# BETHLEHEM NEW HAMPSHIRE



## A Bicentennial History

(Updated 1999 Edition)

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and 1974–1999 update by
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and written by the people of Bethlehem with dedication to Hattie Whitcomb Taylor 1999

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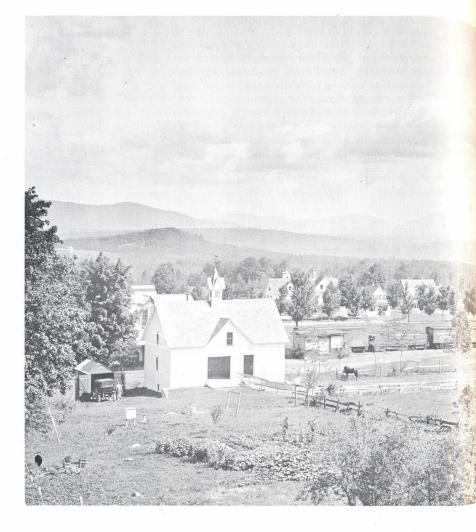
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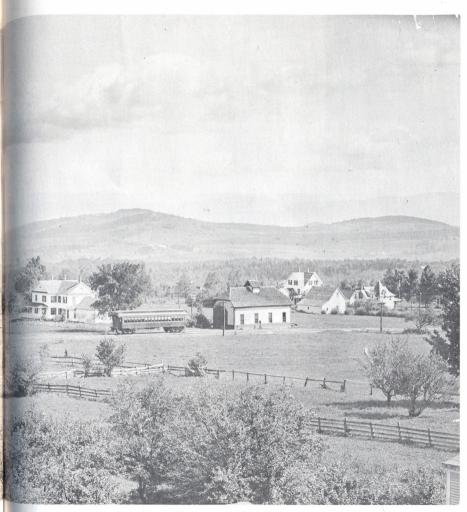


#### THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

The dinosaur hotels, the gala parades, and the noisy trains, reflected the spirit of Victorian days. Everyone shared in the profits during the golden age of tourism. There was always work to perform for the hotels, even in the winter. Hattie Taylor recalls that in the early teens of the 20th century every child in Bethlehem could have his own horse for free, lent by the hotels for the winter in exchange for caring for the animal. Harold Taylor recalls that work in the late winter was plentiful if a boy wished to cut ice on Churchill's Pond to store in the hotel ice houses. The peak of the hotel era was in the 80's and 90's, but things remained pretty much the same up to World War I.

"Those were good days" Phil Lyster remembers. "Neighbors would get together and have good times. I look back at real nice times." Before World War I Phil rode with his father, John, from Littleton to Bethlehem early each morning delivering milk and vegetables to the hotels. He recalls one spring trip when the roads were washed out badly and even the cedar logs placed across the road in swampy low areas did not prevent their wagon from overturning. "Eggs", he noted "were part of mother's project and when we returned that night with no egg money she was not very pleased." In 1921 Phil started in the dairy business, and in 1931 he acquired the Midacre Farm in Bethlehem. His dairy was the first in the North Country to have a pasteurizer and homogenizer. He gave up his dairy in 1965 but still operates one of the best truck farms in Grafton County.





A 1928 view looking north toward Whitefield, taken from the site of the Martignetti Block on Main Street and showing the engine house and some of the railroad cars on the track. Houses in the background are on Pleasant St.

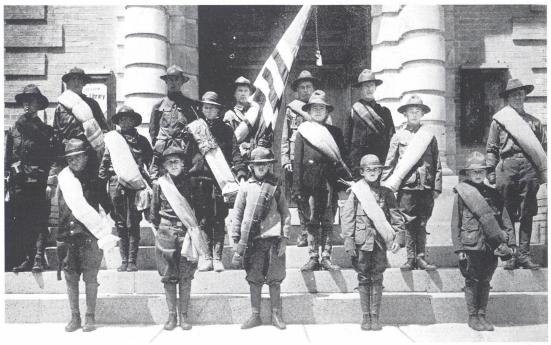


A young girl (Hattie Taylor) and her horse reflect the spirit of the early years of the Twentieth Century.

Annie Trumbull Slosson wrote a short Christmas story, A Little Shepherd of Bethlehem, that describes with feeling the winter life in Bethlehem during the first decade of this century. Those years before the war were perhaps characterized by the notion that Bethlehem was becoming an old, established resort town. Then the war came and the town was thrown into the fever of defeating the Germans.

In the spring of 1917 40 women gathered at the town building and voted to organize a branch of the Red Cross. Mrs. B. D. Callender was elected President, Mrs. Edward Jobin, Vice President, and Mrs. Frederick Lewis, Secretary. By June the group grew to 120, and various projects raised over \$700 which was sent to the New Hampshire Red Cross. In July the summer guests were organized into the group. The Boy Scouts raised \$3,100 in Liberty Bonds. Among the scouts were Francis Wright, Frank Norwood and Malcolm Lynch. Victory gardens were also started that year and songs sung at school encouraged our children to "make a garden out of every old back yard."

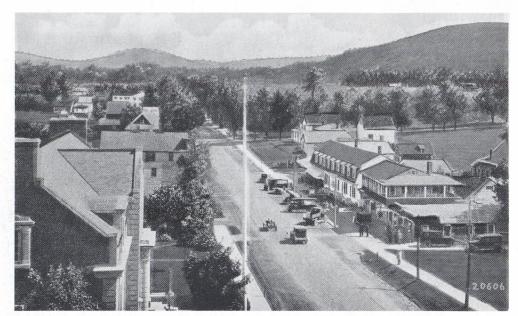
The war spirit was high and the flag of patriotism once again flew in Bethlehem. One female and 52 men left our little village and made their contribution to World War I. When they returned, they found the town much as it was before. Oddly enough, however, as the Civil War marked a change in our town, so did World War I. The wealthy guests, particularly the younger people, were not content to come and pass a summer in one mountain village. It was the era of the roaring 20's, bath tub gin and sin; and Bethlehem was not about to change.



One example of the war effort in the Fall of 1918 was the collecting of clothing for the Belgians. The Scouts went through town collecting articles of clothing. War bonds were also sold by Scouts beginning in 1917 and Victory Gardens were a common feature throughout town.



This photograph, taken by John Mac-Iver in Bethlehem, may serve as a quiet memorial to those men and women from our town who gave their lives in World War I, World War II, and the more recent conflicts in Korea and Southeast Asia.



Main Street, looking east from the Town Building, about 1920. On the left, the Town Building, Bill Clark's garage, the Frank Bailey home, and Maplehurst; on the right, the Casino and bowling alley which burned in May 1930, Bonardi Block and Frank Colby's place.

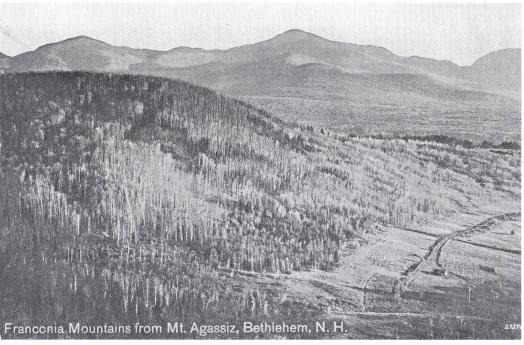
Its quiet dignified manner of years past was not what the new generation sought. Steamship trips to Europe, South America and the Orient became the fashion and tourism to Bethlehem began to decline. The automobile with its great mobility also contributed to shorter visits to our town. Only those who knew us before the World War seemed to come back and stay, even though the town worked hard to attract new summer visitors. During these post-war years two new types of summer visitors came to our town.

One group, wealthy Cubans from Havana, stayed only a few years, leaving as a group about the time of the Great Depression. They made a definite impression in the minds of our younger people. Doris Stevenson recalls they were the best type of people, well mannered, fashionably dressed and very polite. Al Reid recalls their generous and friendly attitude, giving large tips for the smallest services. Most of the Cubans rented cottages at Maplewood or stayed in the better hotels. While they were a clannish lot, they were very popular with the local natives.

The other group to arrive during this period were the Jews. (For an excellent description of the early experience, see the chapters by Rabbi Brickman and Mrs. Paul Practor.) The Iews first came to Bethlehem for the relief of hay fever and not to enjoy the beauty of the White Mountains. The first family arrived about 1916 and by the mid 1920's they formed a sizeable community. There was some prejudice directed towards the Jews, but not more than was evident throughout America wherever Jews lived or went. Some of the hotels, such as the Maplewood, refused to accept Jewish guests, but in time as people got to know the Jewish community the prejudices decreased. At times, however, the Jewish visitor must have been a little annoyed.

One rule during the 1920's forbid any Jew from playing golf at the Bethlehem Country Club unless he was registered in one of the local hotels. A golf course was expressly for Jews on the back of Mt. Agassiz near the present home, Foxfire and the Homestead commune. When the Jewish golf course was open the Bethlehem Club became open to Jews.

As the Jewish community grew, they began to acquire both homes and hotels. Ira Taylor sold the first hotel, the Altamonte, to a Jew and that hotel had an active life for several years. As the old guests stopped coming to Bethlehem, more and more residents realized the value of the Jewish trade and attitudes changed.



A 1920 postal card view looking toward Franconia from the top of Mount Agassiz. The foreground area shows the location of the golf course built in the 1920's for the Jewish community. The site is currently the Homestead Commune.



Its outdoor amusements consist of golf, tennis, wheeling, croquet, driving, walking and the national game. There are tennis and croquet lawns in abundance and two good diamonds for baseball. Walks and drives are numerous, while the

points of interest are of large number.

The golf course is charmingly located and is kept in first-class condition. The grounds are in charge of a professional greenskeeper, and golfing paraphernalia may be obtained in the village. Bowling alleys and billiard and pool parlors are provided for indoor pastimes, while hops, concerts, card parties and other forms of entertainment fill in the evenings. There are two casinos in the hamlet, so that there is no lack of amusement.

Two turn of the century Chamber of Commerce booklets advertising Bethlehem.

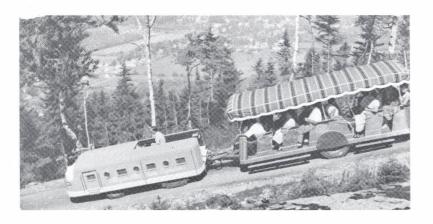




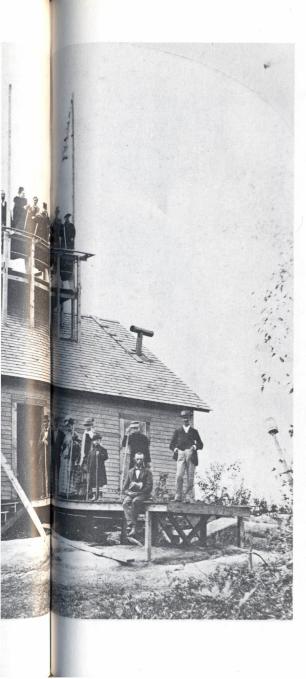
### Mount Agassiz

The first observatory (center) on Mount Agassiz, formerly Peaked Hill, was erected by Milo J. Corliss in the 1880's. Louis Agassiz, the famed Harvard professor, formulated many of his theories on the Ice Age from his research on Agassiz.

During the years it has been an attractive site. W. S. Phillips and his family ran a gift store, a sugar house, and tours to the mountain top (shown on far right). The Phillips family sold Agassiz to Abraham Polakewich in 1944. F. Gordon Miller acquired the mountain in the 1950's, improved the Observation Tower and ran his Magic Mountain Express (shown below). This venture was later closed and in 1973 John Rolli and Richard Reinhold acquired the Mountain and are developing homesites.











#### VILLAGE LIGHTS

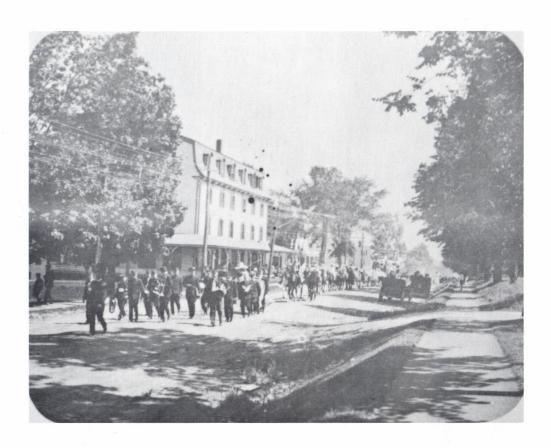
Only a little village street Lying along a mountain's side, Only the silences which meet When weary hands and weary feet By night's sweet rest are satisfied; Only the commonest of sights The glimmer of the village lights!

I know not, then, why it should bring Into my eyes such sudden tears, But to the mountain's sheltering The little village seems to cling As a child, all unaware of fears, Unconscious that it is carressed, In perfect peace and perfect rest Asleep upon its mother's breast.

No stir, no sound! The shadows creep, The old and young, in common trust, Are.lying down to wait, asleep While Life and Joy will come to keep With Death and Pain what tryst they must. O faith! for faith almost too great! Come glow, O day of evil freight! O village hearts, sleep well, sleep late!

-Helen Hunt Jackson

Helen Hunt Jackson wrote Village Lights while boarding at the George Plummer House (Fairlawn). Ms. Jackson was a famous poet who contributed poems and articles to all the leading magazines. She is best remembered for her outstanding crusade for Indian rights, articulating her feelings in A Century of Dishonor: A Sketch of the U.S. Government's Dealings with Indian Tribes. Her novel Ramona which dealt with the sufferings of a young Indian maiden is considered an American classic.

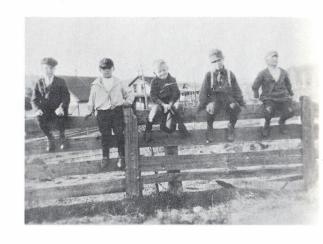


A 1911 parade on Main Street which shows the improvements (shade trees, sidewalks, and leveled streets) started in the 1870's.

Hotel china used during the years, (opposite page).



Bethlehem Junction was for many years a separate community with its own school, churches and stores. The school children (below) standing in front of the Junction School (below right) are: left to right, back row—Eddie Sargent, Alice Plante, Marian Duranty, Walter Plante, William Cere, Lawrence Duranty and Mabel (Doyle) Harrigan; middle row—Christine Sargent, Jerrie Beaton, Herbert Beaton, Kenneth Ainsworth, Ralph Brooks and Joseph Duranty; front row—Henry Cere, Francis Beaton, Everett Beaton, Sylvia Sargent, Edward Duranty, Ola Ainsworth, Alice McDonell and Henry Noyes. The dog belonged to the Sargents and came inside every day.













Bethlehem Junction (lower left) before the turn of the century. In the center of the photograph is the Wayside Inn built in 1825 by the nephew of President Pierce. In 1910 Arthur Bowles acquired the house and converted it into an Inn for the railroad men. Bowles sold it to J. G. Williamson in 1917, who in turn sold it to Mr. Jellison. Bela and Kate Sveda, the present owners, acquired the property in 1947 from Frank Gilbert. The Junction photograph also shows the tracks (foreground) to the Profile House in Franconia Notch. The barns (above right) are part of the Wayside Inn (upper left).

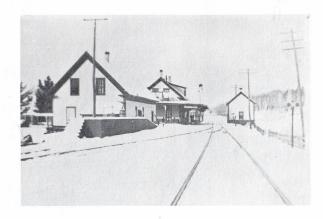






The Junction train platform (upper left), covered bridge and water tower (upper right) and train station (lower right) at the turn of the century. Tom and Mabel Harrigan can recall the excitement and bustle of a Sunday evening watching summer visitors from Profile House and the Bethlehem hotels change trains at the Junction for Boston and New York. It was, as they recall, a major pastime of many Bethlehemites. Now the station, which stood opposite the Wayside Inn, is gone and the only sound to be heard is that of the Ammonoosuc River flowing and swirling over the rocks, interrupted by an occasional snowmobile

the rocks, interrupted by an occasional snowmobile heading for the wilderness trails.





A Wing Road train wreck in 1919 was one of the few train accidents in Bethlehem. Three trains a day passed through the Wing Road Station to Bethlehem Junction on the way to Fabyans. Many Bethlehemites used this train as a form of travel to Littleton. A small community developed around the Wing Road Station and was also known as Alder Brook.



A Bethlehem School art project, Ruth MacKenzie's Third Grade, with Nina Nellhaus, art student teacher. The collage shows our town in the Colonial period.



Before modern snowplows, roads were scraped (above) in the early spring when the mud had dried out. Harold Taylor and Myron Burt are shown scraping the Mount Agassiz Road.

The young people seated on the double-runner traverse sled in 1905 were not allowed to slide on Sundays. As some of the people were to return to White River Junction on Monday morning, they were allowed, after much teasing. to bring out the traverse to have the picture taken. However, they were not allowed to slide down the Lewis Hill road to the Franconia road, and thus their unhappy faces. Shown left to right: Inez Bodwell, Gladys Young, Leona Reardon, Hattie Taylor, Verdie Whitcomb and Russell Going. Another popular sled ride, recalls Ted Gardner, was the ride from the top of Mt. Agassiz Road down to the H & H Outdoorland, left on Route 142 toward Whitefield Often sledders could make it all the way to the mobile home park. Howard Sanborn recalls he and other children took this ride until

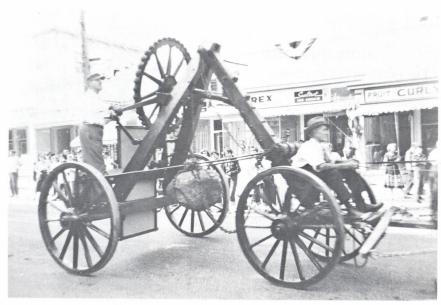
they began to plow the roads in the 1920's.





The conversion from horse to machine power was not always successful as shown on right. Harold Taylor's 1914 Model T had to return from a trip to Littleton under the older and more traditional form of power.





William Whittam drives an early rock lifter that was in use in Bethlehem in 1905. The old machine was brought out for a 1959 parade.

#### MODERN TIMES

The 1920's and 1930's brought little change to the village. The first airplane arrived in Bethlehem in 1920, using Lewis Hill as the airport. In 1934 one of the worst fires in the town's history broke out in the Mount Washington Hotel on Park Avenue, causing an estimated \$50,000 damage.

One interesting development happened in the 1930's which set a precedent that was followed on a national level. In the Fall of 1932 Theodore and Alfred Perry bought the Mt. Washington Hotel, but it burned in 1934. They salvaged from the buildings one section of the hotel and managed to open it in 1934, adding on a dining room in 1934. In 1935 they built what was considered then a strange looking structure. It was the Mt. View Motel on Park Avenue, and it was perhaps the first motel built in America.

In 1931 George T. Noves became town clerk and held that position until 1971. He saw the town develop in many interesting ways during these years and his service was quite outstanding. During the years, following a family tradition of dedicated service, he has been Representative to the General Court, a state Senator, a position he resigned for service in World War II, a County Commissioner, a Governor's Councilor, and a member of the Governor's military staff with the rank of major. In addition to running a very active business, the Noves Insurance Agency, he serves as Vice President of the Littleton Savings Bank. He is devoted to the town of Bethlehem and has often studied its history, giving lectures to various local groups.



Main Street in the 1920's.



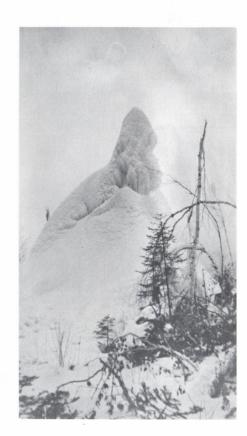


Bethlehem School Art Projects. Kathy Wellington's First Grade class (above) and Bernice Shuttleworth's Second Grade class (below). Nina Nellhaus, a student teacher from Franconia College, directed the art project which asked students to make pictures of their town in the Bicentennial year. Other art projects can be found on pages 115 and 176.



A broken water main on the Gale River in 1939 (below right) made an ice sculpture many winter natives still remember. Snowplowing in the 1930's and 1940's in town (upper left) and on Mount Agassiz (lower left).





Cutting ice on Churchill Pond in 1949 (right) and road clearing operations (lower right) on Saint Mary's Road.







More tourists began to arrive by car and eventually the train that ran up from the Junction was closed due to lack of use. The summer cottage community continued to come and provide excitement in the summer months, but business began to decline. That did not deter the decision of St. Mary's School from moving into Bethlehem in 1936.

When World War II came, the town was to experience a liveliness that had been missing for years. The hotels were filled with guests because, due to the shortages caused by the war, particularly gasoline, Americans did not travel from place to place but chose instead one location. Furthermore, the exotic vacation spots of Europe and the Far East were closed, except to those who went to war. Two females and 125 men had active service during the war, proving once again Bethlehem's honor and dedication to the American way of life.

In August of 1944 the town dedicated the Honor Roll for World War II. The dedication service included Mrs. J. J. Coney, Mrs. A. J. Wysocki, and Harry Goodwin. Harold Taylor led the Bethlehem band, the Rev. Charles Tibbetts said the prayer, and all assembled sang "America." Miss Mary Duranty also presented a solo. William Jobin, Jr., and Amy Coney unveiled the Honor Roll and the Rev. Thomas J. Connor concluded the program. In 1949 a bronze plaque bearing the names of 127 Bethlehem servicemen and nurses was placed in the town building.

During the war years both the Maplewood farmhouse and the Maplewood Inn were destroyed by fire. The old wooden structures had outlived their usefulness. These fires were to establish a trend that ultimately brought the end of the grand hotel era. In 1946 many Bethlehemites were sorry to see "The Big House" on the Glessner Estate torn down. Built in 1883, the 19-room home served as



The stage coach remained a feature of Bethlehem summer life well into the Twentieth Century.

the summer residence of J. J. Glessner of the International Harvester Company. The rustic stone walls that surrounded the estate still line the roads of Bethlehem. In 1947 a fire destroyed some of the remaining buildings on the Glessner Estate, but the home of Mrs. Frances Glessner Lee was saved. Mrs. Lee was internationally famous because of her ability to solve crimes by reconstructing exact miniature models of the scene of a crime. Many of the models were made in

Bethlehem by local people and then taken to the great courts of the nation.

In 1945 Howard Sanborn became police chief and fire chief of the town of Bethlehem. He has served as a dedicated municipal employee during the years and still holds these positions during the year of our Bicentennial. Probably one of the most exciting moments of his career came during this Bicentennial year when he apprehended the alleged robber of the Bethlehem branch bank. He is also re-



The stone water fountain, presented to the town by George T. Cruft to commemorate the centennial of the town's incorporation in 1899.



Malcolm Stevenson and Governor Meldrim Thomson. "Mac" Stevenson has served the town in many ways during the past decades.

membered by many members of the community for his sympathetic and patient dealing with the town's youth. The low incidence of juvenile delinquency is directly contributed to Howard Sanborn and his good work.

During the post-World War II years, some residents of town wished to recapture the tourist industry of the past. Kay Reid organized a brainstorm of hers into the highly successful Sunfire Festival. (She shares her experiences in a later chapter.) The Sunfire Festival was very popular and it is a shame the festival did not become a regular activity in Bethlehem's summer life.

The entertainment interests of Americans were changing, and while the hotels tried to be accommodating the trends in traveling kept changing. People seemed more interested in spending one night in a motel rather than a week in a hotel. T.V. became the primary source of entertainment and not promenades in vast casino ball rooms. Victor Whitcomb had the first TV service in Bethlehem and installed most of the sets during this time.

In 1948, the Bethlehem Mink Farm at the end of South Road was hit by a fire that caused \$50,000 damage. This farm was famous in the fur trade for the large quantities of pelts it produced. In 1958 Al Reid renovated an old hotel, the American House, to a gas business. His renovation started a trend that slowly took hold and was followed by the spectacular improvements of the Upland Terrace into the Chase Golf and Tennis Camp.

During the 1950's, Charles H. Whittier served the town and the North Country area as State Representative, Senator, and on the Governor's Council.

In 1959 the U.S. Weather Bureau presented a length of service award to George Tucker for his 35 years of service as a U.S. Weather Bureau Cooperative Weather Observer. The station was established about 1889 by Dr. Henry Hildreth, and Mr. Tucker's father took over in 1893. George carried on the service after his father's death.

"To teach the child to think" is one of the many sayings of Malcolm Stevenson, a town leader who has proven his ability to follow his personal convictions. Born in Woodsville in 1910, he came to Bethlehem with his parents to assist an uncle in the management of the Valley View. He married Doris Blandin in 1935, a Bethlehem native who served the town as clerk of the Bethlehem District from 1942 to 1971, water collector since 1942 and as supervisor of the checklist. Elected to the state legislature in 1954, Mac Stevenson has held that position to the present year. A financial watchdog both in state and local matters, he has gained considerable power in Concord. He has served as Chairman of the Labor Committee, Vice Chairman of the Education Committee and sponsored various bills in the interest of the North Country. He has also been a Bethlehem Commissioner since 1952.

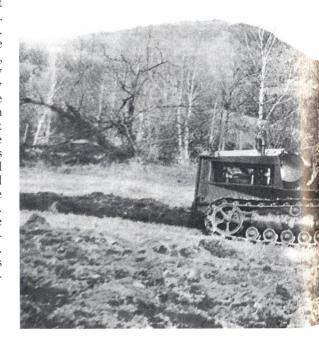
The 1960's brought many changes to Bethlehem. The notion that we were strictly a Jewish summer resort began to decline as older Jewish families died and their homes were purchased by people who worked in Littleton or surrounding towns.

The year 1963 gave the residents a lot to talk about. On January 14 the famous Maplewood Hotel was destroyed by fire and an era that had been lingering in the hearts and minds of many Bethlehemites was snuffed out. In 1906 Al Reid was born at the Miller House on the Maplewood complex. When queried how this came about, Al will answer, "Well, when I was born I was a lonesome sort of child and I wanted to be close to my mother." His satire, however, does not reflect the true

picture that Maplewood was an economic asset to the town. "The fire at Maplewood," stated insurance agent, George T. Noyes "burned \$100 a month off my income."

In June the last high school class of Bethlehem graduated. The debate over closing the high school and sending the children to neighboring schools such as Littleton generated heat which is still felt today. It was an emotional decision and, like the burning of the Maplewood, it marked the end of an era which some did not want to give up. Later in December Malcolm Stevenson gave up his restaurant business for an auto service station, and his building became the town's new post office. Also that year, Henry Greenlaw succeeded J. Elmer Harrington as Justice of the Municipal Court.

In 1964 another January night fire hit Bethlehem causing \$250,000 damage at St. Mary's-in-the-Mountains School for Girls. Also during 1964 Bethlehem changed to the dial system of telephoning. Prior to this, townspeople had to crank dial to make any telephone call. The change was not universally approved of since many people preferred the individual attention that was received from the dedicated Bethlehem operators. While it was no longer necessary to pay a toll charge to Littleton, there were major disadvantages with the new system. For example, it would not allow for instant reporting of fire and police calls, and a new arrangement had to be made which cost the town additional revenue. Later in June a testimonial was held for the operators: Mrs. Marjorie Wysocki, Mrs. Muriel Young, Mrs. Emily Blaney and Mrs. Charles Whittier. In July a new Women's Civic Club was formed and its history is presented later.



Victor Whitcomb driving a tractor during a spring plowing in the early 1940's. Main Street (right) in the late 1940's and Ernesto Resteghini of Somerville, Mass., (lower right) the organ grinder who came to Bethlehem for over thirty consecutive years, ending in the late 1950's.







The following year, 1965, the newly formed Chamber of Commerce erected a star of Bethlehem on top of Mt. Agassiz. The light measured 24 feet high by 16 feet wide and contained 12 fluorescent lights. It was attached to the observatory tower at the summit of Mt. Agassiz and could be seen for miles. The light no longer works although its various parts are still on the tower. One hopes that it will be rebuilt in time for our Bicentennial year.

At the foot of Mt. Agassiz, on the rear side of the mountain, Jenny Robinson developed during this time a commune of individuals dedicated to harmonious living in the wilderness of the North Country. She and the members of the commune had hoped to develop a self-supporting way of life independent of the external pressures of organized society. By 1973 Ms. Robinson's efforts were somewhat frustrated and she gave up her efforts for the development of the commune, leaving its organization to other members.

In 1969 a surprise testimonial was held at the Country Club for the Postmaster, Mrs. Margaret Hildreth. She gave us 28 years of faithful postal service, and the town showed its gratitude by presenting her with a solid gold pin on which was engraved the image of the now famous Christmas symbol of the Bethlehem postoffice. That year the town report was dedicated to Allen Hazen in appreciation of his years of loyal service to the town. In 1970 George T. Noves retired as Town Clerk after 40 years of dedicated service. Mr. Noves was faced wtih many problems during his years of service, and the town can well be proud of his work. He was succeeded by Mrs. Myrtle Ledoux who still holds the position.



Bethlehem in the winter can be a very active place. One feature is the annual Christmas Party opened to all the town's residents and organized by Howard Sanborn several years ago. The Santa Claus house-to-house visit was started by Frances Clark and Norman McCullock in 1965. Now the activity is managed by the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce, and in 1973 they made 60 visits to the homes of Bethlehem youngsters giving out candy and, when needed, toys.

The energy crisis of 1974 resulted in our children attending school (right) in the dark. Snowmobilers, however, still found gas to operate their machines on the hundred miles of snowmobile trails found in our town. The Stargazers is a local group dedicated to increasing the popularity of this sport.





In 1904 a small, shy boy was brought to Bethlehem for the relief of hav fever. He liked the town for he found both relief from his hay fever and friends who lived a way of life he could understand. Eventually he grew up and decided he would spend most of his years in our town. He lived in a small cottage and quietly went his own way. He led a frugal life but when he died in 1972 we came to know the degree of his appreciation for his adopted town. Jason Sommerville, the man few took seriously, left \$1,219,000 for the technical and academic education of worthy children of Bethlehem. Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Stevenson were chosen by him to act as trustees of the fund.

In 1972 the town honored Frank Steller for his work with the town's finances, and in 1973 Mrs. Gertrude Harrigan, a dedicated worker, retired as tax collector, a post she held since 1945.

As we moved into the seventies, subtle changes began to shape the town. The population increased and new pressures were made on the municipal services. The biggest problem was the overcrowding of the school. Early in our Bicentennial year the town voted down a decision not to create a new school district with neighboring towns. While opponents argued such an arrangement would increase taxes and cause burdens on our children by sending them far from home, the defeat did not reflect the spirit of our town's first meeting in 1800. One hundred and seventy-four years ago the first financial appropriation of Bethlehem was for schooling.

The seventies have brought new prosperity to our town. New businesses have opened and older ones continue their tradition of service and honesty. New home owners have moved into town knowing little of its grand past, for only a few of the relics remain. The quiet beauty of the town keeps the natives from migrating and attracts newer families. Possibly the poem especially written for this book by Frances Ann Johnson Hancock expresses the hold Bethlehem has on us.





The Bicentennial Celebration of 1974 was made possible through the efforts of many people. Several events were held to raise funds to make the celebration possible. Tim Clark (above) mans a booth of games and books during a 1973 summer rummage sale. In March of 1974 a talent show was held in the Bethlehem School. A popular act was the comedy scene (left) which shows Anita Angerrame, Susie Kilde, Kelly Teller and Kim Sanborn.

