



## CALL OF THE LOON SPRING 2021

Who wants to be out on the water? Raise your hand—or foot, as our “Call of the Loon” star is doing. Raising a foot out of the water may help the loon regulate body temperature, like blowing warm air on your hands in the winter. In the case of us snow birds, we just travel south to warmer climates. But spring means it is time to head for the lake, open the camp, and prepare for a better, healthier, and hopefully more social year than last. I hope that vaccinations and a sense of community responsibility will finally help us put this pandemic past us. To honor the losses many have suffered, let’s take time this year to be kinder to our families and neighbors. While we enjoy the beauty and fun of summer on Cold Stream Pond, remember how good it is to be alive in this special place.

Laurie Fenwood, Editor

## COLD STREAM CAMP OWNERS’ ASSOCIATION

*Our Mission: “Protecting and improving the  
water quality of Cold Stream Pond*

### President’s Message

Tom Quirk

Seems like more families are staying at the lake year-round than last year. With the ice going out early, this should give us more time to get out on the water and have some much-needed fun. We hope to be able to have all our summer activities this year like our bake sale, boat parade and annual meeting. You can find all the details regarding these activities on our website [coldstreampond.com](http://coldstreampond.com) Also, on our website you will find a link to purchase CSP hats, tees, sweatshirts, and other items. Not only are these items great to wear, but they also make great gifts. Another feature on the website--you can renew your annual Cold Stream Camp Owners’ Association membership. All dollars earned by the Cold Stream Camp Owners’ Association will be spent back on the lake to fund long term

water quality monitoring, grants for road association restoration projects, and camp owner property improvements. These funds are available through our Cost Share Program. Information on how to obtain these funds can be found on our website. Protecting the lake should be on everyone's mind since without a clean, clear lake we have nothing. Take a moment and talk to your kids and grandkids about how important it is to pick up that plastic bottle or fishing line, piece of scrap lumber, or paper. It's their future and a team effort to protect our lake with good lake habits. Thank you to all who get involved for the "love of the lake". Stay safe and see you on the lake.

## Summer Events ---- Bake Sale

June 26 is the planned date for our **annual food sale**. Tentatively, we will hold the event at the Ammadamast Grange hall in Enfield. As in the past, this will be a great opportunity to purchase goodies, pick up a lake map, renew your membership, sign up for a LakeSmart visit, and reconnect with old friends.

## Boat Parade

We will resume the **boat parade** and hopefully the ice cream social on July 3. The theme will be "The Fourth of July". Decorate your boat with a patriotic display. Registration will be online via the CSCOA website. Coordinator Anne Hall will be providing the details.



## Annual Meeting

We'll return to the Ammadamast Grange on July 31 for our **annual meeting**. We'll post the details for all these activities on the web site, and in an email to members. We hope that the road associations' representatives, who are very

important to the lake, will attend. Members and non-members are welcome.

## Road Association Meetings

**Enfield Roads Meeting** - July 15 Enfield Town Office at 6 pm, Tom Quirk

**Lower Web Cove Road Association** – TBD, Time frame 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> week details will be provided (there will be prizes!), Brian Libby

**Upper Webb Cove Road Association** – July 10, time and place will be sent out, Robert Murray

**Webb Cove Owners Association** – August 7 at 9 am, Dave Smith

**Millett-Mallet Road Association**—TBD, Joel Deckler

## The Great Ice-Out Controversy Continues—again.

Did you pick April 9 as the day the ice would go out? How about April 10? Arguably, either day could be correct, depending on how you choose to define "navigate freely from end-to-end." According to Rusty Stevens, he reported April 9 to the official State of Maine site. There are others around the lake who insist that the ice wasn't really "out" until April 10. So, if you picked one of these days, feel free to claim the prize for being right. If you jumped the gun and reported that the ice was out at the north end of the lake on April 8, and that was the correct date—sorry, no. What's the prize? Bragging rights!



Webb Cove April 10, 2021 by Brian McDormand

## Sharing the Lake

Jim Fenwood

Have you noticed that the shoreline near the lake outlet looks a bit different? That's because a landmark is missing. It's a landmark that long ago housed a Chris Craft speed boat used to reach camps in Hazard's Cove. Yes, the boat house near the town beach for many years has been



Photo by Rusty Stevens

removed. Thanks to a generous donation, the Town of Enfield will own the shoreline where the building once stood. Over the next couple of years, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) will work with the Town and other agencies to improve boat launching facilities and reduce polluted run-off from the parking area, while ensuring that folks will still be able to safely use the adjacent swimming beach. The beach was a gift of Herb Sargent Sr. many years ago and is dedicated for recreational use by the public.

An existing partnership with the MDIFW, the Town of Enfield, and the CSCOA provides for the informational kiosk that was constructed near the existing boat launch and is maintained by the CSCOA along with efforts to improve the vegetated buffer strip there that helps protect the lake.

Have you have also noticed the new plaque located at the beach that many of us have long known as Grey's Beach? As the plaque indicates, the beach is now Robinson's Beach, dedicated to Thomas Robinson by the beach's owners, the Robinson Family. The family says they are fine

with public use of the beach, as long as we respect their property and clean up after ourselves. Andy Robinson requests that you



Photo by Andy Robinson

contact him if you want to walk past his house to access the beach or if you are planning to camp or have a fire (permit required.) Rumor has it that Andy has been working on some hiking trails to and from the beach.

It's likely that you have never seen the stone marker for Helen's Woods. Dedicated to Helen Bradford, the inscription memorializes the property that her husband Richard Bradford donated to the Town of Enfield as a wildlife sanctuary. Not sure where it is? Hint: if you can find Cedar Rest Road, you're very close!



Photo by Tom Quirk

Our thanks go to the many generous landowners who have helped make it possible for all of us to more fully enjoy the lake, whether we have a camp on Cold Stream Pond or not.

## BEST Lawn Ever!

Laurie Fenwood



Grass is legal in Maine. However, as with an evening cocktail, or blueberry pancakes--overindulging will do you no good. Same with the other grass---a lawn! Lakes like less lawn, as the Lake Smart principles say.

Really, the *best* lawn is a gone lawn, but sometimes they are fun spots to play volleyball, kick a football around, or run a lawnmower over (if you miss that city smell of incomplete petroleum combustion).



What can be done to reduce the harm of an expanse of grass other than remove it? First, reduce the size. A lawn really does nothing much in the way of protecting the lake from stormwater runoff. It is better than bare soil, but water carrying phosphorus in solution passes quickly through short grass, infiltrates very little, then goes into the lake. Our camp roads are the source of most of this runoff, and we need the roads to get to where we live when we enjoy the lake. Maybe, like me, you do not have a personal helicopter to use instead of a car and road (which would bring another set of issues). Most of us living on our lakeshore are downhill from the road, and as the old saying goes---water runs downhill So, we all have to take responsibility for accepting the water from our ditches and roads, slowing it, absorbing it, and letting nature filter it

clean before it reaches our well-loved Cold Stream Pond. Healthy, wide buffers and larger properties have a greater capacity to do this, but we all have to look at what we can do.

Management of the lawn counts. Fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, and dog poop should not go into our lake. Melting snow or a summer rainstorm can quickly wash phosphorus from your fertilizer and other pollutants off your lawn and into our lake. Phosphorus is like junk food for algae, causing it to grow out of control, turning our waters green, lowering water quality, and even killing fish.

**Most soils in Maine naturally have enough phosphorus to keep a lawn lush and green** so if you use fertilizer, make sure it is phosphorus-free (noted by the "0" in the middle number describing the fertilizer blend). Only use phosphorus when establishing a new lawn, re-seeding or when recommended by a soil test from a lab. More is not better and timing is important-- If you must fertilize - avoid over fertilizing! Measure your lawn area to determine the square footage. Then calibrate your spreader to **apply one-half the recommended amount of fertilizer based on the bag's label**. Watch for lawn response. Reapply at the reduced rate when your lawn's response is not acceptable. Don't apply before spring green-up. The best time is September. Never apply any fertilizer or pesticide within 25 feet of the lake—it's illegal (Source Maine DEP).

A quick perusal of the great wonder of the universe, the internet, shows that the vast, great bulk of the information about lawn care, comes from.... wait for it.... companies that want to sell you fertilizer and lawn care services. Established lawns need little care or fertilizer, just leave clippings on the grass and set the mower 2-3 inches above the soil.

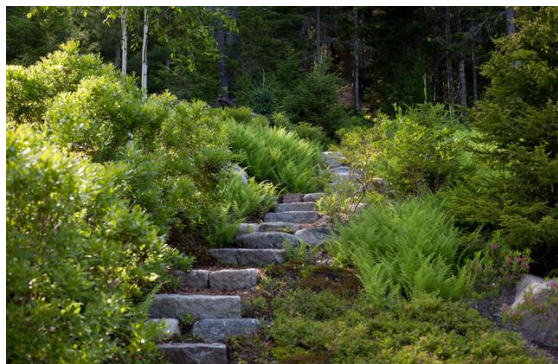
Surround your small(ish) lawn with native plants, establish or expand the buffer area on the shoreline, and make sure that pathways don't carry water directly into the lake over or through

a compacted lawn (yes, using that beautiful lawn is hard on it).

Help your BEST EVER tiny lawn by expanding mulched pathways and play areas, or putting gravel in parking areas to lessen compaction and increase absorption of water.

LakeSmart can help. Make this a LakeSmart year. Call for a visit. At the request of landowners, certified volunteer screeners will visit lakeside properties to evaluate the property's ability to prevent sediment and other pollution from entering the lake. A detailed list of recommendations and appropriate best management practices (BMPs) will be provided to each landowner following the visit. Any time after June 1, contact Laurie Fenwood [lifenwood@gmail.com](mailto:lifenwood@gmail.com) phone 207-732-4320) Cold Stream Pond LakeSmart Coordinator for more information or to schedule a LakeSmart visit. It is a great thing for the lake to have a property qualify as LakeSmart, but it is even **more important to have an evaluation and commit to improving your property!**

—Cold Stream Pond deserves your help!



## Protecting Our Shoreline

Thinking about cutting trees or disturbing the soil near the shoreline? Before you start, take a minute to make sure that your project complies with local and state regulations which are in place to protect the lake. Why are there some many rules? It's because a stable shoreline with healthy vegetation is the best way to keep nutrient-loaded silt out of our lake.

The towns of Lincoln, Lowell, and Enfield all have "shoreland zoning" ordinances in place. These ordinances not only help protect water quality, they also protect fish, wildlife, and scenic beauty. These rules apply to property within 250 feet around the lake. The rules govern construction of buildings and other improvements and apply to existing as well as new structures. Links to these documents can be found on the CSCOA web site "Lake Information" page.

The page also has links to information about obtaining a Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) "Permit by Rule". Such a permit is needed for activities within 75 feet of the lake that disturb soil or rocks. The intent is to keep soil out of the water. For example, a permit would be needed for stabilizing the shoreline with rocks. It "wouldn't be needed for digging a small hole to plant a blueberry bush". (Maine DEP communication)

All of this can get complicated in a hurry. If you still have questions after studying the materials available online or at your town office, it makes sense to ask your town office or code enforcement officer which rules apply to your project.

The rules governing what we can do around the lake can seem complicated and confusing. Sometimes their purpose is not immediately apparent, and as with any set of rules, they may not be perfect. But, working with the DEP and the three towns around the lake is usually pretty straightforward. When we use the land around the lake wisely, we all benefit from having a clean, clear, beautiful Cold Stream Pond.

**Grants Available:** If you would like financial assistance with a landscaping project that is designed to improve protection of the lake, the CSCOA has matching grant programs for landowners and road associations. Individual owners can apply online at any time. Road associations need to apply by June 1.

## Plant Profile: Marvelous Maples

Laurie Fenwood

The marvelous maple is central to producing two foods very important to me, whiskey and pancakes. Well, technically Tennessee whiskey is not a food, but it is a staple in my house. Charcoal from sugar maple trees is used as a part of the Lincoln County Process (named for Lincoln County Tennessee) to filter and flavor whiskey. And you MUST have maple syrup for blueberry (another Maine plant favorite) pancakes.



Canadians honor them with a stylized maple leaf on their national flag, so these trees are pretty important to our neighbors to the north, who may or not be letting us in there this summer. Maples are distributed around the world in the temperate zone, with most of the species found in Asia. The maple family, *Sapindaceae*, is named for soapberry, which produces saponin. This is a gentle, natural soap and probably not good on pancakes. Around 1300 the word appears as "mapole", and is seen a hundred years later in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales", the bane of Sophomore English classes, spelled as "mapul". The maple genus, *Acer*, comes from the Celtic word for "hard". The common native species for Maine are sugar maple, red maple, silver maple, and striped maple. Norway maple, a non-native tree, has been planted widely in urban and suburban landscapes. Norway maple is considered invasive and not recommended for planting anywhere.

Maples can be dioecious (separate male or female trees) or monoecious (male and female

flowers on the same tree) but dioecious trees are far more common. They can also change sex from year to year. Now that is some flexibility! Fruits are samaras, sometimes called wingnuts, whirlybirds, or helicopters. Maple species provide some of the vivid reds and yellows we enjoy in Maine's fall color.



**Sugar maple** (*Acer saccharum*), also called hard maple or rock maple, grows to be 70 to 90 feet tall. The trunk

is relatively short, with numerous, spreading branches, forming a large, rounded crown. It is an important component of the eastern deciduous forest found from Newfoundland to Florida and extending west to Manitoba and southward to eastern Texas. Sugar maple is native to areas with cooler climates and requires a hard freeze each winter for proper dormancy. They are long-lived, beautiful trees, reaching 200 and occasionally 300 years of age. Sugar maple is widely planted as an ornamental tree.

The sugar maple is among the most shade tolerant of large deciduous trees. Its shade tolerance is exceeded only by the striped maple, a much smaller tree. Like other maples, its shade tolerance allows it to germinate and persist under a closed canopy as an understory plant, then respond with rapid growth to the increased light formed by a gap in the canopy. Sugar maple can tolerate virtually any soil type short of pure sand, but does not tolerate extremely dry or swampy conditions. Acid rain and soil acidification as well as other forms of pollution are some of the primary contributing factors to maple decline. Also, the increased use of salt over the last several decades on streets and roads for deicing purposes has decimated the sugar maple's role as a street tree.

Few local species have the ecological, economic, and cultural importance of the sugar maple. It is a valuable commercial hardwood. It provides a variety of patterned wood (tiger, birdseye, and curly maple) for lumber, cabinets, décor, and

furniture. The wood is heavy, strong, and attractive. It is used for cabinets, furniture, butcher's blocks, and interior finishing.



For sports fans---Sugar maple is the wood of choice for bowling pins, bowling alley lanes, and is also used for basketball courts, including the floors used by the NBA. Maple wood is used for the manufacture of wooden baseball bats, now more popular than ash or hickory. Regulation of manufacturing technology has reduced the tendency of maple bats to shatter. The maple bat was introduced to Major League Baseball in 1997 by "Sam Bat" founder Sam Holman. Today it is the standard maple bat of professional baseball. Pool cue shafts are commonly made of maple and it is used as the core material in the limbs of a recurve archery bow due to its stiffness and strength.



For Musicians—Maple is considered a tonewood, or a wood that carries sound waves well, and is used in numerous musical instruments. The back, sides, and neck of most violins, violas, cellos, and double basses are made from maple. Electric guitar necks are commonly made from maple, due to its good dimensional stability. Very few solid body guitars are made entirely from maple, because of how heavy the wood is, but many guitars have maple necks, tops or veneers. Musicians are not weight lifters.

Maple is also often used to make bassoons and sometimes for other woodwind instruments like maple recorders.



Many drums are made from maple. From the 1970s to the 1990s, maple drum kits were a vast majority of all drum kits made, but in recent years, birch has become popular for drums once again (see Beautiful Birches Plant Profile). Maple drums are favored for their bright resonant sound. Some non-turkey drum sticks are made from maple.

For Eaters of Food--Maple syrup is made from the sap of the sugar maple--duh. The tree is "tapped" for sap, which is then boiled to produce maple syrup or made into maple sugar or maple taffy. It takes about 40 gallons of sugar maple sap to make 1 gallon of syrup. While any maple (*Acer*) species may be tapped for syrup, most do not have sufficient sugar content or seasonality to be commercially useful. It is a simple process consisting of sap collection during late February to April (Maine) and boiling, boiling, boiling to evaporate the water. Recently, adopting new technology has helped producers. In larger operations tapped trees are fitted with tubing running to a central collection point. Not as picturesque as snowshoeing through the woods collecting buckets, but probably much more efficient. A great leap forward in time and energy (fuel) savings is applying reverse osmosis to the collected sap. This technology separates around 75% percent of the water from maple sap prior to the evaporation process. Additionally, a significant amount of labor is saved during the short sugaring season. Once the sap starts

flowing, it needs to be processed within hours or it will spoil. Maple syrup production is a 24-hour operation in peak season!



Native Americans used maple sugar as a sweetener long before European migrants set foot on North America. The Indians traded the maple sugar with the colonists, who, then learned the process from the Native Americans. Improvements of those days included using iron kettles to boil the sap rather than hot stones. Later, metal buckets were used and trees remained healthier due to drilling small holes and inserting small wooden or metal spouts, rather than slashing the tree trunk. The slavery-based sugar cane industry in South America and the Caribbean was well established by the mid-1600s and eventually dominated European, then American sugar consumption. Maple sugar was promoted by those opposed to slavery and had a flurry of interest in a home-grown replacement for cane sugar. Abolition of slavery and wars changed the sources for sugar, but not our desire for sweetness. Today sugar is cheap, thanks to government subsidies to cane producers, price supports, sugar beets, and high fructose corn syrup. Maple sugar and pure maple syrup have become specialty items.



Maine is perfectly suited for maple syrup production. Maple sap will only produce sweetness when the trees are located in a region where sunny days with warm temperatures follow cold nights with freezing temperatures for days on end. However, most of the industry is centered in Canada (mostly Quebec). Canada produced about 14.3 million gallons of syrup in 2020. The United States produced about 4.4 million gallons. Maine is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in production after Vermont and New York. Although many climate change predictions do not suggest a complete loss of Maine's sugar maples in the next 100 years, the timing and quantity of sap flow may change, affecting syrup production. University of Maine graduate student Jenny Shrum has studied questions concerning the alteration maple tree life stages for changing conditions. Determining the connection between specific weather conditions, such as the temperature or amount of precipitation and the rate of sap flow in sugar maple trees would be of key importance to producers. Follow the link on the CSCOA website for more information on her study.

**Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) also has a lot of common names--Carolina red maple, Drummond red maple, scarlet maple, soft maple, swamp maple, and water maple.

Red maple has long been valued as an ornamental tree because of its ease of establishment, rapid growth, bright pinkish red flowers, and fall leaf color. The white, fine-grained wood is used for furniture, flooring, cabinetry, paneling, veneer, musical instruments, tool handles, cutting boards, butcher blocks,

wooden bowls, boxes and crates, and many other items. Red maple is an excellent wood for fuel and pulpwood. The sap of red maple is sometimes used for producing maple syrup, though its sap has only about half the sugar content as sugar maple.

Native Americans used red maple bark as an analgesic, wash for inflamed eyes and cataracts, and as a remedy for hives and muscular aches. Tea brewed from the inner bark has been used for treating coughs and diarrhea. Pioneers made cinnamon-brown and black dyes from a bark extract. Iron sulphate was added to the tannin from red maple bark to make ink



Red maple is one of the first plants to flower in spring and because of its abundance and wide distribution, this early pollen is important to honey bees and other insects. The seeds, buds and flowers are consumed by wildlife. Squirrels and chipmunks store the seeds. White-tailed deer, moose, and rabbits browse red maple. Holes in red maples in river floodplain communities attract wood ducks and other cavity nesters.

Red maple is one of the most abundant and widely distributed trees in eastern North America. Its distribution has been increased past its native range through broad cultivation and naturalization of the cultivated forms. Red maple reproduces aggressively by seeds and sprouts after fire, logging, and abandonment of farmland. It is most abundant on bottomlands, tolerant of waterlogged soils and flooding, but it is a true generalist thriving in a wide range of conditions (sunny or shady, high or low nutrients, dry or moist). Average longevity for red maple is about

80-100 years, but trees are known to reach 200 years of age.

Red maple is easily transplanted and is one of the easiest trees to grow. It is abundantly available for sale, in ball-and-burlap or container. Where fertile trees grow in the area, volunteers usually are common. They can be "encouraged" (meaning NOT CUT DOWN) to grow along the shoreline where new or replacement buffer trees are needed to protect and hold the shoreline.

One of the "soft maples," red maple branches are weak and somewhat brittle and are subject to storm damage. The bark is thin and easily damaged by mechanical impact including lawn mowers and weed eaters, as well as fire, allowing entry of various damaging fungi and insects – although pests and pathogens otherwise are relatively few. Don't plant red maple in your horse pasture, the leaves are toxic to horses.

**Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*) also known as creek, silverleaf, soft, large maple, water maple, swamp, or white maple (gee--that's a lot of names!). It is native to the eastern and central United States and southeastern Canada. The natural range does not include humid coastal plain areas south of Maryland and is mostly confined to the Appalachians in southern states. However, Silver Maple is very commonly planted as a landscape tree, so can be found almost anywhere in the world. Along with red maple it is one of the most common trees in the United States



Silver maple is a relatively fast-growing tree and commonly reaches a mature height of 50 to 80 feet, occasionally gets to be over 100 feet. A 10-year-old sapling can stand over 20 feet tall. It is often found along waterways and in wetlands, and is very common along the Penobscot River. It is a highly adaptable

tree, although it has higher sunlight requirements than other maples.

Like other maples, the leaves are simple, palmate and toothed, but the long slender stalks of the leaves mean that even a light breeze can produce a striking effect as the downy silver undersides of the leaves are exposed. In fall they generally end up a pale yellow, although some specimens can produce more brilliant colors. Silver maple and close relative, the red maple, are the only *Acer* species which produce their fruit crop in spring instead of fall. Chipmunks, squirrels, and birds eat the seed. Beaver and deer eat the bark. The trunks tend to produce cavities, which can shelter squirrels, raccoons, opossums, owls and woodpeckers.

The wood can be used as pulp for making paper. Lumber from the tree is used in furniture, cabinets, flooring, musical instruments, crates, and tool handles, because it is light and easily worked. Because of the silver maple's fast growth, it is being researched as a potential source of biofuels

Silver maple is often planted as an ornamental tree because of its rapid growth and ease of propagation and transplanting. It is highly tolerant of urban situations and is frequently planted next to streets. However, its quick growth produces brittle wood which can be damaged in storms. The silver maple's root system is shallow and fibrous. It can **easily invade septic fields**, old drain pipes, or crack sidewalks and foundations. If not pruned, it will grow multiple trunks. Although it naturally is found near water, it can grow on drier ground if planted there.

### Striped Maple

(*Acer pensylvanicum*) is a small, deciduous understory tree or large shrub. This species, also known as goosefoot, goosefoot maple, or moosewood can be found in both northern hardwood and mixed forests. The bark



of the larger stems on a young striped maple tree is greenish with distinctive white stripes. The natural range of the striped maple extends from Nova Scotia west to southern Ontario, and south to northeastern Ohio and New Jersey. It also grows in the mountains to northern Georgia.

Striped Maple is a shade-tolerant, slow-growing species that grows best in dappled shade. It prefers well-drained, acid soils and is not tolerant

of wet or swampy areas.



Striped maple is an understory tree which rarely grows over twenty or thirty

feet tall and is often found growing as a shrub. The leaves of the striped maple are large, thin, and have three triangular, forward-pointing lobes. The margins of the leaves are finely toothed and deep yellow-green, turning yellow in autumn. Striped maple flowers in late spring or early summer, following leaf development. The flowers are small and greenish yellow, arranged in loose drooping clusters.

Native Americans reportedly used the wood to make arrows and the bark to make a beverage. Farmers in the American colonies and Canada fed their cattle both dried and green leaves in the winter; in the spring, they turned their horses and cows into the woods to browse on the young shoots. Red Squirrels, and Eastern chipmunks eat striped maple seeds. However, it is probably most important as a browse plant for snowshoe hare, porcupines, white-tailed deer, and moose, Ruffed grouse consume the buds. Striped maples are also very useful to wildlife in that these small trees help create vertical diversity – a forest canopy with multiple layers. Multiple layers

create places for songbirds to nest and find food, slow raindrops to allow better absorption, and provide habitat to shelter small mammals.



## Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association Board of Directors and Officers

Name	Title /Term	e-mail
Tom Quirk	President 08/31/2020	tquirk@quirkauto.com
Jessica Fogg	Vice President 08/31/2020	jessicafogg77@gmail.com
Anne Hall	Secretary 08/31/2020	amhjeg@roadrunner.com
Ben Smith	Treasurer 08/31/2020	btt1947@gmail.com
Jim Fenwood	Director 08/31/2022	jfenwood@gmail.com
Clifford Ski Winter	Director 08/31/2022	cwinter888@yahoo.com
Lynn Frazier	Director 08/31/2022	lynn.frazier@sewall.com
William TJ Rogers	Director 08/31/2020	rogerst@husson.edu
Joseph Cyr	Director 08/31/2022	bc2241@aol.com
Joel Deckler	Director 08/31/2021	jldoc7@gmail.com

## Road Association Contacts

<b>Enfield Road Association</b>	Tom Quirk	299-1850	tquirk@quirkauto.com
<b>Webb Cove Owners' Road Association</b>	Dave Smith	356-9040	Smith650gs@gmail.com
<b>Lower Webb Cove Road Association</b>	Brian Libby	794-5685	(M-F 9:00-3:00)
<b>Upper Webb Cove Road Association</b>	Robert Murray	617-680-7627	
<b>Millett Mallet Road Association</b>	Joel Deckler	794-4609	Jldoc7@gmail.com
<b>Other Road Contacts</b>			
<b>Abbott Road</b>	David Cook	732-4650	DCook.survey@gmail.com
<b>Davis Road</b>	Scott Jordan	732-4548	Sj_thepond@yahoo.com
<b>Holiday Lane</b>	Marion Morrison	732-6075	
	Andrea Smith	732-4645	
<b>West and Paige Roads</b>	Jeff Neal	732-4643	jeff@nealassociates.com

Town Office Numbers	Enfield	732-4270
	Lincoln	794-3372
	Lowell	732-5177

# 5th Annual Boat Parade Cold Stream Pond

**Saturday July 3, 2021**  
**Parade Convoy Begins at 1pm**  
**Meet at 12:45pm**

## 2021 Theme: Celebrate the 4<sup>th</sup>: Show your Colors for our Country!

The parade will begin at Webb Cove and will continue along the shoreline, past the Enfield Boat ramp, Morgan's Beach, and will end at Robinson's Beach. (Ice Cream Social—pending)

**Prizes:** \$50 1st Place  
\$40 2nd Place  
\$25 3rd Place

*Winners will be contacted following the Boat Parade and will also be announced on our website and newsletter.*

### It's Easy to Register

- Send this registration form to: CSCOA, 109 Abbott Drive, Enfield ME 04493
- Visit Coldstreampond.com to fill out a form online

### **REGISTRATION FORM**

*By registering as a participant in the 2021 Cold Stream Camp Owners' Association Boat Parade, you agree to be photographed. Photos may be used on our website and other social media outlets.*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Boat: \_\_\_\_\_ Length of Boat: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Important: contact number in case of severe weather:**

Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Landline: \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions:** Call Anne Hall at 207-745-9317 or email amhj@roadrunner.com

## Loon Club

Alberding, Nick & Jessie  
Borja, David & Lori Ann  
Brann, Joe & Jane  
Brown, Bill & Sue  
Cyr, Joe & Suzanne  
Ehrler, Vincent & Donna  
Eyles, Steve & Alice  
Farrell, Gregg & Angela  
Fenwood, Jim & Laurie  
Fogg, Kirk & Jessica  
Folster, Tim & Kathy  
Furman, Rocky & Becky  
Gaetani & Hall  
Gaetani, Patrick & Tori  
Hannigan-Wiberg, Calista & Earle  
Healy, Jennifer  
Kelley, Paul & Tracy  
Kann and Elliot  
Klam, Dorian & Michelle  
Lafayette, John & Carla  
Leonard, Ralph  
Madden, Randy & Julie  
Masterman, John & Margaret  
Mills, Jeffery & Tammy  
Quirk, Tom & Gayle  
Robinson, Andrew & Angelique  
Smith and Healy  
Smith, Ben & Peggy  
Spooner, Peter & Lynne  
Taylor, Ted  
Thomas, Donna & George  
Thornton, Brenda  
Weymouth Pines Limited  
Wilson, Kimberly  
Whitney, James and Carrie

## Salmon Club

Alberding, Nick & Jessie  
Borja, David & Lori Ann  
Brann, Joe & Jane  
Brown, Bill & Sue  
Cyr, Joe & Suzanne  
DF Wallace LLC  
Ehrler, Vincent & Donna  
Eyles, Steve & Alice  
Farrell, Gregg & Angela  
Fenwood, Jim & Laurie  
Fogg, Kirk & Jessica  
Folster, Tim & Kathy  
Furman, Rocky & Becky  
Gaetani & Hall  
Gaetani, Patrick & Tori  
Gardiner, Kenneth and Caroline  
Hannigan-Wiberg, Calista & Earle  
Kann and Elliot  
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