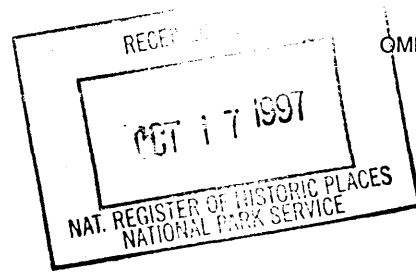


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1442

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 Kemp-Shepard House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Vermont Route 104A N/A not for publication

city or town Georgia N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Franklin code 011 zip code 05454

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.)

Ewa Milbraten National Register Specialist October 8, 1997
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office

State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

11/13/97

Kemp-Shepard House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Vermont
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	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)

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

wood

roof metal

other wood

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

The Kemp-Shepard House, located along Vermont Route 104A, one mile southeast of US Route 7 in Georgia, is prominently situated on high ground overlooking Arrowhead Mountain Lake, open fields, and forests. Facing Route 104A, the brick, sidehall plan farmhouse is a fine example of early Greek Revival style architecture with decorative brick detailing in Georgia. The house has a corbeled cornice, glazed brick header triangle in the front gable, and original fireplace chimneys. The wing is the original house and dates from the late 18th century. Located on 10.5 remaining acres of prime agricultural land (much of the original 80+ acres were flooded in 1937 for Arrowhead Mountain Lake), this farm became renowned for its quality maple sugar and wool products. The kitchen and living areas of the main block and wing have many historic details, such as paneled doors with intact historic hardware, a false grained mantelpiece, cooking fireplaces, a caldron, built-in dry sink, floorboards, and trim. The property retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

1. Kemp-Shepard House, c.1830 with late 18th century back wing

Facing Route 104A, the brick farmhouse was built about 1830 in the Greek Revival style by brick mason and owner, Levi N. Kemp. The one-and-a-half story, gable roof, sidehall plan, brick veneer building is 3 x 3 bays and consists of a south-facing main block with 3 x 1 bay ell on the east side and extending behind the main block to the north a clapboard-sided, one-and-a-half story, irregularly shaped wing. All sections of the house have a random ashlar foundation and are capped by standing seam sheet metal roofing. A central chimney projects along the ridge lines of each of the three sections.

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Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 2

Brick Main Block and Ell

A double layer of red soft bricks, made from local gray clay in St. Albans, encase the wooden-framed main block and ell. Black glazed bricks were used for decorative detail work. All bricks (except in areas with special detailing) are laid in running bond with varying stretcher lengths bonded with soft, white mortar. The front facade cornice and cornice returns of the main block are defined with a distinctive brick design: below the rake board there is a flush row of headers, followed by a stepped-back row of stretchers, then another stepped-back row of stretchers, finished off with a row of black glazed headers attached to each mortar joint from the row above forming dentils. Centered in the gable there is a decorative brick diamond projecting slightly from the facade, formed by black glazed headers in a stepped pattern.

The main block is a sidehall plan with the main entry in the right bay. The recessed door is surrounded by side panels, three-quarter length sidelights, and narrow compound pilasters along the outer edges. Projecting slightly beyond the edge of the pilasters above is a large painted, wooden lintel. A wooden screen door protects the seven raised and molded panel door. Two large stone slabs, matching those used for the foundation, lead up to the threshold. A copper lamp and oval sign inscribed "circa 1830" hang to the right of the door. The two first floor twelve over twelve windows and the slightly smaller second story eight over eight windows have plain trim surrounds and are topped with projecting wooden lintels. All of the windows on the house have exterior vertical muntins down the center with additional, movable muntins on the inside and modern exterior storm windows.

The south facade of the recessed, one story brick ell has a central entrance flanked by a window to each side, all flush with the porch roof. The entrance door, surrounded by plain wooden trim, has six molded panels and two lights. A modern metal screen door protects the entrance and a copper lamp hangs to the left of the door. A later porch addition with shed roof, plain boxed trim and porch railing was added to this entrance. Between the south facades of the main block and the recessed ell, the east wall of the main block has a second story small, fixed window with twelve lights. The projecting wooden lintel has a centrally placed original wooden pivotal latch, perhaps as attachment for a flag. A cellar window, aligned with the foundation, has two lights with a flat arch above.

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Continuation Sheet

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 3

The east facade of the brick ell has decorative brick detailing along the cornice and cornice returns similar to the south facade of the main block. The only difference is that there is only one, not two, row of stretchers, followed by a row of headers and a row of dentils. In the gable there is a triangular, fixed window with plain trim that follows the raking cornice line, capped by a row of headers. A centrally placed twelve over eight window with plain trim and flat arch above defines the first floor. Cut out of the foundation course directly below the window is a single pane cellar window with brick flat arch.

The back (north) side of the brick ell continues the cornice detailing of the east facade and has two paired eight over eight windows with plain trim near the older wing extension. These windows may have been added at a later time since they are simple, capped by a row of brick headers, rather than a flat arch or wooden lintel to match the other windows. A cellar entrance projects from the center of the facade with a brick foundation and metal bulkhead. The square opening is supported by a metal rod, followed by a filled-in relieving brick arch above. The back side of the brick main block is mostly hidden behind the older, clapboarded wing which is slightly narrower and shorter than the later brick section. On the second story, near the denticulated cornice return of the brick block, there is a small eight over eight window with flat arch and plain trim.

Back wing

The two story, eaves-side, east facade of the back wing has four bays and is covered with wooden clapboards and wooden trim with high watertable and boxed-in cornices. The clapboards and detailing were added in the mid-1980s, covering the original vertical plank siding and nogging. Two centrally placed six over six windows with plain trim define the left half of the second story facade, below which a lean-to roof covers the projecting first story which has larger twelve over eight windows with similar trim that are placed off-center to the right. The right half of the facade, which originally served as an open storage barn, has been altered to accommodate a modern two car garage with concrete foundation, garage door, wide trim to the right, and a twelve over eight window to the left.

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Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 4

The west facade of the back wing has a small six over six window in the gable. The original covered walkway that connected the storage barn (now garage) to the adjoining corn crib was removed during the early 1990s due to disrepair, and the vertical plank siding was covered with modern clapboards and trim.

The west facade of the back wing, also covered with modern clapboards and trim, has a modern, centrally placed, projecting first story sunroom, replacing the original shed-roofed pantry. The gable roofed addition has four large, paired, one over one windows on the gable side and three such paired windows on each eave side. To the right of this addition, a six paneled door with three vertical lights and a twelve over eight window are covered by a shed-roofed porch with single corner post. On the second floor there is a shed dormer with three paired, small, six over six windows projecting from the gable roof of the back wing.

The two-story, west facade of the brick main block consists of three bays with matching denticulated cornice. On the first floor there are twelve over twelve large windows with wooden lintels and trim and on the second floor there are smaller, fixed windows with eight lights and matching trim. Two cellar windows align with the outer two bays along the foundation course with brick flat arches above. Two paired, modern skylights have been added along the roofline to the left.

Interior of brick main block and ell

The kitchen/dining room in the brick part of the house, from which all other rooms radiated out, is as wide as the ell and is three quarters the length of the house with ell. The floor is covered with wide pine floorboards and the walls have a painted, simple dado with chair rail, paneled doors and a built-in wall cupboard next to the fireplace. Five matching doors with seven panels each open to adjoining rooms, while more substantial doors with different paneling enclose both the outside ell entrance and the connection to the older house section. The wall sections between the brick main block and the older house have exposed bricks, while all other sections are plastered above the dado. A brick fireplace and hearth is located across from the ell-side entrance with an original iron kettle hooked on a pivotal bar with hinges.

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Continuation Sheet**Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, VermontSection number 7 Page 5

Interior of back wing

The first floor in the older section of the house consists of one large room used originally as kitchen, work room, and living room. Its integrity in space, design, and materials has been remarkably well maintained. Plaster walls cover brick insulated walls (nogging) and false grained woodwork is extant on the mantelpiece and metal fireboard. Similar to the kitchen/dining room in the brick addition, the three exterior doors are more substantial in size and have different panel detailing compared to the other interior, four paneled doors. An unusually wide door surround by the walk-in pantry door still shows hand-written records of the family children's heights. In front of the pantry door, filling in the corner space below a window, there is an extant built-in wooden dry-sink with top bin and cupboard below with a pivotal wooden hinge. Wide plank flooring matches the flooring in the brick section of the house. A large cooking fireplace with oven and storage rack on one side and large fireplace opening with metal fireboard on the other, surrounded by mantelpiece and large harth, dominate the room. Large stone manteltrees define each opening of the fireplace and a storage bin for firewood is built into the wall on one side. Behind the fireplace, near the original storage barn (now garage) there is a brick oven with built-in iron kettle used for boiling water to skin hogs, which were then hung in the fireplace from a crane to cob-smoke the ham.

2. Corn Crib, late eighteenth century

North of the house there is a one-and-a-half story, one by one bay corn crib, currently being used as a second garage. The building is sheathed in wooden novelty siding, replacing the original plank and clapboard siding. A new standing-seam metal sheet roof with weathervane perched on a small ridge tower cover the roof, and the building has pressure treated sills. The front (east) facade has centrally placed modern, double barn doors and a small six over six window with plain trim in the gable, matching the gable window on the west facade and both side bays (north and south) first story side windows. Although all the exterior sheathing consist of modern materials, the original hand-hewn structural beams, the building's original shape, location, and interior space with storage loft remain intact.

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Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

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Before renovation, the corn crib was attached to the storage barn and house by an open, long shed-roofed wing, sheathed in board-and-batten, which served as a walkway to a six-seater outhouse on the north end. The original pioneer log cabin, removed during the mid-1980s due to advanced deterioration, extended back from the north end of the corn crib, next to the outhouse. The one room log cabin measured approximately twelve by fourteen feet and it had a wide planked floor and musket holes in the walls. The only known photographs of the cabin are displayed in the entrance hallway of the property. The corn crib is non-contributing due to the changes over time.

3. Horse Barn, mid nineteenth century

Across the driveway, to the east of the house, there is a large horse barn that is currently being renovated. The three level barn, with recycled hand-hewn beams and open, vertical plank siding, has a front gable open bay extending the width of the barn. A partition most likely separated the front bay from a work shop room in the center, indicated by a change in floor levels. The rear portion of the main level is open as a hay loft for which the upper floor with wide gable openings serviced as well. The basement level of the barn housed the stalls for the horses where an original basement well hoist remains.

North of the Horse Barn are the partial remains of a dry-laid fieldstone foundation built into the embankment. Originally, there was a large cow barn parallel to the Horse Barn, connected by a long, narrow, two story sheep shed with a second story "bucket" room to store maple sugaring equipment. Further archaeological studies are necessary to determine the shape and dimensions of the cow barn. The current property owner, Michael D'Ambrosio, possesses historic photographs of both the cow barn and the sheep shed. The barn is non-contributing due to lack of historic architectural integrity.

South of the Horse Barn, across the driveway from the brick ell, is the original artesian well, metal pump, and pipe stand.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1830

Significant Dates

c.1830

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kemp, Levi N.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Georgia, VT, Historical Society

Kemp-Shepard House
Name of Property

Franklin County, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	651340	4949160
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	18	651440	4949180

3	18	651400	4949280
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	18	651320	4949260

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 Sabina Wiedenhoeft

organization Preservation Consultant date May 9, 1996

street & number 6 Bradley Street telephone (802) 864-3106

city or town Burlington state VT zip code 05401

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Michael D'Ambrosio

street & number RR #2, Box 1309 telephone (802) 893-2634

city or town Fairfax state Vermont zip code 05454

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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Kemp-Shepard House is significant for its characteristics of a type and period, and it represents the work of a master local craftsman and builder. Built by brick mason Levi N. Kemp around 1830 or later for himself, the farmhouse possesses distinctive characteristics of the early Greek Revival style in Vermont, including gable front form, prominent sidehall entrance surrounded by pilasters and a large lintel, shallow overhangs, cornice returns, and a triangular gable peak window in the ell. Kemp added artistic detail work of corbeled brick cornices with brick dentils, his architectural signature, and a diamond pattern front gable design made of glazed brick headers. The property is one of the earliest settled properties in the East Georgia area. It later belonged to members of the Shepard family, who owned it for over 100 years.

Areas of Significance: Criteria C - Architecture and Exploration/Settlement

Following the popular fashion of the mid-nineteenth century, the brick main block of the Kemp/Shepard Property was built in the Greek Revival style, conveying the owner's financial prosperity. The brick house addition was built in front of the older farmhouse with the gable end, front facade facing the road, prominently displaying its character defining detail work. The building represents a high quality example of its type, and its detail work may have been influential to other similarly designed farmsteads in Franklin and northern Chittenden counties.

Levi N. Kemp, the skilled brick mason, constructed the house with a double layer of soft red bricks laid in running bond. Character defining features of the Greek Revival style include: window openings capped by projecting wooden lintels; a recessed entrance door surrounded by side panels, narrow compound pilasters along the outer edges, and a large projecting lintel above; a triangular gable window on the east facade of the ell; shallow overhanging eaves; heavy massing; and cornice returns. Special detail work was added by Levi N. Kemp along the cornice, cornice returns and on the front gable. The cornice and cornice returns have the following brick

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Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 2

design: below the rake board there is a flush row of headers, followed by a stepped-back row of stretchers, then another stepped-back row of stretchers, finished off with a row of black glazed headers, forming dentils. This pattern is repeated on each facade of the building with the slight modification of one less row of stretchers on the less visible east and north facades. Centered in the front gable, there is a projecting decorative brick diamond, formed by black glazed headers in a stepped pattern.

The influence that Levi N. Kemp's artistic expression with bricks may have had on surrounding neighborhood towns becomes apparent when comparing the property to similar contemporary and later brick buildings in Franklin and northern Chittenden counties. The Historic Sites and Structures Survey files at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation indicate that in Fairfax, located only a few miles to the east of Georgia, there are four houses, built c.1830 or later, displaying corbeled brick cornices with brick dentils matching the Kemp-Shepard House.

1. Viens Farm, RFD 3, Fairfax, survey number 0608-22
2. Zeno House, RD 2, Fairfax, survey number 0604-28
3. Bessettee House, RD 2, Fairfax, survey number 0604-33
4. Clesson Villado House, RD 1, Fairfax, survey number 0604-41

In Milton (Chittenden County), south of Georgia, there is a fifth example of a farmhouse, built c. 1830, with matching denticulated brick cornice detailing.

5. Bates House, RD 3, Milton, survey number 0608-32

In addition to these contemporaneous examples there are later examples of matching brick detail work dating from 1850 to 1861. The three surveyed properties are located to the north of Georgia in Fairfield and St. Albans.

6. The Soule School, c. 1850, Fairfield, survey number 0605-3
7. The Rankin Place, 1851, RD3, St. Albans, survey number 0608-55
known builder was Steven Holmes
8. Wilcox Farm, 1861, RD 3, St. Albans, survey number 0608-56
known builder was Rueben Wilcox

Both the Rankin Place and the Wilcox Farm, as noted above, have known builders. Steven Holmes and Rueben Wilcox may have wanted to emulate earlier examples of the corbeled brick cornice with brick dentils as can be found on the Kemp-Shepard House. Levi N. Kemp died in 1856; records indicate that

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Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 3

he was an active brick mason in Franklin County, but St. Mary's Church in St. Albans, built in 1849 (today part of the St. Albans' Historic District), is the only other known building attributed to him.

Variations of the denticulated brick cornice pattern are evident in northern sections of Franklin County. A double row of the cornice pattern was used to decorate the c. 1830 Tinker Farm.

9. Tinker Farm, Fletcher, survey number 0606-11

More common in northern Franklin County was the "sawtooth dentil" pattern consisting of a row of headers, followed by two rows of stepped-back stretchers, finished with a row of angled headers forming the "sawtooth dentil" pattern. Despite the slight shift in dentil pattern, the overall design remains remarkably similar to Kemp's design, representing perhaps simply a local variation of the overall design. There are two examples of the "sawtooth dentil" pattern dating from c. 1830.

10. St. Pierre Farmhouse, Fairfield, survey number 0605-60

11. Grace Spooner House, RFD 1, Highgate, survey number 0609-01

Later examples of the same pattern include:

12. Aurele Gagne House, c. 1850, Franklin, survey number 0609-04

13. Maria Kotlar House, c. 1852, Franklin, survey number 0607-25

14. Brown's Corner School, 1852, Franklin, survey number 0607-29

Similarly, there are also examples of a double "sawtooth dentil" pattern.

15. Richard Noel House, c. 1830, Highgate, survey number 0609-36

16. Leopold DePatie House, c. 1840, Swanton, survey number 0609-44

17. Peggy Perry House, c. 1850, Highgate Center, survey number 0609-87

Other variations of the denticulated brick cornice detailing dating from the mid-1800s exist as well. As all the above mentioned examples attest, the distinctive detail work of the Kemp/Shepard Property represents a regionally popular design, especially for brick farmhouses built in the Greek Revival style between 1830-1860. However, what makes the Kemp/Shepard Property stand out from the rest is the sophisticated use of the denticulated pattern using glazed bricks for dentils, varying the pattern according to prominence of the facade, and adding a prominent decorative diamond made of projecting glazed bricks on the front gable facade.

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Continuation Sheet**

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 4

The Kemp/Shepard Property is significant for being one of the earliest settled properties near the town of Georgia, and for being a rare survivor of its once surrounding, thriving community of East Georgia with a railroad depot, warehouses, shops, a church, and a schoolhouse. The town of Georgia was chartered in 1763 but was first settled in 1785 when William Farrand built a log cabin in the extreme northwest corner of town. The Kemp/Shepard Property was settled between the 1780s and early 1790s when a one room log cabin measuring approximately twelve by fourteen feet was built on the site. It had musket holes in each wall to protect it from outside attacks. Due to its advanced state of disrepair, the log cabin was demolished during the mid-1980s. The only surviving documentation of it consists in photographs displayed at the property, belonging to the current owner, Michael D'Ambrosio.

Between 1791 and 1800, Georgia's population increased by 200 percent, surpassing both Burlington and St. Albans.¹ Perhaps in response to the growing prosperity of the town, the Kemp/Shepard Property grew to include connected cow, sheep, and horse/hay barns; and a corn crib, a storage barn, and a larger, one and a half story, timber-framed farmhouse was added to the south side of the log cabin, between 1790 and 1810. This style of continuous appendages of the property serves as a characteristic model type of how many Vermont farmstead grew over time. A bucket room was lined with stacks of wooden sap buckets and sugaring equipment above the long sheep shed, a wool room contained spinning wheels and a loom was located in the second story room of the farmhouse, and pigs were skinned and hung to cob-smoke in the kitchen/living area of the farmhouse.² Sugar and wool were sold commercially from the property, but the farm's primary focus was self-sufficiency.

Around 1830 Levi N. Kemp built the brick portion of the house, attaching it to the older farmhouse to the south. As mentioned earlier, this new addition was much larger, prominent, and more elaborate than the earlier buildings, thereby indicating the prosperity of the homeowners.

¹William H. Jeffrey, Successful Vermonters. A Modern Gazetteer of Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle Counties (East Burke, VT: The Historical Publishing Company, 1907), p. 265.

²Georgia Town History (Georgia, VT), June 27, 1985, p. 53.

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Continuation Sheet**

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

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Between 1840 to 1860 a new horse barn was built near the house where the embankment slopes off to the east. This three level bank barn was built of recycled materials, perhaps from an earlier horse barn. Its unusual design with a front gable open bay extending the width of the barn is a rare example of its type, one of only three other known examples.³

Levi N. Kemp's descendants (the Shepard family) continued to inhabit the property until 1945, after which the property was used as a summer home by the family for another thirty plus years. During this long span of ownership the property remained virtually unchanged, and modern amenities such as plumbing and electricity were first installed during the mid-1980s. A significant portion of the original 80+ acre property, including a pasture and fields was flooded in 1937 for the formation of the Lake Arrowhead Compound. Renovations during the mid-1980s focused primarily on preserving the historic fabric of the property. Despite changes such as the addition of the westward facing sunroom and skylights, the garage, new siding on the older section of the house and the corn crib, and the removal of the log cabin, the property retains a high degree of integrity and remains as a rare surviving example of its type and period. It serves as a visual reminder of Levi N. Kemp's work as master craftsman and builder, and as an excellent example of Vermont's vernacular farmhouse architecture.

³Thomas D. Visser. "Architectural Condition Assessment Report of Horse Barn", September 2, 1993.

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Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliographical References

Jeffrey, William H. Successful Vermonters. A Modern Gazetteer of Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle Counties. East Burke, Vt.: The Historical Publishing Company, 1907.

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Mallett, Peter, ed. Picturesque Georgia. St. Albans, VT: Regal Art Press, 1976.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

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**Geographical Data
Boundary Description**

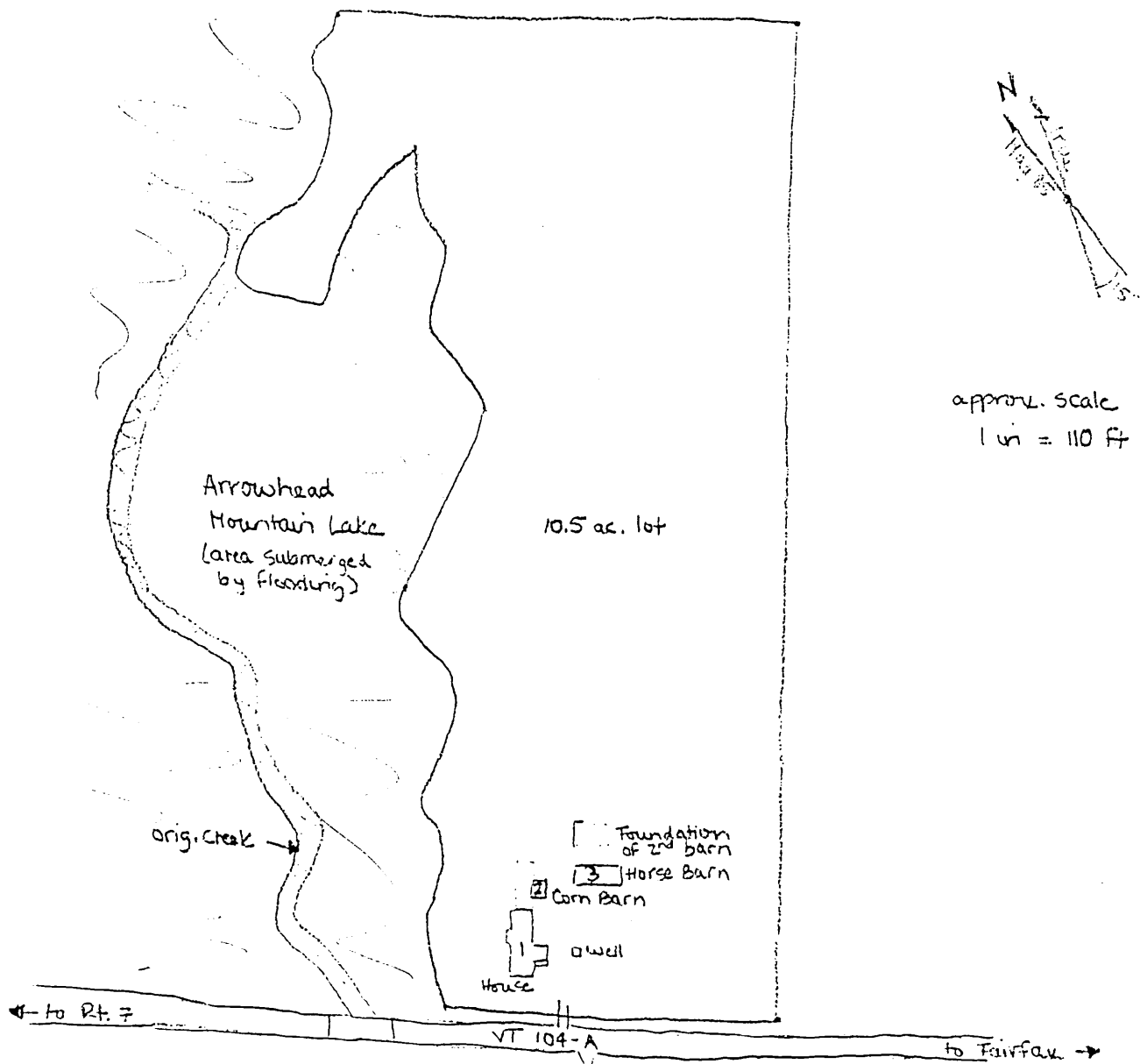
The boundary of the Kemp-Shepard House is as follows: beginning at point A (also UTM Point A) on the north side of Vermont Route 104A at the shoreline of Arrowhead Mountain Lake, thence proceeding south-easterly approximately 220' along the northerly right of way of Vermont Route 104A to point B (also UTM Point B); thence proceeding at right angles north-northeasterly approximately 660' to point C (also UTM Point C); thence proceeding at right angles north-northwesterly approximately 330' to the shore of Arrowhead Mountain Lake to point D (also UTM Point D); thence proceeding southerly along the irregular shoreline of Arrowhead Mountain Lake to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The 10.5 acre chosen boundary of the Kemp/Shepard Property follows the current property boundaries, encompassing the historic farmhouse, outbuildings, remaining fields, and forest. The additional 70+ acres of land that historically belonged to the property are excluded because most of that acreage was flooded in 1937 for Arrowhead Mountain Lake, and other parcels on the perimeter were subdivided.

KEMP - SHEPARD HOUSE

Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont

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Photographs

This information is the same for all photographs:

Kemp-Shepard House
Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont
Credit: Michael D'Ambrosio
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photo 1

View looking NW of house, barn (#3) at right.

Photo 2

View looking NW, house front

Photo 3

View looking SW, ell and rear wing

Photo 4

View looking NE, side of main block

Photo 5

View looking N, detail of gable front

Photo 6

View looking S, dining room of house

Photo 7

View looking N, back wing