

THE IPA NEWSLETTER

Mystic Lake, Middle Pond, and Hamblin Pond

Summer 2005

A quarterly publication of the Indian Ponds Association, Inc.

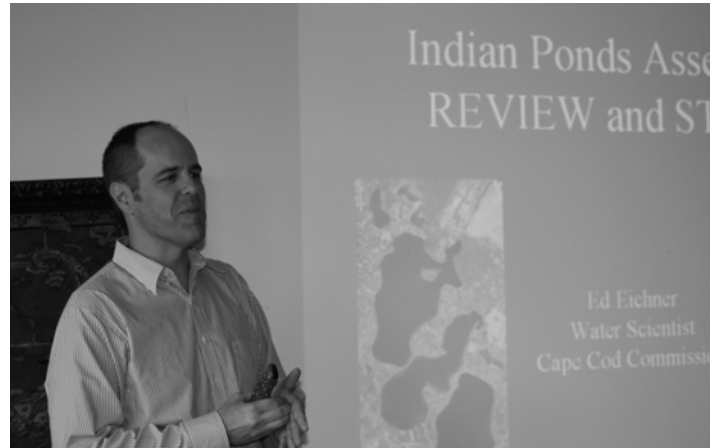
Vol. 5 No. 3

POND STUDY RESULTS

Ed Eichner of the Cape Cod Commission's Water Resources Office, the guest speaker at the 2005 IPA Annual Meeting, gave a presentation of the results to date of the major assessment of the three Indian Ponds. The "Pond Study," a collaborative effort of the IPA, the Commission's Water Resources Office, and the Town of Barnstable, was launched early in 2004. The final written report is scheduled for completion later this year.

Eichner's presentation focused on a description of the watershed, water budget, and phosphorus budget for each of the three ponds. Only a few highlights of the results are given here, and more extensive discussion will be included in the final report.

Groundwater is the dominant component of the water budgets, with 81–89% of the water in the ponds originating from groundwater; the remainder from precipitation. The groundwater, part of the Sagamore Lens of the Cape Cod Sole Source Aquifer, flows in a southeasterly direction, first entering Mystic Lake, then Middle Pond, and finally Hamblin Pond (Figure 1). Water levels in the ponds, as we have observed in recent years, are subject to annual variation ranging between 4 and 6 feet. Groundwater also accounts for 83–92% of the water leaving the ponds, with 7–12% by evaporation. About 10% of Middle Pond's water budget leaves toward the Marstons Mills River, with a smaller percentage leaving via the herring run.



Ed Eichner, Cape Cod Commission Water Resources Office, presenting the pond study report. Photo by Paul Craig

Phosphorus enters the pond water either **externally** (from run-off or groundwater) or **internally** (from the nutrient-rich bottom sediments). Data collected during the summer and fall of 2004 by IPA volunteers and from historical records are being used to complete this study.

One overall measure of phosphorus impact is the Secchi disk reading of water transparency; phosphorus prompts algae growth and algae restrict transparency. Such readings in 2004 averaged 10 feet in Mystic Lake, 19 feet in Middle Pond, and 21 feet in Hamblin Pond. The lower value for Mystic Lake reflects greater algae and other materials suspended in the water column.

Measurements from the surface to the bottom indicate that both Mystic Lake and Hamblin Pond have greatly reduced or no dissolved oxygen in deeper waters in the summer as a result of significant consumption of oxygen by the nutrient-rich sediments, whereas Middle Pond is well oxygenated from top to near bottom. Relative to 50 years ago, Mystic Lake has lost about 13 feet of oxygenated water, a significant decline. Middle Pond has undergone little change, while Hamblin Pond, because of the alum treatment in 1995 (see spring 2003 issue of *The IPA Newsletter*), has regained about 13 feet of oxygenated water.

Evaluation of phosphorus concentrations in the three ponds indicate that the total amount in Mystic Lake in-

Continued on page 3

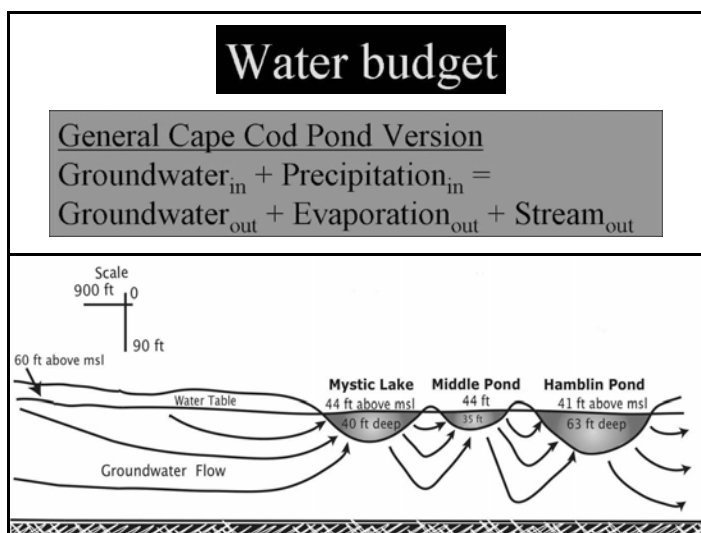


Figure 1.

Provided by Ed Eichner

The major emphasis of the presentation was on the phosphorus levels in the three ponds. Phosphorus is the key nutrient in freshwater ponds such as ours, and nutrients im-

– IN THIS ISSUE –

- POND STUDY RESULTS
- IPA ANNUAL MEETING
- PRESIDENT'S REPORT
- TRIBUTE TO EDWARD SCHWARM
- REBUILD HERRING RUN
- INDIAN PONDS NITROGEN ATTENUATION
- ALUM TREATMENT
- 2005 POND SAMPLING
- SEPTIC SYSTEM SURVEY
- SMEDLEY
- VILLAGE DAY
- MILL POND ARTICLE VOTED AFFIRMATIVE

IPA OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS – 2005-2006

Officers

Emory Anderson
President

James McGuire
Vice President

Sheila Place
Clerk

Nancy Wong
Treasurer

Directors

Paul Craig
Heinz Grotzke
Robert Kohl
Robert Mesrop
Steven Paglierani
Jane Smith
Richard Wheeler

Newsletter Editor
Geri Anderson

IPA, Inc., P.O. Box 383
Marstons Mills, MA 02648

E-mail: info@indianponds.org

<http://www.indianponds.org>
Webmaster
John Anderson

The IPA is a 501(c)(3) organization and a registered public charity. All dues and contributions are tax deductible.

This Newsletter, with a circulation of 450, is a forum for the exchange of ideas on matters germane to the IPA mission and, as such, the views expressed by authors of articles do not necessarily represent official IPA policy.

IPA ANNUAL MEETING

More than 50 members and guests attended the 2005 IPA Annual Meeting on Sunday July 10. Attendance may have set a record. The meeting venue in the lovely home of Lewis and Nancy Solomon on Mystic Lake offered an excellent, spacious setting. Chairs were kindly provided by John and Deirdre Kayajan.

The half-hour business meeting included the approval of minutes of the 2004 Annual Meeting and the treasurer's report, election of Directors, and the President's Report. New Directors elected to two-year terms were Robert Kohl, Robert Mesrop, and Steven Paglierani. Incumbent Directors re-elected to second two-year terms were Paul Craig, James McGuire, and Richard Wheeler.

President Emory Anderson drew attention to a number of members who had passed away during the past year: Vincent Cook, Martha Elliott, Charles Halpert, David Sandler, and Erla and Edward Schwarm. A moment of silence was observed in their memory.

In his President's Report, Anderson noted that the Pond Study commanded top priority during the year. He thanked all who, since the beginning



President Emory Anderson addressing IPA members and guests at Annual Meeting. Photo by Paul Craig

membership had also been a high priority, and overall membership was the highest in recent years, perhaps ever. He briefly summarized the proactive educational efforts of the IPA and its active involvement in community and Village affairs. After thanking outgoing Directors Dr. Curtis Clayman and Karen Steele, the President paid special tribute to former Director Edward Schwarm, who died May 20, and announced the establishment of a \$500 IPA environmental scholarship to be awarded annually to a deserving, college-bound Barnstable High School graduating senior in memory of Schwarm ([see article on page 3](#)).

The program portion of the meeting consisted of the presentation of the pond study report by Ed Eichner of the Cape Cod Commission's Water Resources Office. Eichner's excellent presentation ([see highlights in page 1 Pond Study Report](#)) was originally scheduled for 30 minutes, but continued for an hour and a quarter because of the many questions being asked.

The social hour following the program featured fine wines donated by Cotuit Liquors. All in attendance agreed that it was a very good Annual Meeting.

ning of 2004, had collectively contributed nearly \$8,300 in special donations to defray the cost of the study. He acknowledged the efforts of the pond samplers who collected data for the study, and the collaboration of the Town of Barnstable and the Cape Cod Commission. Growing the IPA's

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Since most of the important items to report are well covered elsewhere in this issue, my comments will be brief. The recent Annual Meeting was, in my opinion, a huge success. The record attendance indicates a strong interest by our membership in the IPA's mission and, particularly, our important Pond Study. The number of individuals volunteering as pond samplers or to do other jobs is increasing. The IPA is stronger than ever in terms of membership and financial contributions. All of this is comforting and gratifying, suggesting strongly that we as an organization are pursuing the appropriate objectives. Attending a public meeting the other evening about Cape Cod water quality reinforced my belief that the quality of the Cape's precious water

supply, both freshwater and marine, is foremost in the minds of more and more people these days. Educating our citizens about their environment is important to ensure that wise decisions are based on fact, not fiction or hearsay. In the coming year, your Board will continue to push forward with pond-related issues and keep you informed through the newsletter.

I thank outgoing Directors Dr. Curtis Clayman and Karen Steele and welcome new Directors Robert Kohl, Robert Mesrop, and Steve Paglierani. Thanks to Karen Steele and all who assisted in any way with the Annual Meeting. At its July 30 meeting, the Board re-elected the previous officers for the coming year. Have a great summer!!

Emory D. Anderson, PhD

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD SCHWARM



Edward Schwarm
1922–2005

Former IPA Board member, Edward Schwarm, succumbed to cancer on May 20. Ed's wife Erla passed away on March 22, also of cancer. He joined the Board in 2000 and played several key roles when the IPA was rejuvenated in 2001 as a result of the Middle Pond herring run issue. He initiated the lawsuit in Barnstable Superior Court opposing the lowering of the herring ladder and was one of the co-signers of the appeal to the MA DEP opposing the lowering of the ladder. Later, he helped develop and get agreement

on a management plan for the operation of the run with the MA Division of Marine Fisheries and the Town's Division of Natural Resources. As the IPA's representative on the Marstons Mills River Committee, he helped greatly in "mending fences" and was successful in securing a grant of \$20,000 from the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment to repair the deteriorating run from the ladder to the Marstons Mills River. Ed, who flew B-24 bombers in World War II and maintained an avid interest in flying, also actively supported the Town's purchase of the former Danforth property, which included the Cape Cod Airfield. Following its purchase in the fall of 2003, he was appointed to a Town committee to oversee the reactivation of the airfield, which finally took place the spring of 2004. Over the

last several years, he served as IPA clerk and treasurer, relinquishing the latter position only a few weeks before his death. Ed was a fine gentleman, a man of many talents with numerous extraordinary accomplishments during his career as an electrical engineer, and a devoted husband and father. It's hard to believe he's gone, and we miss him very much. Our poet laureate, Dr. James McGuire, penned the following words in tribute to Ed:

*He lived in wisdom and with grace.
Wherever Ed journeyed in this life
became a better place.
May he watch over us
and be ever present,
giving us the strength
to pursue our life's tasks
with the love and honesty that he did.*

As a tribute to Ed and in his memory, the Board has decided to establish an IPA environmental scholarship in the amount of \$500 to be awarded annually to a deserving, college-bound Barnstable High School graduating senior. Details remain to be worked out on this, but will be reported as soon as they are available. IPA members who wish to recognize the outstanding service that Ed gave to this organization and community are encouraged to donate to this scholarship fund.

Emory D. Anderson, PhD

POND STUDY RESULTS *(Cont'd from page 1)*

creases throughout the summer due to internal sediment regeneration (from nutrient-rich sediments on the pond bottom) and then declines in the fall after the pond water completely mixes from top to bottom as temperatures drop. In Middle Pond, the phosphorus load is fairly constant throughout the year. Hamblin Pond follows the same pattern as Mystic Lake, but has slightly lower concentrations because of the alum treatment in 1995.

The primary source of phosphorus in Mystic Lake and Hamblin Pond is sediments (**internal load**) (66% and 79%, respectively), while sediments contribute virtually nothing in Middle Pond. Preliminary estimates of the **external load** suggest that the major source is either from septic systems (5–31%) or waterfowl (8–33%). Based on an "impacted" limit of 10 parts per billion calculated previously for Cape Cod ponds by the Cape Cod Commission, Mystic Lake is considered "impacted" by phosphorus.

While the final written report containing recommendations for further study or remedial action will not be available for several

months, a few options for action were raised to address the issue of the excessive levels of phosphorus in Mystic Lake and Hamblin Pond. One would be an alum (aluminum sulfate) treatment ([see article on page 4](#)) to prevent sediment regeneration, but this would need to be accompanied by longer-term management activities in the watersheds to reduce external loads. Watershed sources are generally the source of the phosphorus in the sediments. One potential solution to address wastewater sources from the watershed would be the installation of improved septic systems or a public sewer system. Since septic systems located within 300 feet of the upgradient shorelines of the three ponds are the primary sources for phosphorus input (phosphorus moves slowly through groundwater at the rate of 3 feet per year), an inventory of the age and distance from shore of these systems was suggested ([see article on page 5 to see what the IPA is doing in this regard](#)). It was also suggested that the IPA continue pond sampling during 2005; this is already underway this summer.

It is probable that an additional study will be needed to investigate these and other alternative actions. Clearly, this area of activity will command a high priority within the IPA over the subsequent several years.

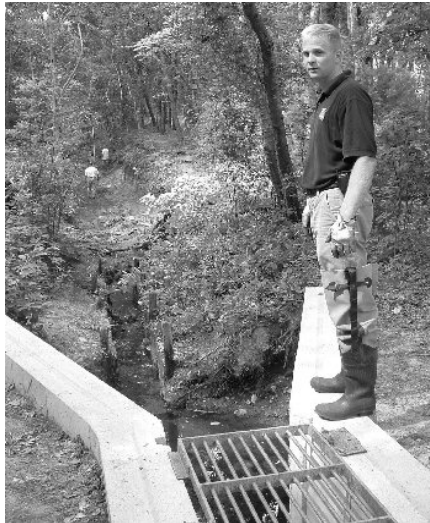
Emory D. Anderson, PhD

WORK BEGINS ON REBUILDING MIDDLE POND HERRING RUN

A crew of Town Natural Resources and Department of Public Works employees as well as volunteers began work on July 30 to install 140 feet of FastDitch, a patented plastic ditch-lining system [http://www.fastditch.com/about_fastditch.html], in the Middle Pond herring run below the new concrete ladder rebuilt in 2003. This project is the first step in repairing the deteriorating 1000-foot run between the ladder and the Marstons Mills River. A grant from the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment obtained several years ago by the IPA's Ed Schwarm (see **Tribute to Edward Schwarm** on page 2) covered the cost of the FastDitch. Since this product has only been used in the Southeast United States where year-round temperatures are much warmer than here on Cape Cod, the installation of 140 feet of FastDitch is viewed as experimental. If it holds up satisfactorily through the freezing and thawing cycle of the coming winter, the remainder of the run will be lined later.



Sections of FastDitch awaiting installation.



Keith Williams, Town Natural Resources, looks over the run area to be rebuilt.



Fill being placed around installed FastDitch sections.



Peter Kennedy assessing his work.



Al Baker watching Keith Williams and Peter Kennedy at work.



Work completed by the end of Day 1.

INVASIVE AQUATIC PLANTS

Now is the time to be watchful for several varieties of invasive aquatic plants that have been observed in freshwater ponds on Cape Cod. For information on how to identify **Fanwort**, **Hydrilla**, and **Purple Loosestrife**, as well as **Variable Milfoil**, go to the IPA website [www.indianponds.org] and access *A Resident's Guide to Living on the Indian Ponds* and the Fall 2004 and Winter 2005 newsletters.

If you think you have found one of these plants, contact the Town Conservation Division (508-862-4093) and send the IPA a message at info@indianponds.org.

INDIAN PONDS NITROGEN ATTENUATION

The Town of Barnstable and Three Bays Preservation, Inc. have been collecting water quality and nutrient data in the Three Bays watershed for many years as part of the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP). The Indian Ponds are part of the Three Bays watershed. The estuary portion of the Three Bays watershed has been identified as overloaded with nutrients, primarily nitrogen, which cause eutrophication and water quality problems within the estuary system. Typically, the primary source of nutrients in Cape Cod watersheds is discharge from properly operating septic systems into the groundwater which then flows to the estuaries.

Biological attenuation (reduction) of nitrogen (natural attenuation) occurs primarily in surface aquatic ecosystems such as streams, wetlands, and ponds. The freshwater ponds on

Cape Cod, including the Indian Ponds, provide important environments for biological attenuation of nitrogen. Freshwater ponds are generally kettle hole depressions that are directly connected to the groundwater system. The ability of ponds to remove nitrogen from the groundwater system is related to the residence time of water within the pond. Residence time in ponds is essentially the volume of the pond divided by the rate of water flow through the pond. Generally, the larger the pond, the longer the residence time and, therefore, the larger the nitrogen removal, typically greater than 50%. The Indian Ponds remove significant amounts of nitrogen from the water as it flows through the ponds on its way to the Three Bays estuary. The amount of nitrogen removal will be quantified when the Three Bays Technical Report becomes available from the MEP in the near future.

*John Jacobson, PE
Town of Barnstable
Engineering Division*

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Pick up after your pets. Don't leave dog and cat feces in the yard or on roadsides where rain can wash fecal matter away and, ultimately, into a water body.
- Use the **appropriate fertilizer** for your lawn in the right amounts at the right time of the year.
- Educate yourself and attend public hearings and town meetings on the subject of water quality and pollution so you can make informed decisions.

*Taken in part from Sunday, July 31, 2005
Cape Cod Times*

WANTED

Old photos showing flocks of seagulls on the Indian Ponds during the time prior to the capping of the Town landfill in Marstons Mills. These photos are needed to help document the contribution of phosphorus by waterfowl to our ponds. Send to info@indianponds.org or to IPA, Inc., P.O. Box 383, Marstons Mills, MA 02648.

VISIT THE IPA WEBSITE (www.indianponds.org) TO ACCESS THE NEWSLETTER ARCHIVES AND READ EARLIER ARTICLES ABOUT THE POND STUDY, POND POLLUTION, AND RELATED TOPICS

- "Latest on the pond study" – *Winter 2005*
- "How lawn care affects the Indian Ponds" – *Winter 2005*
- "Pond study moves forward thanks to member contributions" – *Fall 2004*
- "September algal bloom in Mystic Lake" – *Fall 2004*
- "Sewage treatment: one answer to pollution" – *Fall 2004*
- "Study of Indian Ponds underway" – *Summer 2004*
- "Do clean dishes make dirty ponds?" – *Summer 2004*
- "IPA launches study of all three Indian Ponds" – *Spring 2004*
- "The effect of run-off on bodies of water" – *Spring 2004*
- "Water budgets – following the water" – *Winter 2004*
- "New IPA initiative: pond studies" – *Fall 2003*
- "Cape Cod Pond and Lake Atlas: characteristics of Indian Ponds" – *Summer 2003*
- "Indian Ponds: a center of citizen interest and involvement" – *Summer 2003*
- "Pollutants and pollution" – *Spring 2003*
- "Hamblin Pond - restoration success story" – *Spring 2003*
- "Water, rain, snow, the aquifer, and the level of the ponds" – *Winter 2003*
- "Massachusetts Watershed Initiative" – *Winter 2003*
- "What you can do to protect the great ponds" – *April 2002*

ALUM TREATMENT POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO PHOSPHORUS PROBLEM

The most likely short-term way to control the excessive level of phosphorus now evident in Mystic Lake ([see page 3 of Pond Study Results](#)) is a treatment with alum. Such a treatment administered to Hamblin Pond in 1995 successfully reduced the growth of algae and other plant life and improved water clarity. However, the pond study has shown that the phosphorus load in Hamblin Pond is almost as high as in Mystic Lake, suggesting that another alum treatment for Hamblin Pond may also be necessary in the near future.

What is alum and how does it work?

Alum (aluminum sulfate) is a non-toxic material commonly used in water treatment plants to clarify drinking water. It is also used to reduce the amount of phosphorus found in lakes and ponds. In so doing, it improves water clarity by reducing algae and plant production. Phosphorus is released from the pond sediments when oxygen is depleted from the deep water in the summer, as is the case in both Mystic Lake and Hamblin Pond. In spite of best management practices to reduce the input of phosphorus from external sources such as from soil run-off and groundwater contaminated from septic systems, the internal recycling of phosphorus from the pond sediments can continue to support algae and plant growth. Alum is used to control this internal recycling of phosphorus from the pond sediments. When alum comes in contact with water, it forms a fluffy aluminum hydroxide precipitate or floc that binds with phosphorus to form an aluminum phosphate compound. This compound is insoluble in water making the phosphorus no longer available as food for algae and plants. As the floc slowly settles, some phosphorus is removed from the water. The floc tends to collect suspended particles in the water and carry them down to the bottom, leaving the pond noticeably clearer. On the pond bottom, the floc forms a layer that acts as a phosphorus barrier by combining with phosphorus as it is released from the sediments.

Why treat a lake with alum?

Increased nutrient loading, particularly phosphorus, has accelerated eutrophication of lakes and consequently reduced their ecological health and recreational value. Frequent and pervasive algae blooms, low water transparency, noxious odors, depletion of dissolved oxygen, and fish kills frequently

accompany cultural eutrophication. External sources of phosphorus delivered in run-off from the watershed are often the main contributor of excessive phosphorus to lakes. Typically, the first steps taken in a lake rehabilitation effort target the control of external sources of phosphorus (e.g., septic wastewater, fertilizer run-off). Lakes are very slow to recover after excessive phosphorus inputs have been eliminated, and it is extremely difficult to achieve recovery of lake conditions without additional in-lake management (e.g., alum treatment). This is because lake sediments become phosphorus rich and can deliver excessive amounts of phosphorus to the overlying water. When dissolved oxygen levels decrease in the bottom waters of the lake (anaerobic conditions), large amounts of phosphorus trapped in the bottom sediments are released into the overlying water, a process often called internal nutrient loading or regeneration.

Is alum toxic to aquatic life?

There can be risks to fish life associated with alum treatments if care is not taken to ensure that proper dosages are administered consistent with water quality, depth, and other factors. A fish kill did occur because of this when Hamblin Pond was treated in 1995.

Health concerns for people?

Concerns about a connection between aluminum and Alzheimer's disease have been debated for some time, but recent research points to a gene instead of aluminum as the cause. Aluminum is found naturally in the environment, and foods such as tea, spinach, and other leafy green vegetables are high in aluminum.

How much does an alum treatment cost?

Treatment costs range from \$280 to \$700/acre depending on the form of alum used (wet or dry), dosage rate, area treated, and costs for equipment. The treatment of Hamblin Pond in 1995, paid for by the Town of Barnstable, cost around \$30,000.

How effective and long lasting are alum treatments?

Alum applications in ponds that undergo thermal stratification, such as Mystic Lake and Hamblin, are generally highly effective and long lasting for 10 years or more.

Information from March 2003 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources brochure on "Alum treatment to control phosphorus in lakes" [http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/papers/alum_brochure.pdf].



Photo by Eric Norgard

**WE MUST PROTECT OUR PONDS FOR
FUTURE GENERATIONS
TO ENSURE CONTINUED
OPPORTUNITIES FOR FISHING,
SWIMMING, AND OTHER
RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**



Photo by Eric Norgard

2005 POND SAMPLING

The IPA is continuing the sampling of the Indian Ponds in 2005 similar to what was done in 2004. This work, done by a dedicated group of volunteers, includes measurements of water transparency with Secchi disk, surface-to-bottom measurements of dissolved oxygen and temperature, and water samples for determination of nutrient levels. Equipment has again been provided by the Town, Three Bays Preservation, and the IPA, and water analysis is being done by UMass Dartmouth (cost covered by the Town). Sampling began on June 28 and is being repeated at two-week intervals until the fall.

Various training sessions have been provided for the volunteers. John Jacobson, Town Engineering Division, offered two sessions on May 31 and June 15 that were attended by some of the IPA volunteers. A third session for IPA samplers was held Saturday, June 18 from 9 AM – 12 noon at

the Dawson's home on Mystic Lake, with Dr. Dale Saad, Town Health Division, providing training on water quality sampling. Dr. Saad instructed volunteers on the use of the dissolved oxygen and temperature meter, the Secchi disk to measure water transparency, the proper way to collect water samples, and what field observations should be recorded.



Alex Frazee with dissolved oxygen / temperature meter.

Last year's lead samplers, Alex Frazee for Middle Pond, Susan Sawyer for Hamblin Pond, and Dave and Nancy Dawson for Mystic Lake, are again taking the lead in this year's sampling. Additional volunteers this year (most of whom attended one or more of the training sessions) include Emory and Geri Anderson, Jim and Donna McGuire, Steve Paglierani, Don and Judith Houghton, John Regan, Holly Hobart, and Charles Sawyer.

Nancy Dawson

SEPTIC SYSTEM SURVEY



Holly Hobart

One of the tasks in the Indian Ponds Assessment is to determine phosphorus loading from sources external to the ponds. As part of this effort, Holly Hobart is working on a small project which attempts to determine the age and distance from the water of all the septic systems on the upgradient sides of the ponds located within 300 feet of the water. Ed Eichner of the Cape Cod Commission has identified 83 such lots that have

septic systems. An initial search of Town of Barnstable Health Division records has produced ages for 51 (61%) of these systems and distances for 23 (28%). The second stage, currently underway, involves searching Building Division records for "health numbers," an index to an archive of old Health Division records that cannot be accessed in any other way, and site plans. Locating sketch diagrams of septic systems in the Health Division files and carefully transferring those measurements to a site plan will, it is hoped, permit a reasonable estimate of distance between the septic system and the water. This second stage is scheduled to be completed by early August.

These data will be used by the Cape Cod Commission staff to help confirm the phosphorus loading calculations and can ultimately be used to prioritize the order in which systems are moved back from the shoreline, upgraded, or connected to a community wastewater treatment facility.

Holly Hobart

SMEDLEY

by Gordon Nelson



MARSTONS MILLS VILLAGE DAY

The 16th annual Marstons Mills Village Day will be held Sunday, September 11, 2005 and will include a 4-mile road race starting at 11:00 AM, with the announcement of the race winners leading off the day's activities. The road race was instituted last year and was so successful that we were asked to have it again this year!

Main Street will be closed to allow only foot traffic because there are so many activities planned along the street. For the

children, there will be a moon walk, face painting, a juggler or magician, balloons, spin art, activity tables, and much, much more, all to the beat of the music played by our local disc jockey. The pony rides are always a hit, along with hot dogs, ice cream, and even a lemonade stand. For the "older children," there will be tables up and down Main Street from local sponsors such as the Marstons Mills Library, Historical Society, Town of Barnstable, IPA, and many more. Even the Blacksmith will be there! For snacks and lunch, hot dogs, ice cream, and lemonade will be available for sale during our village celebration.

The 50/50 raffle will include prizes from local stores and businesses, with proceeds going directly to our scholarship fund. Last year, the Marstons Mills Village Association was able to award two sizable scholarships to Barnstable High School students.

Plan to wind up the day with a delicious chicken BBQ dinner sponsored by the Liberty Hall Club. Tickets can be purchased in advance; they usually sell out, so get yours early from one of the Club members.

Visit www.marstonmills.org for more information and to print your application for the road race.

See you on September 11. If you would like to volunteer, call Debbie (508-428-4515) or Donna (508-420-9480).

*Debbie Lavoie and Donna Lawson
Co-Chairs, Marstons Mills Village Day*



*Alex's Lemonade Stand
2004 Village Day.*

*From Village Day 2004
Photo Album website*

MILL POND ARTICLE VOTED AFFIRMATIVE AT C-O-MM ANNUAL MEETING

The citizens of the C-O-MM Fire District demonstrated their civic fortitude and were successful in getting the \$375,000 appropriation for the Archibald parcels approved at the May 17 C-O-MM Annual Meeting. The Article passed 203 to 54 and easily met the required 2/3 majority.

This is a critical first step in the preservation and rehabilitation of Mill Pond and gives the Mill Pond Preservation Committee the momentum it needs to move onto the next phases.

The Committee thanks all of the voters who gave up their personal time to get us past this very important milestone.

We are also indebted to all of those who worked with the Committee to get the word out. A very big THANK YOU to all of you!!

The tasks before the Committee now fall into the areas of removing silt from Mill Pond and minimizing future silting and nitrogen loading. We'll also be working with the River Day Committee to include programs related to the proper maintenance of septic systems as well as providing education on protecting the watershed to all of those who live within it.

*Kevin Galvin
Mill Pond Preservation Committee*

**Please send your questions,
comments, or letters to the
editor to: IPA, Inc., P.O. Box
383, Marstons Mills, MA 02648**

**INVITE A FRIEND
TO JOIN THE IPA**