

**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bottum Farm
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	1423 North Street			N/A	not for publication
city or town	New Haven			N/A	vicinity
state Vermont	code VT	county Addison		code 001	zip code 05472

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Bottum Farm

Addison County

Vermont

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 structure
 site
 object

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

contributing	noncontributing
6	0 buildings
0	0 sites
1	0 structures
0	0 objects
7	0 total

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

Agricultural Resources of Vermont

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/animal facility/

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/

DOMESTIC /secondary structure

COMMERCE/specialty store

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: stone

concrete

Walls: wood - weatherboard

Roof : asphalt

slate

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bottum Farm
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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 the 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1855-1958

Significant Dates

1855

1920

1958

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Bottum, Simon Elias

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University (U. of Vermont)
 - Other
- Name of repository: ancestry.com;
HeritageQuest online.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 50 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18T 0647008 4889918
Zone Easting Northing

3 18T 0647422 4889160
Zone Easting Northing

2 18T 0647298 4889855
Zone Easting Northing

4 18T 0647006 4889280
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Liisa Reimann /Architectural Historian	date	
organization	New England Preservation Collaborative, Inc.	telephone	802-999-1634
street & number	P.O. Box 132	zip code	05601
city or town	Montpelier	state	VT

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps USGS Map, 7.5 Minute series, Monkton Boro Quadrangle, Vermont – Addison Co., NW/4 Middlebury 15' Quadrangle

Photographs

Additional Items

Property Owner

name/title	Francie & David Caccavo	date	
organization		telephone	802-453-2222
street&number	1423 North Street	zip code	05472
city or town	New Haven	state	VT

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Bottum Farm
New Haven, Addison County, Vermont

Section 7 Page 1

Description

Bottum Farm is a farmstead easily identifiable as an agricultural property typical of this region. As a whole, it retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship and materials for the period 1855-1958. Although the cows and heavy farming machinery are long gone, the property also maintains a high degree of feeling and association as a farm. A traditional placement of outbuildings clustered around a farmhouse has been retained as have sights and sounds associated with a farm - including those of open land, poultry, horses and dogs. The complex is comprised of a circa 1855 Greek Revival farm house, with two additions, and six outbuildings: an early 19th-century blacksmith shop; a circa 1890 carriage barn; a circa 1910 altered granary; a 1912 dairy barn; a circa 1920 garage; and a circa 1920 well house. The dairy barn's silo was lost during a 1957 hurricane. Two early-20th century ancillary buildings, a chicken coop and small barn are no longer extant.

Located on the New Haven River, between Middlebury and Vergennes, New Haven is a town of approximately 1,700 people. Historically agricultural, many of the town's former farms have been subdivided over time. The farmhouse and outbuildings comprising Bottum Farm are sited on an irregularly-shaped piece of land, approximately one mile north of New Haven's historic village center. It is a gently sloping site of fifty-two acres, roughly bounded by North Street on the east, Quarry Road on the south and neighboring properties on the west and north. Sheltering the buildings are several mature trees - primarily pines and maples. Low-growing shrubs and flowering plants surround the house and a long hedgerow runs from the horse barn to North Street. The remainder of the site consists of uneven, grassy terrain, interrupted at irregular intervals by a variety of trees and shrubs. Although some elements have been lost, the extant buildings form a cohesive, identifiable, agricultural complex within which are embodied over two centuries of agricultural evolution and adaptation.

1. Farmhouse, c. 1855

The farmhouse is a two-and-a-half story, three bay by four bay, gable front house with wing and ell additions, built in the Greek Revival style. Eave returns, corner pilasters, a wide divided cornice and asphalt roofing shingles unify the three connected structures. The house is supported by a mortared stone foundation and is clad with narrow reveal painted clapboard. An exterior brick chimney, located between the center bays, rises on the north eave wall. The moderately pitched roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Small, matching vents are located in the gables. Fenestration is regular, with a centrally placed entrance on the gable end (east elevation). A second, off-center, entrance is located between the first and second bays on the south elevation. Both entrances are sheltered by square, hipped-roof entry porches with wide cornices supported by square, openwork posts. Each features paneled doors, flanked by fluted pilasters, protected by divided-light wooden storm doors. Window openings feature simple surrounds with molded crowns and contain historic six-over-six wooden sash, the majority of which are protected by historic wooden storms. A smaller, four-light window is located in the east gable, below the vent. All window openings retain historic louvered wooden shutters.

Attached to the west wall of the house is a one-and-a-half story, five bay by two bay wing supported by a

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concrete foundation. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and a central brick chimney pierces the ridge. A shed-roofed porch extending across the easterly three bays is supported by openwork posts matching those of the entry porches of the house. A single-car garage in the westerly portion of this wing was converted into additional living space circa 2006. Two windows of matching dimension and pane configuration replaced an overhead garage door and entry door on the façade, and a third window opening was created on the west elevation. Surrounds on these new openings are flat and flush with the wall plane, distinguishing them from historic openings. A standard-height, two-panel, nine-light entry door is located in the west gable. A second shed-roofed porch is located on the rear (north) wall of this wing.

To the north of this wing a matching one-and-a-half story, gable-roofed, ell is attached. Supported by a concrete foundation, the ell is further extended by a shed-roof addition on the west. Like the house and wing, it features clapboards, eave returns, corner pilasters and divided cornice. Two first floor window openings on the north elevation contain six-over-six windows matching those of the house. A third matching opening is centrally placed on the west elevation. Access to the ell is provided by a circa 2006 entry door to the right of this window. A small, four-light window in the north gable matches that in the east gable of the house. All window openings on the ell retain historic louvered shutters identical to those of the main house.

Just as the farm buildings, the interior of the house and wings has been modified over time to accommodate a variety of needs and tastes. Millwork is distinctive and, in some cases, quite elaborate. Door and window enframing of the primary (south) rooms of the first floor consists of a wide, built-up, Greek Revival-style flat casing and gently sloped cornice and head casing. The cornice projects slightly beyond the head casing, giving it ears, and the head casing itself projects slightly past the vertical elements. The enframing also contains full back band detail and two-stage plinth blocks. Other significant features are on the second floor and include interior doors, which boast feathered graining, and curved exterior corner walls.

2. Smithy, early 19th century

Northwest of the house stands the former smithy: a small, square, gable-front structure resting on grade and oriented laterally to North street. It was reportedly moved here from the neighboring property on the north, the original farm site, and is thought to contain timbers from Justus Sherwood's log cabin. Containing a single room, it is clad in narrow reveals of weathered clapboard. Eaves are close, the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and a brick chimney with curved cap pierces the east slope. Fenestration is symmetrical: a centrally placed entrance on the south gable wall is flanked by two nine-over-six windows. A board and batten door is still extant, although no longer attached. A smaller doorway located above the entrance, retains its board and batten door. Openings in the north wall contain a small board and batten door and two small, six-light windows. A third six-light window is located in the gable. There are no openings in the eave walls.

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3. Garage, c. 1920

To the west of the house, beyond a small well house, stands a circa 1920 gable-entry garage. Oriented laterally to the road, it rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed with narrow reveal, painted clapboard. Rafter tails are exposed and eaves have a moderate overhang. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Entrance is provided on the south via a pair of tall, six-light, bi-fold, round-track roller doors.

4. Well House, c. 1920

Between the garage and the farm house, is a well house: a small, shed-roofed structure, clad in narrow reveal clapboard and supported by a poured concrete foundation. Window openings on the east and west contain two-over-two sash. Simple surrounds echo those of the house and access to the interior is provided via a door on the west.

5. Granary, c. 1910

Further north, beyond the garage, is a modified early-20th century granary, currently utilized as a stable and poultry house. A rectangular, gabled structure with horizontal board sheathing, it rests on grade, supported by dry-laid columns of fieldstone along the north and east elevations and at the northeast corner. Oriented laterally to the road, it is a utilitarian building lacking ornamentation and with few openings. Protected by a small hood, a hay door is located on the south gable wall, above which is a small window opening with plain surround. Primary access is provided on the north, via a large, off-center, sliding door and second, smaller pass door. A lower level opening on the north gable wall contains a single twelve-light window. Above this, in the gable, is a smaller six-light window. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The east eave wall appears to have originally have had no openings but has been modified to contain a small window opening on the east and a large, open doorway for horses on the west.

6. Dairy Barn, 1912

South of the granary and garage, stands a massive, 1912 dairy barn with a covered high-drive, gambrel roof and cupola. Oriented gable-end to the road, the four-level structure rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in narrow reveal, painted clapboard. Rehabilitation in 2006 returned the barn to viable commercial use after a lengthy period of non-use. The roof is clad with slate, as is the square, hipped, dual-pitched cupola on the ridge. Fenestration is largely regular, with a symmetrical arrangement of windows on the east gable wall. Historic window openings, including those of the cupola, feature two-over-two wooden sash. Two mid-level window openings created on the south during the 2006 rehabilitation contain one-over-one sash. On the west, beneath the high-drive, the central entrance has been enclosed and a commercial-grade mechanical door installed to its right, enabling transport trucks to load/offload via a new loading bay.

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On all but the second levels the barn frame is exposed. The lower level on the barn has been left intact, as have the uppermost levels, and retains its stalls, feeding troughs and remnants of dairying equipment. 2006 changes to the barn's interior configuration were largely confined to the second story, which required installation of fire-rated wall and ceiling sheetrock sheathing, as well as new interior doors and stair, to meet code compliance for the commercial bakery operation.

7. Carriage Barn, c. 1890

Immediately south of the high-drive barn, stands a late 19th-century, one-and-a-half story, gable-entry carriage barn with slate roof. Like the majority of the other outbuildings it is oriented laterally to the road, rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in clapboard. Six small, single-pane fixed windows on the south elevation mark the stalls. Other window openings contain two-over-two historic sash. Hay doors are located on the south and west elevations. The interior is intact – the horse stalls are still extant and the frame is exposed.

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Statement of Significance

Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, Bottum Farm is comprised of seven contributing structures, constructed between the early nineteenth century and c.1920, on one of the earliest established land parcels in New Haven, Vermont. The property, which meets the registration requirements for a farmstead, is being listed under the *Agricultural Resources of Vermont* Multiple Property Documentation Form. A preliminary determination of eligibility was granted by the National Park Service in August, 2006, through approval of a Historic Preservation Certification Application – Part 1. Under Criterion A, the farmstead is significant for its contributions to the broad patterns and development of farming in Vermont. Under Criterion C, the property also embodies distinctive characteristics of a traditional Vermont farmstead and is significant for the architectural value of its buildings, notably the farmhouse and dairy barn. A relatively intact historic farmstead, it has maintained its essential character since the early 1900s. Important vestiges of Vermont's dwindling agricultural resources, the surviving structures and their placement on the land render the site visually recognizable as a traditional Vermont dairy farm. Although no structures remain from the property's earliest documented period, it is also significant for its associations with Justus Sherwood, whose role in local, regional and international politics and events helped shape New Haven and the State of Vermont.

First owned and farmed in 1774 by Sherwood – an individual significant to New Haven's, Vermont's, and even Canada's history – the property remained in his wife Sarah (Bottum) Sherwood's family for almost two hundred and fifty years. What began as a Merino sheep farming enterprise evolved into a dairying operation and, over time, the farm produced wool, butter and cheese, as well as a variety of crops, including wheat, rye, potatoes, Indian corn and apples. Its evolution represents the distinct historic agricultural patterns that occurred throughout the state. While the farmstead embodies the diverse nature of farming, along with accompanying changes in land and building use, it retains a high degree of integrity for the period 1855, when the existing farmhouse was built, to 1958 when full-scale agricultural operations ceased.

Over the course of almost two and half centuries, the Bottum family saw the farm's holdings swell to over 1,000 acres and then ebb back down to less than 100. Subdivision of the extensive acreage began c.1891 but the southern portion of the original adventurer's right still remains part of the property. A family of considerable means, generations of Bottum children – unlike those in typical farming families – were afforded the opportunity to attend prestigious, private academic institutions. Several family members also earned higher degrees and distinction in the arts and sciences. The design of the farmhouse in particular, specifically its interior elements, speak to this exposure. Just as the farm buildings have been modified over time, so too has the interior of the farmhouse and wings to accommodate a variety of changing needs, tastes and fashions. Millwork is distinctive and of various complexities, speaking to the interior hierarchy of rooms. Where the door and window enframing of the primary (south) rooms of the first floor consists of a wide, built-up, Greek Revival-style flat casing and gently sloped cornice with ears, the casings in the secondary and second-floor rooms are of much simpler, plainer design. On the second

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floor, the original feathered graining of interior doors has been retained. Also on the second floor, at the four corners of the house, walls are curved on the interior, presumably to soften the edges of the room by hiding the corner posts. It is highly unusual to find this treatment in a farmhouse, even more so on a second floor and in private spaces.

Historical Background:

The town of New Haven, Vermont, was chartered by New Hampshire governor Benning Wentworth on November 2, 1761 and divided into sixty-eight equal shares of approximately 346 acres. In subsequent divisions, thirteen districts were established to which rights were sold in order to encourage settlement. One of the purchasers of these adventurer's rights was a native of Newtown, Connecticut – one Justus Sherwood.

Information regarding Justus' background and early life is scarce. The tenth of John and Hannah (Patrick¹) Sherwood's fourteen children, Justus was born on March 7, 1747. His great grandparents had come to America from England in 1643 and by 1774 – the year he married Sarah Bottum,² the youngest daughter of merino sheep farmer Elijah and Dorothy Bottum of Shaftsbury – Justus had accumulated a great deal of wealth, including a farm and cattle in Sunderland, along with several slaves. Renting out this Sunderland property that same year, Justus and Sarah drove their cattle approximately ninety-four miles north to New Haven to build a new life. Sherwood pitched his right on lot thirty-one in district eleven and, following a pattern common to Vermont pioneer farmsteads, quickly set to clearing trees and building a log cabin. Other farm buildings soon followed, as did an apple orchard.

Although his time in New Haven would ultimately prove to be quite brief, Justus did not waste time getting involved in the political mechanics of the community. Established as proprietors' clerk in October 1774, he also served on the Committee on the 4th Division (1774) and the Committee to Lay Out Highways (1774 - 1776) and appears to have been held in high regard by the community.

Justus also became acquainted with the Allen brothers, Ethan and Ira, and purchased lots from their Onion River Land Company as his budget allowed - eventually accumulating total holdings of over three thousand acres. When disputes over land rights arose with neighboring New York, Justus, in order to protect his holdings, joined Ethan Allen's famed Green Mountain Boys. As independence rumbled in Philadelphia, Sherwood, convinced that his land rights would be more secure if Britain retained colonial rule, prepared to leave New Haven for Canada and enlist in the British army. (His brother-in-law, Elijah Jr., also joined him in this endeavor, and the two of them traveled and battled alongside one another many times.) Fatherhood (son Samuel was two) and Sarah being seven months pregnant with their second child did not weaken Sherwood's resolve and, in July 1776, he set off for Crown Point. Unfortunately, he was

¹ There is some discrepancy in spelling of Hannah's maiden name: it is also found recorded as *Parrick* and *Parrock*.

² In archival materials, the Bottum family is alternately referred to as Bothum – apparently a modification of the original name of Longbothum/Longbottom.

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captured along the way and sentenced, by the rebels' Grand Council of Safety, to life imprisonment in Connecticut's Simsbury Mines. Soon after Justus' arrest, Sarah's brother Simon arrived in New Haven to help tend to the farm, which at the time was valued at 1,200 New York pounds. Sarah herself, now near the end of her pregnancy, traveled back to her father's home in Shaftsbury with a young slave by the name of Caesar Congo. Two other slaves remained in New Haven, to assist Simon with the farm.

Convinced of his innocence and determined not to be returned to his native Connecticut, Sherwood managed to escape his captors and made his way to his father-in-law's Shaftsbury home. There he visited briefly with his family, before resuming his journey to join the British. Prior to departing, fearing that his lands might be confiscated, Justus reportedly signed a portion of his land holdings over to his father-in-law Elijah Bottum.³ (It is also widely held that Justus, in a deliberate act of malfeasance, buried all the town's charter and sundry early records in an iron pot somewhere on his property. Although several theories abound, this has never been substantiated nor the documents found.)

Surprisingly, in October 1776, Sarah, Samuel, infant daughter and young Caesar were granted safe passage through military lines in order to join Justus at Ticonderoga. Unwilling to risk capture by the British however, their escorts abandoned the travelers fifty miles from their destination. Sarah and her party resolutely completed their trek on foot, and reunited with Justus.

Successful in his new career, Sherwood gained the rank of captain and, under General Burgoyne in the Queen's Loyal Rangers, achieved military distinction with his regiment in several battles including one on Lake Champlain in 1777. In 1779 Sherwood was proscribed by the Vermont Banishment Act and, as he had feared back in 1776, his lands were confiscated – save for 400 acres in New Haven. It is thought that these were spared due to his extensive involvement in community affairs and his early associations with the Green Mountain Boys.

Justus and his family would never return to New Haven, however. His exemplary conduct as an officer in the British army earned him a reputation for being an individual fair and humane in his treatment of American prisoners of war and he was highly respected by troops and officers alike. At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War Sherwood served as a British agent in prisoner exchange as well as a key representative in the ill-fated Haldimand negotiations which attempted to annex Vermont to Canada as a means of guaranteeing land titles in the newly established republic. Justus' services to the British Crown earned him a sizeable pension which included 1200 acres in Augusta, across the river from Ogdensburg, New York – a grant far more substantial than the 100-200 acres generally awarded other Loyalist soldiers. It was here in Augusta that Sherwood raised his family and remained. The younger Elijah Bottum also

³ There is some discrepancy in records here. In her historical account and genealogy of the Bottum family, Rebekah Deal indicates that the land was deeded to Elijah Bottum in 1776. However, a deed dated ten years later in 1786, by which time Sherwood was settled in Canada, shows that the land was deeded to Elijah's son, Sarah's brother, Simon.

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remained in Canada at the war's end.

Simon Bottum (1759-1822) continued to farm Sherwood's land for a time, but eventually turned the operation over to his son Elias, in order to return to the home farm in Shaftsbury (which later was reputed to be a stop for fugitive slaves on the Underground Railroad). He was a wealthy man, much respected in both communities for his practical and progressive farming, fine Merino sheep and merchant operations. He and his wife, Elizabeth had six children – Elias, Nathan, Betsey, Elijah, Lemuel and Caroline. It is not known how much time, if any, Elizabeth or the children spent in New Haven – some ninety miles to the north. It would have been an arduous journey by horse and carriage, hence it is presumed that they remained primarily in Shaftsbury, tending that farm, until Simon was able to return. With Elias Bottum's – and, later, his son Simon Elias⁴ Bottum's – replacement of Simon at the helm, the New Haven farm's holdings and interests continued to strengthen and the parcel eventually increased to almost 1,000 acres.

Like Sherwood before them, the Bottums achieved prominence in New Haven – collectively as well as individually. Elias (1791-1865), who had spent his childhood and schoolage years in Shaftsbury, moved to New Haven in 1809. In 1811 he married Diadama Squier (the granddaughter of Andrew Squier – one of the town's original proprietors), with whom he had four children: Mary Ann, Charlotte Emeline, Caroline Eliza, and Simon Elias. Elias reportedly salvaged material from Sherwood's original cabin and built a temporary house several hundred yards north while a larger, more permanent home was erected further north still. The site of Justus's original cabin became the family burial ground for a time – all remains were eventually removed to the town cemetery, sometime after 1871.⁵ Once the new house was completed, c.1812, the interim structure was moved to another site and converted for use as a pig pen and butcher shop. The 1812 house is still extant, although it was sold with acreage in 1891 to Henry and Susan Conant.

In 1850 the Bottums owned a few pigs, horses, milk cows and working oxen and produced a variety of crops, including wheat, rye, oats, hay, Indian corn and Irish potatoes. Dairy produce amounted to 700 pounds of butter and 200 pounds of cheese. Their primary product was, however, wool with their combined flock of 512 sheep producing 1,550 pounds of it. In 1860 a similar number of sheep produced an even greater yield – 3,300 pounds of wool.

In addition to his farming responsibilities, Elias held many town appointments during his fifty-six years in New Haven, including constable, lister, justice of the peace, highway surveyor, school officer, fence-viewer, selectman, overseer of the poor, county senator and judge – a position he held for thirty-five years. He died in New Haven in February 1865 at the age of seventy-four.

Educated in private schools, Simon Elias Bottum (1822-1877) married Mary Mills Hoyt (1827-1902) in

⁴ Alternately referred to as Elias Simon in historical records.

⁵ The 1871 Beers map of New Haven still shows a "private burial ground" in this location.

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1849 in Hinesburg. It was Simon Elias who built the present farmhouse, c.1855, for his bride. The couple had eight children here: Elias Huntington (b. 1850), Caroline Eliza (b. 1851), Sarah Jane (b. 1853), Mary Louella (b. 1856), Julius Otto (b. 1858), Ann Eliza (b. 1860), Charlotte Emma (b. 1862) and Fordyce H. (b. 1865). As a family, they were active members of the New Haven Congregational Church. At the time of his marriage, Simon had purchased a 150 acre adjoining farm and when he inherited the former Sherwood farm his holdings amounted to 900 acres. Diligent in his work he was able to yield a considerable income, transitioning slowly from sheep to dairy farming. In 1870 the flock numbered 260, while the number of milk cows had more than doubled to twenty – yielding a 1,800 pounds of butter. Wool was still an important product however, with 1,700 pounds produced that year. As a result of the farm's continued success, Simon Elias' children were also educated at private schools and conservatories – Fordyce went on to study law at Harvard and eventually joined his older brother, Elias, in practice as a patent lawyer in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Like his father, Simon Elias too engaged in affairs beyond the farm serving as a town selectman and State legislator in 1847 and 1872.

Of the eight children, it was to Julius Otto (1858-1940) that the farm eventually passed (Elias and Fordyce set up legal practice in Wisconsin; Caroline married a Harvard physics professor and moved away; Mary Louella joined the church; Ann Eliza died at the age of two; and Charlotte married a Virginia man and moved south.) Upon her husband's death in 1877 Mary purchased, and moved into, a smaller house closer to the center of town, leaving the farm to Julius. Just nineteen when his fifty-five year old father died, Julius married Ella J. Partch (1858-1924) two years later, on October 14, 1879. The pair had two children – Carroll Julius (b. 1881) and Vora Louisa (b. 1882) who, like Julius's sister Ann, died early. She was just nineteen months.

In 1880 Julius' twenty-three cows produced 4,000 pounds of butter. Although Julius maintained the flock of sheep, only ninety sheep now remained, indicating the strong focus on dairying. Of the land not devoted to meadow or pasture, approximately fifty acres was planted with crops, including oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, corn, rye and apple trees. Hay that year yielded 250 tons – the largest the farm had ever produced. Julius followed in his father's and grandfather's community-serving footsteps holding office as selectman as well as on the school board. It is presumed that he erected the c.1890 carriage barn west of the farmhouse.

As with previous generations, Julius' son received a private education – the cost of which was offset in part by further subdivision of the lands. Carroll J. Bottum (1881-1957) wed Daisy Sturdevant (1884-1972) on November 19, 1902, upon which Julius and Ella moved into a smaller house and turned over the farm operations to their son. Ella died in 1924; Julius lived until 1940, sharing his home with servant Mertie Weston. Carroll and Daisy had five children of their own here: Julius Hoyt (b. 1903), Wendell C. (b. 1905); Marguerite E. (b. 1906), Madeline Louise (b. 1808) and Morris S. (b. 1922). Sadly, Madeline Louise died before she reached age two.

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During Carroll's management of the farm, several new outbuildings were erected: the granary c.1910; the garage and well house c.1920. The original dairy barn was lost to fire and subsequently rebuilt in 1912. Julius worked for a time in Alabama and Georgia, managing two large ranches there, but returned to New Haven in 1941 to assume stewardship of the farm upon his father's retirement. Julius also oversaw operations at a neighboring farm owned by his great-uncle, Wendell Sturdevant. He brought with him to Vermont his wife of six years, Detroit native Virginia Chase. They had one son, Lynn (b.1944). Carroll died October 19, 1957 in Middlebury. Julius continued running the farm, which had dwindled down to approximately 300 acres, for another year but on September 3, 1958 Bottum Farm ceased operations as an active farm after 125 successive years. Machinery, cattle and sundry equipment were sold at auction. In 1960 Julius and his family moved north to Shelburne. He took an appointment, as a laboratory technician, with the Zoology Department at the University of Vermont in Burlington. Virginia worked as a medical assistant at the Mary Fletcher Hospital, also in Burlington, and then as a licensed practical nurse. In an interview c.1970 Julius indicated that he continued his love for horses and cattle and intended to farm again upon retirement. Sadly, Julius died just seven years later, in November, 1977, at the age of 67. It was Virginia who later returned to New Haven to spend her last years.

Lynn Bottum, the family's self-appointed genealogist, attended Lyndon State College and the University of Vermont, and made an unsuccessful bid for the Vermont State Legislature in 1968. C.1970 he was working as a ferry captain for Burlington's Lake Champlain Transportation Company. He later also returned to New Haven.

Although Bottum Farm ceased operations as an active dairy farm in 1958 it remained in the family for another forty-five years. The last family member to occupy the house was Marguerite, Carroll and Daisy's middle child. A graduate of Wheelock College in Boston, Marguerite, accepted a teaching position at Beeman Academy in 1932, remaining there for the next forty years. In 1934, she married Ned B. Wheeler, but the couple had no children. In addition to her teaching duties, Marguerite served as an organist and junior choir director at the New Haven Congregational Church, and was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her brother Wendell, who had served in the armed forces during World War II, never married and returned to the farm upon his discharge. Wendell and Marguerite lived in the ancestral home, caring for their mother until Daisy's passing in 1972. By this time, Marguerite herself was widowed. Wendell died in 1983 and, twenty years later, it was with Marguerite that the family's 227-year dynasty at Bottum Farm drew to a close. She died on November 29, 2003.

In March 2006 Francie and David Caccavo purchased fifty-two acres of the former Bottum Farm and their parcel contains the southern portion of Justus Sherwood's original adventurer's right. In 2006 the Caccavos implemented an extensive rehabilitation of the 1912 dairy barn which, along with the other outbuildings, had stood vacant for half a century. Significant changes are limited to the barn's second level, which is now operating as a commercial bakery. Such adaptive reuse of farm buildings is consistent with the evolutionary nature of farming and enables continued commercial vitality for the property. Remaining buildings have largely been left intact, save for minor modifications to the farmhouse's former

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garage.

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Collection of Francie Caccavo, property owner.

Maps

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Beers

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Map of Addison County, Vermont. 1857

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Boundary Description

The property described in this document is that identified in New Haven town land records as Parcel # 0107.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Bottum Farm complex is determined by that of the present lot currently associated with the farm and outbuildings and outlying fields. This boundary contains the house and outbuildings traditionally associated with the property, and is sufficient to convey its historic significance.

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Section Photos Page 1

Photo Description

The following information is the same for photos 1, 3-5, 11, 13-15:

Bottum Farm, 1423 North Street, New Haven
Addison County, Vermont
Photographer: Liisa Reimann
March 14, 2007

The following information is the same for photos 2, 6-10, 12:

Bottum Farm, 1423 North Street, New Haven
Addison County, Vermont
Photographer: Liisa Reimann
May 30, 2007

Photo 16:

Bottum Farm, 1423 North Street, New Haven
Addison County, Vermont
Photographer: unknown.
c.1955 (reproduction).

CD with images on file at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

Photo Number	Direction	Description
1.	NW	Farm house
2.	NE	Farmhouse and wings
3.	NE	Farmhouse interior, first floor
4.	NW	Farmhouse interior, center stair
5.	N	Farmhouse interior, door enframingent, first floor
6.	SE	Carriage barn
7.	NW	Smithy
8.	N	Well house, with smithy in background
9.	NW	Garage
10.	NW	Granary
11.	SE	Dairy barn
12.	NW	Dairy barn
13.	W	Dairy barn interior
14.	E	Bottum Farm complex, context view
15.	NE	Bottum Farm complex, context view
16.	N	Bottum Farm complex, context (aerial) view

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1871 Beers Map of New Haven

