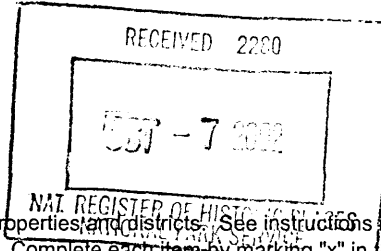


(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the 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 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 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 Dog Team Tavern  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number 1338 Dog Team Tavern Road not for publication n/a  
city or town New Haven vicinity n/a  
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 of 1986, 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.)

Suzanne C. Jamale, National Register Specialist, 10-2-02  
Signature of certifying official Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office  
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 or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this 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
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

for  
Signature of the Keeper Edson A. Beall Date of Action 11/24/02

Dog Team Tavern

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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)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Commerce/Trade

\_\_\_\_\_

Social

\_\_\_\_\_

Subcategory: Restaurant

\_\_\_\_\_

Civic

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Commerce/ Trade

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Subcategory: Restaurant

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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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.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a 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)

Architecture  
Social History  
Commerce  
Recreation  
Health/Medicine

**Period of Significance**

1936-1951

**Significant Dates**

1936

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Sir Wilfred Grenfell

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository:  
University of Vermont Special Collections

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 5.1 Acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>646308</u>	<u>4880392</u>	<u>3</u>
2	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

   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 Brian Knight, Historic Preservation Consultant  
organization N/A date May 30, 2002  
street & number 336 Maeck Farm Road telephone (802) 985-5265  
city or town Shelburne state VT zip code 05482

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### 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.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

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

name Mush Team Inc.  
street & number 1338 Dog Team Tavern Road telephone     
city or town New Haven state Vermont zip code 05472

**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### Description

The 1936 Dog Team Tavern of New Haven, Addison County, Vermont is located in the center of the once thriving hamlet of Brooksville. The tavern is located on the westerly side of Dog Team Road (Old Route 7) and along the eastern banks of the New Haven River. The tavern is currently on the same tax lot as the 1857 Advent Church and the two properties were incorporated as one in 1938. The tavern is a well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival style. The building has a rectangular, wood clapboard main block with a numerous additions. Distinctive features are the center doorway with a projecting portico, dormer windows, distinctive wood shutters, and wide clapboards. The property is well preserved and retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and location.

### Exterior

The Dog Team Tavern is set back approximately sixty feet to the west from Dog Team Road (Old Route 7). The frontage of the tavern consists of a large semicircular gravel parking lot with a green space in the middle. The Dog Team Tavern shares the parking lot with the Brooksville Advent Church which operates as a gift store. The green space consists of a three hundred foot wooden fence that parallels Dog Team Road and a restaurant sign that says "The Dog Team". The sign depicts a sled and a team of dogs and it is original to the property. There is a large arrow under the depiction which points towards the tavern. To the rear (west), the Tavern is located approximately forty feet from the New Haven River, which forms the western boundary of the property.

The rectangular massed Dog Team Tavern is a two story, eaves front, seven by three bay, gable roofed Colonial Revival style structure with 6/6 double hung windows. The main block measures approximately sixty feet by thirty-four feet. Built in 1936, the balloon-framed structure has white seven inch clapboard siding, gable returns and rests on a poured concrete foundation. There are six-inch corner boards and an asphalt roof. The roof has three dormer windows with pedimented hoods on each slope. Two dormers on the west slope have stained glass windows while the remaining dormers have 6/6 windows. There are two corbelled brick chimneys. One is located in the middle of the roof and the second is located on the north façade.

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The main (east) seven bay façade is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance. The first floor features a seven feet by three feet six-paneled center door with an elliptical fanlight and four paned sidelights of three-quarters length. The front door is protected by a six feet by six feet projecting pedimented atrium and an extended canvas canopy. The canopy has the distinctive Dog Team Tavern logo printed on its end. There is an old mill wheel imbedded in the ground that is utilized as a front stoop. Three bays on each side flank the center door. The three bays to the south are two feet by four feet, 6/6 double hung, wood sash windows with one feet by four feet green shutters and storm windows. The shutters are painted green and have images of Labrador dogs carved out of them. There is a similar bay immediately to the north of the entry but the remaining two bays have been filled in with wood clapboards to accommodate the interior kitchen.

The north façade has a single story, flat roof, twenty feet by twenty-seven feet extension extending from the north face of the main block. This portion is an original part of the Dog Team Tavern, but it has been altered over the years through the changing of the roof from a hipped roof to a gable roof as well as new windows on all three facades.

The second story of the north façade consists of three bays. The eastern bay has a casement window and the center bay has a 6/6 double hung window. The second story western bay consists of a modern door which is accessed by pressure treated stairs. There is a modern pediment roof over the door. There are two stained glass windows on the third floor façade. There is a brick chimney that runs the entire length of the northern façade.

The west façade of the main block has had many additions. The first floor of the west façade of the main block is extended by a one-story fourteen feet by sixty feet addition with a pent roof. This addition accommodates the interior dining room. The pent roof addition has four paired casement windows with canvas canopies. This addition rests on posts over the basement level, which is exposed on the west facade. The basement entrance is enclosed by latticework. There is a centered pedimented portico extending from the addition with access stairs on each side. On the second floor of the west façade the three northern second story windows are replacement single pane casement windows and the three southern windows are 6/6 double hung double sash windows.

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There is a twenty six feet by forty feet single story, gable roof addition at the south side of the main block. This 1969 addition spans the front two bays of the south façade and accommodates the tavern room. The addition has two sets of twenty-five pane bay windows on the west and east facades. The south façade of the addition has an exterior brick chimney flanked by multi-pane windows. There is outside wooden deck constructed of pressure treated wood located on the southwest corner of the main block and 1969 addition. A door centered between the two bay windows on the south façade provides access to the deck.

**Interior – First Floor**

Upon entering the front door, there is a six feet by six feet vestibule with single pane windows on the north and south sides of the vestibule. The vestibule leads to the original paneled door. The door is flanked by four paned sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Once entering through the original door, there is a twenty-four feet by twenty feet main room. The entire room has carpet covering wood floorboards and there is six-inch floorboard trim around the entire room. Directly opposite the front door there is a six feet by four feet Middlebury blue marble fireplace with a wood mantle. There are a pair of four feet by six feet openings flanking the fireplace, which lead into the dining room. In the southeast corner of the main room, there is a feet by six feet opening that leads to the stairs and two bathrooms. In the southwest corner, there is a door leading to a small three feet by seven feet restroom.

The Dining Room is sixty feet by fifteen feet and it has wood floors. The west wall of the dining room contains 5 four feet by four feet casement windows and two doors that lead to the auxiliary dining area located in the rear addition. The east wall has a six feet by four feet marble fireplace. There are two doors in the northeast corner that lead to the kitchen area. On the south wall there is a single four feet by four feet casement window and a French door leading to the tavern. There is a single casement window on the north wall.

Following through the west wall, there is a sixty feet by fourteen feet second dining room. The west wall of the dining room once served as the building's exterior wall. The casement windows and two doors looked outside to the river. The west wall of the second dining room has four pairs of four feet by four feet casement

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windows with recessed seating benches between each window. Between the second and third windows and centered on the west wall, there is a door which leads to a set of exterior stairs. There is a single four feet by four feet casement window on the north and south facades. There is three foot high wainscoting around the entire room.

In the southeast corner of the main dining room, there is a French door which leads to the tavern addition. The forty feet by twenty-five feet room has an exposed ceiling that shows three trusses. There is a single brick fireplace centered on the south wall and there is a twenty-four pane, five feet by five feet window on each side of the fireplace. The east and west walls are symmetrical with two nine feet by six feet bay windows. The east wall has a single modern door that leads to a modern deck.

Throughout the first floor waiting rooms and dining spaces, there is a large collection of handicrafts made by the people of Labrador. The most prominent and prolific type of handicraft inside the Dog Team Tavern is the colorful hooked mat, also known as the Grenfell Mat. These rugs adorn the walls of the Dog Team Tavern and they depict native scenes from Labrador and Newfoundland.

**Interior - Second Floor**

The second floor consists of a single hallway that provides access to seven small rooms that have two feet by six feet doors. Four of the rooms were converted to restrooms in the 1950s while the remaining three rooms are used as a coatroom and storage. At the southern end of the hallway, there is a doorway that leads to a set of stairs to the attic floor.

On the north side of the hall, there is a modern door, which leads to a modern renovated apartment. The apartment replaced the five original rooms that were similar in size to the existing rooms. The apartment is open space with stairs leading to a renovated attic. There are two stained glass windows in the west facing dormers.

The attic was partially finished in the 1940s but has since entered a state of disrepair. The attic only runs half the length of the building as the northern portion of the attic was



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renovated for the modern apartment. Stained glass windows have been placed in the two dormers and the two north facing windows in the attic space. There is no connection between the two attic spaces. There are two support beams that run the entire length of the building.

**Setting**

In the general vicinity of the Dog Team Tavern and along both shorelines of the New Haven River, there are remains of the early industry that thrived in Brooksville (New Haven) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A 1986 report by archaeologist Victor Rolando identified many archaeological resources within the area. Within the river and near the falls, Rolando identified “a row of 1-inch diameter holes in the ledge atop the falls” which showed “where the head was raised to allow accumulated slack water in the mill pond that drove the work’s waterpower systems.” On the river’s western shore, Rolando identified a raceway for conveying water, a millstone, axe heads and numerous pieces of coal slag. Also across the river from the Dog Team Tavern, Rolando identified a fifty-foot foundation wall and “two 1-inch diameter iron rods that protruded from firm anchor at various places in the ledge between the forge foundation wall and the river’s edge. These probably supported the flume pipe. At the west end of the foundation wall is an indent into the ledge shoreline, at the bottom of which a turbine sits, its drive shaft sticking upward.” To the immediate south of the Dog Team Tavern on the river’s eastern shore, Rolando also identified the drive shaft of a turbine.

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**Statement of Significance**

The Dog Team Tavern of New Haven, Vermont, built in 1936, is significant as a well-preserved example of a wood frame Colonial Revival style building that served as both a missionary outpost for Sir Wilfred Grenfell and a popular Vermont tourism attraction. The tavern qualifies under National Register Criteria A, B and C. The tavern is significant under Criteria A as it serves as an excellent preserved example of Colonial Revival architectural style. Noteworthy architectural features include 6/6 double hung windows, a centered paneled door with sidelights and elliptical fanlight and dormer windows. In addition to its architectural details, the Dog Team Tavern attains significance under Criteria B for its association with Sir Wilfred Grenfell. Sir Wilfred Grenfell was a doctor best known for his relentless support and missionary work for the people of Labrador and Newfoundland. Through his own non-profit organization, the International Grenfell Organization, Grenfell was responsible for providing healthcare and educational facilities, community centers and commercial enterprises all along the Canadian Atlantic coastline. Knighted by King George V in 1927, Grenfell held honorary degrees from Harvard, Williams, Princeton, Middlebury, New York, Bowdoin, Berea, Toronto, McGill and Oxford and was inducted into the Canadian Hall of Fame in 1997. The Dog Team Tavern is also significant under Criteria C for the building's association with Vermont travel and tourism during the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Since its construction in 1936, the Dog Team Tavern served as one of Vermont's primary tourist attractions. Through both word of mouth and limited printed advertising, the tavern has welcomed a steady flow of guests for the last 60 years.

The village of Brooksville is located in the southwestern corner of New Haven, Vermont. From the 1780s to the 1830s, the area served primarily as an early industrial center. In his *History of Addison County*, H.P. Smith made the following reference about New Haven's early days: "Thomas Dickinson, a Revolutionary soldier, came to New Haven in 1785, locating near the falls at Brooksville, where he built the first saw-mill on that site." The area was known as Beeman's Hollow (also referred to as Beeman's and Beamon's), which most likely came from Daniel Beeman who settled in the area in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Beeman was responsible for carrying mail between St. Albans and Bennington. Throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Beeman's Hollow was a thriving commercial

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zone that consisted of “trip shops, carding shop, blacksmith shop, two saw mills, two wagon shops and two pocket furnaces.” (Rolando, 1986) In his book *A History of New Haven in Vermont, 1761-1983*, Harold Farnsworth described the early Brooksville days: “In August of 1802 commercial agreements mention existing saw and gristmills, and an oil mill (processing flax seed) run by Aaron Haskins; plans called for a new dam to be constructed west of where the Dog Team Tavern now stands with the additional waterpower to work a trip hammer shop. All these enterprises were still in operation in 1815, as recalled years later by an aged resident. Nearby were also pocket furnaces (a kind of small forge) run by Samuel Aiken and John Wilson, Thomas Fitch’s wagon shop, Gideon Fisk’s clothier shop and carding machine. Horace Smith operated another wagon shop and a fanning mill; Russell Richards made wooden clocks.”

A flood devastated Beeman’s Hollow in 1830. This natural disaster wiped out many of the residences, stores and industrial mills along the New Haven River. “In 1830, a freshet, extending along Western Vermont, and doing great damage, swept, with dreadful ruin, over New Haven. The Green Mountain torrents rolled on with impetuous fury. New Haven River suddenly rose with unprecedented height. Bridges and dams were swept away, and at a place the called Beman’s Hollow (sic), now Brooksville, many dwellings were carried off and fourteen lives lost.” Despite the devastation, some industry and commerce survived in the Beeman’s Hollow area. One of the surviving shops was a refinishing shop owned by William Wilson who remained in operation into the early 1840s. In 1843, the Brooks Brothers – Thomas McDonough Brooks, Jonathan Edwards Brooks and Milton Brooks purchased Wilson’s shop.

The brothers were the sons of Bezaleel Brooks who ran a blacksmithing/ axe manufacturing shop in the New Haven/Middlebury area from 1810 to 1835 and then moved his family to Moriah, New York. While they were living in New York, the three Brooks Brothers were sent to be apprentices at the Collins Axe Factory in present day Canton, Connecticut. After completing their education, the brothers returned to Addison County, purchased the Wilson property in Beeman’s Hollow, and followed in their father’s footsteps by manufacturing axes, and other products.

With the Brooks family owning most of the surrounding land and the axe making business being tremendously successful, Beeman’s Hollow became known as

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Brooksville by the early 1850s. By the late 1850s, there were eight buildings comprising the manufacturing company. In addition to the factory buildings, there were approximately eight houses in Brooksville. An 1871 Beers Atlas map shows that the Brooks Brothers Company or members of the family owned thirteen buildings in the immediate area. These buildings consisted of factory buildings, private residences and worker's housing. In a January 21, 1873 edition of the Middlebury Register, an article described the busy activities of the company: "They employ twenty-two high priced hands, mostly piece hands, who make large wages. They pack up for the market of the finished product, from twelve to sixteen hundred axes per week. From these they use from ten to fifteen tons of iron and two tons of the best cast steel, per month. In grinding they use up some twelve tons of grindstone each month. Their axes are made to order, any desired pattern and style to finish, are largely marketed in the west." The success of the Brooks Brothers made the area a commercial and social center with the Brooksville Post Office opening in 1853 and New Haven School #8 built a few years later. The Brooksville Advent Church, three private residences and the schoolhouse, which has been converted into a residence, are the only remaining structures.

From 1860 to the 1890s, the company was owned and operated by a fourth brother, Norman Crane Brooks. During this time, the company became known as the Brooks Edge Tool Company and the company reached new heights but eventually a series of fires led to the company's demise. By the 1870s, there were approximately twenty-two employees who worked eleven manufacturing buildings and produced roughly 1400 axes a week. A 1871 map of Brooksville shows the following buildings: the Advent Church, H. Jackson's Store, School #8, 11 buildings belonging to Brooks and Company, Mrs. Brooks' residence, C. Farr's residence, and Norman Crane Brooks' Residence as well as the H. Jackson Store and Post Office.

A September 7, 1877 article in the Middlebury Register provided this description of the Brooksville Edge Tool Company: "This is an institution. It always has been. It existed before Brooksville did. The Brooks have always run it. They probably always will. The men employed in the shop are strong, robust, healthy looking fellows, but it is an unwelcome fact that men engaged in the business seldom live to a very great age. It is an unhealthy business." Although business was successful,

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decline soon followed. The main finishing shop burned in 1881 and the main building, which contained the forge shop, burned in 1883. Subsequently, the post office closed in 1895 and by 1890, Norman Brooks decided to sell the business. An advertisement in the Middlebury Register read "For Sale. A good waterpower and factory nearly new; had been used for making axes. On the line of the Rutland Railroad. Many kinds of manufacturing might profitably be done here. Property will be sold at a bargain."

For the next ten years, the Brooks Edge Tool Company and its associated buildings were slowly sold off. "Following the death of Norman Crane Brooks on 9 February 1900, a group of men having purchased some of the property formed the Brooksville Manufacturing Company, '...for the purpose of manufacturing articles of wood, stone, metal or milk and conducting a general store at Brooksville.' The Brooks edge tool enterprise had indeed come to an end after some seventy years of operation." (Brooks) In the years following the Norman Crane's death, Brooksville declined as a commercial center. Whereas once there was a creamery, cheese shop, general stores and a polishing shop for the Vermont Marble Company, eventually the combination of a fires during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and a declining population converted Brooksville from a commercial center to a rural residential area.

Scattered historic artifacts in the area near the tavern provide a tangible link to Brooksville's industrial past. There is an abundance of evidence of an historic commercial presence both on the Dog Team property and adjoining lots. In 1986, archaeologist Victor Rolando identified numerous artifacts that reflected Brooksville industry from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the immediate area of the Dog Team Tavern, industrial items such as turbines, water raceways, axe heads, coal slags and a large stone forge foundation have been identified. These artifacts are significant as they provide a connection to the array of industry that existed in Brooksville from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the area was a thriving commercial zone that consisted of "trip shops, carding shop, blacksmith shop, two saw mills, two wagon shops and two pocket furnaces." (Rolando, 1986) From ca. 1843 to 1890, the village was home to the Brooksville Edge Tool Company, and following the closing of the Brooksville Edge Tool Company, the site was home to a creamery, cheese shop, general store and the Vermont Marble Company's polishing shop. Rolando did not identify what particular industry the

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artifacts and resources are connected to. An in-depth archaeological investigation would most likely reveal even more data from Brooksville's earlier industrial days.

After many years of neglect, Brooksville experienced a veritable revitalization when Sir and Lady Wilfred Grenfell purchased 17 acres of land along the New Haven River in 1935. Sir Wilfred Grenfell was born in February 28, 1865 in Parkgate, Cheshire, England. He graduated from the London Hospital Medical School in 1882 and converted to Christianity in 1885 when he was inspired by D.L. Moody. As a doctor for the Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen, Grenfell traveled to Labrador and Newfoundland, a region known as the Maritimes, in 1892. He visited the remote coast in a heavily outfitted hospital ship, which served, as his base of operations during his early days in Labrador. The region was a mix of Eskimos, Indians and Europeans who suffered from beri beri (vitamin b1 deficiency) and snow blindness. Grenfell assisted the natives by establishing hospitals, community centers, orphanages and co-operative business ventures.

Upon his arrival in the Maritimes, Grenfell recognized the locals' expertise in mat hooking and embroidery. Grenfell taught the locals to use their skills as a way to supplement their fishing incomes. Grenfell started Grenfell Handicrafts to help market and sell these products. Over time, these mats have become known as Grenfell Mats. In 1909 he married Anne Elizabeth Caldwell MacClanahan of Chicago. She was one of the first women to graduate from Bryn Mawr College. Together, the Grenfells had three children - Rosamond Loveday; Wilfred Thomason, Jr.; and Kinloch Pascoe. Three years later, the Grenfells left the mission and started the International Grenfell Association. This organization served as the main organization for groups in St. John's, Newfoundland; London, England; New York and Boston in the United States and the Grenfell Labrador Medical Mission of Canada.

The Grenfells purchased 64 acres of land along the Lake Champlain shore in Charlotte, Vermont in 1922. On this land, they built a homestead that they called "Kinloch House." By 1927, the Grenfells started spending their summer months in northern Vermont. The Grenfells were first attracted to the northern Vermont area by Lady Grenfell's mother, Mrs. E.B. MacClanahan, who had residences in Fairfield and Burlington. While in the United States, the Grenfells spent their

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summer months in the Champlain Valley. During the winter, the couple would travel to Beaufort, South Carolina; St. Simon's Island, Georgia and Miami, Florida.

In 1927 George V knighted Grenfell and he became the fifth knight in a list that cannot exceed 128 (the original number of Knights of the Roundtable). Inventors Luther Burbank and Thomas A. Edison, chief justice Charles Evan Hughes, and physicist Robert Andrews Milliken were the only ones to precede Grenfell. Grenfell has since been joined by the likes of filmmaker Stephen Spielberg, Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, Evangelist Billy Graham, former New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, comedian Bob Hope, musician Elton John and businessman John Paul Getty II.

When the Grenfells started spending more time in the United States, they slowly removed themselves from active involvement in the International Grenfell Association. The International Grenfell Association had grown to a huge entity and it "was operating five hospitals, seven nursing stations, two orphanages (two others had burned), 14 industrial centers, 4 summer schools, 3 agricultural stations, 12 clothing distribution centers, 4 hospital ships, one supply schooner, 12 community centers, several cooperative stores, a cooperative lumber mill and a haul up slip for ship repairs. The staff included 60 surgeons, dentists, nurses, teachers and welfare workers. Upwards of a hundred volunteers worked each summer in the various mission stations." (Burlington Free Press, Vol. 105, No. 244, Thursday, October 10, 1940, page 1 and page 14)

The combination of old age and deteriorating health necessitated that the Grenfells become less involved in the enormous operations of the International Grenfell Association. However, the couple still maintained their passion for supporting the people of Labrador. Although retired from the day-to-day activities, the Grenfells continued to promote the mission of supporting the Labradorean people through a new organization called the Grenfell Labrador Industries, Inc. The mission statement for this organization was: "to foster, promote and improve the welfare of and to furnish assistance, aid, support, care and maintenance to the inhabitants of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador and the regions adjacent, thereto, with the view of promoting and ministering to their spiritual and temporal welfare and affording to them advice and counsel in the cause of religion, temperance and well

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being, and to engage in and all benevolent and charitable activities on their behalf as may be permitted by law..."

To support the International Grenfell Association's mission, the Grenfells started the first Dog Team Tavern in 1931 in an old Italianate farmhouse in Ferrisburgh. The Ferrisburgh tavern was primarily used to host functions. In the fall of 1931, Lady Grenfell hosted a "Harvest Home Festival" at the tavern where all the proceeds went to the people of Labrador. The October 1, 1931 Middlebury Register stated: "Both the Dog Team Tavern and the large barn, decorated in true harvest style, will be thrown open to the guest." During this time, the Grenfells lived at Cedar Beach in Burlington and then the Kinloch House in nearby Charlotte. They built the latter house on Wing's Beach, which used to belong to the Congregational Society of Charlotte.

The Ferrisburgh Dog Team Tavern was a tremendous success for the Grenfells. The tavern enjoyed a great location on Route 7 as well as a team of dedicated volunteers. The only problem was that the converted farmhouse lacked modern conveniences. The tavern had plenty of patrons but it had a deteriorating infrastructure so the Grenfells decided to build a new structure. They purchased 17 acres of land that abutted the New Haven River from Leo and Clare Bingham of Brooksville and began construction of the present day Dog Team Tavern during the fall of 1935. In a September 12, 1935 Burlington Free Press article, Lady Grenfell commented on the parcel of land: "For seven years, Sir Wilfred and I have been intrigued by the beauty of the spot. We never passed by without remarking how pitiful it was that so lovely a location should remain so unused."

The Grenfells were able to purchase the land and the materials for the construction of the building through the assistance of generous friends and associates, among whom figured importantly Middlebury philanthropist Mrs. Jessica Stewart Swift, who helped organize mission benefits in New York, traveled regularly to Labrador, and took a close interest in the operations of the Dog Team Tavern. In the January 1936 edition of the magazine *Among the Deep-Sea Fishers*, Grenfell described the process: "The enterprise (the Ferrisburgh Dog Team Tavern) proved an unqualified success. The shrewd hardy Vermonters were cooperative and appreciative. So were the many motorists. Finally, a beloved personal friend of ours, seeing the opportunity and realizing the serious handicaps under which the volunteers at the Dog Team Tavern had worked for five seasons – the old house had no running water, made it



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possible to buy a unique site in the bend of the New Haven River, on the same motor route, just three miles north of Middlebury, and to build a beautiful and adequate building with modern equipment and with over-night accommodations for guests, with the sale of northern industrial goods as its prime objective.” In addition to the New Haven Dog Team Tavern, the Grenfells also maintained the Dog Team Tea House in Cheshire, Connecticut, a small town north of New Haven (CT.). This building and land was also provided by a friend of the Grenfells.

During their “retirement” period in Vermont, Lady Grenfell still maintained a very active control over the Grenfell Association. Despite her own struggles with cancer, Lady Grenfell spent much of her elderly years ensuring that Sir Grenfell was properly cared for. She was instrumental in assuring Grenfell’s appropriate retirement package and she was constantly addressing Grenfell’s myriad of health problems. In addition, she was primarily responsible for constructing the Grenfell home in Charlotte. “She traveled to New York to help in organizing operas being performed by famous artists for the mission funds, and she still continued her work in the industrial department. Two ‘Dog Team Taverns’ had been opened...where tourists could lodge or get meals and see and buy the produce of Labrador. An old church beside this tavern was made into the ‘Grenfell Museum’ and Lady Grenfell appeared and helped there often.” (Kerr)

Lady Grenfell’s active involvement was also reflected at the Dog Team, as she was constantly at the work site, consulting with the local officials and contractors. The September 12, 1935 Burlington Free Press described: “Lady Grenfell is herself acting as architect and contractor and almost any day she can be seen ‘on location’ directing the carpenters and other workmen in her task.” Although not a practicing architect, Lady Grenfell had an incredible eye for architectural detail. She utilized classic Colonial Revival features such as the column-supported portico, the elliptical fanlight over the front door, and the pedimented roof dormers. Lady Grenfell’s also added a few of her own personal touches. For each of the green shutters, Lady Grenfell had the builders carve out an image of a Labrador dog and she used an old Vermont mill wheel as the tavern’s front stoop.

Although they had substantial financial support, money was always a factor during the Dog Team’s construction. A September 12, 1935 Burlington Free Press article commented: “The foundation is in, the walls are erected and the roof was raised

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this week. The work on the interior is now in progress and will continue 'as long as the money lasts.' To make the money last longer the two head workmen on the job have agreed to take a cut in wages and the attorney, the town clerk and the real estate agent who did the legal work and completed the transaction for the purchase of the land, all did their work without fees."

The new *Dog Team Tavern By the River* opened in June of 1936. Besides the sale of handicrafts, the Dog Team functioned primarily as a tearoom where the Grenfells served lunch, tea, and dinner. The 1936-1937 edition of *Vermont Hotels, Tourist Homes and Cabins* provided the following description: "The Dogteam Tavern of Grenfell Labrador Industries, formerly at Ferrisburgh, will open its new quarters at Brooksville, 5 miles north of Middlebury, on U.S. 7, in early June. . . . Handicrafts from Labrador, suitable for souvenirs and gifts, will be shown in a wide range of prices. All proceeds will go to Sir Wilfred Grenfell's work in Labrador."

The upstairs rooms were used for housing the numerous volunteers who helped the Grenfells in their mission. The rooms were named after Grenfell's stations and hospitals in Labrador: St. Anthony, Harrington, Cartwright, St. Georges, Flowers Cove, St. Mary's River, Indian Harbor, Forteau, Bateau, and Northwest River.

During the inter-war years, tearooms were common sites along America's roadsides. In his book *Main Street to Miracle Mile*, Chester Liebs describes the tearoom: "Tearooms were an excellent example of ascendancy of image over menu that was starting to transform the restaurant industry. The very name 'tearoom' conjured up a safe, discreet, prohibitionist image – the polar opposite of 'saloon' – aimed especially at the woman in the car"

As with its construction, Lady Grenfell oversaw most of the day-to-day activities of the Dog Team Tavern. Although an ailing Wilfred Grenfell was a driving force for Lady Grenfell's involvement, Chester Liebs points out that the independent woman was a common characteristic of the early tearooms: "The majority of operators were women; not energetic farm wives earning extra income in an extension of the family income, but independent –minded entrepreneurs of some sophistication and often in the same social class as their patrons. For them the tearoom was an opportunity to combine their skills in cooking, decorating and hostessing with practice in running a business and making money."

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A June 18, 1937 edition of the Middlebury Register described a tea event during the second season of the Dog Team Tavern: "The tea signalized the opening of the season at the tavern, and now on through the summer tourists will be stopping there daily for a meal in the attractive dining room, for lodging in one of the comfortable chambers, for a stroll through the charming glade and gorge through which the river flows; or to see the collection in the old church, adjoining, which opens this year as a Labrador museum."

In 1938, the chancery court of Addison County decided to give the Advent Church and the land it sits on to the Grenfells. The Church was converted into a community house and museum. In the same year, Lady Grenfell finally succumbed to her long bout with cancer and died in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Wilfred Grenfell died October 9, 1940 at the age of seventy-five. The war years were a difficult transition time for the International Grenfell Organization and the Dog Team Tavern. Although Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited the Dog Team Tavern when she was traveling from Burlington to Washington D.C. in June 1941, the support of the Dog Team fell by the wayside. By 1943, the Dog Team Tavern was only open by reservation, as it was difficult to maintain a full time volunteer staff. For this brief period, operations moved to the home of Mrs. Charles M. Swift who ran the Dog Team Town House from her home in Middlebury.

Six years after the death of Wilfred Grenfell, Eben and Catherine Joy purchased the Dog Team Tavern. Mrs. Joy, then Miss Catherine Vaughn of Garnett, Kansas, came to the country in 1933 as a volunteer worker with the Grenfell mission and she eventually became Director of Sales. Using GI Bill privileges, the Joys purchased the tavern and converted the upstairs space into a dormitory for 22 Middlebury students who were attending the school on the GI Bill. The Dog Team often supplied food for events at the Middlebury Snow Bowl, which opened in 1947. During this time, Eben also worked most of the winter months at the Snow Bowl and he was responsible for building the first rope tow at the mountain. For a brief period in the 1950s, the rooms were opened for vacationers and tourists. In 1950, the Dog Team offered "accommodations for 20 persons. (*Vermont Hotels, Tourist Homes and Cabins, 1950*). When the Joys were really busy, they also rented

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out a space in the attic, the living room and other available spaces in the building. The Joys kept the Dog Team Tavern open year round for a brief period during the late 1940s-early 1950s but soon the tavern was only open April to October.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Dog Team experienced major physical change. By 1958, the amount of available boarding rooms changed from twenty to six as the Joys were in the process of converting the upstairs space into an apartment. The only rooms available were: Forteau, St. Anthony, Harrington, Cartwright, Northwest River and St. Georges. These six rooms comprised the southern half of the second floor space while the northern half was renovated.

By 1962, the Joys had increased their dining capacity to one hundred and fifty people by adding the one story addition along the west façade. To accommodate larger seating capacity, the Dog Team's kitchen was expanded into the main block. As a result, two of the first story double hung windows were filled in with ventilation. In addition, the Joys continued to renovate the upstairs by converting two of the boarding rooms into restrooms and as a result, there were only four rooms for rent. By 1964, the Joys discontinued overnight accommodations and within five years, they were boasting a new large cocktail lounge that was built off of the south facade. During its thirty years of business, the Dog Team Tavern became a destination stop for tourists, residents, students and businesses. The restaurant was a popular dining spot for the athletic teams and academic organizations of Middlebury College, Smith College, the Putney School, Burlington High School, Castleton College, Moriah (NY) High School and the University of Vermont. Every social group imaginable – the Middlebury Rotary, the Hobby Club of Springfield, the AARP, Pittsford Homemakers, the Shriners and the Vergennes Women's Club – made annual visits to the Dog Team Tavern. Business organizations such as Socony, Texaco, and the Twin State Milk Dealers Association held meetings at the tavern. In addition, the Dog Team Tavern was a major stop for the caravans of tour busses that traveled up and down Route 7.

In 1979, Andrew and Janet Golbert of Georgia, Vermont purchased the Dog Team Tavern. The major change that occurred was that the restaurant changed from simply a summer operation to year round destination. In 1987, the tavern was sold to Robert Mahoney and Chris Hesslink. By 2002, Chris Hesslink was the sole owner of the restaurant through the company Mush Team Inc. Hesslink has

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continued the efforts of converting the upstairs space into an apartment.

The Dog Team Tavern retains many of its original Colonial Revival architectural features. The Colonial Revival architectural style was popular throughout the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as it boldly mimicked the Federal and Georgian architectural styles of America's colonial period. The interest in the style was partially fueled by the nostalgia of the 1876 United States Centennial celebration as well as the uncertain future created by rapid industrial development, mass immigration, and financial panic. The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, which featured exhibits of furnished colonial rooms and kitchens, also renewed Americans' interest in their own history and architecture. With these events, Americans look towards a simpler, more stable time in their country's history. The Dog Team Tavern reflects this return to simplicity and regularity with its commanding central entrance, multi-pane double hung windows and window shutters, symmetric pedimented roof dormers and an original symmetric rectangular plan. The building is the only inventoried Colonial Revival building in the town of New Haven. Although the building has experienced many additions and alterations over the last sixty years, the additions reflect the growth of the business and the steady development of the tourism industry in Vermont. The building possesses many excellent interior and exterior examples of workmanship, most notable are the hand made shutters and the interior fireplaces. With the rerouting of Route 7 in the early 1960s, the Dog Team has maintained the same idyllic setting that it possessed when it was built. With the adjacent Advent Church, the large parking lot and the associated island green space and historic signage, the tavern retains the same feeling as it did 1938. Today, the Dog Team Tavern still continues much of the same New England charm that is possessed when the operation first commenced. The combination of the pastoral setting with the colonial architecture and the New England fare makes the Dog Team a timeless entity along the New Haven River.

In addition to representing the life and work of Wilfred Grenfell, the Dog Team Tavern reflects the growth of tourism in Vermont. Tourism has a long tradition in Vermont. In the colonial era, a mainstay feature in many of Vermont's town was the tavern or inn which provided food and overnight accommodations for the exploring traveler. In the 1840s, the development of the mineral spring hotels increased Vermont's tourist draw even more. By 1894, the State of Vermont fully

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recognized the state's potential related to the growth of rail travel: "The favorable location of the State, so near the large cities of the East, and its easy means of transportation, are all favorable to a large increase in the business in the near future... It is advisable to preserve our natural scenery and to add its attractiveness in every way we can. It is advisable to extend our accommodations for this travel, that all who wish to come may find accommodations." (Vermont Department of Agriculture)

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Vermont tourism had increased tremendously. "After World War I, shorter work weeks, the gradual introduction of paid vacations, and the availability of the automobile for growing numbers of Americans gave the tourist industry its greatest boost yet. Visitors, no longer dependent on the railway, were free to venture out into the hinterlands in search of old farms and secluded campsites." (Vermont Historic Preservation Plan) By the end of the Second World War, the State of Vermont adopted deliberate measures to increase tourism within the state. Actions such as the development of ski areas, the construction of overnight accommodations, and the improvement of the state's roads made Vermont not only an attractive place to visit but more accessible to the outsider.

In the book, *Hands on the Land: A History of the Vermont Landscape*, Middlebury author Jan Albers describes the effect of the automobile on Vermont's tourism: "The automobile had a big impact on the patterns of tourism. Visitors had long come great distances by train, and once they got to their destinations, had to hire transportation if they wanted to see any sights. In the railway era, as in the era that preceded it, people came to a large hotel or resort and stayed there for weeks at a time. But cars made mobility fun, turning people's attention away from seeing a small area in relaxing detail and toward trying to cram in as many sights as possible in the time they had. Tourists were now apt to stay in one place for a night or two, and then move on looking for another thrill. The great hotels began to die off, in favor of smaller places located further away from the train depots." For many years, the Dog Team Tavern served as one of these "smaller places" that attracted the new generation of driving thrill seekers.

The Dog Team Tavern serves as an ideal location for a tourist attraction. It was located along the primary north south thoroughfare of Route 7, it provided ample parking, and most importantly, it was located in "picture perfect" Vermont. With

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the surrounding farms, the tavern provided a snapshot of Vermont's rural environment while the roaring New Haven River supplemented the idyllic setting for it provided recreation opportunities such as nature walks and fishing. Even more so, the Dog Team Tavern's distinctive "New England fare" provided tourists a "taste of Vermont" which complemented the area's visual draw.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Starting at the northern terminus of the fence which runs parallel to the eastern edge of Dog Team Road (Town Highway #5) proceed 309 feet south along the fence line. When reaching the southern terminus of the fence, proceed 210 feet directly west towards the New Haven River. Follow the eastern bank of the New Haven River northward for 700 feet until the river takes a sharp bend towards the west. Then proceed approximately 230 feet easterly to the point of origin.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the Dog Team Tavern at the time of its construction.