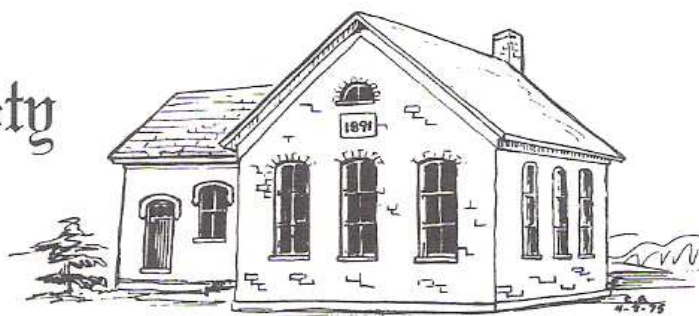


Georgia Historical Society

P.O. Box 2072
Georgia, VT 05468

Founded March 14, 1975

- ANNUAL NEWSLETTER—Vol. 8



Brick School Museum

2013-2014

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Georgia Historical Society

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Cindy Ploof, Vice President—528-5124
Laurie Broe, Treasurer—524-0674
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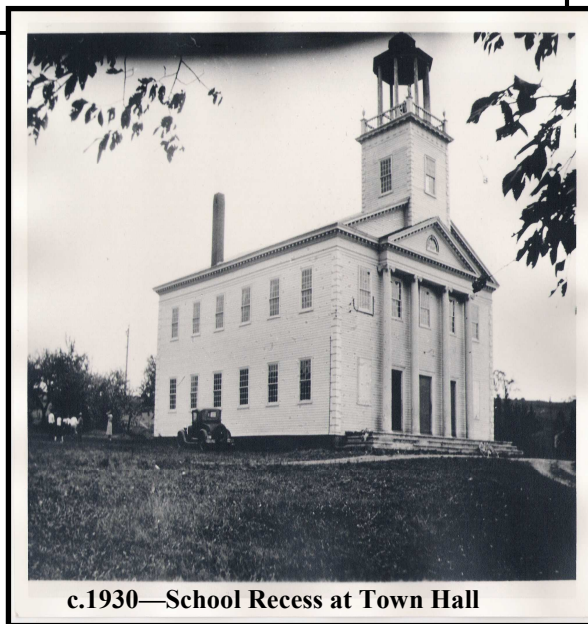
Kim Asch, 527-2951	David Juare, 524-2335
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Colin Conger, 524-6311	Sara Vester, 524-3996
Olive Gilmond, 524-4017	Edmund Wilcox, 524-3318

President's Message -

Looking forward to this summer's events of the Georgia Historical Society!

We have several events planned for this year starting in May and ending in October. Our first event will be the First Annual Essay Contest! It is designed for Georgia students in grades 5—8. Encourage your young family members or neighbors to enter.

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c.1930—School Recess at Town Hall

1930 PHOTO of the FIRST GEORGIA TOWN HALL -
The Town Hall building (commonly known as the "Old White Meeting Place") was originally built in 1802—39 years after Georgia became a town, and served as a church and meeting place for the town's people and later as a school for its children, as well. Note the children and the teacher at the left of the hall building. The structure met its demise in 1952 to a fire, just after celebrating its 150th year anniversary.

FEATURE STORY—

THE TOWN OF GEORGIA—250 YEARS OLD!

1763—2013??? Certainly a lot of changes took place in every form of existence 250 years ago, on the land that is now Vermont and the towns within it! So, how did it all start?

One of our programs that we had last August was "Bennington Wentworth Charters" (Vermont), with Professor Willard Stern Randall, who spoke about this very topic in great detail. I will use some of his incredibly well-researched insight to help tell this story. As said by Professor Randall, the whole area of New England in 1760 was just a vast forest wilderness. The only human inhabitants here

Continued Pg. 3...

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY 2013 PROGRAM REVIEW

► GHS's "SHOW & TELL"

This was a fun and interesting illustration of collections of some of Georgia's artifacts—a presentation that the GHS has made before and is still popular. It's fun to show and, perhaps, inform our visitors of the uses and artistic nature of these varied pieces.

Director Dee McGrath displayed four albums of original envelopes, cards, and letters that dated back as far as 1829. This compilation is highly valued and is part of our collection due to the generous gift of Peter Mallett, founder of the GHS and past curator for the Society since its founding in 1975.

Director Colin Conger displayed a very small, genuine leather baseball glove, believed to be from around 1910. It was discovered during construction of the Jimmy Messier Youth Center. This discovery seemed so significant in representing the very purpose of the building—a youth center—a place for kids.

Director Laurie Broe presented an antique wooden music box that she treasures as it belonged to her father long ago. It still plays a lovely tune. A cute print of three kittens decorated the lid.

Program Director Sara Vester displayed a few diaries written by her great-great grandfather, Elmer Nye. She spoke about some very fascinating family history he wrote relating to daily life on the farm—its trials and tribulations. She told a lovely story that her mother remembered when she was a little girl. Her mom explained about how ice was delivered to the farm and how the children ran after the truck to get a free handout of ice chips as a treat from the driver. After it was brought from the lake, cut, stored in hay (allowing it to last a very long time), it was placed in specific areas in the ground, and used for keeping milk cool and in the household "ice box" for refrigeration.

Sara also displayed many more of these wonderful diaries for all to see after the program.

Director Cindy Ploof exhibited some very interesting pieces from our collection in the Municipal Building. Two were leather rolls—the purpose of which was difficult to discern



but deemed possibly to be part of a collection with two leather billfolds from around the 1800's, and a very nice quill pen and ink w/box possibly used for traveling. Cindy had still more items which we observed after the program.

Director Ginger Phelps presented a huge black and white photograph of a man approximately 45 years old (possibly a farmer) holding an armfull of enormous potatoes of which he was obviously proud. But all were left with a mystery in identifying the man or who took the photo.

Also, Ginger found a composition book with the minutes from Sept 1891 through 1894, written by Helen Perry Phelps. These were from the Literary Society. Ginger read their constitution: "The purpose of this Society is 'Literary Culture and Social Enjoyment.'" She had other items which we enjoyed seeing to the fullest.

Director and President Don Vickers brought an old 1890 roller organ from

Continued Pg. 6...

President's Message continued from Pg. 1...

We are hoping to interest our youth in Georgia history and reward them with a monetary award. Additional information can be found in this newsletter. The deadline is **May 1, 2014** for submissions!

We are also planning programs for June, July, August, September and October. In June we are sponsoring a house and garden tour at the Pattee Hill Farm. It is being planned for the last week of June. Come and tour the gardens and the *214 year old home* and its history.

Other events include: Celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the St. Albans Raid and a presentation by Scott McDowell (Georgia resident) on the Vermont Granite Strike. Additional information on the programs will be forth coming.

Looking for some Georgia residents who might be interested in serving on the Board or helping with programs and at the museum. We want to encourage high school and college students interested in history to consider serving on the Board, as well.

Please also think about renewing your membership or joining the Georgia Historical Society. Don't hesitate to contact me if you are interested in serving on the Board!

Don Vickers, President
Georgia Historical Society—**527-9704**

Feature Story—THE TOWN OF GEORGIA—250 YEARS OLD! *Continued from Pg. 1...*

were Native Americans—Indians — who hunted here. Many people came from overseas and upon discovering it, had a desire to settle here. That, however, gave rise to squabbling and fighting in an effort to claim land ownership, profit from it, and rule over it.

Before the area surrounding Georgia was Vermont—a state in its own right—it was known as New Hampshire—basically a colony in 1679 and later as a province of Massachusetts then governed by Benning Wentworth’s father, John Wentworth. In 1741, when it became Benning Wentworth’s charge, his first priority would be to make New Hampshire completely independent of Massachusetts. A long political struggle ensued.

Wentworth built a house in Portsmouth, which was the capital of New Hampshire at the time. In the beginning, because of the success over concessions he made to avoid an international incident with Spain, Wentworth was awarded governorship of New Hampshire and Royal Surveyor of 54 regions of the “King’s Woods”—the source of a commodity greatly desired by both the Canadians and the English. These forests were filled with tall trees and were used as lumber for masts on their ships. These ships moved goods to and from the shores of both of these countries.

Later, Wentworth was granted the title as *Royal Governor* resulting from his connections at the royal court – these connections he and his family had with the Earls of Rockingham (their cousins). The title of “Royal Governor” in essence meant that the individual governor was the “delegate authority” for the King. That person had the power to divide up the land in anyway he saw fit and enforce the rules set by the King.

In 1745, Wentworth was authorized by the King to grant patents of unoccupied lands. The next question was did Benning Wentworth have the right to sell anything? At the time the King had no reason to question these governors’ honesty. Benning stated that besides the land from Lake Champlain all the way to the Connecticut River, and a line 20 miles east of the Hudson River where it would match up with the western border of Massachusetts, the land that was the Province of Massachusetts, should all belong to New Hampshire. Also, Massachusetts had built a fort down around Brattleboro called Ft. Dummer. But as it was peace time, it wanted to discontinue managing it. Shrewdly, Wentworth stated that New Hampshire would gladly take it over, which would later prove to be a great asset in New Hampshire’s drive to claim Vermont. Wentworth could determine that he was defending it and he could affirm that he had the only English fort in what was later Vermont, as well.

In 1749, Benning began selling towns. One had to have a paper or charter with a specific language and formula. This was basically a blank form filled in by the buyer with



Portrait of Governor Benning Wentworth (1760) by Joseph Blackburn

Georgia Historical Society’s First Annual Essay Contest

Georgia students in grades 5-8 are invited to participate in The Georgia Historical Society’s first **Annual Essay Contest**. Prizes will be awarded: **\$100** for first place; **\$75** for second place; **\$50** for third place.

The winner will be honored at the ceremonies following the Memorial Day Parade.

Research may be conducted in the Georgia History section of the Georgia Town Library or through family records and personal interviews to answer the following question: **“Identify a resident from the present day or someone who lived here during the town’s 250-year history, and describe why he or she inspires you.”**

Length: Between 750 and 1,000 words.

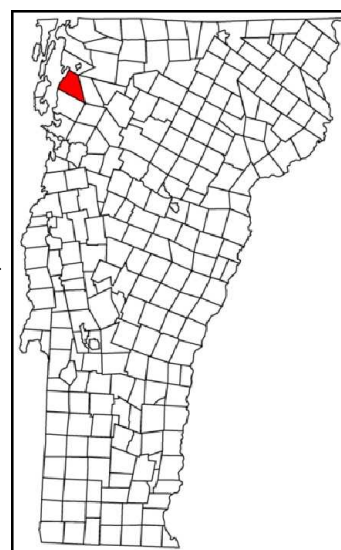
Deadline: Thursday, May 1, 2014.

E-mail essays to Georgia Historical Society, Director Laurie Broe at ljkbroe@yahoo.com.

Questions? Contact Kim Asch at 527-2951. *Note that a panel of GHS directors who don’t have children or grandchildren entering the contest will be selected as judges!*

the name given to a township. Wentworth’s devised scheme regarding the sales of these lands to developers became very profitable. He sold 64 towns – 64 charters. In August of 1763, the now Royal Governor Benning Wentworth chartered this piece of land – this town known as **Georgia**. In the hopes of gaining favor with the King of England, he named our town after him. The French, the English, the Spanish and still others came to settle here.

Continued Pg. 4...



GEORGIA—Chartered—1763

Feature Story—THE TOWN OF GEORGIA—250 YEARS OLD! *Continued from Pg. 3...*

But war developed between the French and Indians over territory. In 1767 the land called New Hampshire was decreed to be owned by King George III of England. Wentworth decided to sell these charters. Each one of these charters was 36 sq. miles. The fee for a *township* was 40 shillings in silver or gold—a fee the governors got. Wentworth managed to sell 128 towns in what is now Vermont. The first chartered town that Benning sold was Bennington—named after him, not surprisingly.

People left Massachusetts to seek religious freedom and freedom from persecution. Still other reasons were that they were made uncomfortable or fearful—a maltreatment that was sweeping the country. This moving away became a pattern in a solution to find a better place. This was known as the *Great Awakening* and a part of the First American Revolution in the 1740's.

In his first year of selling real estate in Vermont, Benning sold five towns. These sales increased because of this pattern of folks moving out of Massachusetts (Connecticut and New York—New Jersey, too) as he pushed and promoted his sales. However, during this time, the *fourth* French and Indian War broke out and everything had to cease. As a result of this uprising, Ft. Dummer came into use, again. After the war, in 1760, everything changed. Now people were displaced because of the destruction caused by the French as they retreated to Canada. Whole communities—churches, stores, homes and more, were destroyed.

The wealthy would buy up these charters but this incurred large expenses. A subscriber's list was developed—Sam Willis was the first one on the list (the town of Williston was named after him) and that was how towns got their names. But Georgia was the *exception* as its name came from King George III who was extremely interested in acquiring *all* of the land for his empire or monarchy. One of the reasons for the American Revolution was the King's settlement ruling of land—as he did England. The King sent people over to settle but not *own* these lands. And so he set up a governorship over the towns. Benning, himself, was in opposition to the King's ruling. But the war left these towns with no one in them even though Wentworth sold at least 64 charters/towns. The charters were only pieces of paper owned by the wealthy shareholders – “absentee landlords”. It was the sons of those shareholders who bought the charters and most of whom would settle in Vermont.

Now we come to 1763—the year that Georgia was chartered. During this year, 38 towns/charters were sold by Wentworth. King George III assumed that *all* of his appointed governors were honest and so he didn't question Wentworth's right in regards to selling anything. In 1764 Wentworth began to get into trouble for selling these charters so he slowed down by selling only two. Benning was fudging the numbers of required families in a township, as well. Not only that, but he got into difficulty with New York over all these charter claims. New York had a charter of its own territory in 1764, that same year. It said, according to Charles II, that *New York* went all the way to the

Connecticut River.

There were two royal governors – Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, and Sir Henry Moore of New York – in dispute over this territory. This caused an enormous problem for the settlers who paid a fee for a surveyor and a fee for a charter or grant. This amounted to 350 to 550 acres of land called a *rite in a township* and which was sub-divided for these settlers coming in from Connecticut and Massachusetts (to escape persecution). Now these people were subject to possible eviction. There was conflicting jurisdictions between New York and New Hampshire. If an individual bought one of those Benning Wentworth charters that New York said was theirs, and wanted to stay there, New York said that he had to buy it over again from them. Plus the grantee had to pay for a “Confirmatory Grant” stating that the individual could stay. And the individual also had to pay a “quittance” fee or tax to the King for his share—even though that person had already done this in Vermont. At this point in time, Ethan Allen, a very enterprising man, formed the Onion River Land Co. One only had to have a small amount of cash down to purchase land. And Ethan needed more land as did the great number of his family members. This land contained those magnificently tall trees that served so many purposes like their use in the production of potash, for example—an important commodity and what Vermont became known for. Also, with all of those trees, a person could build a home, a barn, a raft big enough to float all the way to the Canadian border. One could sell the timber to the British for their ships. And, again, the income from that allowed others to be able to purchase more land.

But Allen had a number of questionable charges made against him because he breached the religious laws in many ways, which to him as a realist were unreasonable and because of his stand on free speech. He was expelled from Connecticut where he came from and retreated to Vermont—a place he came to in the winter to hunt for pelts or hides to use in the family business. He would find a piece of land, learn that the original owner couldn't or wouldn't live up to the rule that you had to build a house in the first three years of purchase or leave, and buy it. So, Ethan was able to buy his first 1,000 acres of land—500 acres in what is now Middlebury, and 500 acres in what is now New Haven, for, in today's money, a dollar an acre! He went out looking for the best land and often double and even tripled his money in a matter of months. In the end Ethan Allen chartered 170 towns or most of the two states—Vermont and New Hampshire. Later, he gave a great deal of land to UVM, but the surveying of it was so confusing that it would take 50 years to unravel it.

About 1760, the requirements of the Province of New York came into play with its rules of ownership and statutes. Benning found himself replaced by order of King George III with someone who came from the English side, resulting in Rockingham and all the pro-Americans to be found out of favor to the rule of England and so their connections were severed. That was the start of the Vermont line on the way to the American Revolution. Wentworth, for all of his real estate sharpness, was totally dependent on the impulse

of the King's ministers. So, by 1764, because of his dealings, he was now in a huge dilemma and his sales plummeted to two townships. The acting Lt. Governor, who was the perpetual authority of New York, was out to get Wentworth. He not only produced a charter but sent representatives to the King's Privy Council and they confirmed that New York was indeed a chartered territory belonging to them and those settlers on what was thought to be the New



The Board of Trade or Lords of Trade circa 1808.

Hampshire territory, would have to pay again. The Lords of Trade were considering Wentworth's recall after all of this as Benning refused to resign. But Benning's nephew, John Wentworth, intervened allowing him the second chance to resign dignifiedly, resulting from some political connections through John's wife to George IV, and social visits to the King. Benning handed over the job of governing to John. Because of his past involvement in the British politics, land development, and actions on behalf of his father's merchant interests, John was commissioned as governor and vice admiral of New Hampshire and Surveyor General of the "King's Woods" in North America—August 1766.

King George III ruled that a township was required to have 50 families living there in the first three years. But in reality there were only two of them. Hundreds of petitions went out to New York's governor. They wanted their charters to be restored as they were deemed null and void by New York. But New York said they would have to pay a higher price to do so. And New York knew it had Benning



Catamount Tavern, built in 1769 where most of the settlers and Ethan Allen met to discuss their options.

(before he resigned) right where it wanted him. New York did allow grants in the New Hampshire side to be confirmed. Later, this would become Vermont. But from then on, no other grants would be made until the King's wishes were known. Note that some of the people chartered in the New Hampshire territory wanted to be in Vermont, a Republic. It began filling up because many came from

Connecticut—the most densely populated colony in British America before the American Revolution. But there was still the New York province to contend with. So, Ethan Allen and the people of Vermont joined together to dispute its July 1764 ruling and go to the court of *high judicature* and fight for the rights of those farmers in those lands claimed by New York. At the court, everyone on the bench had a conflict of interest as he either owned the land in dispute or was taking money from the Crown. Ethan Allen and the people failed to sway the court, of course. This was when the **Green Mountain Boys** was organized. Led by Ethan Allen, the citizens affected by the New York decree joined to form a militia, in



FLAG OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS

1770. On June 14, 1775, John Wentworth, after being surrounded by mobs of armed militia men at his home in Portsmouth, left there, and eventually he and his family fled to England.



Ethan Allen demanding the surrender of Ft. Ticonderoga

In 1775, Ethan Allen was made Col. Ethan Allen and he fought to keep the New Yorkers out of "Vermont". He did so for five years before the Revolution. New York learned the names of all these rebel leaders and if they were caught, they would be hanged without a trial! Fortunately for Ethan Allen, the Revolution began and the revolutionaries offered their protection.

Between New York and New Hampshire's dispute over territory, it was very hard to have clear title to the land in Vermont. Ethan Allen went from 500,000 acres of land to keeping just 1,500 acres of farm land, which became the Ethan Allen Homestead in Burlington and Colchester. However, he only chose to farm about 350 of those acres. Ultimately, Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys' fight led to the establishment of the self-declared Vermont Republic in 1777 and a general rebellion against the government of New York.

Finally, Vermont was able to clear up all these rules, patents, and territorial rights between the states. Sadly, it was after Ethan Allen died. Right after he died, New York and Vermont had a meeting, and the Vermont legislators said they would give New York \$30,000 to resolve and end all of these conflicting claims of patents and ownerships. New York agreed to the arrangement.

Continued Pg. 7...

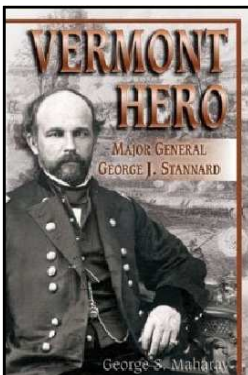
St. Albans. This box resembled the old player pianos with the roller and pins that used a sheet with matching holes wound around it, and a crank one turned to play the music. This was a truly beautiful antique and Don played one of the song sheets called, "Where is My Boy Tonight?", which was a delight!

GHS Member Rebecca Ballard displayed some huge tools used in building their barn during the 1890's. They accomplished the task of boring holes in the lumber for screws and placing them together with a tool for that purpose, as well. She also gave us some remarkable insight on some of the farm practices in the time.

Director David Juaire exhibited two carders used for making wool smooth for spinning. He also held up a large wooden box with a cover, obviously very old, used for holding a celery compound to "make you well". Age unknown but real fun to guess just what "really might have been in that old box" - really...?"

A great experience to learn the background or to guess some of these innovative and sometimes curious artifacts from the past!■

► **"150th ANNIVERSARY—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"**



Speaker and Georgia Historical Society Director, Colin Conger gave a wonderful history about a famous Georgia resident, General George J. Stannard—Born Oct. 20, 1820 and Died June 1, 1886.

Gen. Stannard played a pivotal role in leading the charge in command of the of the 2nd Vermont Brigade resulting in

a victory in the Battle of Gettysburg. Though he lost an arm, he never let it stop him from continuing to fight. We learned that Stannard actually participated in the Battle of Bull Run!

There was so much more that Colin told us about strategy, the horrors the soldiers faced in exposier to the elements, the poor medical help, loneliness, and on. And, as

an added but unexpected treat, visitors who reenact the Civil War representing the Vermont 18th Regiment, were there in the audience. They were able to expand on what we learned from Colin and complimented him on his very accurate account.■

► **"GOV. BENNING WENTWORTH: Chartering of Georgia and Other VT Towns - 250 Years Ago"**

This program was so very enlightening—not one to miss. The presenter was Willard S. Randall, a biographer and historian, and with more credentials as long as your arm!

We learned how Vermont became a state; how the government was established in those early settlement days; how the **Green Mountain Boys** played a pivotal role in creating an independent Vermont; taxes; and land ownership, regulations, and rules. Professor Randall also wove into his lecture the trials of existence in the first days of farming, land clearing, and struggling to hold onto it all.

His informative lecture on how towns were formed—especially Georgia, brought new light on the importance of our Vermont towns in history. Great stuff!■

► **"THE HISTORY OF SILOS ON GEORGIA FARMS"**

Presenter, Georgia Historical Society Director, David Juaire put forward some superb photographs of old and different types of silos. He explained the construction, history of and the uses for silos that still exist and others that have long gone. David, himself lived on a farm and climbed these immensely tall edifices and expanded on the dangers resulting from falling in or off them. Also, he pointed that about half of the silos pictured in the publication, "Picturesque Georgia", completed in



Continued Pg. 8...

GEORGIA MEMORIAL DAY PARADE

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 2014

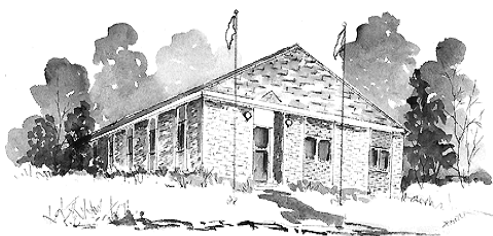
STARTING AT 10:00 A.M. AT THE GEORGIA ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL, TRAVELING DOWN RT. 7, AND ENDING AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.

THE MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY IS ON THE TOWN COMMON FOLLOWING THE PARADE.

JOIN US IN THE PARADE OR BE A PART OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE! LINE UP IS AT 9:00 A.M. AT THE SCHOOL.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME!

PLEASE CALL OLIVE GILMAN AT 524-4017 OR 527-7332 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.



GEORGIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Located at 1697 Ethan Allen Highway, the Library is open Monday and Wednesday from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm, Tuesday and Thursday from 3:00 pm to 8:00 pm, Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, and Saturday from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm.

For information call: (802) 524-4643 or visit the Website: www.georgia.lib.vt.us



Feature Story—THE TOWN OF GEORGIA—250 YEARS OLD! *Continued from Pg. 5...*

By 1790 the people were farming wheat fields because so much of the land had been cleared. Vermont became the number one wheat producer in the U.S. as stated in the 1790 census. Cattle raising became a great commodity to sell to the British in Canada. Note, however, Thomas Jefferson objected to this marketing of cattle to the Brits and hence, the Jefferson Embargo came into play. Corn, too, was raised as the number one crop. So, the rich farming land was cheap to acquire and a prosperous way to live. And this, again, served to draw more people to the state—this despite the Revolutionary War and how it was going. This caused the biggest land boom in the 18th century – all in Vermont and just before and after the American Revolution.



Surrender of General John Burgoyne at Saratoga –
During the American Revolution
October 17, 1777

In 1775 there were 7,000 persons in Vermont—about the time of the Revolution. By 1790, the population increased to 88,000. It wasn't that they were migrating from Europe, England or other foreign places, but from places right here in New England! Virtually many of the towns followed this same pattern. Vermont became a state on March 4, 1791. Today, the total area of Georgia is 45.2 sq. miles; and the current population of Georgia is approximately 4,515. So, to sum up this entire story – that was the way Vermont came into being, that was how towns came into being – that was how Georgia came into being and how it all started.■



Did you know..?

We have a new geologist on board! Ginger Phelps, also a director for the Georgia Historical Society, has offered her services to research and help with any family information that might be related to the past.



For inquiries you may call her at: 802-879-7484, e-mail her at: gingerp46@comcast.net, or write her at: 10 Glenwood Drive, Essex Junction, VT 05452

Stay tuned...

The GHS will have another program lineup for the **2014** season beginning in May. Members will be notified as to just what, when, and where these programs are in advance.

Also each program will be advertised in the local papers and on-line. So join us for some more very interesting local history, as well as other diverse lineups and tours!

For further information please call **Sara Vester, Program Director, at 524-3996**

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY—2013 PROGRAM REVIEW

! *Continued from Pg. 6...*

1976, are now gone! There was so much more, and one was left with a true appreciation for the work of the farmers in the past and who are still working with these great giants to provide food for livestock and in the end for us. An absolutely fascinating show about this most significant role in farm life.■

► **HISTORICAL HOUSE TOUR**

Location—Home of Joe & Peggy Towne
We toured this lovely home located on Ethan Allen Highway - originally built in 1802. Its historical value is almost priceless and is listed on the **National Registry of Historical Places**. It is one of the earliest documented homes in Georgia. The house was here even during the civil war as it is over 200 years old. It is on the Registry as located on the Solomon Goodrich homestead, established c.1786—during the reign of King George III. In 1795 the property was deeded and sold to Solomon Goodrich.

One very interesting room was the “summer kitchen”, which the Townes had not yet remodeled. It was much like it was originally. The walls and windows and even the flooring were still as they were in the kitchen’s early construction. We learned that initially the house was only one story and later made into two. In the basement there was a huge cistern tank that collected rainwater for use by the earlier household and a spring outside for clean water.

The house is made of bricks and has a slate roof. It was great fun walking through it. We thoroughly enjoyed such an incredible lesson in history relating to the families who owned it through the years, too.

John Whitney, the former owner before the Townes, joined in the narration of this quaint structure and did a marvelous job in bringing his incredible knowledge of its past into light!■

► **“HAUNTED HOUSE” TOUR**

Location—Home of José & Lori Ortiz y Pino

This was the last program of the season but it surely wasn’t last in its value. This home is





located on the east side of Ethan Allen Highway next to the Georgia Municipal Building on the left.

The first fact that we learned was that the front—side—of the house was built around 1788. And historically, this house



was where one of the first Town meetings was held. The previous owners lived here for almost 60 years—1964 to 2013. One of them, Karen Heinlein-Grenier, was present on the tour and she told some wonderful tales about peculiar happenings

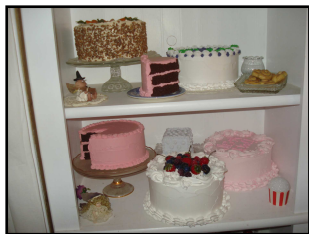
while she and her family resided here. Things placed on the table or counter in the kitchen or other rooms were found transported to another location.

Upstairs in the hallway one experienced a change in the air from comfortable to cold—all of a sudden! Many of the visitors stated that they felt that, themselves! Karen also mentioned that a mist was actually seen on the upper floor; the family experienced voices coming from the pictures on the walls from time to time; a feeling of being watched was experienced, too—but the *feeling* was a comfortable one as though it was a



caring family member doing so. Karen is incredibly artistic as we saw some of her wonderfully creative artwork on the walls in the hallway, on the ceiling, in the livingroom, along the stairs, and more. And in the diningroom one saw what looked to be an assembly of delicious cakes and pies on the shelves, chairs and table—only to learn these

were imitation items created by her. One had to touch them to really believe they weren't real! At the end all who were there enbided in some wonderful homemade treats



and shared what we learned and saw. Again, another tour that was just great fun and a unique experience!■

GEORGIA HISTORY QUIZ

- In what month and year was the charter for Georgia issued?
 - March—1765
 - June—1763
 - November—1762
 - August—1763
- Prior to the consolidation of schools, how many area (district) schools were there in Georgia?
 - 7
 - 10
 - 12
 - 15
- Who was the first settler of Georgia?
 - William Farrand
 - Frederick Bliss
 - Ira Allen
 - John Evarts
- Who was the first town clerk in Georgia?
 - Floyd Brooks
 - Judy Greene
 - Reuben Evarts
 - Nathan Deane
- Where was the Poor Farm in Georgia Located?
 - Oakland Station Road
 - Mill River Road
 - Polly Hubbard Road
 - Conger Road
- What was the first paved road in Georgia? and *When?*

a. Route 7—	a. 1972
b. Middle Road—	b. 1898
c. Polly Hubbard Road—	c. 1928
d. Cadieux Road	d. 1953
- When was the current elementary school built?
 - 1956
 - 1959
 - 1953
 - 1960
- When was the “Old” White Meeting House dedicated?
 - September—1802
 - October—1815
 - November—1800
 - August—1810

(Answers in this Newsletter on Page 11)

- IN MEMORIAM -

GEORGE A. RAND

1933-2013



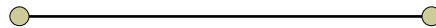
The Georgia Historical Society wishes to extend our sincerest condolences to the family of George A. Rand, a lifetime resident of Georgia and a member of our organization for many years. His wife, Lorraine, is still a member, today.

George has served his country as well as his community in the U.S. Air Force for four years and in the Reserve and Vermont Air National Guard for more than 24 years.

He and his wife's continuous support of the Georgia Historical Society have meant so very much and it is with true sadness that we acknowledge George's passing.

We wish you, Lorraine, our deepest sympathy. Please know that our organization is proud to have had George as a member.

The Georgia Historical Society



- IN MEMORIAM -

STANLEY B. WEBSTER

1929-2013



The Georgia Historical Society sadly acknowledges the passing of a very devoted life member, Stan Webster.

Stan was very dedicated to the Georgia Community for he served it as a School Board member, a Selectman, and a volunteer in the Georgia Fire Department.

His countless contributions to Georgia's wonderful past throughout his years with the GHS will be gifts that so many will find valuable in research and memories.

Our condolences to all of the Webster family and friends who knew and loved this very caring gentleman.

The Georgia Historical Society

ANSWERS – GEORGIA HISTORY QUIZ

1. d. August 1763. Chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth to Richard Emery and 64 associates.
2. c. **12**

The Brick School	East Plains School
The Loomis School	Sodom School
The Conger School	Evarts School
Oakland Station School	Stone School
East Georgia School	Georgia Plaines School
Skunk Hill School	Town Hall School
3. a. William Farrand—1785
4. c. Reuben Evarts 1788-1795
5. b. Mill River Road

6. a. Route 7 c. 1928

7. b. 1959

8. a. September—1802*

**Source of history—The Georgia History, Vol. I, by Peter Mallett*

HOW DID YOU DO?

5 Right—You read the paper.

6 Right—You know your town.

7 Right—You know your town very well!

8 Right—You own the Town!

(8 Right—You will be the next president of the GHS!)

**Special thanks to Flora Hurteau, Karen Brigham, and Kim Asch for their contributions to this issue of the 2014 Newsletter. Georgia Historical Society Newsletter Editor, Dee McGrath*

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Location: Georgia Municipal Building, Ethan Allen Highway—
First Wednesday of each month from May through October (included) at 7:00 pm**

Have you borrowed material from the Historical section of the Georgia Public Library, i.e., photos, books, files, and/or records, etc.? We have found many are missing. If you have overlooked or forgotten about taking these for your research, we would very much appreciate it if you would bring them back. Just place any of these on the top of one of the cabinets in that section and write a note saying that the item(s) is or are being returned (we don't need your name) and we'll see that it gets back to where it belongs. Thank you.

MEMBERSHIP FORM Date _____ ☐ Renewal ☐ New Member

Membership is **\$15.00 ANNUALLY** or **\$100.00 LIFETIME**. Please fill out the information below along with your donation and mail to: **Georgia Historical Society**, Treasurer: Laurie Broe, P.O. Box 2072, Georgia, VT, 05468. If you have any questions, please call: **Ginger Phelps 879-7484 or Dee McGrath 893-4853**.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone Number _____ E-Mail: _____

I am interested in (please check all that apply):

☐ Publicity ☐ Parades ☐ Paper Memorabilia ☐ Assisting with Genealogical Research

☐ Board of Directors ☐ Other: _____

☐ I'm able to (i.e., type, write, help in research, etc.)

☐ I'm unable to participate, but I support the Society's efforts and programs.

