast corner also provide the only interior access in the house to the cellar, which consists of a full cellar beneath the west parlor and dining room. There is a root cellar beneath the pre-1979 kitchen, and a bulkhead with wood board doors on the ell's west elevation.

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The dining room displays the most substantial fireplace and paneled fireplace wall in the house (photo 9). A brick chimney at the roof ridge vents the fireplace on the north wall of the dining room, as well as the boiler. The fireplace, like those in the west parlor and west chamber, currently contains a brick Rumford-type unit, shallow in depth, with splayed sides and cast-iron facing trim. Behind a wood-paneled door covering the east (right) jamb of the fireplace are a bake oven with cast-iron door, and shallow, square opening suggesting an ash pit below. Both may have been substantially rebuilt or new in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The shallow mantel consists of applied moldings that span the fireplace and oven openings. Chimney cupboards on the fireplace wall display raised panels, blind hinges, and wood peg pulls.

Most of the decorative wood finishes in the ell are located in the dining room. Painted wainscoting consists of two courses of wide horizontal boards, capped with projecting molding to form a chair rail. In entries and china cabinets, both doors with inset panels and doors with raised panels are present. Iron latches and pulls appear to be of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century vintage. The pre-1979 kitchen, now used for storage, is utilitarian in appearance, with plaster walls and little built-in cabinetry. A doorway on the east wall of the dining room opened into a one-story storeroom that projected from the east elevation of the ell in 1913. The footprint of the 1979 kitchen addition occupies the storeroom site, and the doorway, defined by plain wide posts, has been retained.

As seen on the façade of the main block, windows on the second story of the ell are similarly positioned close to the eaves, with the window heads integrated with the cornice. In general, ell windows are wider than the windows on the main block, with plain surrounds and projecting sills but little in the way of decorative heads. Ell windows contain 8/12 wood sash on the first floor and 4/8 sash on the second, all apparently installed during the renovations in 1913.

At the northern end of the ell is a one-story, clapboard-clad, gabled building known variously as the laundry or wash room (ca. 1900). This building reportedly was constructed as a detached outbuilding elsewhere on the property before it was brought up to the house and attached to the rear wall of the ell before 1913. On the west elevation of the laundry is an exterior entry with vertical board door on iron strap hinges, and a window containing 8/8 wood sash. The east elevation of the laundry has a single window with 2/2 wood sash. In 1913, a gabled attached shed (see following) with dirt floor was built onto the rear wall of the laundry, completing the service spaces attached to the rear of the ell.

### House renovations (1913)

The Boston architecture firm of Lois Lilley Howe & Manning designed the Colonial Revival-style renovations to the house's exterior and interior. Exterior alterations are largely focused at the entries. A new piazza (photo 1), one bay wide and four bays deep, was built on the west elevation of the house, replacing an earlier porch that wrapped around the west side and façade (south elevation) of the main block. The piazza, which is accessed from the dining room entry in the ell (photo 2), has a low-pitched hipped roof, wide plain entablature, square posts with capitals, and concrete pilings supporting the wood floor. Entry porches with lattice sides were added to the façade of the main block and the kitchen entry on the ell. The single-bay façade porch has a shallow gabled roof, and a segmental-arched opening springing from the side supports. The kitchen porch, which spans two bays on the house and incorporates a built-in seat beneath the kitchen window, has a barrel-vaulted roof and a wide, segmental-arched keystone opening springing from narrow square posts. The piazza, façade entry porch, and kitchen entry porch all retain matchboard wood finishes on their respective ceilings.

Aside from the piazza and entry porches, the only other new exterior construction in 1913 was the addition of an attached shed to the rear. Extending approximately fifteen feet across the back of the house and 20 feet deep, this one-story, gabled shed has clapboard siding, plain corner boards, an asphalt shingle roof, and a dirt floor. The broad entries—each on the west and east elevations—are distinguished architecturally by their entry surrounds, which are similar to the kitchen porch detailing in their use of keyed segmental arches springing from narrow posts with capitals. Both shed entries retain original sliding doors with matchboard detailing and six-pane fixed sash.

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On the interior, the most significant change made to the floor plan in 1913 was the construction of the main stair, in a new center hall that extended through the historic main block from front to back. The staircase, which retains its turned balustrade and newel posts, has a dog-leg plan incorporating a wide landing at the midpoint, from which another new stair was built to provide additional hallway access to bedrooms in the rear ell. A window at this landing was closed in 1979 with the construction of a kitchen and bath addition on the first floor (see below).

Fireplaces at the front of the house were modified, but the full extent of the modifications made in 1913 has not been determined. Architectural plans indicate the old mantel in the west parlor was removed at that time, and a new fireplace installed to fit the opening. This shallow brick fireplace has a brick hearth, narrow wood mantel with curved footprint, decorative wood moldings, and a vertical-board door with blind hinges on the adjacent wood closet. A fireplace and hearth of similar design, smaller in scale, is in the west chamber above. The 1913 plans show a hearth in the east parlor, but provide no information on a fireplace there; none is visible today. The plans do not show a hearth or fireplace in the east chamber.

Partition walls were added in the west chamber in 1913 to create new second-floor spaces at the juncture of the main block and ell. A bathroom installed at the northwest corner retains the flared corner post from the original west chamber space. Another flared post survives at the northeast corner of the original room, in an area that is now a secondary stair hall connecting the stair landing in the center hall to the bathroom and additional bedrooms in the rear ell.

It is not clear whether the present two-bedroom and side stair-hall configuration on the second floor of the ell dates to the 1913 renovations, or earlier. Partition walls were added in 1913 to create closets at the southern end of the first ell bedroom. This bedroom, located above the dining room, also retains a small fireplace near its northeast corner. The second bedroom is above the pre-1979 kitchen. The 1913 plans called for new casement sash in place of double-hung sash in the three bedroom windows on the west elevation of the ell. While casement sash apparently was not installed, its intended use may explain the width of the window openings. The sole window lighting the stair hall on the east elevation was closed in 1979 with the construction of a kitchen and bath addition on the first floor (see below).

#### **House—kitchen and bath addition (1979-1980)**

Preservation architect Allen Charles Hill, AIA, of Winchester, Massachusetts, designed the wood-frame kitchen and bath addition built on the east elevation of the house, at the inside corner created by the juncture of the main block and rear ell. This addition, one story with a shed roof, is not visible from the public way and partly occupies the site of a storeroom or pantry that once projected off the east wall of the dining room. The addition has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. All exterior openings are on the east elevation, consisting of an entry, bay window, and single window (from south to north), all sheltered beneath a roof overhang. On the interior, the kitchen addition connects to the dining room on the west by way of a doorway that once led to the storeroom, and to the east parlor on the south by way of a new doorway cut into the north wall of the main block. The bathroom occupies the southwest (inside) corner of this addition.

#### **Barn/Candy House (4<sup>th</sup> quarter 19<sup>th</sup> century)**

An important feature on the property is the 2½-story, side-gabled, wood-shingled barn (photos 10 and 11), situated northwest of the house and, like the house, oriented to face south. The barn has a full cellar and is built into the grade, which descends westerly toward North Road. The stone foundation is roughly six feet high on the west elevation. Four principal bays across and three principal bays deep, the barn measures approximately 40 feet by 36 feet. The center brick chimney, laid in running bond, is just forward of the roof ridge and has a concrete crown. Embellishment includes slightly overhanging eaves on the façade (south) and rear elevations, and beaded corner boards.

The barn was converted in 1922 to house activities related to the production and sale of hand-made candy. The architect of this renovation has not been determined. Modifications to exterior window and door openings were made at that time.

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Most windows contain 8/12 wood sash with exterior storms and have plain surrounds, articulated only with a beaded edge across the top of each window head. Barn doors were removed from the oversized entry on the façade, and a center entry flanked by double-hung windows installed, with matchboard siding used to infill the rest of the opening. The gabled entry porch on square posts appears to have been added at this time. At the grade-level entry on the west elevation, swinging doors with matchboard exterior cladding feature iron strap hinges and fixed multi-pane wood sash (photo 11). Used as a “candy house” from 1922 to 1942, the barn had on the first floor a sales room, incorporating the main entry and a four-foot fireplace; an office; a kitchen with marble-slab table tops for working the candy; and packing and storage spaces. The second floor was unfinished, except for one room of undetermined usage and a toilet room at the rear of the building.

Further modifications were made in 1948 when the barn was converted to two-family residential use, consisting of separate apartments on the first and second floors. Barnes & Champney Architects of Boston designed these renovations. Exterior alterations were confined to windows and doors. New windows were cut on the east elevation for the kitchens built for each apartment (the original candy kitchen space was not retained). These windows constitute a bank of three casement windows on each floor, incorporating rectangular panes. Also on the east elevation, two additional entries were created for egress, each with a glazed and paneled door. The east elevation is not visible from the public way. A one-story, gabled, enclosed entry porch was added to the north elevation for secondary egress. This porch has wood-shingle cladding, a paneled wood door with half-length sidelights, and one window on each side containing 8/8 wood sash. A tall lattice trellis that covered the matchboard infill siding at the façade entry in 1948 was removed, though the gabled entry porch remained. On the interior, new partitions were constructed and wallboard was installed between ceiling beams and on walls. New kitchens and bathrooms were added. Stairs were moved from their earlier positions.

Due to the current rental nature of the apartments, interior inspections could not be made. The floor plans of the apartments have not been reconfigured since 1948. The southeast corner of the barn is approximately nine feet from the northwest corner of the shed attached to the rear house. A post-1980 exterior staircase of pressure-treated lumber provides egress at this location, between the second-floor apartment in the barn and the ground. The bottom landing and lowest steps on this staircase abut the rear wall of the shed. Exterior walls of the house (shed) and barn do not abut one another.

## Setting

The Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House has existed in a suburban residential setting since the late 1940s. The 5.8-acre property is distinguished from later dwellings and their ancillary buildings to the north and south. The property is wooded along its eastern edge, providing a buffer to adjacent residential development. Immediately south of the house, near the southeast corner of the main block, a sizable elm tree was blown down during the Hurricane of 1938. Plantings adjacent to the house and ell include lilacs and forsythia. Garden plots south of the house were cultivated for vegetables and flowers, largely for the household, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

On a separate parcel across North Road from the house and barn, approximately 31 acres of farmland once associated with the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House has been largely left to return to a wooded state, with limited subdivision for residential development since 1948. The former farmland does not contribute to the historic setting of the house and barn and is excluded from the nomination.

## Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House property, it is possible that sites are present. Eleven Native sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the farmstead represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence

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of Native sites. The property includes several level to moderately sloping landforms in an otherwise slightly hilly terrain. Soils in the area are well drained to excessively drained, formed in friable glacial till and a thin mantle of glacial till overlying hard bedrock. Typically, bedrock occurs at a depth of 14 inches with rock outcroppings and stones present on the surface in some areas. While no ponds, rivers, or streams are present within 1,000 feet of the property, a wetland area is located to the south of the house. The area is located within the Concord/Merrimack River drainage. Given the information presented above, the size of the nominated property (5.8 acres), known patterns of Native settlement in the Concord and Merrimack River drainage, and levels of historic land use, a moderate potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House property.

The settlement sensitivity assessment presented above is similar to conclusions reached during a recent community wide archaeological reconnaissance survey of Bedford (Binzen et al. 2004). During that research, the town was divided into survey units to facilitate the townwide study, with the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House included in the Bedford Springs study unit. The nominated property occupies a low to moderate sensitivity area for ancient Native American resources within that unit, with moderate to high sensitivity areas located to the east in the vicinity of Spring Brook wetlands and to the west in the area of Mill Brook. Ancient sites in the area were characterized by Middle Archaic to Woodland seasonal hunting stations located along the margins of wetlands and in upland areas. Larger, complex, multi-component sites were predicted on bluffs overlooking the Shawsheen River in the eastern portion of the study unit and east of the nominated property.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House property. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological testing, may locate structural evidence and/or construction features for the different construction phases of the house and barn currently located on the property. Similar research might also locate structural evidence of an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century barn, shop, and corn house also known to have existed on the farmstead. Structural evidence of additional domestic and agricultural related outbuildings may also survive on the property. The building known as the laundry, or washroom, was originally constructed as a detached outbuilding elsewhere on the property, then attached to the northern end of the building ell ca. 1900. As many as fifteen poultry houses were present on the fields of the farm in 1921; none survive.

Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) in the vicinity of the house, barn, and outbuildings. During renovations to the house that began in 1913, a bathroom was built in the original northwest corner of the west chamber, possibly indicating the existence of a privy until that date. No trash pits, dumps, or wells have yet been identified.

The sensitivity assessment for known and predicted historic sites presented above is similar to conclusions reached for historic sites in the Bedford Springs survey unit of the community wide archaeological reconnaissance survey of Bedford (Binzen et al 2004). That study identified a moderate to high sensitivity for historic archaeological sites in proximity to North Road and Old Billerica Road, both colonial period thoroughfares. The Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House is included in the sensitivity area described above. Potential historic resources in the area include sites related to the domestic and agricultural research context, typical of the area.

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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.)

Property is:

- 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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1732-1962

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1732 construction of house (main block)

1913 house altered by Howe and Manning

1922 conversion of barn to candy house

1948 conversion of candy house to residences

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Lois Lilley Howe & Manning (1913 alterations)

Barnes & Champney (1948 barn alterations)

Allen Charles Hill (1979 house alterations)

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance corresponds to the period from the construction of the house to fifty years from the present.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** n/a

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The well-preserved core of an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead, the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House, 461A North Road (ca. 1732, BED.476, photos 1 to 9, plans 1 and 2), has been a significant presence in Bedford for well over 250 years. The house and accompanying barn, 463 North Road (last quarter 19<sup>th</sup> century, BED.477, photos 10 and 11), reflect the evolution of farming activity in Bedford from the 18<sup>th</sup> through the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which time haying and subsistence farming gave way to poultry farming and shipping eggs to Boston by railroad. The farm was known from 1911 onward as Red Feather Farm. By introducing the production and sale of hand-made candy ca. 1920, the Red Feather Farm catered to newly mobile customers in a manner unique in Bedford's history. The candy business, which continued into the World War II era, included the conversion of the barn into a candy house for sales and production. In renovating both the house and barn in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the owners of Red Feather Farm employed professional architects to produce designs that recognized and complemented the property's colonial associations. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House and barn meet Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

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

**Architecture**—The Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House is architecturally significant for its display of elements of timber-frame construction and associated decorative treatments in the main block, dating to the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as well as its incorporation of a rear ell addition (ca. 1775), and substantial Colonial Revival-style renovations, both exterior and interior, undertaken in 1913. The 2½-story, five-bay, center entry, single-pile plan with center chimney is typical of Colonial-period architecture in Bedford. Sixteen houses in town are known to pre-date 1750; of these, seven are listed in the National Register. While future study of the house's framing and finishes may yield additional information supporting an earlier construction date for the main block, the house today derives much of its architectural significance for the manner in which early early-20<sup>th</sup> century renovations enhanced the character of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century construction. The late 19<sup>th</sup>-century barn, renovated for use as a candy house in 1922 and converted to residential use in 1948, largely retains its 1922 appearance, and is a fine example of an agricultural outbuilding in Bedford, adapted to new uses without compromising the historic integrity of the property as a whole.

**Community Planning and Development**—The Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House and barn are important survivals of the agricultural development in Bedford, spanning the period from Bedford's early years after incorporation in 1729, to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when local farms began diversifying their products to serve the "transient" populations of streetcar and automobile customers. In Bedford, this transition generally took the form of farms on major roadways erecting market garden stands for selling produce as an ancillary activity to the agricultural production. By contrast, the owners of the Red Feather Farm undertook a substantial renovation of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century barn, to create a candy house for all operations relating to the sale and production of hand-made candy on the property. The candy operation was the major source of revenue for the farm from ca. 1920 through 1942, making Red Feather Farm unique among agricultural properties in Bedford. The house is also significant for its association with migration patterns in early Bedford in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as some families—in this case, descendants of early settlers of neighboring Billerica—left the town for frontier settlements to the west and northwest, while others arrived in Bedford from coastal areas.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

#### **First Settlement in Vicinity of North Road, Bedford**

In 1637, the Massachusetts General Court authorized separate land grants on the Concord River to Thomas Dudley, deputy governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and John Winthrop, governor. The grants lay approximately four miles downriver from the settlement at Concord (1635), on the east side of the river in the territory then known as

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Shawshin or Shawsheen. Dudley Farm, on the north, encompassed 1,000 acres, while Winthrop Farm, on the south, contained approximately 1,200 adjacent acres.

Dudley Farm was one of the first areas of concentrated European settlement in Billerica in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, and its sale in 1652 is closely related to the establishment of the town of Billerica (1655). The seven or eight families that settled at Dudley Farm during this period, including those of George Farley, Ralph Hill, and John Stearns, were clustered at the northeastern end of the farm. This settlement was closest to the center village developing at the junction of the present Concord, Andover, and Boston Roads in Billerica, and now known as the town center. Descendants of these and other first settlers would settle the southern end of Dudley Farm, in what later became the town of Bedford. By the end of the First Settlement period (ca. 1675), about 50 families had settled in Billerica, primarily from Cambridge, Woburn, and Braintree [BHPC; MHC town report].

North Road (in Bedford), and Concord Road (in Billerica), constitute portions of the ca. 1660 road that connected concentrated settlements at Billerica and Concord. The road crosses Mill Brook in Billerica, roughly one-half mile north of the nominated property, and roughly three miles north of the Billerica town line with Concord. Job Lane of Malden, who had purchased Winthrop Farm in 1664, was the only Englishman in Billerica to settle south of Mill Brook before King Philip's War (1675-1676). Lane's garrison house is believed to have been located off North Road, near the intersection of Pine Hill Road, in the present town of Bedford [BHPC; Corey research; Mansur, *Pictorial History*, Map II; Bedford inventory].

The nominated property occupies the southern end of Dudley Farm, where John Stearns (1631-1668/9) acquired considerable acreage in the third quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The subdivision of land in this area from ca. 1675 to ca. 1725 merits additional research; many of the landholders were connected, as descendants or by marriage, to the Stearns, Farley, or Hill families. A second Job Lane, sometimes known as Job Lane, Sr. and the founder of the second Lane family in Bedford, was present in the North Road area prior to Bedford's incorporation.

Incorporated in 1729, Bedford was the first town to separate from Billerica, taking three-fifths of its area from Billerica and two-fifths from Concord. The new boundary dividing Billerica, to the north, and Bedford, to the south, started at Two Brothers Rocks on the Concord River [see Two Brothers Rocks-Dudley Road Historic District, NRDIS 2010], leaving all but the southeast corner of the former Dudley Farm in Billerica, but establishing the remainder of Dudley Farm, with the former Winthrop Farm, as part of Bedford. The Congregational Church Society was organized and the first meetinghouse (1728-1729, demolished) constructed at the present town center, situated near the junction of the roads to Billerica, Concord, and Lexington, adjacent to the old Concord town line, and approximately 2½ miles southeast of the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House. Bedford's population grew rapidly during the Colonial period, from 46 persons in 1728 (prior to incorporation) to 457 individuals in 72 families and 67 houses by 1765. The local economy was based on agriculture, with small grist or saw mills on the Shawsheen River or tributary streams of the Shawsheen or Concord Rivers.

### Early Farm History (ca. 1732 to 1866)

In the early years of Bedford's incorporation, the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House was briefly but significantly associated with Benjamin Farley (1708-1797), a husbandman (farmer) and great-grandson of George Farley, one of Billerica's early settlers. On 19 January 1732-3, Farley married Joanna Page (b. 1717), eldest child of Christopher Page. In March 1727-8, Christopher Page had acquired from Job Lane, Sr., an estimated 150 acres in the area of North Road, with a dwelling.<sup>1</sup> On 2 May 1732, nearly four months after his daughter's marriage to Benjamin Farley, Page conveyed to

<sup>1</sup> Job Lane, Sr., is not the same individual as the first Job Lane, who had settled on North Road in 1664. Christopher Page (1690-1774) was among the first in his family born in Billerica (later Bedford), where his father had settled in 1688. A description of Bedford's boundaries in the town's 1729 charter includes reference to Christopher Page's farm at this location.

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Farley a dwelling, barn, and 73 adjoining acres. Page is described in the deed as a joiner by trade, and occupied the property at the time. It is not clear whether the house Page conveyed to his son-in-law is the same house acquired from Lane, as Page conveyed to his son-in-law only about one-half of the acreage he had purchased from Lane. The present main block of the house appears to be a new dwelling built, possibly by Page, between March 1727-8 and May 1732. Close examination of the interior framing, at some future date when finished interior walls may be opened for inspection, could indicate an earlier construction date, or establish a sequence of construction events that yielded the present main block [*Newbury Vital Records to 1850*; Middlesex South deeds; book 48, page 502; book 50, page 173].

After selling the North Road farm to his son-in-law, Christopher Page moved to the area of Worcester County, MA, that was established in 1738-9 as Hardwick, where he remained the rest of his life. Page was the first deacon of the first church in Hardwick. Two other Colonial houses in Bedford have associations with a separate branch of the Page family. The original owners of the Nathaniel Page House, 89 Page Road (1687, BED.17, NRIND 1978), and the Christopher Page House, 50 Old Billerica Road (ca. 1730, BED.37, NRIND/NRTRA 1990), were the brother and nephew, respectively, of this Christopher Page [*Hardwick Vital Records to 1850*; Bedford inventory].

The Farleys remained on North Road only about eighteen months. The eldest of Benjamin and Joanna Farley's twelve children was born in Bedford. Soon after selling the property in 1733, Farley and his family moved to Dunstable, Massachusetts, along with other families from Bedford and Billerica. He was the first innkeeper in the west part of Dunstable, and closely involved in the establishment of West Dunstable parish (1739-40). West Dunstable was chartered in 1746 as the town of Hollis, New Hampshire [*Worcester, 132, 373*; *Bedford Vital Records to 1850*].

Benjamin Hutchinson, a cooper and yeoman, purchased the 73-acre farm from Benjamin Farley in 1733, and the property remained in the Hutchinson family for over 80 years. Hutchinson (1700-1780) and his eldest child, also named Benjamin Hutchinson (1722-1813), owned the property in succession. There is some confusion between the two men in secondary sources, compounded by the fact that they were second and third in three consecutive generations of Benjamin Hutchinsons. The father was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and married Sarah Tarbell (1701-1767). They had at least four children, the eldest of whom was Benjamin, also born in Salem, and later the owner of this farm. Remaining children of Benjamin and Sarah Hutchinson were born in Bedford from 1734 onward. The father was a member of the First Parish Church during the ministry of Nicholas Bowes, and a "tythingman" in 1737-1738. The Massachusetts tax valuation of 1771 suggests the scope of at least 30 acres of farmland owned by Benjamin Hutchinson in Bedford, though it is not clear whether this listing referred to the father or son. The farm included fourteen acres of pasture, three acres of tillage, four acres of English and upland mowing land, and nine acres of fresh meadow. Annual production consisted of seven tons of fresh meadow hay, two tons of English and upland hay, nine barrels of cider, and 65 bushels of grain. The farm had one horse, six cattle, five goats and sheep, two swine, and five cows [*Middlesex South deeds, book 50-page 174*; Mansur notes].

In 1750, the younger Benjamin Hutchinson, a yeoman, married Rebecca [Rebeckah] Lane (1723-1814), daughter of Capt. James Lane and the former Martha Minot. They had six children from 1751 to 1765; their only son died in infancy. Rebecca's uncle was Deacon Job Lane, whose dwelling at 295 North Road (1713, BED.10, NRIND 1973), about three-quarters of a mile to the south, is now maintained as a museum. This Benjamin Hutchinson served in the Continental Army during the Revolution and was active in the community, serving on the committee to supply the pulpit of the First Church (1767), as a "tythingman" (1768), on the committee to get wood and hay for the Continental Army (1776), as fenceviewer (1778), as sealer of leather (1784-1786), and on the school committee (1789).

Bedford Historical Society files indicate the rear ell on the house was constructed ca. 1775. The younger Benjamin Hutchinson may have lived in this house with his family in the third quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, along with his parents. He inherited 56 acres of the "Home Stead or house lot" from his father in 1780, including one "mansion house," one barn, one shop, and one corn house. The shop and corn house were removed at an unknown date, and the sites they

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occupied on the farm are not known. Remaining acreage on the farm, beyond the house lot, was distributed to Benjamin and his younger brother, Nathan [Middlesex probate record #12332 (1780)].

When the younger Benjamin Hutchinson died in 1813, his farm totaled 176 acres in Bedford and Billerica, with three additional parcels of meadow – encompassing another 14½ acres—on the Concord River in Bedford. The probate inventory recorded 1½ tons of meadow hay, two tons of English hay, five barrels of cider (with eighteen additional empty barrels on the premises), fifteen bushels of grain (oats, corn, and rye), 100 pounds of cheese, twelve pounds of bacon, and 60 pounds of salt pork. Livestock included two horses, two yearlings, seven cows, and 1½ yoke of oxen (the other one-half yoke having been assigned to Sampson Spaulding of Billerica). Hutchinson's real estate was divided among his wife and four of his five daughters: Susanna Hutchinson, Betty Parkhurst, Rebeckah Hubbard, and Sarah Rogers [Middlesex probate record #12333 (1813)].

A branch of Bedford's Stearns family was associated with the farm from 1815 to 1866. Simeon Stearns (1772-1846) acquired fractional shares from the Hutchinson heirs from 1815 to 1818; he transferred title to his eldest son, Elbridge Wyman Stearns (1803-1876), in 1833. Both men were farmers. One of ten children of Capt. Edward Stearns and the former Lucy Wyman, Simeon Stearns was raised on nearby Dudley Road, in an area of Bedford annexed in 1767 from Billerica upon the petition of his father. Edward Stearns reportedly requested this action due to his stronger personal associations with the town of Bedford [For further information, see National Register nomination for Two Brothers Rocks-Dudley Road Historic District (NR 2010)]. Simeon Stearns was very active in Bedford town affairs. During his association with this farm, he purchased a pew in the new meetinghouse (First Parish Church, 75 The Great Road, 1817, BED.24), served as surveyor of highways (1819), assisted in choosing the best route for the new road from Bedford to Chelmsford (1820), and served on the committee to construct a new combination schoolhouse and town hall at the town center (1825, demolished 1856). Stearns also was involved in the maintenance and operation of the town's north schoolhouse, located on North Road about three-quarters of a mile south of his dwelling. He repaired the schoolhouse (1819), cut wood for the school (1821), and boarded the schoolmaster (1821 and 1824) [Middlesex South deeds, book 215-page 278, book 215-page 285, book 256-page 413, BHS files; Mansur notes].

Stearns married Sally Cole in 1802, and they had three children by 1808. In 1830, Simon [Simeon] Stearns and his eldest son, Elbridge, were recorded consecutively in the census: Simeon in a household of five people (three adults and two children under age 14), and Elbridge in a household of two men and one woman, all in their twenties. Further research is needed to determine whether these separate households correspond to the main block and ell of the present house [Mansur notes; U. S. Census, 1830].

Elbridge W. Stearns married Ruth Wright in 1826; they had three daughters. The couple is recorded here in the 1850 census, along with Elbridge's widowed mother, Sally Stearns. The 1860 census includes E. W. Stearns, a farmer, and his wife, though they do not appear to have still occupied the North Road farm at that time. Bedford's 1860 tax valuation indicates Elbridge Stearns owned at least four homesteads, in addition to an "old farm," consisting of a house (valued at \$300), barn (\$400), and other unspecified buildings (\$120) occupying 17 acres, with another 11 acres of woodland and meadow. The meadow lot was located near the Concord River and mowed for marsh hay. Stearns apparently acquired more acreage in the vicinity of the farm before selling the property in 1866. He lived at the town center, on Concord Road, in retirement [Bedford Vital Records to 1850; U. S. Census, 1850, 1860; 1860 tax valuation].

### **Oak Grove Farm (1866 to 1911)**

Henry Desmazes acquired the Farley-Hutchinson house and adjoining 5.8 acres from Elbridge W. Stearns in 1866, along with a second parcel of 32.6 acres (partly in Billerica) to the west, between North Road and Chelmsford Road, and the 11-acre parcel of meadow and woodland near the Concord River. Under the ownership of Henry Desmazes, who held title until 1895, the property was known as Oak Grove Farm. Born in Ossipee, NH, Desmazes (b. 1832) was a great-

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grandson of John Baptist Desmazes, an olive merchant in Bordeaux, France. He lived with his parents, John and Nancy Desmazes, and siblings in Chelsea, MA, in the 1850s and 1860s, where he was employed as a wood-turner, a leather finisher, and later a trader. [Middlesex South deeds book 968-page 239; Brown, 103; Brown genealogy, 9; U. S. Census, 1850, 1860].

Before his marriage, Henry Desmazes resided here in 1870 with his parents, who were both in their seventies. Other residents at that time were John Carr (age 20), a farm laborer, and Margaret Folsom, age 40, a domestic. Henry married Isabella (Churchill) Noyes in 1873 in Chelsea; it was his first marriage, and her second. In spite of the death of Henry's father in 1875 (the date of his mother's death has not been established), the size of the Desmazes household grew considerably by 1880, when Henry and Isabella lived here with their four young children. Four adult men also resided on the property with the family when the 1880 federal census was taken: Reuben Bacon, a boarder; James P. Dow, a laborer; John Gavin, a carpenter, and Joseph Gavin, a carpenter. The Gavins were from Nova Scotia and may have been father and son [MVR 255:223, 275:58; U. S. Census, 1870, 1880].

It is noteworthy that the deed between Elbridge W. Stearns and Henry Desmazes references a single building on the 5.8-acre house lot, while earlier and later deeds to the property reference more than one building. This may be an omission, or could provide some indication of when the present barn was constructed. Neither an English barn (generally pre-1830) nor a typical example of the later New England barn (generally 1820s-1870s), the present barn incorporates a principal entry on the long side elevation, common to English barns, with a full cellar not ordinarily seen on barns before 1850 [Hubka]. Substantial interior renovations to the barn in 1922 and 1948 (see following) have obscured the framing, and the type of sheathing beneath the wood-shingle cladding has not been determined. The barn appears to date to the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps built on the footprint of another barn that was known to exist on the property in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is unclear whether the farm was vacant or occupied by tenants during the Civil War era, leaving some question as to the circumstances of the original barn's demolition. Also of interest is the presence on this property of two carpenters as residents in 1880; the activities of John and Joseph Gavin in Bedford merit future research.

Henry Desmazes returned Oak Grove Farm to active use, harvesting 28 tons of hay in 1879 from twenty acres of mowed land. Other acreage included 25 acres of unmowed land (meadows, pastures, etc.), with the rest kept as unimproved woodland and forest. Though Henry Desmazes was one of Bedford's six forest fire "wards" in 1894, research has not established any other associations he had in the Bedford community. Both his wife, Isabella, and the couple's fifth child, also named Isabella, died in Bedford in 1886. Henry Desmazes, then a widower, sold the core of the farm—5.8 acres on the east side of North Road, and 31 acres (partly in Billerica) on the west side of the road—to Richard A. Griffin in September 1895. Desmazes remained in the area at first, living in 1901 on Concord Road near the railroad depot at South Billerica, before moving to the mining town in Lincoln County, NV, where his son, Charles, was a hotel-keeper in 1910 [U. S. Census, 1880, 1910; MVR 374:53; Middlesex South deeds book 2400-page 259; Billerica 1901 directory].

It appears Oak Grove Farm served as a "gentleman's farm" under the ownership of the Griffin family, from 1895 to 1911. Richard Andrew Griffin (also known as R. Andrew Griffin) and his wife, Tabitha, were each about 61 years old when they moved to Bedford, and most of their children were grown. Both were natives of England, and immigrated to the United States in May 1871 with the two eldest of their five children. Ordained in 1866 as a Baptist minister, he left the Baptist church to become a Unitarian minister, a transition he described in his book, *From Traditional to Rational Faith; or, The Way I Came from Baptist to Liberal Christianity* (Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1877). In the United States, the Rev. Griffin served as a clergyman in Zanesville, OH (1870s); Marlborough, MA (1880s); and Augusta, ME (1888-ca. 1892) [Griffin, 41; U. S. Census, 1880].

The circumstances that brought the Griffins to Bedford are not clear; the Rev. Griffin is not known to have served as pastor of the First Parish Church, and perhaps was retired. His name appears in the 1901 *Unitarian Year Book* (Boston: American Unitarian Association), in the category of ministers not in charge of societies or occupying other ministerial

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positions, due to either age or occupations outside the ministry. In 1900, Richard and Tabitha Griffin resided here with one adult son ("at college"), their 14-year-old daughter, and a servant, Ellen S. Palmer. Also living with the Griffins were two boarders. Lewis W. Cutting, age 33, was secretary and treasurer of the Cambridge Trust Company. Edith Haynes, age 25, had no occupation listed in the census. It is likely the two finished rooms in the attic of the house were occupied at that time as bedrooms. Richard Griffin died in Bedford in 1909. His widow and daughter were recorded in the 1910 census as residing in Pasadena, CA, with a son, Percy C. Griffin, and his family. Tabitha Griffin sold Oak Grove Farm—5.8 acres on the east side of North Road, and 31 acres (partly in Billerica) on the west side of the road—to Edith Noyes Kimball in 1911 [*Unitarian Year Book*; U. S. Census, 1900, 1910; Middlesex South deeds book 3596-page 259].

### Early Years of Red Feather Farm (1911 to 1920s)

Charles and Edith Kimball established Red Feather Farm here in 1911, first operating a poultry farm (1911-1920s) and then selling handmade candy (ca. 1920-1942). The farm's name referred to the Rhode Island Red breed of chickens raised at the farm, which produced eggs for the Boston market. Eggs were shipped to Boston by train from the Boston & Maine Railroad depot at South Billerica, about one-quarter mile north of the farm.

Charles Trott Kimball (1880-1967) was born in Bradford (now Haverhill), MA, a son of Frank Henry Kimball and the former Mary Ann Cunningham Trott. Like his father, Charles Kimball was trained as a bookkeeper. After spending two to three years in the western United States, Kimball returned to New England, lived briefly in Brookline, and married Edith Noyes (1883-1974) in June 1909. A native of the village of Auburndale in Newton, Edith Noyes Kimball was a daughter of Albert F. Noyes, a civil engineer and Newton's City Engineer, and the former Helen Fordham. Before acquiring the farm in Bedford, the couple lived on Bird Street in Dorchester (Boston). Charles Kimball was engaged as a bookkeeper for the telephone company, and Edith Kimball was an industrial instructor in Household Science in the Boston public schools [MVR 1841-1910, 341:184, 587:632; U. S. Census, 1910].

Edith Noyes Kimball had earned a Bachelor of Science degree in 1907 from the School of Household Economics at Simmons College in Boston. It appears her training at Simmons informed and guided some of the early activities at Red Feather Farm, including the operation of the poultry farm beginning in 1911, the renovations to the house in 1913, and the establishment of the candy business ca. 1920. The Simmons program prepared its graduates for work in institutional management, teaching, or individual research. Coursework incorporated technical subjects (household arts, house-building and institutional architecture, interior design, marketing, *et al.*); sciences and their application in dietaries, sanitation, and the practical household arts; history, economics, and social science, with a study of institutions; teaching with observation and practice; institutional management; and electives [*Annual Catalogues, Simmons College, 1906-1907, 1907-1908*].

The growth of the Kimball family and a desire to update the house led to the renovation project that started in 1913. The couple had three children, Ann Kimball (b. 1910 in Boston), Richard Noyes Kimball (b. 1912 in Bedford), and Lawrence Woodruff Kimball (b. 1915 in Bedford). Architectural plans prepared in June 1913 designate the west chamber as the "owner's room," and the east chamber as the nursery, in addition to two bedrooms in the ell. A bathroom was built in the original northwest corner of the west chamber. A side stair installed on the second floor connected the ell bedrooms to the new center hallway in the main block of the house; it appears that previously, the ell bedrooms could only be reached by way of the back staircase in the ell, or through the west chamber. It is not clear whether the east and west rooms in the attic were used as additional bedrooms at this time; architectural plans for the attic do not survive [1913 plans; MVR 1841-1910, 593:172; MVR 1911-1915, 607:361, 629:389].

The 1913 renovations included the modernization of exterior entries, removal of an older porch on the south and west elevations, and construction of the present piazza. The architect was Lois Lilley Howe, founder of the Boston firm of Lois Lilley Howe & Manning, later known as Howe, Manning & Almy. Though the firm was active from 1913 to 1937,

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and its work encompassed an appreciable number of projects in residential design, several early projects of Lois Lilley Howe (1864-1964) have been identified from ca. 1894 through 1912 [Cole and Taylor, 125-138]. A native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Howe was a graduate of the architecture course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1890, at a time when MIT was one of only five architecture schools in the country that admitted women. In 1893, she was the second-place winner in a national competition for the Women's Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago; the prize money she received enabled her to travel to Europe. She was elected to membership in the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1901, and in 1931 became the first woman elected as an AIA Fellow. Howe's early work "consisted chiefly of new or remodeled houses for friends and acquaintances, but her efforts soon began to pay off in more commissions." In 1913, she published *Details from Old New England Houses* with Constance Fuller [Cole and Taylor, 1-6].

Further research is needed to establish the circumstances that led Charles and Edith Kimball to engage Lois Lilley Howe's firm for the renovations. When Lois Lilley Howe formed a partnership with Eleanor Manning (1884-1973) in 1913, there were only three other architecture firms in the United States begun and managed by women: those of Julia Morgan in California (opened in 1904); Florence Luscombe and Ida Annah Ryan in Waltham, MA (1909-ca. 1914); and Anna Schenck and Marcia Mead in New York City (opened 1912). Eleanor Manning was employed as a drafter in the firm from ca. 1908 until she became a partner. Manning taught for 50 years at Simmons College as well as other schools. Like Howe, both Manning and Mary Almy (1883-1953), who joined the firm as a partner in 1926, were graduates of the MIT architecture program [Cole and Taylor, 1-6].

Residential designs by the firm of Howe, Manning and Almy "unabashedly copied the past," drawing inspiration from Colonial architecture, but transcending "the fashions and styles of any particular architectural movement." The firm's work "illustrates how women achieved their first acceptance in architecture—by relying, at least in part, on their supposed 'natural inclination' toward domesticity." Their designs emphasized light, air, simplicity of plan, and the use of traditional materials. Clues as to the 20<sup>th</sup>-century origin of their designs included their floor plans, which followed "the living patterns of people, rather than the dictates of the style in which they were working," and their use of "the various styles only as decoration—borrowing, twisting, combining, and even inventing—to form their own interpretation of an architecture suitable for the life and tastes of their clients." About 426 of the firm's projects have been identified, many of which were new residences, as well as additions or alterations to residential buildings. Along with the Kimball House renovation in Bedford, other work of the firm in 1913 alone included additions to two houses in Cambridge; renovations to two houses in Lynn; design of a store on Munroe Street in Lynn; and exterior renovations to a building at the Walnut Hill School in Natick [Cole and Taylor, 10-19, and firm project list, 125-138].

Charles Kimball's occupation was described as farmer, poulterer, or poultryman in census and vital records from 1912 through 1920. As many as fifteen poultry houses dotted the fields on the farm in 1921; none survive. There was an incubator in the barn. Corn also was sold. While never a large-scale operation, Red Feather Farm yielded fewer profits after World War I, due in part to an increase in the price of grain. The Kimballs maintained the farm for their own use, raising chickens through the late 1940s, but turned to candymaking as an opportunity for income [Kimball oral history].

### **Red Feather Candy (1920s to 1942)**

Charles and Edith Kimball produced and sold handmade candy at Red Feather Farm, beginning about 1920. The most active period for the Red Feather Candy business was ca. 1920 through the early 1930s. Edith Kimball, who developed the recipes, began making candy to sell to acquaintances that stopped at the farm as they traveled by automobile through Bedford and Billerica. The farm also was on the Middlesex & Boston electric street railway on North Road, but busses replaced the streetcars by the mid-1920s. Most of the candy was sold to transient "automobile parties" and regular customers who made their purchases in person or ordered through the mail. Candy was shipped though the U. S. Post Office in Bedford. Under the management of Charles Kimball, who handled the finances, the business expanded to

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include sales through local dealers in Billerica, Lexington, and Lowell, MA, as well as Nashua, NH; six agencies in Maine; three agencies in the White Mountains of New Hampshire; and two agencies on Cape Cod ["Rambles in Bedford"].

Early candymaking took place in the kitchen and adjacent washroom at the rear of the house, shifting as the business grew to the barn, which was extensively renovated in 1922 for use as a "candy house." Much of the barn's exterior appearance today is the product of these renovations, which were designed to impart a colonial flavor to the building. The architect of these renovations has not been determined; it seems likely that Lois Lilley Howe & Manning would have been involved, though there is no reference to this work on the project list assembled by their biographers. Swinging barn doors at the cellar—the only exterior doors not subsequently modified in the 1948 conversion to residential uses—retain the long, iron strap-hinges that captured the attention of a visitor in 1923, who described the candy house's hardware as "of the old colonial type made by a village blacksmith, just as they were a half century ago." Windows cut into all four elevations to light the new interior spaces were infilled with double-hung sash for a colonial look. The original barn entry with oversized door was reduced to a pedestrian scale, infilled with matchboard siding, and ornamented with a lattice trellis to serve as the entrance to the sales room at the barn's southeast corner, where there was a four-foot fireplace and paneled walls. A 1923 account published in the *Lexington Times* noted the sales room was "as much like a florist's shop as a candy sales room," displaying vases of gladioli, bulrushes, and goldenrods (all grown on the property), along with boxes of chocolates and caramels; glass bowls of individually wrapped lollipops, pecan rolls, and nougats; and glass-cased trays of caramels and chocolate fudge. There was a paneled office at the southwest corner of the building, adjacent to the sales room ["Rambles in Bedford;" Bedford building permit files; Cole and Taylor, 125-138].

The candy kitchen, at the northwest corner of the first floor, had a four-burner stove, sink, and marble slabs on tables for working the candy. By 1923, the kitchen produced over 100 lbs of candy per day. Edith and Charles Kimball reportedly did all the cooking, assisted by employees who had roles in working the candy, dipping chocolates, and packing and weighing the orders. Some candy, such as vanilla nut caramels, chocolate nut caramels, and caramels for chocolate dipping, would be cooled in pans after cooking, then emptied onto the marble slabs for cutting. For assorted chocolates, centers were shaped on marble slabs, then fork-dipped in chocolate, with identifying marks pressed into the tops of freshly dipped chocolates before cooling, to distinguish centers of different types. Later a professional dipper from Boston was engaged to hand-dip these chocolates. In 1923, flavors for soft or cream centers included chocolate peppermint, vanilla, coffee, coconut, ginger, marshmallow, chocolate fudge, and vanilla nut. Chewy centers included honey nougat, chocolate caramel, vanilla caramel, almond, Brazil nut, and molasses. Uncoated molasses kisses were also made from September to June, but were considered too sticky to be offered to customers during the summer months ["Rambles in Bedford;" Kimball oral history; Bedford building permit files].

A storeroom at the core of the first floor held the materials used to make the candy, including granulated sugar, flavoring extracts, shredded coconut, and honey. Brand-name products used in 1923 included Wilbur's chocolate, Rich's Canton ginger, and Funston's pecans. Mayette walnuts imported from France reportedly contained less oil than American or English nuts and therefore did not turn rancid as quickly, imparting a better flavor to the candy in which walnuts were used. In addition to pecans and walnuts, the business also stocked Brazil nuts. Nuts were purchased whole, then cracked and inspected before use ["Rambles in Bedford"].

Other finished spaces in the converted barn included the packing room at the northeast corner of the first floor. In the packing room, boxed candy was weighed before being transferred to the sales room, or packed for mail order shipments or delivery to dealers. Boxed candy generally came in one-quarter-, one-half-, one-, or two-pound weights. The light-gray (later tan) box was known locally for its striking image of a red feather (photo 12), accompanied by the copy:

***Red Feather Candy / Made at Red Feather Farm / By C. T. and E. N. Kimball, Bedford, Mass.***

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Aside from a toilet room for employees and another room (use undetermined) at the rear, most of the second floor of the candy house was unfinished, and remained so until the building's conversion to apartments in 1948 ["Rambles in Bedford;" Kimball candy box; Bedford building permit files].

In the 1920s and early 1930s, the business generally employed local labor. Some employees would ride to work on the bus from Bedford Center. Though the 1920 census lists Charles Kimball as a farmer, the 1930 census lists Charles and Edith Kimball as owners of their own candy factory. Perhaps more accurately, they were engaged in "confectionery manufacturing," as noted in Bedford's 1931 directory. At least six other individuals residing in Bedford, and at least four in Billerica, were employed at a candy factory in 1920 or 1930. Further research is needed to confirm this candy factory is the operation run by the Kimballs. Bedford residents included Arthur Butler and Julia Delfino; Herbert Martin and A. Elmer Blake as foremen; Meta G. Murray as billing clerk; and Dora Wellington as a candy packer. Also from Bedford was Anthony C. Biaggi, described in the census as a traveling salesman for a confectionery. Red Feather Candy did have an outside seller in the 1920s that also was responsible for making the deliveries. Employees from Billerica included Margaret Donovan, Margaret Kelley, and Neil Foster, with Gladys McLeod employed as a cost estimator [U. S. Census, 1920, 1930; Bedford directories; "Rambles in Bedford;" Kimball oral history].

Harriette Merrifield Forbes (1856-1951) visited Red Feather Farm in 1934. A historian, photographer, and author from Worcester, Forbes published *Early New England Gravestones and the Men Who Made Them, 1653-1800* (Boston: The Riverside Press for Houghton Mifflin, 1927). It is described as the first study to examine the artistic qualities of grave markers. Forbes photographed a considerable number of 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century houses in central and eastern Massachusetts during her lifetime, including sixteen houses in Bedford that she photographed between 1932 and 1939. Glass negatives of her photographs, including two views of the house at Red Feather Farm, are in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester [AAS; Worcester Historical Museum].

An early advertisement for Red Feather Candy noted it was "the kind that spoils you for any other." While known regionally for its fine quality, business slowed during the Depression years. Difficulties procuring materials, especially sugar, during World War II contributed to the end of the candy business in 1942 [BHS files; Kimball oral history; C. T. Kimball obituary].

### **Modern Period at Red Feather Farm (1942 to early 1960s)**

Red Feather Farm was devoted to residential uses from 1942 onward. With the conclusion of both farming and candy making as income-producing activities, Charles Kimball took a machinist course during World War II, and was employed grinding rotors. He was associated with W. H. Nichols and Son in Waltham, MA, and then in a grinding shop in nearby Lexington. During his life in Bedford, Kimball was active in affairs of the First Parish Church, where he served as chairman of the Parish Committee for many years. In civic activities, he served as a member of the School Committee for twelve years, a member of the Board of Public Welfare, and was a member of the Selective Service Board for the Bedford-area district during World War II. Edith Noyes Kimball was a charter member of the Bedford Women's Community Club and the Bedford Garden Club, and a member of the First Parish Church. She also was active in the early organization of the Bedford Parent-Teacher Association and the Bedford Girl Scouts of America [Kimball oral history; CTK obituary; ENK obituary].

In 1948, Edith Kimball, who held title to the property, was granted a variance from Bedford's Board of Appeals to convert the then-unused candy house/barn into a two-family dwelling. Her application cited the forthcoming marriage of her son, Lawrence Kimball, as an opportunity to convert the barn for his use as a residence. The youngest of the three Kimball children, Lawrence [Larry] Woodruff Kimball (1915-2009) was born at Red Feather Farm. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering at Northeastern University in Boston, and worked thirty-eight years

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as an engineer for GTE Sylvania, formerly Hygrade Sylvania and Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. He devoted much of his career to developing equipment and processes for manufacturing fluorescent lamps. In 1948, Kimball married Wilhelmina [Mina] Caroline Ready (1912-2009), who was born and raised in Hamilton, MA. She earned a diploma (1932) and Bachelor of Science degree in education (1943) at Salem State Teachers College, and a Master of Education degree (1947) from Boston University. She taught in the public schools in Hamilton and Marblehead, where her main subject was high school English, and later as a substitute teacher and high school assistant in the Bedford public schools in the 1960s [Bedford building permit files; Kimball oral history; LWK obituary; WRK obituary].

Larry and Mina Kimball were active in the community. Larry Kimball served on a number of town boards and committees, including 27 years on the Board of Appeals and many terms as the board's chairman. He was a scoutmaster in the Boy Scouts and served on the Parish Committee of the First Parish Church from 1959 to 1962 (and chairman in 1961 and 1962), during which time the church built its first addition. In 1955, Mina Kimball was one of the founding members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Bedford, and also served on the church's Altar Guild. She was involved in the Bedford Garden Club, the American Association of University Women, and the Bedford Woman's Community Club, for which she served as president from 1959 to 1961. Both Kimballs were active members of the Bedford Historical Society; Larry Kimball served as a director, and eight terms as the society's president [Kimball oral history; LWK obituary; WRK obituary].

While Charles and Edith Kimball resided in the main house at Red Feather Farm, Larry and Mina Kimball occupied both units in the candy house as their residence, with their sons, Paul and Nathan. The main house became known as 461 North Road (now described in assessors' records as 461A North Road). The converted candy house was numbered 463 North Road. Renovations to the candy house, designed by the Boston architecture firm of Barnes & Champney and built by Myron Waite of Billerica, minimized changes to the building's exterior as seen from the public way, preserving much of the candy house's outward appearance as established in the 1922 renovation. The only new windows added in 1948 were cut into the east elevation, corresponding to new kitchens built for the separate apartment units on the first and second floors. The 1922 candy house kitchen was not retained. At the building's main entrance on the south elevation, the present gabled entry porch was present in 1948, though a tall lattice trellis was removed. A gabled, enclosed entry, added to the north elevation in 1948, is positioned near the rear property line and is not clearly visible from the public way [Bedford building permit files].

The firm of Barnes & Champney was organized in 1939. One of the firm's principals, George Mather Champney, AIA (1884-1965), resided at the David Rice House, 1 The Great Road (ca. 1810, NRHD, BED.39), at Bedford's town center. Born in Lexington and educated at Harvard College, Champney began his architectural career as a draftsman in the office of Derby & Robinson, of which Barnes & Champney was a successor firm. His principal works include Bedford Junior High School and Auditorium (now Town Hall), 10 Mudge Way (1927, NRHD, BED.103), and the Stearns Memorial Library (now Bedford Police Station), 2 Mudge Way (1951, NRHD, BED.114). Champney served on the Bedford Planning Board from 1926 to 1954 [AIA Directory, 1956].

### **Red Feather Farm After the Period of Significance**

Larry and Mina Kimball moved into the main house at Red Feather Farm by the late 1970s. Since ca. 1980, tenants have occupied the two separate apartment units in the renovated candy house/barn. In 1979, the Kimballs built a one-story kitchen and bath addition—designed by historic preservation architect Allen Charles Hill, AIA, of Winchester, MA—on the east elevation, at the juncture of the main house and rear ell. This first-floor addition, which is not visible from the public way, opens into both the east parlor, in the main block, and the dining room, in the ell. The project also involved replacement of a parted gable tie above the east window of the east chamber. Removal of the plaster wall surfaces in the east chamber exposed wide, horizontal, feather-edge boards as sheathing, the only example of an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century wall finish visible in the house today [Bedford building permit files].

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In 2010, the Bedford Historical Society took title to the 5.8-acre property on the east side of North Road, including the house and candy house/barn, under the terms of a trust established by Lawrence W. Kimball and Wilhelmina R. Kimball, both deceased. The Historical Society is in the process of establishing a permanent deed restriction to preserve the property's exterior appearance. The remaining acreage associated with the Kimballs on the west side of North Road has been largely wooded since World War II, and partly developed with house lots from 1948 onward.

### Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Bedford are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Native American sites on the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House property may contain information that identifies the temporal and functional variability of sites within the Concord River drainage. Native sites located on the nominated property may contain information that identifies site types near interior wetlands during different periods of settlement, and their relationship to larger, possibly base camp-type, habitation sites located along the Concord River. Ancient sites on the nominated property may be characterized by smaller, short-term occupations, with specialized functions that focused on the exploitation of specific floral and/or faunal resources and lithic source materials, possibly located in glacial till or bedrock outcroppings. Detailed analysis of features, functional categories of artifacts, lithic source materials, and the internal configuration of archaeological sites, may contribute important information to the above questions.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the early settlement of the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House and town of Bedford. Important information may also exist related to the evolution of agricultural activity on the farm, and in the town of Bedford from the 18<sup>th</sup> through the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as the farm's economy evolved from haying and subsistence farming to poultry farming and egg production for the Boston market.

Construction features and potential structural evidence associated with the house, combined with architectural study of the house's framing and finishes, may identify exactly when the main block of the house was first constructed. Similar research may also identify the extent of later renovations and when they occurred. Archaeological testing around the existing barn may identify whether the extant barn was built on the footprint of an earlier barn, as well as the construction date for the earlier barn. Based on current evidence, historic archaeological resources associated with the Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House should date from the early 18<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> centuries; however, the recovery of 17<sup>th</sup>-century domestic and agricultural-related resources is possible. The nominated property occupies the southern end of Dudley Farm acquired by John Sterns in the third quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify late 17<sup>th</sup>- and early 18<sup>th</sup>-century structures and land use patterns associated with the Dudley Farm and subsequent land transfers that include the nominated area.

The identification and mapping of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may also help to further identify the core of an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead and how it evolved in response to the changing social and economic environment in Bedford over the next 250 years or more. As the farm's economy changed from subsistence-oriented farming to poultry farming for the Boston market and candy production and sales for the local cash economy, the function and internal configuration of barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may have changed from their original 18<sup>th</sup>-century design. Archaeological resources may contain information that identifies these changes. Social changes on the farmstead may also influence changes to the core patterns of the original 18<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead. Additional historic research, combined with the detailed analysis of occupational-related features, may contribute important information that identifies social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the farm inhabitants, and the extent to which the presence of multiple households and families, hired help, and possibly gentlemen farming affected the pattern of buildings and the contents of occupational related features on the farmstead. Structural evidence from outbuildings and detailed analysis of

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occupational-related features may also contribute important evidence related to cottage industries and specialized aspects of agricultural production present on farmsteads in Bedford during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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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: Bedford Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

BED.476, BED.477

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 5.8 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>312240</u> Easting	<u>4710260</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

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

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying sheets of the assessors' maps for the Town of Bedford. The house and barn occupy separate but contiguous parcels under the same ownership: Map 9, Parcel 38 (house, 461A North Road), and Map 2, Parcel 12 (barn, 463 North Road).

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the 5.8-acre homestead or house lot associated with the house since 1866.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kathleen Kelly Broomer, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC  
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2012  
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470  
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125  
e-mail info@bedfordmahistory.org

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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### Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
City or Vicinity: Bedford  
County: Middlesex State: Massachusetts  
Photographer: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, consultant to Bedford Historical Society  
Date Photographed: Spring 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 1 of 12 | Main block, façade (south elevation) and piazza. View NE.<br><i>digital file name: MA_Bedford (Middlesex County)_RedFeather1</i> |
| 2 of 12 | Ell and main block (west elevation). View SE.<br><i>digital file name: MA_Bedford (Middlesex County)_RedFeather2</i>             |
| 3 of 12 | Entry hall, first floor. View N.<br><i>digital file name: MA_Bedford (Middlesex County)_RedFeather3</i>                          |
| 4 of 12 | West parlor fireplace. View SE.<br><i>digital file name: MA_Bedford (Middlesex County)_RedFeather4</i>                           |
| 5 of 12 | East parlor. View NE.<br><i>digital file name: MA_Bedford (Middlesex County)_RedFeather5</i>                                     |
| 6 of 12 | East chamber. View SE.<br><i>digital file name: MA_Bedford (Middlesex County)_RedFeather6</i>                                    |
| 7 of 12 | West chamber. View SW.<br><i>digital file name: MA_Bedford (Middlesex County)_RedFeather7</i>                                    |

Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House

Middlesex County,  
Massachusetts  
County and State

Name of Property

- 8 of 12 West chamber. View SE.  
*digital file name: MA\_Bedford (Middlesex County)\_RedFeather8*
- 9 of 12 Ell, dining room fireplace. View NE.  
*digital file name: MA\_Bedford (Middlesex County)\_RedFeather9*
- 10 of 12 Barn. View NE.  
*digital file name: MA\_Bedford (Middlesex County)\_RedFeather10*
- 11 of 12 Barn, west entry detail with house in distance. View SE.  
*digital file name: MA\_Bedford (Middlesex County)\_RedFeather11*
- 12 of 12 Red Feather Candy box.  
*digital file name: MA\_Bedford (Middlesex County)\_RedFeather12*

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

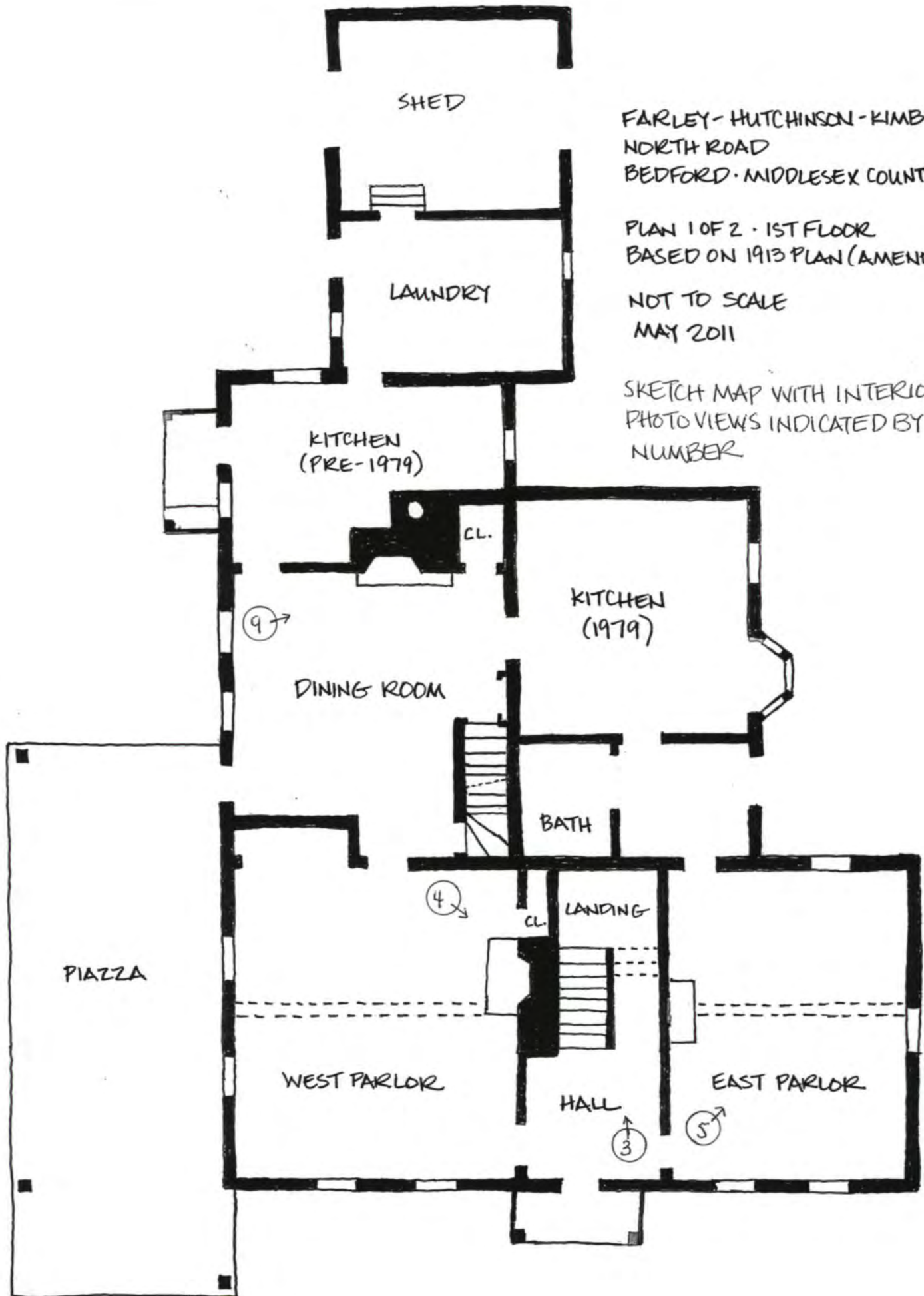
name Red Feather RE Trust; Bedford Historical Society Trustee

street & number Two Mudge Way telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Bedford state MA zip code 01730-2138

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications 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.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



SHED

LAUNDRY

KITCHEN  
(PRE-1979)

CL.

KITCHEN  
(1979)

9 →

DINING ROOM

BATH

4 ↘

CL.

LANDING

PIAZZA

WEST PARLOR

HALL

3 ↑

EAST PARLOR

5 ↗

FARLEY-HUTCHINSON-KIMBALL HSE  
NORTH ROAD  
BEDFORD·MIDDLESEX COUNTY·MASS.

PLAN 1 OF 2 · 1ST FLOOR  
BASED ON 1913 PLAN (AMENDED)

NOT TO SCALE  
MAY 2011

SKETCH MAP WITH INTERIOR  
PHOTO VIEWS INDICATED BY  
NUMBER

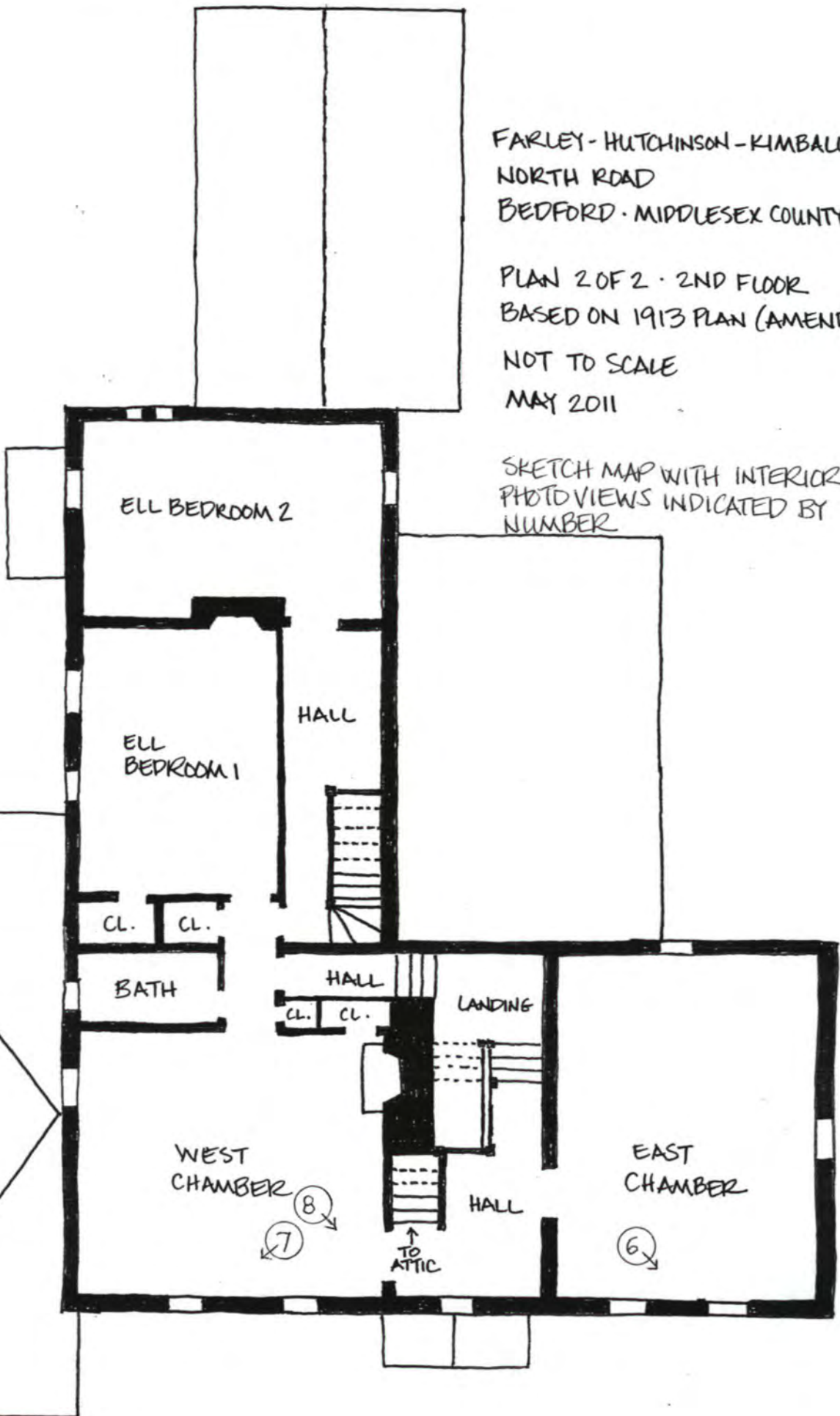
FARLEY-HUTCHINSON-KIMBALL HSE  
NORTH ROAD  
BEDFORD · MIDDLESEX COUNTY · MASS.

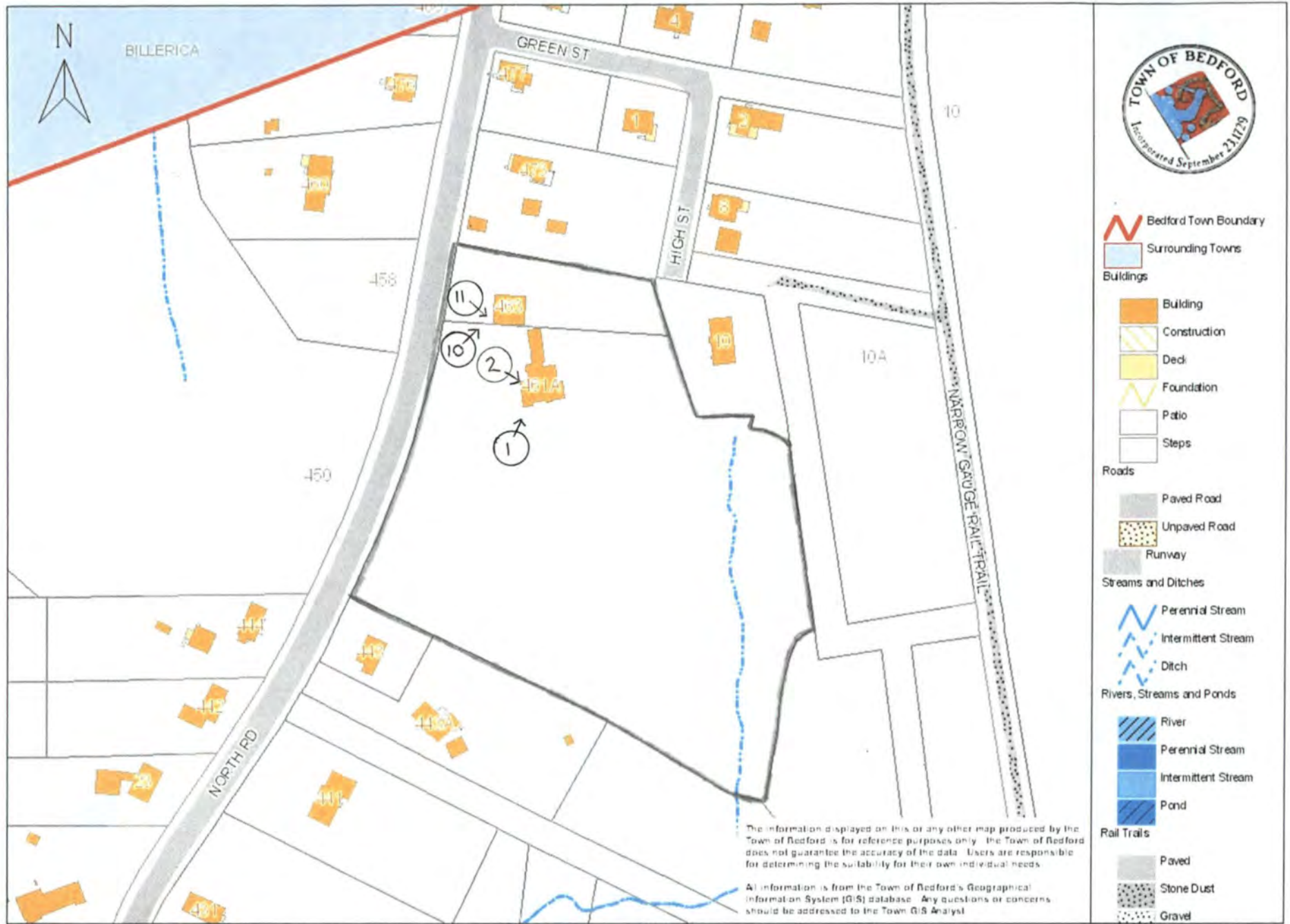
PLAN 2 OF 2 · 2ND FLOOR  
BASED ON 1913 PLAN (AMENDED)

NOT TO SCALE

MAY 2011

SKETCH MAP WITH INTERIOR  
PHOTO VIEWS INDICATED BY  
NUMBER

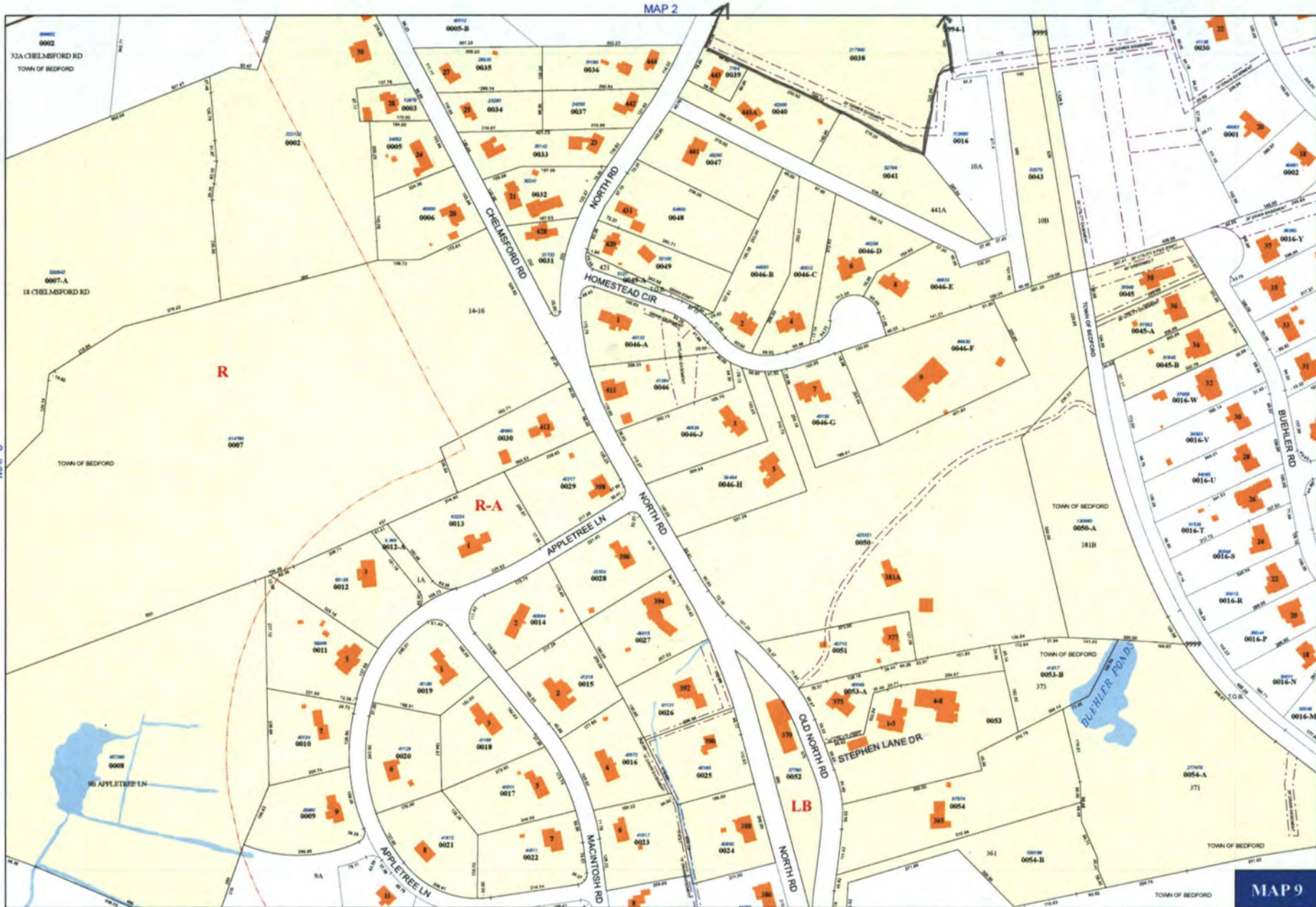




The information displayed on this or any other map produced by the Town of Bedford is for reference purposes only. The Town of Bedford does not guarantee the accuracy of the data. Users are responsible for determining the suitability for their own individual needs.

All information is from the Town of Bedford's Geographical Information System (GIS) database. Any questions or concerns should be addressed to the Town GIS Analyst.

FARLEY - HUTCHINSON - KIMBALL HOUSE (RED FEATHER FARM)  
 BEDFORD - MIDDLESEX COUNTY - MASS. JUNE 2011  
 SKETCH MAP WITH EXTERIOR PHOTO VIEWS INDICATED BY NUMBER



Town of Bedford, Massachusetts: Assessor Tax Maps

MAP 17

Zoning District Boundary

Amended to June 2010

Scale 1" = 200'

MAP 9

MAP 1

MAP 3



Town of Bedford, Massachusetts: Assessor Tax Maps

MAP 9

Zoning District Boundary

Amended to June 2010

Scale 1" = 200'

MAP 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Farley--Hutchinson--Kimball House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 2/10/12      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/12  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/19/12      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000151

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    3-27-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Farley - Hutchinson - Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 1 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO 2011

MA - BEDFORD (MIDDLESEX COUNTY) - REDFEATHER 01.tif

MAIN BLOCK, FACADE (S ELEV.) and PIAZZA  
VIEW NE



Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass. 2011

PHOTO 2 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO

MA - BEDFORD (MIDDLESEX COUNTY) - REDFEATHER 02. k/f

ELL and MAIN BLOCK (W ELEVATION) VIEW SE



Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House  
(Red Feather Farm) 2011

Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 3 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO

MA - BEDFORD (MIDDLESEX COUNTY) - RED  
FEATHER 03.tif

1ST FLOOR ENTRY HALL VIEW N



Farley-Hutchinson - Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

PHOTO 4 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO 2011

MA-BEDFORD(MIDDLESEXCOUNT-1)-RED FEATHER 04. tif

WEST PARLOR FIREPLACE

VIEW SE



Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House\*  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 5 KATHLEEN KELLY PHOTO

\*(Red Feather Farm)

MA\_BEDFORD(MIDDLESEXCOUNTY)-RED  
FEATHER OS. tif

EAST PARLOR

VIEW NE



Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House  
(Red Feather Farm) 2011

Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

PHOTO 6 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO

EAST CHAMBER VIEW SE

MA. BEDFORD (MIDDLESEX COUNTY) -  
RED FEATHER 06. tif



Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 7 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO 2011

MA-BEDFORD(MIDDLESEXCOUNTY)-REDFEATHER07.tif

WEST CHAMBER

VIEW SW



Farley - Hutchinson - Kimball House  
(Red Feather Farm) 2011

Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 8 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO

MA\_BEDFORD(MIDDLESEXCOUNTY)-  
REDFEATHER08.tif

NEST CHAMBER

VIEW SE



Farley - Hutchinson - Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 9 KATHLEEN KELLY PHOTO 2011

MA - BEDFORD (MIDDLESEX COUNTY) - REDFEATHER 09. kif

ELL DINING ROOM FIREPLACE VIEW NE



Farley-Hutchinson - Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 10      KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO      2011

MA-BEDFORD(MIDDLESEXCOUNTY)-REDFEATHER 10. k/f

BARN

VIEW NE



Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 11 KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO 2011

MA-BEDFORD(MIDDLESEXCOUNTY)-REDFEATHER11. k/f

BARN, W ENTRY DETAIL VIEW SE



*Red Feather Candy*

NET WEIGHT TWO POUNDS

*Made at Red Feather Farm  
By C.T. and E.N. Kimball Bedford, Mass.*

Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House (Red Feather Farm)  
Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.

Photo 12

KATHLEEN BROOMER PHOTO

MA - BEDFORD (MIDDLESEX COUNTY) - REDFEATHER 12. k/f

RED FEATHER CANDY BOX



**Billerica MASSACHUSETTS**

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies  
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1987.  
 Supersedes Westford 1966 and Billerica 1965 1:24,000-scale maps  
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19 Universal Transverse Mercator  
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained since 1927 North American Datum  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER  
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	1983	1987	1	2	3
1	3.2808	10° 00'	10° 00'	1	2	3
2	6.5617	10° 00'	10° 00'	4	5	
3	9.8425	10° 00'	10° 00'			
4	13.1234	10° 00'	10° 00'			
5	16.4043	10° 00'	10° 00'			
6	19.6852	10° 00'	10° 00'			
7	22.9661	10° 00'	10° 00'			
8	26.2470	10° 00'	10° 00'			
9	29.5279	10° 00'	10° 00'			
10	32.8088	10° 00'	10° 00'			

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (km) at center of map  
 Diagram is approximate

1 Townsend  
 2 Lowell  
 3 Lawrence  
 4 Ayer  
 5 Reading  
 6 Haverhill  
 7 Maynard  
 8 Boston North

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

**Topographic Map Symbols**

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary:	
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation: small part	.....
Land grant with monument; road section center	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; sea wall with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Parental lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Swamp; marsh	.....
Saline wet marsh; best subject to controlled inundation	.....
Woodland; scattered trees	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 26, 2012

Mr. J. Paul Loether  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Farley-Hutchinson-Kimball House, 461A and 463 North Road, Bedford (Middlesex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Bedford were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, consultant  
Robert Slechta, Bedford CLG coordinator  
Jan van Steenwijk, Red Feather RE Trust, Bedford Historical Society  
Alethea Yates, Bedford Historic Preservation Commission  
Lisa Mustapich, Bedford Planning Board  
Walter St. Onge III, Bedford Board of Selectmen

Massachusetts Historical Commission Digital Image Submission Form

Please submit one form for each group of digital images

About your digital files:

Camera Used (make, model): CANON EOS DIGITAL REBEL XTi

Resolution of original image capture (camera setting including resolution and file format):

5.3 MEGAPIXEL 2816 x 1880 .TIF

File name(s) (attach additional sheets if necessary) check here  to refer to attached photo log:

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET IN NOMINATION


About your prints:

Printer make and model: EPSON STYLUS PHOTO R260

Paper: brand & type (i.e., Epson Premium Glossy Photo)

EPSON PREMIUM PHOTO GLOSSY

Ink: EPSON CLARIA HI-DEFINITION

Signature: (By signing below you agree that the information provided here is true and accurate.)

Signature: Kathleen Kelly Broomer

Date: 06/29/11