



OSS�PEE LAKE REPORT

Volume 5, Issue 2 • April – June 2006

KEY DATES:

- Saturday, April 22: Groundwater Protection Conference; Cody Education Center, Freedom. 8:30AM–3:30PM. Info @ 603–539–1859.
- Saturday, May 6: Valley Pride Day, Ossipee Watershed. Info from GMCG @ 603–539–1859.
- Saturday, June 17: NH Lakes Congress, Plymouth State University. Info @ 603–226–0299.

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OSS�PEE LAKE, BROAD BAY, LEAVITT
BAY, BERRY BAY, AND DANFORTH POND

David Smith, Executive Director
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MARINA ISSUES BACK IN SPOTLIGHT



Deja Vu: Zoning violations allegedly continue at Ossipee Lake Marina despite a 2003 State Superior Court ruling. Boats stored on residential Lot 42 are shown above. *Alliance Photo*

FREEDOM — Two years after a State Superior Court judge upheld Freedom's Zoning Board of Adjustment (ZBA) in the Ossipee Lake Marina case, the town's Selectmen have been charged with undermining the ZBA's authority in the matter.

On Monday, March 20th past and present members of the ZBA and other town residents filled the Selectmen's meeting room to discuss allegations that the Selectmen have failed to enforce violations at the Marina and have made decisions contradicting key provisions of the ZBA's 1997 and 2002 rulings limiting the Marina's scope of operations.

The allegations were raised last summer and were summarized in a letter written by Ossipee Lake Alliance officials Howard Bouve and David Smith. Bouve was a ZBA member

at the time of the Marina decisions.

The Selectmen invited ZBA and Alliance officials by letter to attend the March 20th meeting "to address any and all concerns." At the start of the meeting, however, Board Chairman Les Babb announced that public comments would not be heard.

Instead, Babb read a letter from Town Attorney Peter Malia reaffirming the ZBA's rulings limiting the Marina's outdoor boat storage and prohibiting the use of Alvino Road, two of the issues that had been raised.

Babb declined to discuss the other alleged violations, which include boat storage on Lot 42, and Selectman James Breslin asked that further complaints be submitted to the Board in writing by April 24th. A meeting on

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INDIAN MOUND CAMPS OFFERED FOOD AND LODGING WITH A TASTE OF HISTORY

OSS�PEE — In the 1920s and '30s, it was one of the lake's most popular destinations: a place where a traveler on the White Mountain Highway could stop for dinner and spend the night, or a vacationing family could enjoy a week or more of swimming, boating and tennis.

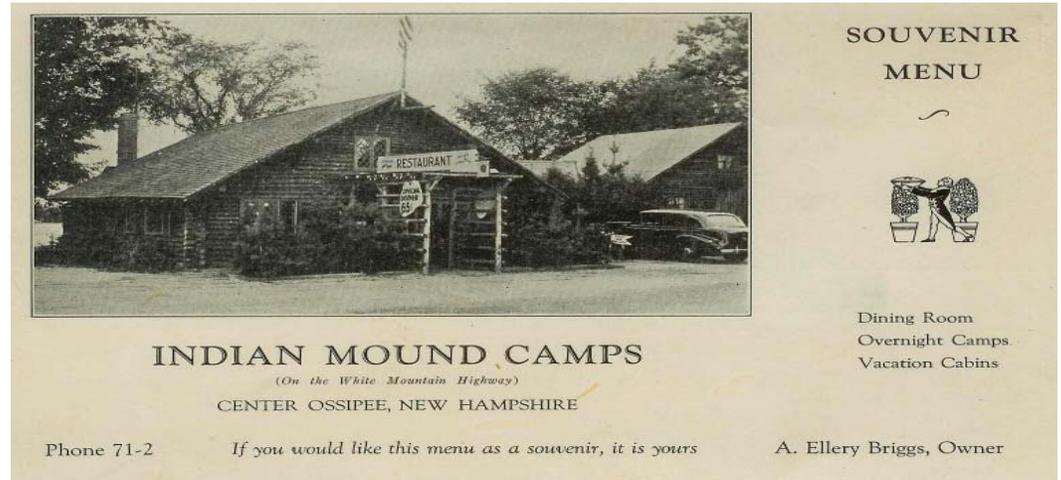
As recently as the 1990s, it was still possible to poke through the remains of the Indian Mound Camps on Route 16B near the Indian

Mound Golf Course. A stone's throw from the road, but almost completely hidden in the woods, sat the collapsed shell of the resort's recreation lodge: its entryway twisted but still upright; a front desk and a wall of wooden mail slots evidence of a once bustling past.

The last traces of the Indian Mound Camps were swept away by development in 2000, but thanks to memories and memorabilia

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INDIAN MOUND CAMPS OFFERED VACATIONS WITH A TASTE OF HISTORY



Indian Mound Camps was at its peak in the 1920s and '30s. The sign at the entrance to the restaurant and gift shop, seen here, promised a dinner special for 65 cents. *Alliance Collection*

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it's possible to step back in time to get a sense of what it must have been like to visit during its heyday.

Family Business

Indian Mound Camps was a family business operated by Ellery Briggs and his wife. It sprawled over both sides of the highway in the area where the golf course is now located, and extended to the lake. There was a restaurant and gift shop, a filling station, tennis courts and cabins, on and off the water.

Transient visitors were always welcome, but the Briggs family also had a loyal following of vacationers who returned annually. Long-time Ossipee resident Fenton Hodge says his mother, now in her 90s, worked at the resort and can still recall the regular visitors who arrived at the Center Ossipee train station from Boston and beyond.

If you were stopping for a meal, the pot roast special was 65 cents, or you could spring for a steak dinner for \$1.25. A handwritten note on an Indian Mound Camps menu we acquired this year signaled that the kitchen had run out of lobster.

Could the food have been an attraction? Ossipee Selectman Harry Merrow says he can't remember a lot about the resort, but distinctly recalls having a sandwich and a birch beer there with his grandfather during the 1940s, when he was a youngster. He says the building was quite rustic and there was a piano in the main lodge.

According to one of the resort's brochures, visitors spending the night could stay in a "cabin

in the pines" that included "electric lights, running water and a soft restful bed" for two dollars, double occupancy. Lakeside, vacationing families had their pick of larger cabins for \$30 a week, including all recreation options.

History in the Air

The lake and the mountain scenery weren't the only attractions, however. The scent of history was in the air in the form of the Indian Mound itself. Legend held that it was constructed of circular chambers holding the remains of 800 Native American souls who were interred sitting upright.

In addition to the burial mound, within walking distance on the farm visitors could find a wolf trap (an Indian pit used to snare animals) and the site where Captain John Lovewell conducted his ill-fated Indian raid of 1725, according to the brochure.

While Indian Mound Camps brimmed with stories of Indians and settlers, many of them were more colorful than correct. According to Conway Daily Sun columnist Tom McLaughlin, an excavation in the 1940s showed the burial mound was actually a naturally-occurring glacial formation. Moreover, historians long ago concluded that Captain Lovewell's raid may have been planned on Ossipee Lake, but was actually fought on Lovewell's Pond in Fryeburg.

The Final Days

By the 1940s, Indian Mound Camps was in decline. The owners had grown old and the war years may have taken their toll on the business. While the reason the couple closed the resort remains unknown, what happened

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TO OUR READERS:

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Report mail address changes to mail@ossipeelake.org or send to PO Box 173, Freedom NH 03836.



The Alliance is a member of the New Hampshire Lakes Association (www.nhlakes.org).

TOWN ATTORNEY REAFFIRMS ZBA'S AUTHORITY IN MARINA DECISIONS

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the remaining violations was then set for Monday, May 1st in Town Hall.

ZBA Rulings

The ZBA's 2002 rulings on the Marina ended Freedom's longest, costliest and most divisive land use case; one in which lake residents charged town officials with failing to enforce environmental and zoning violations at the Marina during a four-year period.

The Marina is principally owned by Kevin Price of Londonderry and is managed by Freedom resident Tim Cupka, whose wife, Donna, is a Freedom Selectman. Cupka has recused herself from Board decisions involving her husband's business.

In July and October, the Selectmen reviewed allegations that the Marina was violating the ZBA rulings, and it rendered decisions that the Alliance officials said were inconsistent with the ZBA's intent and had "no basis in law."

Selectmen's Decisions

In one decision, the Selectmen authorized the Marina to use adjacent Alvino Road for participants in bass fishing tournaments despite the ZBA's ruling restricting use of the steep and narrow dirt road to emergency vehicles.

In another decision, the Selectmen ruled that the Marina's expansion of boat slips to Lot 42 was a State matter governed by RSA 42A2-8b, a law that does not exist.

After Babb read the letter from the Town Attorney reaffirming the ZBA's limit of 23 boats stored outdoors, he was asked what the Board would do about the 120 boats stored illegally. Babb said the issue was moot because the limit was for winter and it was now spring.

Lot 42 Issues

Babb was also asked about the Selectmen's decision to allow the Marina to store boats on Lot 42, which the ZBA denied in 2002. Babb said that Lot 42 no longer existed because it had been incorporated into the Marina.

That prompted a rebuttal by Attorney Fay Melendy, who said the merger of the Marina lots did not mean Lot 42 could be used for anything other than what the ZBA approved. In 2002, the ZBA granted "after the fact" special exceptions for the use of a bathroom building and parking lot that Price had constructed without approval on Lot 42, which is an adjacent residential property.

Selectman Breslin reiterated that any other concerns should be submitted to the Board in writing. He added that the Marina was an as-



The Marina's use of Alvino Road was denied by the ZBA in 2002, but permitted three years later by the Board of Selectmen. Alliance Photo

set to the town, and said Price was doing "a great job."

Grandfathered Use

As a grandfathered commercial business in the town's Residential District, the Marina can operate as it did before zoning but must apply to the ZBA to make material changes. After Price purchased the property in 1997, lake residents contacted town officials to report environmental and zoning violations that included filling wetlands and constructing buildings without permits.

In 2001, Price was ordered to restore the wetlands and apply to the ZBA for "after the fact" special exceptions for the violations. More than 200 people attended a March, 2002 hearing during an ice storm to oppose the application, which would have increased the size of the Marina by one-third and expanded boat storage to 55,000 square feet.

While the ZBA rejected all aspects of the plan, it later approved the use of the Lot 42 parking lot and bathhouse. Price appealed to State Superior Court, but the ZBA was upheld in December, 2003.

Alliance spokesman Smith called the current controversy unnecessary, and noted that the Selectmen were paying the Town Attorney to review the same ZBA decisions he approved in 2002 and defended in court in 2003.

"This case was over in 2003. All the Selectmen had to do was to enforce the ZBA's decisions."

A chronology of the Marina case may be found online at www.ossipeelake.org/chronology.

"The Selectmen are paying the Town Attorney to review the same ZBA decisions he approved in 2002 and defended in court in 2003."

MEMORIES OF VACATIONS PAST PRESERVED IN LAKE MEMORABILIA



LOG CABIN SPECIAL DINNER .65	
VEGETABLES — DESSERT — DRINK	
Vegetable . . . . .	.15
Tomato . . . . .	.15
Celery . . . . .	.15
SALADS	
Lobster . . . . .	.75
Chicken . . . . .	.60
Crabmeat . . . . .	.60
Salmon . . . . .	.85
Tuna Fish . . . . .	.50
Potato . . . . .	.35
SANDWICHES	
Lobster . . . . .	.35
Chicken . . . . .	.30
Chicken Salad . . . . .	.25
Crabmeat . . . . .	.30
Ham . . . . .	.15
Fried Egg . . . . .	.15
Sardine . . . . .	.15
Cheese . . . . .	.10
Peanut Butter . . . . .	.10
Jelly . . . . .	.10
TOASTED 5c EXTRA	
MEAT	
Bacon Fried . . . . .	.20
Ham Fried or Boiled . . . . .	.25
Frankforts . . . . .	.10
Sausage . . . . .	.25
Pork Chops . . . . .	.25
Fish . . . . .	.45
Scallops . . . . .	.45
CEREALS	
Shredded Wheat . . . . .	.15
Corn Flakes . . . . .	.15
PIES	
Apple . . . . .	.15
Squash . . . . .	.15
Blueberry in season	
Rhubarb in season	
EGGS	
Scrambled	@ .10
Fried	@ .10
Boiled	@ .10
Poached	@ .10
ON TOAST 5c EXTRA	
Grittle Cakes . . . . .	.35
WITH MAPLE SYRUP	
Doughnuts & Cheese . . . . .	.10
Toast with Jam . . . . .	.15
Toast . . . . .	.10
FRUIT & JUICES	
Oranges . . . . .	.10
Orange Juice . . . . .	.10
Grapefruit . . . . .	.10
Grapefruit Juice . . . . .	.10
Tomato Juice . . . . .	.10
Prunes . . . . .	.10
BEVERAGES	
Tea . . . . .	.10
Coffee . . . . .	.10
Milk . . . . .	.10
Soft Drinks . . . . .	.10
Ice Cream . . . . .	.10

Dinner at Indian Mound Camps included a veal roast special for 65 cents and a steak dinner for \$1.25, according to this vintage menu. *Alliance Collection*

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next is clear. Instead of selling the property, the Briggs family simply closed it up and walked away.

Vandals stripped the buildings of their fixtures and furnishings, and neglect finished off everything else. Over time, the buildings disintegrated and collapsed.

After his wife died, Ellery Briggs lived with his daughter, Alma, and her husband, Clyde Drinkwater, next to the resort in the white colonial-style farmhouse that still stands at the edge of the golf course.

The Drinkwaters ran the Indian Mound Dairy, which was in the cinder block building that also still stands on Route 16B next to the farmhouse. By the mid-1960s, however, the dairy was gone and the surrounding property was sold and developed for golf.

Indian Mound Camps has vanished, but its colorful advertising copy survives - and who can resist the lure of ancient burial chambers and ghost soldiers on the lake?

Certainly not us, which is why we're pleased to bring you the following glimpses of the world of Indian Mound Camps in the 1930s:

Excerpts from the Brochure

The cabins in the pines will easily give comfortable lodging to two, four or six people. They are equipped with electric lights, running water and soft restful beds. During the winter months they are steam heated or whenever the weather is uncomfortable. The toilet rooms in the Lodge have hot and cold water, shower baths, lavatories and flush toilets.

The cabins on the lake accommodate easily six or eight people. Everything necessary for housekeeping is furnished except silver and linen. These cabins are modern, and of course have running water, flush toilets, screened porches, and electric lights.

The Indian Mound on This Farm

The Indian Mound, or burial place, of the Pequawkets is located on the beautiful interval south of Lovewell's River and west of Ossipee Lake.

It was originally 25 feet high, 75 feet long and 50 feet wide. In or about the year 1800, Drs. McNorton of Sandwich and Boynton of Tamworth made an opening in the mound sufficiently large to ascertain the internal structure.

They found the bodies placed in a sitting position around a common center and packed hard against each other, yet reclining toward the center and facing outward. When one circle was completed, another was made outside it until the base was large enough to commence to another tier above the first one.

Just enough earth was used to fill between the tiers. The excavators estimated that not less than 800 bodies were buried in this mound, and from appearances the mound had been 1,000 years in the making. The decimation of the tribe by the pestilence of 1616 broke up the practice of interment here.

The land at the western end of Ossipee Lake, much of which is within the boundaries of the farm, was a spot often frequented by both Indians and white men.

Between 1650 and 1660 the English built a fort

"The cabins in the pines are equipped with electric lights, running water and soft restful beds."

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NATURE CONSERVANCY ACQUIRES CRITICAL TRACKS IN OSSIPEE PINE BARRENS

Article courtesy of The Nature Conservancy

OSSIPEE — The Nature Conservancy has announced that it has purchased two key parcels in Freedom and Ossipee, protecting outstanding examples of a globally rare and imperiled forest type.

The Conservancy has purchased 170 acres in Freedom and 65 acres in Ossipee, both of which contain the unique and rare pine barrens habitat that the organization has been working to protect since 1988. The Conservancy has also secured a contract to protect an additional 25 acres in Madison.

Because of the rarity and importance of the Ossipee Pine Barrens, the Conservancy has been actively protecting land in the area for 17 years.

The Conservancy currently owns 2,285 acres in the Ossipee Pine Barrens, almost 1,000 acres of which is excellent pine barrens habitat. Most of this land is between Silver Lake and Ossipee Lake in Freedom, Madison, Ossipee and Tamworth.

The Conservancy’s goal has been to protect 1,500 to 2,000 acres of areas of well-connected pine barrens habitat, buffered and linked by natural forest and wetland habitats.

Threat of Development

The purchases reflect the Conservancy’s recent decision to significantly ramp up efforts to conserve the Ossipee Pine Barrens. The decision is driven in large part by the threat rapid growth and development poses to the pine barrens ecosystem, as well as the rapidly emerging statewide recognition of the ecosystem’s wildlife and water resource values.

The Conservancy’s recent purchases include a 65-acre tract in Ossipee that consists mostly of pitch pine and scrub oak, a natural community type that has become increasingly rare because of development, gravel mining and other land conversion.

The Conservancy purchased that tract from Malcolm Bacon of Freedom. The parcel is on the southern end of the Windsock Village aviation community off Red Baron Road and abuts an 84-acre tract that the Conservancy purchased in 2004. The West Branch River forms the tract’s eastern edge; additional Conservancy land is on the other side of the river.

The second purchase is a 170-acre tract in Freedom, sold by the Kennett Company. One part of the tract (about 119 acres) is almost entirely comprised of high quality pine barrens habitat. The other section (about 51 acres) is about

half pine barrens, with the rest consisting of an old gravel operation that can potentially be restored to pine barrens.

“We are very fortunate to have The Nature Conservancy as a buyer because this purchase adds significantly to the pine barrens protection here in Madison and Freedom,” said Bayard Kennett, general manager for the Kennett Company. The company has also done previous land transactions with the Conservancy in the Mount Washington Valley.

“With New Hampshire being one of the fastest growing states in the Northeast, now is the time to protect critically important areas like the Ossipee Pine Barrens,” said Jeff Lougee, Mount Washington Valley program manager for The Nature Conservancy in New Hampshire.

“Protecting this ecosystem is important for so many reasons, from safeguarding clean water for local towns to conserving one of the most critical wildlife habitats in the state. In five to 10 years, we will no longer have the opportunity to adequately protect this very special place.”

Public Benefits Cited

While The Nature Conservancy’s main objective here is protection of the Ossipee Pine Barrens habitat, the land protection provides many other public benefits. Prime among them is protection of groundwater for local communities. The sandy soils that support the area’s unique habitat of pitch pine and scrub oak also overlay and recharge the Ossipee Aquifer, the largest stratified drift aquifer in the state. Additionally, the Conservancy’s purchases help ensure public access for hunting, hiking and snowmobiling on designated corridors.

“Thanks to the Conservancy’s internal Land Protection Loan Fund, we were able to move quickly to purchase these properties, and not risk waiting to complete fundraising first,” said Daryl Burtnett, the Conservancy’s state director in New Hampshire.

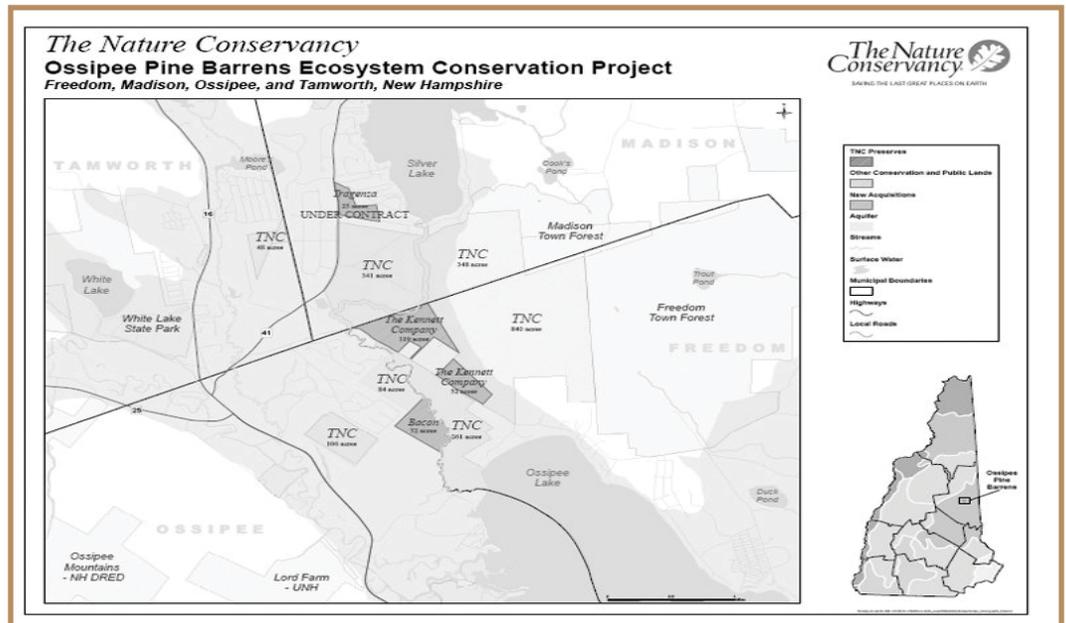
“Although we are fortunate enough to have received temporary funds for emergency land acquisition, we are now in campaign mode to repay this generous loan.”

“The protection of the Ossipee Pine Barrens is a multi-million dollar commitment that only The Nature Conservancy has taken on.”

“The window of opportunity to preserve this last remaining viable example of a unique habitat is closing, so it is among our top priorities this year.”

“In five to ten years, we will no longer have the opportunity to adequately protect this very special place.”

ADDITIONAL LAND PURCHASED TO PROTECT RARE OSSIPEE PINE BARRENS



Map shows the location of new tracts of land purchased by The Nature Conservancy, which is planning a capital campaign to help fund the multi-million dollar project. Map: TNC

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The Conservancy is exploring additional land protection opportunities in the Ossipee Pine Barrens and is currently working on a comprehensive fund-raising strategy to achieve these important conservation goals. The Conservancy expects that a combination of public funds and private donations will help protect this critical habitat.

Unique In State

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department's recently completed Wildlife Action Plan recognizes pine barrens habitat as one of the state's significant habitat types in greatest need of conservation.

While there are small remnant patches of pine barrens in Concord and elsewhere in the Merrimack River valley, the Ossipee Pine Barrens are far and away the state's least fragmented and most extensive.

The Ossipee Pine Barrens have been documented to contain 17 rare moth species and several species of declining songbirds, such as whip-poor-wills, Eastern towhees and common nighthawks.

The habitat is so noteworthy and distinct that, after careful review by biologists, New Hampshire Audubon has designated it as one of 15 Important Bird Areas in the state.

Planned Burns Are Essential

While the Conservancy continues with land protection, it is increasingly focusing on man-

aging this habitat that has for thousands of years been sustained by periodic fires.

Usually started by lightning, those fires historically burned the ecosystem's dry fuels once every 25 to 50 years. In recent times, however, the area has not had a major fire since 1957, allowing fuels to build up and allowing the growth of white pine and other species that can eventually overtake and threaten the pitch pine and scrub oak.

Last year, after several years of intensive scientific research and detailed planning, the Conservancy began mechanical treatments of part of its Ossipee Pine Barrens Preserve.

On the northern end of the preserve, just behind homes on East Shore Drive in Madison, contractors working for the Conservancy thinned a 500-foot swath of trees and brush to achieve a two-fold mission: First, to protect homes on East Shore Drive from the possibility of wildfire; and second, to mimic the effects of fire, thus encouraging rare moth and bird species.

Later this year, the Conservancy plans to carefully introduce prescribed burns as a way to further manage the habitat for the benefit of wildlife, the long-term maintenance of the ecosystem and to reduce the risk of wildfire.

Burns will be conducted on Conservancy land, with help from state, local and federal partners, under carefully controlled conditions that take into account an array of weather and on-the-ground considerations.

"The protection of the Ossipee Pine Barrens is a multi-million dollar commitment...and the window to preserve this unique habitat is closing."

HYDRILLA TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT

By Ned Hatfield

Special to Ossipee Lake Report

FREEDOM — Thousands of dollars have been spent by Ossipee Lake Alliance, the State, the towns of Freedom and Ossipee and supporting businesses to control variable milfoil in Ossipee Lake. According to a 1993 report, \$100 million is invested nationwide annually in non-indigenous species aquatic weed control (1).

Is variable milfoil itself the only danger? The purpose of this article is to examine the issues related to invasive (exotic) species and consider hydrilla, a species found nearby in Maine.

Before accounting for how damaging invasive plants are, it is informational to review how important naturally-occurring plants are in playing several roles in lake ecosystems. They produce food for animals, stabilize the sediment, cycle nutrients, give off oxygen, take up carbon dioxide, and create cover for species which live or reproduce in littoral zones.

Dead plant plankton (phytoplankton) drop to the bottom of a lake each fall providing food for deep water bottom living animals (benthos). Changes in the natural amounts of these processes will alter the ecology and character of a lake.

An overwhelming consensus of ecologists who study non-native species is that these invasives are second only to habitat destruction in causing the endangerment and extinction of species (2).

If we are to protect the development of ecosystems and number of species (biodiversity) as they “normally” develop in our freshwater habitats (including sport fisheries), it is critical to prevent the often careless introduction of invasive plants.

New Hampshire Exotics

Several exotic aquatic plants occur in New Hampshire (3). These plants tend to grow faster than natives and reproduce quickly by several types of specialized structures or by re-rooting from pieces as small as two inches. These opportunistic species fill the water column and cover the surface with their stems. The physical dominance and the near elimination of sunlight results in the overshadowing or crowding out native plants and the favoring of species which can survive in the changed habitat.

Hydrilla verticillata, known as hydrilla, is a submerged herbaceous aquatic plant which forms dense strands (or stems) of up to 25 ft. in almost any freshwater habitat (4). It is referred to as “The Perfect Aquatic Weed” (5). Three to

eight leaves are whorled, without a stalk (sessile), and toothed. [See the U. of Maine Extension Service Bulletin # 2527 (6) for an extensive description]. It is one of the most dangerous invasives, literally overcrowding the water column and surface of a water body making swimming and boating impossible and destroying the natural ecosystems.

Hydrilla is a threat because it can be transported in fragments by boats and trailers; it can live submerged in most any fresh water site to 25 ft deep; it can fill the water column with its stems and create a canopy of half of its biomass in the upper 0.5m of water which crowds out natural plants as pondweeds and eelgrass; it can reproduce in four ways including tubers which overwinter in the sediment. In other words, Hydrilla can ruin a water body for recreation resulting in economic loss by reduced boating and reduced property values, and can completely change natural ecosystems. It is expensive to manage and perhaps impossible to get rid of (6).

Hydrilla’s Impact

Northern populations of hydrilla overwinter and regrow from tubers, reproductive structures attached to leaf axils or root tips, remaining in the sediment for years.

The new strands can branch profusely and form a dense surface canopy blocking 95% of sunlight at a depth of 0.3M, therefore crowding out native plants (7).

Results from a three year study in two Florida lakes showed that it is the nearly complete dominance which hydrilla is capable of imposing which causes the reduction in fish populations: 30% cover reduces the amount of harvestable large mouth bass, and 95% lake bottom and 80% surface cover affect two species of sunfish. Small amounts of coverage can cause greater edge effects (ecotones) and provide increased ease in foraging and food supplies (8). However, the rate at which hydrilla can cover a pond is so fast that any sighting of this plant should be reported as soon as possible.

It is the fast growth rate and tendency to form a canopy, the numerous ways hydrilla can reproduce, sexually but particularly asexually, the ability to efficiently use available nutrients, the physiological tolerance to a wide range of habitat parameters such as pH, sunlight, and low amounts of carbon dioxide, and the adaptability of the monoecious (both sexes on the same plant) form of this plant to fresh waters of the northeast which make this species so threatening (5).

HYDRILLA BEING CONTROLLED WITH CHEMICALS IN MAINE

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Why an article about Hydrilla in the Ossipee Lake News? In the fall of 2002, it was found in Pickerel Pond in Limerick, Maine, about 10 miles as the crow flies from our border. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) estimated that hydrilla covered 60% per cent of the lake bottom from shoreline out to 6 ft deep (9).

Chemical Treatments

How it got there is a matter of speculation, perhaps by recreational boat traffic or someone dumping out an aquarium. The DEP treated this pond with fluridone for three years, starting 2003, and found no hydrilla in their plant survey at the end of 2005.

As some terrestrial plants are susceptible to this herbicide, a 90 day irrigation advisory was issued following treatments. No restrictions on drinking were made, although lake water may not be best for this purpose for other reasons. A one-day advisory during application was made to avoid conflict between the applicator's airboat and residents using the lake.

Time and annual monitoring will tell how

successful these treatments have been. Even though DEP personnel do not expect complete eradication, they hope that the 3 year plan was successful enough to prevent hydrilla from spreading to other lakes (10).

Freedom resident Ned Hatfield is a retired educator.

(1) Office of Technology Assessment. 1993. Harmful Non-Indigenous Species in the United States, Washington (DC): U.S. Government Printing Office. (2) Simberloff, D. 2005. Non-Native Species Do Threaten the Natural Environment. *J. of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*. 00:1-13. (3) NH DES: Weed Watchers Program Fact Sheets. (4) <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/seagrant/hydver2.html>: University of FL Seagrant. (5) Langeland, K.A. 1996. Hydrilla verticillata (L.F.) Royle (Hydrocharitaceae), "The Perfect Aquatic Weed." *Castanea* 61:293-304.

(6) UME Coop. Ext. Bulletin #2527: Maine Invasive Plants/Hydrilla. (7) Haller, W T, and D L Sutton. 1975. Community Structure and Competition Between Hydrilla and Vallisneria. *Hyacinth Contr. J.* 13:48-50. (8) Colle, D E, and J V Shireman. 1980. Coefficients of Condition for Largemouth Bass, Bluegill, and Redear Sunfish in Hydrilla-infested Lakes. *Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc.* 109:521-531.

(9) www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/topic/invasives/inv-material. (10) Pers. Com. John McPhedran, ME DEP Invasive Aquatic Species Program.

INDIAN MOUND CAMPS IN HISTORY

Continued from page 4

here so that the Ossipee tribes might aid them in their war against the Mohawks.

Lovewell's River

The river that runs through the northern boundary of this farm is named Lovewell's River for Captain Lovewell of Dunstable, who used this spot as the base for his ill-fated scalp hunting trip in 1725.

On April 16th of that year, as soon as the snow was out of the woods, Captain Lovewell left Dunstable with a company of about fifty men. Between April 22nd and May 5 the party rebuilt the old English fort originally built about 1660 and destroyed about 1676. The lines of the old ditches may be seen to this day.

A few men had turned back, due to illness on the trip north, but leaving ten men at the fort, Lovewell set out with thirty-five.

On May 8th the whites came into contact with the Indians. Lovewell's men did not know it, but the Indians knew their exact strength, for when they had first sighted the Indians they had taken off their packs and put them in a pile. An Indian scout worked his way to the packs and counted them.



The filling station at Indian Mound Camps during the 1930s. *Alliance Collection.*

The fight was a bitter all-day affair. Lovewell and eleven of his men were killed. Three were so badly wounded that they died on the way back to the fort. One man, badly wounded, crawled to a canoe, rolled into it, and made his way to the fort to report that there had been a massacre. The guard at the fort started back for the settlements. When the survivors returned, they found the stockade abandoned and no provisions.

"The excavators estimated that not less than 800 bodies were buried in this mound, and from appearances the mound had been 1,000 years in the making."



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OSSIPEE LAKE REPORT - SPRING 2006



INSIDE:

- Marina Case Back In the News
- Vanished Indian Mound Camps
- Hydrilla, Too Close for Comfort
- More Ossipee Pine Barrens Protected

Preserve. Protect. Educate.

