



# CALL OF THE LOON

Spring 2017

## Cold Stream Campowners' Association

Spring is here! The last small piles of snow are melting with the rain. The lake is calling. The loons have returned. Anglers are pursuing surface feeding salmon. We all hope for a fun-filled summer on the water.

Thanks so much to Marylee Wood Rogers for her article "The Tale of a Flag".

Please call or email me with your ideas for Newsletter topics and articles or to submit photos and news. Laurie Fenwood 207-732-4320 or [lfenwood@gmail.com](mailto:lfenwood@gmail.com)



photo credit Benson Gray

Lake Fun—Then,

Now,



Future?

## Where do our Loons go for the winter?

### Laurie Fenwood

As much as I would like to picture our majestic loons basking in the Florida sunshine with the fishy equivalent of a Pina Colada, winter is a lot of work for the Great Northern Diver! After a summer of defending a territory, nesting, fishing for food, dodging boats, and possibly raising a chick, adult loons depart the scene. The now fully feathered chicks are left to fend for themselves—no more photograph worthy, free rides on Dad's back or fishing lessons from Mom. The young ones often hang out on their natal lake until ice threatens, then head for the coast. Being left behind is a good thing! This provides opportunity for them to fish with less competition. Young loons may not return to establish a territory and breed for 7 years, spending the summer on different lakes.

Maine loons tend to stay on our lakes longer than loons in Wisconsin and Minnesota; they are not going to Florida after all, just over to the Atlantic Ocean. Most of them spend the winter along the coastlines of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine. A few banded birds have also been located as far south as the Carolinas or in the Canadian coastal Provinces. Large lakes also provide staging areas for groups of migrating loons to rest and fish and as well as some wintering habitat.

Loons in winter must adapt to a saltwater lifestyle. They have salt glands, located in the skull between the eyes, which remove excess salt they swallow from fish and ocean water. Loud yodels, tremolos, and hoots of summer are traded for a silent season. In late summer, the brilliant black neck and sharply white checked back is traded for feathers that show a subtle gray and dull white. During this 2-3 week period of molt loons are flightless and extremely vulnerable. Molting allows new, strong flight feathers to grow. In order to fly at all, loons need all their flight feathers in order to support their heavy bodies. In addition, new feathers provide the best protection from cold and water. Prior to spring migration, dull winter feathers are shed for the breeding plumage.

Loons need very clear water to fish effectively. When our lakes are frozen, open coastal ocean is best. Their solid bones allow them to dive deep for fish and crustaceans. Fishing is mostly solitary, though they may gather in loose rafts at night. Their strong territorial drive is forgotten for the fall and winter, allowing closer contact without conflict and more time for eating. Favorite winter foods include: flounder, crabs, lobster, shrimp, gulf menhaden, bay anchovies, and silversides. Menhaden has been reported to be so important that it can influence loon migration.

Wherever loons wind up for the winter, they get there fast. Loons have been clocked at up to 90 miles per hour and we know that they can migrate considerable distances. Returning in the spring is a matter of timing and loyalty to their summer homes. In most years loons arrive back before ice-out and have to wait for a small section of their lake territory to open before they can land. Loons need about a quarter mile running start in the water to take flight so they have to be careful not to get trapped. They keep checking the situation at their home lakes by taking day trips back and forth from larger lakes and rivers. Male loons arrive about 2 weeks before the females, announcing their territorial intentions with the familiar haunting calls we associate with our wonderful summers on Cold Stream Pond.



## The Tale of a Flag By Marylee Wood Rogers

### Prologue

"On the night of 20 July 1952 a platoon of Company "A" was assigned the mission of making contact with the opposing forces in the vicinity of Chokko-ri Korea.

Constant enemy flares made the mission hazardous and the friendly unit was forced to advance slowly and with extreme caution. Lieutenant Fred Wood was preceding the unit when the entire area was subjected to an intense enemy mortar barrage and the fierce fire of three hostile machine gun emplacements. Although sustaining a severe wound he continued on the mission and established a perimeter of defense with complete disregard for his own safety. Lieutenant Wood repeatedly exposed himself to the lethal enemy fire as he assaulted hostile positions and shouted words of encouragement to his men. While leading a squad in destroying the nearest enemy machine gun emplacement he was mortally wounded. Lieutenant Wood's intrepid leadership and gallantry under enemy fire enabled the friendly force to successfully complete its mission with a minimum number of casualties and reflect the highest credit upon himself and the military service."

Lieutenant Fred Wood's Silver Star



### The Story

Hello, my name's Marylee Wood Rogers. My family is the family that put the flag on the Island, and friends and family have been urging me to record some history so that the folks who enjoy the flag but weren't around when it was put in would have some history behind the flag.

Everyone who knew my brother Fred knew that Cold Stream Pond was his favorite place on earth. There was no place he'd rather be, and so I think my parents were trying to find some way of memorializing him around the lake. Then this wonderful idea came to them that they could put a flag on the island, and there the story begins.

First of all, my father had to go to the town fathers to get permission to put anything on the island, and they were all very enthusiastic about the project. Remember, this was 1953. So then of course, he had to find the pole, which wasn't easy. He had to go to Massachusetts to a firm that sold tall poles for flags, and he found a sixty foot pole. Then of course he had to go back and try to find someone who would work on the island and put in the cement footings.

In the search to find someone to put the cement footings in there were lots of "no's." My dad had been the commander of the German POW Camp at Fort Devens, and he was used to getting things done. Somehow he found a person who was willing to go out to work on the island, and put the cement footings in. When that was done, it was time for the sixty foot flagpole to come. I remember being there on the day when this truck came, and it was so high, because the pole had to be higher than any vehicle on the road. It was the most enormous truck I'd ever seen.

It came down the camp road and parked so that it was right where it needed to be. The driver squeezed the truck in between the trees on the edge of the next lot and our camp, there were probably only inches to spare. It was the most amazing thing I'd ever seen, where this driver tried to get the pole as close to the water as possible.



My brother and a college friend of his, Cliff Winter, in between their sophomore and junior year of college got together and started building a camp for my dad. For those of you who know Ski Winter, that was his Dad -Cliff. They had to clear all of the trees off the lot, they had to spread the lot with gravel, find the best place for the camp to stand, and get everything settled. Once they got the land cleared and the gravel down, they put up a big tent and lived in that tent all summer, while they built the camp. So consequently, everyone along the camp road got to know the boys very well. My brother was someone they all respected and admired. Fred was an amazing young man with the most noble spirit of anyone I have known.

So when it came time to get the flagpole out on the island there was a large group of people who wanted to help. In order to get the pole out to the island, they had a flotilla of boats (I believe it was five boats.) They went out with the flagpole laying across the bows of their boats. In order to get it out there safely there had to be someone driving, but also someone at the bow to hold the pole steady. So all of the boats had to proceed at the same they would cut whatever rope was up there, and then we'd have to figure out how to get up that high and replace the rope.

Finally we put a cable on the flagpole, and then they would come out with chain cutters and cut the cable. We'd leave in the fall and everything would be fine, and in the next spring the flagpole was damaged to the point that we couldn't really put the flag out there anymore.

It was quite a few years that the flag couldn't fly on the island. Everybody back then was very sad about that, eventually my cousin, Fred Weymouth, went out to the island, and put staging up. I don't know how he fixed it, but there hasn't been any vandalism since. It's wonderful to look out and see that flag flying, I enjoy that everyday I'm at Cold Stream and I'm sure many others do as well. Still to this day there are kids of all ages looking at the island, and I'm very proud of the fact that the flag has become a staple of the lake.

What makes it even better is that the island has two plaques that commemorate two young boys who passed away in the line of duty. I hope this story will be found interesting by those who read it, and now you know more about how the flag came to be on the island.



## PLANT PROFILE

### Laurie Fenwood

Everyone one loves blueberries! Blueberries for Sal by Robert McCloskey was my daughter's favorite book when she was five years old. Picking and eating wild blueberries is a time-honored tradition for people, bears, birds, red squirrels, and even dogs. Blueberry pancakes, pies, muffins, jams, cobblers, and crisps are summer's best food celebration.

### Health

These "superfood" berries are packed with antioxidants, mainly due to presence of anthocyanin, a pigment responsible for their deep blue color. Antioxidants are nature's chemical weapons that fight "free radicals" which are implicated in cell and tissue damage. Antioxidants act by preventing the formation of radicals, scavenging them, or by promoting their decomposition. Blueberries are delicious, low in calories, fewer than 100 per cup, and have an abundance of vitamin-C and fiber; these characteristics have multiple health benefits. I don't know about you, but fiber gets more and more important to me each year!

The list of potential health benefits found on the internet and on TV is long and various. It includes prevention of dementia, osteoporosis, hair loss, age spots, wrinkles, urinary tract infections, constipation, some forms of cancer, age-related eye issues, and depression. It seems that the antioxidants, fiber, vitamins C, E, B complex, and A, as well as the minerals selenium, copper, and zinc, aid the general improvement of the immune system and brain function.

### Varieties

Blueberries and cranberries are in the *Ericaceae* or heath family. They belong to the genus *Vaccinium*. The wild or the "low-bush" blueberry bears the scientific name *Vaccinium angustifolium*. The most common variety is the sourtop blueberry, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*. This species tends to be more prevalent in mountains or hilly areas. Berries are usually smaller and less sweet than the low sweet. They are bright blue and covered with a waxy coating. The cultivated or the "high-bush" blueberry is

*Vaccinium corymbosum*; it may grow to 6 feet tall and can hybridize with low-bush blueberry.

Wild plants are initially established from seed.

Underground stems called rhizomes are sent out from each plant. These rhizomes grow near the soil surface, periodically sending up new stems and growing new roots. The original plant, with its spreading rhizome system, is referred to as a clone. Each clone is genetically different from neighboring plants. Clones will vary in size, but older clones are generally larger.

### Commercial Production

It is the complex mixture of clones that gives wild blueberries their rich diversity of flavors. Average yield is nearly 5,000 pounds per acre. More intensely managed acres and very productive clones can produce more, which is a good thing, because around the world, demand for wild blueberries has skyrocketed thanks to growing awareness of their health benefits. In Maine alone, where over 80 million pounds of wild blueberries are produced each year, the crop has a market value of more than \$250 million annually. Wild blueberries make a major contribution to the economies of Maine and Canada.

According to *Fact Sheet No. 220, UMaine Extension No. 2088 Prepared by David E. Yarborough, Extension Blueberry Specialist, The University of Maine, Orono 04469. Revised February 2015:*

"North America is still the leading producer of this beloved blue fruit, accounting for up to 90% of the world's supply. The berry is celebrated throughout July -- the peak of its harvest -- during National Blueberry Month."

"The wild blueberry is one of four fruit crops native to North America. Blueberry growth was first encouraged by Native Americans by periodically burning over fields. In the early 1800's, the European settlers gathered berries as a public privilege on the blueberry barrens of Washington County. Blueberries were canned and shipped to the Union troops during the Civil War in the 1860's. After the war, public access was limited and production was improved by more frequent pruning. Management intensity and production has increased over the years."

“Maine is the largest producer of wild blueberries in the world. Maine produces 10 percent of all blueberries in North America, including wild and cultivated production. Twenty percent of the total crop is produced in the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, Québec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The remaining 70 percent of the crop are cultivated blueberries produced in Michigan, New Jersey, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Georgia, Arkansas and in other states. Wild blueberries are grown on 44,000 acres in Maine. These fields have been developed from native plants that occur naturally in the understory of the forest. Because of the pruning practices employed, only half of the acres are available to be harvested every year. Currently, 99 percent of the crop is frozen and most is used as a food ingredient, so less than 1 percent of the blueberry crop is sold fresh.”

#### Planting and Care

Native low bush blueberry plants can be purchased on line or at a native plant nursery. These are the hardiest and easiest to get to persist, since they are real Maine natives. Blueberry sod is also available to cover larger areas and get a jump start on production. They grow naturally on the forest floor, so are good for filling in layers of vegetation in shoreline buffers along the lake. Areas with full sun will have the most production, but blueberries tolerate partial shade. Blueberries are a great long term investment; they will live and produce for 40 to 50 years. They are an economical and easy way to stabilize the shoreline. Blueberries grow best in soils that meet their needs:

- Soil must drain well. If water stands in the location you are planting for 2 days, don't plant a blueberry.
- Blueberries grow best in acidic soils with a pH of 4-5
- Incorporating organic matter into the soil or as a top dressing is ideal.
- You can raise them above the natural soil level by 12-18 inches. This improves drainage, and provides area for adding organic matter and mulch.

- They prefer full sun, at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the day. Blueberries will tolerate partial shade, especially late in the day.

Blueberries will grow in higher pH, but to achieve better production, you will need to amend the soil around the plants. This can be done easily over time by adding sawdust from any conifer (pine, spruce, fir), don't add too much, or nitrogen may be depleted.

Plant blueberries at the same depth as grown at the nursery. Dig the hole or clear an area twice the size of the roots, and back-fill with a rich compost mixture or bark mulch and peat moss. Once planted, remove 25% of the branches; this will promote new, vigorous branching.

Blueberries, because they are shallow-rooted, require more water than most fruits so the surface roots do not dry out, especially during establishment. Since we are close to the lake fertilizer is not recommended.

Otherwise, bushes are fertilized in early spring, as leaves are breaking from dormancy based on soil test information.



Blueberries require insect pollination. Providing habitat that is friendly to honeybees, bumblebees, and native bees will increase the fruit set and seed number resulting in higher yields. Reducing lawn grass area, planting a variety of flowering shrubs and plants, and using no insecticides is helpful to all pollinators, including butterflies!

Enjoy the four-season beauty of a blueberry bush: Spring's white, bell-shaped flowers; Summer's deep blue fruit; Fall's red and rust foliage; and Winter's delicate branching.

## Cold Stream Pond Fall Trapnet Report

Nels Kramer, Fisheries Biologist

[gordon.kramer@maine.gov](mailto:gordon.kramer@maine.gov)

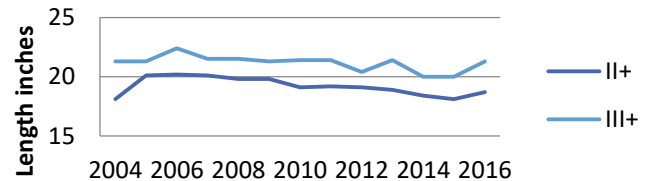
As we do every year at Cold Stream, we set and tended trapnets last fall. Traps were set on the 16<sup>th</sup> of October and tended until the 26<sup>th</sup>. A total of 97 landlocked salmon and 54 lake trout were handled in those ten days. The mean length and weight of all lake trout handled was 20.0" and 2.9 lbs. The heaviest togue handled was 22.5" and weighed 4.9 lbs. The mean length and weight of all salmon handled was 19.4" and 2.9 lbs., and the largest was 23.0" and 4.4 lbs.

We measure how the salmon population is doing by following year class metrics, specifically how the 2 year old (II+) and 3 year old (III+) salmon are growing. The II+ salmon had a mean length and weight of 18.7" and 2.5 lbs., and the III+ salmon were 21.3" and 3.58 lbs., respectively. These measurements are what drives our decision making process when we're making choices about stocking numbers and regulatory options.



Lengths of II+ and III+ year old salmon in fall trapnets at Cold Stream Pond since 2004.

### Cold Stream Pond LLS trapnet data 2004- 2016



### Ice Fishing on Cold Stream Pond

This winter was great for togue according to avid fisherman Clayton Harvey, who was enthused about the numbers and quality of fish. His haul of salmon was down a bit, but overall the season was lots of fun! Good catches of fish through January and February, sharing some carcasses with the eagles, and a snug shack make for fine cold weather recreation.

Grandson Eben is on the right with a fine salmon, while Randy Nadeau displays a togue he caught, on the left.







## EPA 319 Watershed Protection Project Implementation Begins

Camp owners around Cold Stream Pond will soon be receiving information on how to apply for funding to implement conservation measures on their property. Practices eligible for cost-sharing will include

establishing buffer vegetation, dripline trenches, dry wells, erosion control mulching, infiltration steps, pathways, plunge pools, rubber diversion razors, reshaping of driveways, turnouts, bank stabilization, rip-rapping, open-top culverts, and other best management practices (BMPs).

Funding from the grant will cover up to 75% of the cost of the conservation measures at each property. Land owners will be responsible for providing a match of 25%. ***This does not have to be cash!*** Labor and/or materials are considered “contributions-in-kind” and are accepted as a match. Highest priority for receiving grant funding will go to properties identified as sites that have the greatest potential for reducing sediment run-off into the lake. Visits by certified LakeSmart volunteers will be used to develop site-specific plans and rank the sites.

Also under the grant, the CSCOA will expand implementation of the LakeSmart program which began in 2015. 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 BMPs will be provided to each landowner following the visit. Properties which qualify for LakeSmart will receive 2 metal signs to post on the property. Any time after May 1, contact Laurie Fenwood ([lakeSmart@fenwood.org](mailto:lakeSmart@fenwood.org) phone 207-732-4320) Cold Stream Pond LakeSmart Evaluator 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! The grant program will help us make a lot of progress towards protecting our lake.

Later this summer, work will begin on implementing high-priority road improvement projects. These may include reshaping, armoring, and vegetating ditches; stabilizing culvert inlets and outlets with stone; installing check dams and plunge pools; creating turn-outs and diversions; and re-shaping and crowning. For the next two years, the 319 grant project will replace the regular CSCOA Buffer and Water Quality grant program. Check the CSCOA web site [coldstreampond.com](http://coldstreampond.com) for updates.

Anyone interested in proposing a cost-share project or submitting a road project for funding should not delay in letting the CSCOA know. If the budget for the EPA currently proposed by the White House is approved by Congress, no funds for 319 Clean Water Act Grants will be available in the future. The Maine Lakes Society and the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (both of which receive annual support from the CSCOA) are encouraging everyone who cares about Maine lakes to contact their representatives in the US Senate and House of Representatives. Let them know how important clean lakes are for tourism, businesses, jobs, property values, and our quality of life.



***Infiltration steps—retrofitting a path to prevent erosion***



## Road Associations Update

### Tom Quirk, Enfield Road Commissioner

Summer maintenance and new road projects will be started when weather improves. The winter brought fewer storms but the snowfall amount was greater in each event. Plowing and weather have been about normal for a Maine winter. Several roads are in better shape due to projects completed in the summer of 2016. We are monitoring the performance of the rolling dips/berms on Abbott road to determine what improvements are needed.

A number of projects designed to protect and improve water quality were completed in 2016. These projects included removing berms to allow water to flow off road surfaces, lining eroded ditches and ditch banks with rock, installing check dams in ditches to slow water flow, replacing old and damaged culverts, and constructing plunge pools to allow sediment resulting from heavy storm flows to settle out before reaching the lake.

By reducing sediment entering Cold Stream Pond, the amount of phosphorus in the sediments is also reduced. Less sediment means less of the nutrients that promote algae growth and reduce water clarity. These types of projects help stabilize and protect the system of camp roads that we all depend on to access our lake homes.

Road Associations around the lake also share the responsibility for protecting lake water quality. Cooperation from these Road Associations is key to reducing pollutants entering the lake from road runoff. Cold Stream Pond Watershed Protection Project (Phase I) EPA grant funds are available this year. If your road association has identified additional road projects needed to protect the lake and maintain the integrity of your road, please let us know. Grant money is also earmarked for the design and implementation of two road maintenance workshops. The workshops will be tuition free and open to road maintenance personnel, road associations, town officials, and others with an interest in road maintenance practices that protect both roads and water quality.

## Food Sale

This year's bake sale will be held at the Enfield Town Senior Center on Saturday, June 24 from 8:00-11:00 am. Donations can be dropped off after 8:00 am. Items donated in the past have included pies, breads, cookies, homemade jams, sauces, and glassware. All are appreciated! Cold Stream Pond clothing and afghans will also be available for purchase.

## Bass Fishing Derby

The PVHS Class of 2018 will once again hold a bass fishing derby to reduce the population of introduced small mouth bass in Cold Stream Pond and raise funds. The Derby will be held on June 24 at Gary Stover Beach, Enfield from 5:30 am to 6 pm. Check-in begins at 5:30 am and weigh in begins at noon.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Annual CSCOA Boat Parade and Ice Cream Social Saturday July 1st

Theme: Island Luau

Contact Anne Hall for details and registration at [amjeg@roadrunner.com](mailto:amjeg@roadrunner.com)

More information will be posted on the website.

## Annual Enfield Roads Meeting

July 29<sup>th</sup> at the Enfield Town Office, 6 pm

## CSCOA Annual Meeting

Saturday- July 29<sup>th</sup> at the Enfield Station School  
8-9 am Potluck Breakfast, 9 am Meeting Starts

All members are invited to attend. Please bring a breakfast item to share. It is a great opportunity to visit with our Cold Stream neighbors, have discussions, and hear about what CSCOA is doing for our lake. A short presentation by the Maine State Forest Service is scheduled- "How to be FireWise and LakeSmart".

# Town of Enfield Transfer Station Guidelines



Open Saturdays and Wednesdays

**Hours:** Summer: 9 - 5  
Winter: 8 - 4

Scheduled date changes will be posted at Transfer Station

The more we recycle the more we save. You spend less on bags and the Town spends less on the disposal of trash. Fiscal year 2015/16 the cost of trash disposal for Enfield was \$128,000, this figure could be reduced by your help and commitment to recycle.

**All trash must be in yellow Town bags.**

Purchase bags at the Town Office or the Transfer Station,

Large Bags 32 gallon \$ 5.00 for 10  
Small Bags 13 gallon \$ 3.50 for 10

**Transfer Station:** ALL trash must be in yellow Town bags. Vehicles must display a current Transfer Station sticker.

**Roadside Pick-Up: Is Every Monday** - No pick up on major Monday Holidays - Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day and Christmas. Pick up will be on Tuesday. ALL trash must be in yellow Town bags and in a covered container.



**Recyclable Pick-up: 1st & 3rd Mondays**  
Must be separated, can be binned, boxed or bagged but not in Town bags. **Place on opposite side of driveway from trash.**



## General Rules

- 1 Transfer Station Stickers required - **No Exceptions**
- 2 Stickers are to be displayed on vehicle
- 3 Salvage of any transfer site material will not be permitted
- 4 Trash must be generated in ENFIELD
- 5 **All trash must be in yellow Town bags**

## Demolition Debris/Brush and Lumber

Pre-pay at Town Office or to Transfer Attendant

Car load	\$3.00/Load
Small van/wagon	\$5.00/Load
Pick-up/utility trailer (6X8 or smaller)	\$15.00/Load
1 Ton truck	\$25.00/Load
Any larger vehicle or trailer	\$100.00/Load

## Items Not Accepted

- 1 Heavy tires or tires on rims
- 2 Paint - Unused paint can be taken for disposal to:  
Aubuchon Hardware and S W Collins in Lincoln
- 3 Motor Oil can be taken to the Citgo Station on Route 2
- 4 Asbestos
- 5 Concrete
- 6 Furniture/Mattresses must be broken down

Dates for the annual **Spring Clean-up Week** are posted at the Town Office, the Transfer Station and in the Lincoln News.

## Notice

**Burning of garbage is prohibited**

Thank you for helping to reduce trash tonage and cost by recycling and using Town bags since December 2016.

Updated 3/2017

## Enfield Transfer Station

### 1 Compost


Leaves, grass clippings, plants, vegetable matter and bedding. Please **no** trash bags, flower pots or any other debris in this area.

### 2 Cardboard and Paper Products

Corrugated cardboard, food boxes, egg cartons, toilet/paper towel tubes, brown paper bags, etc. Boxes must be clean and flattened.

Newspapers, magazines, junk mail, loose leaf/office paper, books/phonebooks must have covers removed. Items may be gathered in brown paper bags. Shredded paper may be in plastic bags.

### 3 Recyclable - **All items must be clean**

Glass jars and bottles.  
Cans, aluminum foil pans, metal jar lids.  
Plastic - any item that has the recycle symbol on it.   
Returnables - juice bottles, soda cans/bottles, beer/wine/alcohol cans/bottles.

### 4 Share Shed

Take or leave reusable goods such as, wooden, metal, or plastic furniture, books, CDs, toys, exercise equipment, working electronics.

### 5 Electronics

TVs, VCRs/CD players, microwaves, computers, cell phones hazardous materials - fluorescent bulbs, mercury thermometers, batteries. If in doubt check with attendant.

### 6 White Goods

Washers, dryers, refrigerators, kitchen stoves, freezers.

### 7 Metal

Small items and scrap.

### 8 Dumpsters are for non recyclable items

### 9 Construction Debris\*\*

Asphalt shingles, gypsum board.

### 10 Brush and Lumber\*\*

**\*\* Fees Apply - see back page**

Any questions or need assistance, please ask attendant

## Members 2017

Adams,Marvin & Glenna	Eyles,Steve & Alice	King,Blaine & Kelly	Randall & Hubbard
Aiken, Daniel	Farrell,Gregg & Angela	King,Marilyn	Reinzo,John & Joan
Alberding, Nick & Jessie	Fenwood,Jim & Laurie	Kolouch,Bob & Mary Jayne	Reymer, Catherine & Robert
Applebee,Vinal & Marilyn	Folster,Tim & Kathy	Lafayette, John & Carla	Rossell,Theresa
Artes,Lorna & Bryan	Fortin, John & Margaret	LaForge, Marie & Paul	Rullo,Jenny
Bard,Vinton & Betty	French,Rosabelle & Forrest	Landry,Jackie	Russell, Joyce
Baynes & Deckler	Furman,Rocky & Becky	Leen,Richard & Joan	Sanborn,Dennis & Marsha
Bergeron,George & Vicki	Gaetani & Hall	Leighton, Robert & Colleen	Sargent, James
Bevis,Kathy	Gaetani, Americo & Mary	Lemay,Pete & Ederle	Sargent, Shane & Lee
Bickford, Elizabeth	Gaetani, Anthony & Patrick	Leonard,Ralph	Saucier, Tom & Joanne
Bishop, Norma	Gaetani,Peter & Jean	Lindsay, Richard & Patricia	Savage, Dick & Sonya
Bjork, John	Gallant, Gregory & Susan	L'Italien,Marco & Jean	Shafer,Sally
Blanchard,Dick & Nancy	Galm & Marcoulier	Littlefield,Jeffrey	Shaughnessy,Michael & Jeanine
Bliss, Michael & Linda	Gardiner, Kennith & Carolyn	Lucas, Jody	Shedd,John & Pat
Borja, Ron & Paulette	Garland,Scott & Tammy	Ludden,Doug	Smith, Ben & Peggy
Bourgoin, Mike & Mary Jo	Gillespie,Scott & Pamela	MacDonald,Dale & Carl	Smith, Kevin & Patty
Boyce, Steven	Giovino, Fred & Barbara	Mace,Ed & Daphene	Smith, Milton & Andrea
Bradbury,Gordon & Betty	Giroux,Francis	MacKenzie,Sandy & Pat	Smith, Nicole
Brann,Joe & Jane	Goode, Jane	Madden, Derek & Nicole	Smith,David & Julianna
Brown,Bill & Sue	Goslin, David & Melinda	Madden,Randy & Julie	Smith,Manley & Mary
Brown,Edward & Faye	Gran,Bernard & Jacki	Mailman,Paul & Rose	Smith,Owen & June
Carney,Pat & Jeanne	Gray Cobb, Cynthia	Mayer, Paul & Lynn	Souers, Brian
Chapman,Kenneth	Gray, Benson	McGillvray,Karl & Yoriko	Soule & Trafton
Chow & McBride	Gray, Ruth	McManus,Geri	Spencer,Harland & Katherine
Clarke Family Camp Trust	Greenleaf,Steve & Lynn	Minihane, Justin & Stacy	Spooner,Peter & Lynne
Clukey,Wayne & Ethel	Gregoire,Robert	Morin & Hasty	Stevens, Rusty & Vicky
Collins & Daffron	Hamlin, Althea	Morin,Robert & Lois	Tamburo, Alfonzo & Gail
Cook,David & Laura	Hannigan, Calista & Earle	Morrison, Marion	Tanous,Wakine & Ann
Cowan, Phillip & Candace	Harvey,Clayton & Sue	Mulligan, Kevin & Brenda	Thomas,Donna & George
Cowing, Chris & Jen	Haverlock,Mark & Bethany	Murray,Robert & Patricia	Thomas,Ted & Beth
Cummings, Patricia	Haynes, Virginia	Nadeau,Randy & Leisha & Cece	Thornton, Brenda
Cyr, Michael	Heal & Kolodgie	Needham,Edwina	Thurlow,Gerald & Jackie
Cyr,Joe & Suzanne	Hitchings,Samuel & Robin	Nesin,Noah & Tammy	Tozer,John & Laura
Deland,Ernest & Diane	Hodsdon,David	Oeth, Judy	Tozier,Mark & Michelle
Deshane-Martin, Linda	Hunter, Marcia & Peter	Oettinger,Fred & Lisa	West, Alison
Dolan,Marilyn	Hunter,Mark & Debbie	Osborne,Laura & Robert	West,John & Delma
Douglas, Geraldine & Richard	Jackson, Wayne & Brenda	Paradis,Craig & Kimberly	West,Tom & Barbara
Dubay, Patrick & Deborah	Jenkins,Charlie & Ida	Pasteur,Guy & Patti	Weymouth Pines Limited
Dubay, Pete & Debbie	Johnson, Katie	Pelletier,Roger & Linda	Weymouth,Ronald & Lori
Dube & Moody	Johnston,David & Glenda	Poulin,Jean Claude & Gisele	Whitney,James
Dyer, George Robert & Joyce	Jordan, Scott	Powell, Mike & Gayle	Wilcox,Vicki & Shawn
Edgar, Belinda	Kann & House	Pratt,Jim & Anne	Willett,Willis & Amaryl
Enochs, Elaine	Kanwisher,Gary & Patricia	Priest,Eileen	Winter,Clifford
Enochs,Bob & Beth	Keller, Rachael	Priest,Jeremy & Angela	Wooley,Darold & Janice
Ewing,Norman & Gay	Kelley,Paul & Tracy	Quirk, Tom & Gayle	Zych,James & Karen

## IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

### Road Association Contacts

<b>Enfield Road Association</b>	Tom Quirk	947-8747	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	
<b>Upper Webb Cove Road Association</b>	Frank Gasinowski	205-7304	
<b>Millett Mallet Road Association</b>	Stephen Hasty	290-7138	sbhasty@hotmail.com

### Other Road Contacts

<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

### Cold Stream Campowners' Association Board of Directors and Officers

<b>David Cook</b>	<b>President 08/31/17</b>	<b>dcook.survey@gmail.com</b>
<b>Darold Wooley</b>	<b>Vice President 08/31/17</b>	<b>dwooley@midmaine.com</b>
<b>Anne Hall</b>	<b>Secretary 08/31/17</b>	<b>amhjegg@roadrunner.com</b>
<b>Ben Smith</b>	<b>Treasurer 08/31/19</b>	<b>btt1947@gmail.com</b>
<b>James Fenwood</b>	<b>Director 08/31/19</b>	<b>jfenwood@gmail.com</b>
<b>Clifford Winter</b>	<b>Director 08/31/19</b>	<b>cwinter888@yahoo.com</b>
<b>Joel Deckler</b>	<b>Director 08/31/17</b>	<b>jldoc7@gmail.com</b>
<b>Judith Oeth</b>	<b>Director 08/31/17</b>	<b>jjrerucha@aol.com</b>
<b>Thomas Quirk</b>	<b>Director 08/31/17</b>	<b>tquirk@quirkauto.com</b>
<b>Joseph Cyr</b>	<b>Director 08/31/19</b>	<b>bc2241@aol.com</b>
<b>Alison West</b>	<b>Director 08/31/19</b>	<b>awest1@nyc.rr.com</b>

### Town Office Numbers

Enfield	732-4270
Lincoln	794-3372
Lowell	732-5177





The CSCOA is now offering the opportunity to choose from two levels of additional contribution. The additional amounts will qualify you for recognition as a member of the "Salmon" or "Loon" clubs, established to recognize those who give above and beyond the regular membership dues amount. As we implement the Cold Stream Watershed Protection Project, we expect to draw down our cash reserves considerably for this important work. These contributions will help us avoid the need to raise our dues which have remained the same since 2007.

### Membership Form (July 1, 2017- June 30, 2018)

### Cold Stream Campowners' Association, Inc. (CSCOA)

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

Your dollars are used to: support projects in Enfield, Lincoln, and Lowell which reduce sediment run-off from roads; help campowners make their properties more "LakeSmart"; monitor lake water quality; coordinate an annual loon count; and involve campowners in fun events such as the annual boat parade. We encourage all friends of Cold Stream Pond to join us in supporting our mission, regardless of their place of residence.

Members will receive two newsletters each year by US mail. Members providing an email address will also receive notices of important events such as the annual bake sale and annual meeting.

More information at [www.coldstreampond.com](http://www.coldstreampond.com) . Thank you for caring about our lake.

**Membership fees and additional contributions to The Cold Stream Campowners' Association, Inc. are tax deductible.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Other Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

Camp Number/Road \_\_\_\_\_

Circle One:    Enfield   Lincoln   Lowell

Circle One:    Seasonal        Year Round

To schedule a LakeSmart visit please check here \_\_\_\_\_

Membership Fee	\$30
Salmon Club (additional contribution \$50)	
Loon Club (additional contribution \$100)	
Total	

To renew or join, please complete this form and send along with your check payable to:

**Cold Stream Campowner's Association, Inc.**  
109 Abbot Drive  
Enfield, ME 04493



## Advertising/Sponsorship Rates 2017

**Reach all of the members of Cold Stream Campowners Association for as little as \$25.**

We will place your business-card sized ad in our publication(s) or in paragraph form on our website for a year.

Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Business Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

eMail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Website \_\_\_\_\_

### NOTES:

- If advertising on our website, please write a description of your business on the back of this form.
- Please attach your business card to this form.

### Individual Prices

\_\_\_\_\_ Spring Newsletter \$25

\_\_\_\_\_ Autumn Newsletter \$25

\_\_\_\_\_ Annual Meeting Mailing \$25

\_\_\_\_\_ Ad on our Website with hyperlink for one year \$25

### Discounted Price (All of the Above Bundled Together) **\$75**

Includes: Spring and Autumn Newsletters

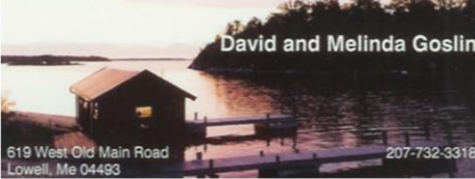
Annual Meeting Mailing (sent in June)

Ad on our Website with hyperlink for one year--- [www.ColdStreamPond.com](http://www.ColdStreamPond.com)

Please send this form and along with your check payable to: **Cold Stream Campowners' Association**  
**109 Abbott Drive**  
**Enfield ME 04493**

### Cedar Rest Cabins

Cold Stream Pond, Enfield, Maine  
Cedarrestcabins.com



619 West Old Main Road  
Lowell, Me 04493

207-732-3318

Trey Miller

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dhiggins@hamlinsmarina.com

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## Glass By Us

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Bangor, Maine 04401

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## Property Solutions

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109 Abbott Drive  
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