

# Newsletter

## November 2014



### President's Message

by Chuck Nichols

I am pleased to be writing this President's Message for the first time and privileged and honored to be the new President of the Seymour Lake Association. We all have a very special place where we live year round, as my wife and I do, or visit for short or long periods during the year. Many folks work very hard trying to keep and improve the Seymour Lake water quality, be it by kayaking and looking for invasive plants or working to improve the shoreland. Other articles in the newsletter will talk about these efforts. Many thanks to all the volunteers and to those who organize the programs. And thank you to the members of the Board who spends many hours working for the Association.

The Association's lawsuit against the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources has continued through the summer with numerous filings back and forth—the filings are all available on Seymour-

Lake.org, the Association's website. This lawsuit was unanimously supported by the Board as all our efforts with the state to develop a plan to manage the high spring water levels experienced at Seymour unfortunately reached an impasse, and the Board saw no other way to successfully proceed to protect and help our lake water quality.

I am very pleased that many SLA members have donated enough funds for the lawsuit that the Association can cover our expenses to this point without using any of the Association's general fund money. If we do proceed to trial, with expert testimony needed and other costs, the Association may have to ask everyone to again help with this cause. We may also have to ask members who have had shoreline damage to provide testimony to the court.

Finally, I want to thank two individu-

als who have stepped back from their work with the Association after many years of contributing.

Janet Selby, along with serving as Treasurer, has run the Association's Aquatic Nuisance Program for many years. Her hours of work, getting volunteers, writing the state grant for the greeters program at the access, and other efforts have helped to keep the lake milfoil free, while many, if not most lakes in Vermont, struggle with milfoil issues.

Lyman McWain did not stand for president this year, although he did agree to be vice president so the Board and especially I, would have his counsel. Lyman has worked tirelessly so that the SLA is a respected and financially secure organization. Thank you both, Janet and Lyman. As always please consider volunteering to be on one of the Association's committees. □

### Lake Level Update

by Tim Buzzell

The SLA Lake Level Committee continues in its effort to convince the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) that their policy requiring outlet discharge from the lake to be managed as true Run of River (ROR) operation is faulty, and has resulted, since the new dam was constructed in 2004, in damaging shoreline flooding each spring.

By way of review, during the planning and design phase for the new outlet dam in 2004, SLA found it necessary to go to court to force ANR to allow for the incorporation of a discharge gate into the dam structure to be available in the event the run of river model was flawed, and an auxiliary mode for providing lake discharge became desirable. Since construction in 2004, the ANR has managed discharge without allowing this

gate to be operated, and this has resulted in the aforementioned springtime shoreline flooding.

After six years of fruitless negotiations with ANR on this issue, the SLA Board this year made the decision to take the matter to the State Superior Court to adjudicate the matter. A Motion Hearing will be held in Superior Court in Newport on December 11th at 3:00PM.

We regret that this action became necessary. SLA's relations with most departments of ANR have been and continue to be good, and an environment of mutual trust and respect has evolved that has created a partnership that has resulted in effective and healthy stewardship of Seymour Lake.

Although these past six years have been difficult and stressful on the Board and especially on the SLA Lake Level Committee, one or two light moments have occurred. The premise for the legal action taken rests with the 1952 law that dictates lake levels specifically for Seymour shall be maintained between a given high and low mark. An ANR official, when quizzed about why his agency was not respecting this statute, blurted out that it is an old law and therefore somehow not relevant. Candy Moot responded by agreeing that it is indeed a rather old law, but so are the Constitutions of the United States and Vermont. □



This Newsletter is a semiannual publication of the Seymour Lake Association, a 501 (C) (3) tax exempt organization dedicated to the protection and preservation of Seymour Lake for the benefit of lake users, property owners, and residents of Morgan, Vermont.



### Seymour Lake Association

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#### Officers November 1, 2014

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#### Directors (Term Ends)

Susan Davis	'15	Tim Buzzell	'16	Bruce Barter	'17
Erik Lessing	'15	Peggy Barter	'16	Ted Jewett	'17
Frank Antonelli	'15	Dave Anderson	'16	Charles Woods	'17

Tom Bonneville—Town of Morgan Board Liaison

#### Committee Members

Activities.....Frank Antonelli  
 Audit .....  
 Boating.....Tim Buzzell  
 Dam/Lake Level.....Tim Buzzell, Ron Kolar, Dave Anderson, Chuck Nichols, Erik Lessing  
 Development/Education. Lyman McWain, Tracey Shadday, Peggy Barter  
 Fishing .....Ron Frascoia  
 Grants .....Beth Torpey, Peggy Barter, Linda Broadwater  
 Loon .....Charles "Woody" Woods, Eric Hanson, Bonnie & Dave Potter, Ruby Jenness  
 Maps .....Ron Kolar  
 Membership .....Ted Jewett, Bruce Barter, Tim Buzzell, Gerry Cahill, Susan Davis, Ilene Douglas, Erik Lessing,, Janet Selby, Ann Torpey  
 Milfoil .....Beth Torpey, Peggy Barter  
 Newsletter .....Erik Lessing, Bruce Barter, Maggie Griffith  
 Nominating .....Dave Anderson, Chuck Nichols, Tim Buzzell  
 Water Quality.....Peggy Barter, Frank Antonelli, Linda Broadwater, Susan Davis, Tom Emery, Bill Kilpatrick, Dan Barry, Ron Kolar, Anthony Lazzara, Erik Lessing, Tracey Shadday, Gil Wierschke  
 Website .....Karen Abada, Candy Moot, Chuck Nichols, Bruce Barter, Allan Wooley, Erik Lessing

Note: Name underlined is Committee Chair. Others are Committee Members.

Greeters at the Boat Launch: Reed Hubbard, Lisa Foster, Matthew Hayes, Mary Riddle, and Penelope Newcomb

### Morgan Town Officers

### Recognition

Selectman—Larry Labor  
 Robert Guyer  
 Tom Bonneville

Listers—Diane Moore  
 Jim Judd  
 Joseph Malgeri

Town Clerk/Treasurer—TammyLee Morin

School Directors—Tammy Lacourse  
 Kelly Paul  
 Danielle Blake

Asst. Town Clerk—Erikasue Jacobs

North Country School Director—Kristin Mason

The newsletter is paid in part with support from VT Department of Environmental Conservation funds. □

## Invasive Species

by Charles "Woody" Woods

Most of us are all too aware of how "complicated" our world has become. So, it will not be a surprise that "complicated" is a concept that also applies to the natural surroundings of our beloved Seymour Lake. As we think about preserving shorelines and taking advantage of good advice and restoration programs, we are also presented with new concerns.

In this part of the Northeast Kingdom we are blessed with a natural ecosystem that includes a mix of two forest types, the mixed trees and shrubs of the Northern Hardwood Forest and the conifer dominated Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest. Each of these great northern forest types mix and are locally modified along the shores of Seymour, some with areas dominated by northern white cedar, and others with a mixture of familiar hardwoods like maple, birch and mountain ash. Figuring into these natural areas are disturbed zones and patches of lawns, agricultural fields and roadsides. It is along these disturbed corridors that very successful **non-native plants** and animals can "invade" and even dominate our otherwise beautiful and pristine lake and shoreline. **Water milfoil** is one of these that we have so far been able to keep out of our lake with much care and attention (cf. page 5 of this newsletter). But what we need also be concerned about are "**invasive species**" that are lurking out there in what appear to be natural conditions like the shoreline of Seymour and I would like to highlight three, namely **Purple loosestrife**, **Japanese knotweed**, and **Phragmites australis**.

**Purple loosestrife**, occurs in large patches of wetlands throughout the area, and its beautiful purple flower spikes and vigorous growth are captivating. It can be found everywhere in wetland areas between here and Magog and all along the highway to Montreal.



**Japanese Knotweed** is a prolific shrub with attractive flowers that grows along lakes, rivers, streams and in many nearby household gardens. When fully grown, it looks like bamboo. There are great thickets of knotweed along route 111 in Morgan and the banks of the Passumpsic River between Island Pond and East Burke. We should all be attentive to any and all of these invasive plants and try to keep them from spreading from our properties into natural areas along the shoreline of Seymour.



There is one invasive that is already spreading along the shoreline of Seymour that is of real concern. It is a tall grass-like plant that looks very natural and attractive in wet sandy

shore areas or along roadside ditches of driveways and access areas. This large perennial grass, **Phragmites australis**, is sometimes known as the "common reed". The problem is that it looks so natural that it at first appears to be part of the natural ecosystem. Phragmites australis, often merely phragmites, (frag- mī- tēz) is very fast growing and reproduces by deep thick roots that sprout new clones. The plant is very difficult to control.

Until recently the shores of Seymour were not colonized by this plant. However, phragmites is popping up in a number of places. It is especially likely to appear in sunny, shallow areas near streams. One year it will look like a small patch of beach grass with an attractive tuft of seeds at top, resembling native grasses. After a year or so these turn into dense clumps and needs to be controlled. In sandy areas it is possible to dig down below smaller clumps and pull the rope-like root out. When that rope-like root is present an inch or so below the surface, running along horizontally, you know that you have phragmites.



Phragmites is hard to control once it gets established. The best way to control it is to cut it down in July before the seed heads appear. This will keep it from spreading by seed, and weaken the root system. If this is done with attention over several years, it is possible to eliminate or severely reduce the invasion of phragmites. Especially large patches can be burned for each of two or three years. The objective is to destroy the above ground plant parts before seeds develop, and to weaken and destroy the aggressive root system that is spreading wildly and widely underground. Phragmites is one of the most aggressive of all the invasive plant species we should watch out for on Seymour Lake. Keep in mind the other plants mentioned above are all non-native invasive species that have the potential of changing the nature of shorelines and the beautiful woodlands surrounding the lake. □



Author, Woody standing on Cranberry Road displaying a stalk of phragmites in front of the infestation..

## Seymour Neighbors Working Together To Protect Water Quality

by Peggy Barter

**Lake Wise:** About twenty Seymour lakeshore owners participated in Lake Wise this past summer, making the total Seymour participants at about forty. We now have a total of eleven awarded properties, with many more working to achieve the award or improve protection for the lake. All of the property owners received useful information about their properties. In addition to several owners improving their buffer of natural vegetation, another positive result of Lake Wise is that owners are beginning to recognize invasive land plants and take action to eradicate those plants. An example is Joyce Wieselmann who was assisted by volunteer Gerry Cahill in taking the first steps to eliminate Japanese knotweed from her property (cf. page 3 article). This thug of a plant is beginning to appear at a number of places on our lake's shores. Lake Wise is a voluntary program of VTDEC Lakes and Ponds Division with no expense to the property owner.



This circ. 1920 life saving buoy serves a dual purpose: as a frame for the property's Lake Wise Award, and to rescue distressed swimmers.

**Lake Shore Buffer Program:** This is an important program to consider, if you would like low cost help to enlarge your lakeshore buffer. One Seymour property, received 200 plants this past season for the shore and also upland areas of their property.



Jan & Homer Selby participated in the Lakeshore Buffer Program about 4 years ago. Their bank had the three maple trees and otherwise was all lawn. The bank was planted with numerous native shrubs to better protect the lake. Northwoods Stewardship Center administers this voluntary program to assist lakeshore owners in restoring the natural buffer to their lakeshore.

**Blueberry Buffer Program:** Seven Seymour properties participated this summer by planting at least 4 blueberry bushes on their lake shore. Many heard about the program through Lake Wise, others from their friends and neighbors who had participated in previous years. The Blueberry Buffer Program is a grant supported program administered by the nonprofit, nongovernmental Federation of Vermont Lakes and Ponds (FOVLAP).

**LakeScaping Program:** The LakeScaping Program works alongside Lake Wise to assist lakeshore owners in taking action to protect the lake. In collaboration with VT Fish and Wildlife, Amy Picotte, her assistant Eddie Haynes, and FOVLAP Program Manager Judy Davis, planted eight trees at the boat access. They also collaborated with the Vermont Agency of Transportation to plant a grouping of trees and shrubs at the lake's public beach. Six Seymour lakeshore owners participated in five LakeScaping projects which included installation of water bars, replanting an entire lakeshore bank, installation of infiltration steps and addressing a serious neighborhood runoff issue. These are described below.

### Seymour LakeScaping Programs implemented in 2014

**Infiltration Steps:** Bruce and Karen MacDonald were delighted with their new infiltration steps and plants. Karen MacDonald wrote: "Oh my GOSH! I LOVE it, it's beautiful! Thank you. Thank you. Thank you all so very much. We are beyond



Before



After

excited! Love where you put the button bush too. It's all amazing! Thanks again for taking this on. We love it and the lake will love it too."

**Slope revegetation and no mow zone:** Bonnie and Dave Potter had their bank planted with a buffer of shrubs much like the Selbys did. In addition, they established a "no mow" zone as well as replaced two parts of their lawn with native flower gardens. In several years, their slope to the lake will resemble the Selbys as seen above. The Potters had been seeking ways to better protect the lake and are pleased that their participation in Lake Wise connected them with the LakeScaping Program.



Before



After

**Water bars:** Beth Torpey coordinated lake protection efforts at Seymour East by arranging for LakeScaping to provide water bars in that road to prevent runoff into the lake.

**Buffer widening, Driveway Stabilization:** Good neighbors on Spaulding Drive began in the summer of 2013 to take action to protect their property values and the lake's water quality. Dan and Carol Barry and their neighbors Carol and Dave Jenkins invited a Lake Wise evaluator to come to each of their properties to look for ways to better protect the lake while also protecting the investment in their properties. The owners decided to begin to act on the evaluator's suggestions to add native plants to their lake shores by taking advantage of the Federation of Vermont Lakes and Ponds Blueberries for Blue lakes grant program. This program provides four potted blueberry plants, a bag of soil enhancement appropriate for blueberries and a workshop regarding how the natural vegetation on a lake shore benefits water quality, the lake's fish and other wildlife. The workshop features a video you can view by searching for "FOVLAP videos".

While the blueberry plants were a good first step in restoring the native vegetation to the lakeshore, both the Jenkins and the Barrys were interested in doing more to prevent runoff from their properties. So this summer, they contacted their Lake Wise Evaluator to learn what else they could do. This led to another neighbor, Edie Fontana, joining their efforts.

These three neighbors banded together to implement another FOVLAP Grant Program called LakeScaping. Collectively, they received two LakeScaping grants. Each grant provides for \$1,000 of the \$1,250 cost of the plants and labor that is needed to begin restoring natural vegetation to a lakeshore. The Barrys, Jenkins and Edie Fontana paid the lakeshore owners' part of the costs - \$500. In return, they received landscaping plans, numerous trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants and the labor to do the planting with \$2,000 provided by the grant. Labor was done by Vermont Youth Conservation Corps.



Speaking for his Spaulding Road neighbors, Dan Barry wrote: "Thanks so much for all of your help this summer with the plantings and improvements in handling run-off and we are on our way to our contribution to a cleaner and more pristine Seymour Lake □"

## Aquatic Nuisance

by Beth Torpey

Seymour Lake has survived yet another year without invasive species! The odds of being invasive-free get worse every year as surrounding lakes become infested (Derby Pond, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Willoughy, Island Pond, Crystal Lake, Brownington Pond, to name a few). The major culprit, as most of you know, is Eurasian water milfoil, which has been present in the United States as a non-native invasive aquatic weed for decades. This year we inspected over 1,900 boats and caught 16 boats with trailer hitch-hikers before they launched into Seymour. Of those 16 catches, 6 were identified as milfoil.

So what's the big deal anyhow? What are a few extra weeds in the lake? Ask any lakeshore property owner at any of the many infested lakes in our area and they'll tell you. Because the invasive species don't have any local specimens that can compete against them in these ecosystems, the "visitors" take over. And what a mess they make! The excessive growth of these unwanted transplants make swimming and boating difficult. When motorboats drive through the overgrown areas, they chop the weeds up making a floating debris mess. These stray fragments and clumps can wash up on any shore, depending which way the wind is blowing. As the plant debris decays, the aromatic smells will compete with your local manure spreading operation. From an ecosystem perspective, the excessive plant biomass dies off each year and decomposes on the bottom of the lake, which leads to increased nutrient content and detritus buildup—acceleration of the "death" of a water body. In other words, everything gets out of balance.

Because Seymour had one of the first and more aggressive invasive species programs, we remain invasive-free; however, it is really only a matter of "when" it occurs and not "if" it oc-

curs. The good news is that because of the constant vigilance of our program, a likely infestation will be discovered in a timely manner and remedial actions can be taken.

In the case of Eurasian water milfoil, it only takes a fragment the size of your thumbnail to start a new infestation. Most transportation of invasive species occurs on boats going between lakes, hence the success of our long-term boat greeting and inspection program. But it only takes one, and not everyone is conscientious about cleaning their boats between lakes. So, it may look like a nice cushy job—to sit at the fishing access and look at boats all day—but the importance of this process cannot be underestimated.

What can you do? You can communicate to friends, renters, fishermen (women) that Seymour is invasive-free and that a clean boat is important to a clean lake. Each year a Vermont Invasive Patroller (VIP) workshop is held in the area to train people to identify invasive species. Every new VIP helps to increase the education level, which contributes to keeping Seymour the beautiful, clean, pristine lake that we love.

It's also important to mention that none of this would be possible without you. Local people who love this lake are the ones who have checked boats, searched the lake bottom, written grants, and gotten the word out. A special note of thanks to Janet Selby, who has volunteered for the last seven years to run the aquatic invasive program. She's recently stepped back from coordinating the greeter program and grant but is still involved with the regular patrol of the visible lake bottom. Much thanks and gratitude to Janet and the many other volunteers like her who make Seymour special. □

**Seymour Histories—Camp Winape**

by Ron Kolar

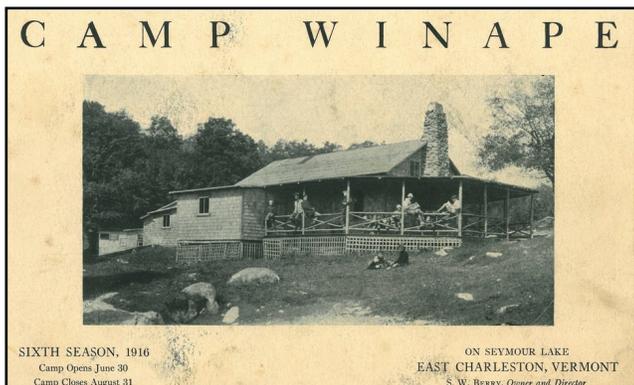
**The Early Years (1911-1937)**

Sylvester W. Berry, Headmaster of the Irving School in New York City, founded Camp Winape in 1911. Mr. Berry bought the first of many parcels that would become Camp Winape from Curtis F. Barney, a woodsman and farmer on Echo Lake, who inherited the

sands of boyhood memories. Long hikes, canoe trips, Sugar-Offs and Fire Nights were added to the summer program.

By 1921 there were over one hundred boys and fifteen counselors at camp during the summer season. Non-perishable foods such as canned fruits were shipped to Island Pond and transferred to camp by horse teams and stored in a large building near the kitchen. A large icehouse,

Great Depression, causing the number of campers to drop rapidly. From 1931 to 1934 Camp Winape was operated as a girls' camp under the name Camp Winape OE-CE-CA by Miss Hilliard of Burlington, VT. The head counselor during the 1933-1934 seasons was Sass Kolar who had married Edward Kolar on June 24, 1933. Ed was a head counselor at Camp Cadahoe in Connecticut and Camp Rotherwood in Maine from 1933-1934 and visited Sass at Winape several times during those summers. Both loved the camping life and wanted to purchase and operate Winape them-



1916 Camp Catalog showing the "Big Lodge," the recreation building built in 1911.

land from his grandfather, Martin Barney. Martin Barney came to Charleston from New Hampshire circ. 1825 and was one of the town's four revolutionary pensioners. The name "Winape" is derived from the Winape spring which was famous in the Morgan/Charleston area at the turn of the century. Some of the first Native Americans who hunted and fished in the Seymour Lake region must have been the Ojibways, for the name Winape means, "clear water" in that tribe's language.

Campers and counselors arrived for that first summer at Winape in 1911 after a long horse and wagon trip from the Newport railroad station and were handed boards, hammers, saws and nails and instructed on building tent floors and cabins. Winape was really built from the ground up.

Each summer after 1911 saw Winape growing and customs starting that would become part of the traditions and lore that now make up thou-

also near the kitchen, was filled each winter to keep perishable items during the season.

Chief Berry was taken ill in 1928 and following Mr. Berry's death, the camp continued but struggled during the

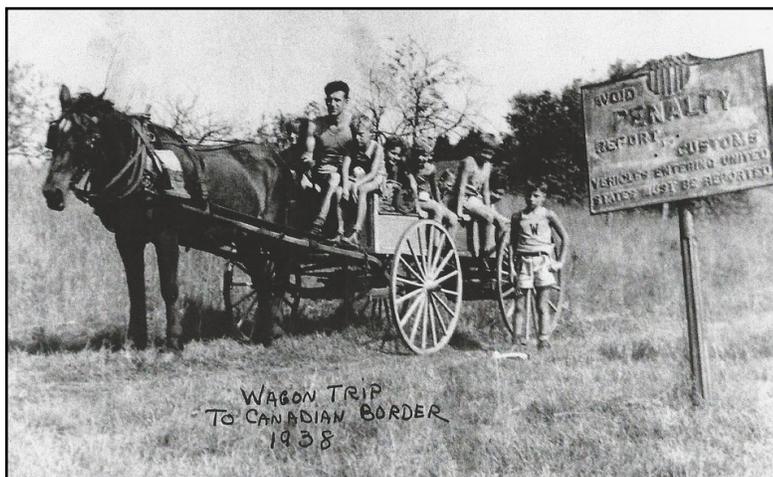
selves.

In the summers of 1935 and 1936, facilities at Camp Winape were used by the Northern Vermont Boy Scout Council.

**The Kolar Family and Winape 1937-1984**

Edward and Sass Kolar purchased Camp Winape in the spring of 1937. Edward took on the name of "Chief" from the boys' nickname for "Chief" Sylvester Berry. Chief Kolar was Athletic Director, teacher and coach at Hoboken Academy in New Jersey while Sass was a teacher and coach for women in High School.

Chief and Sass were very energetic and experi-

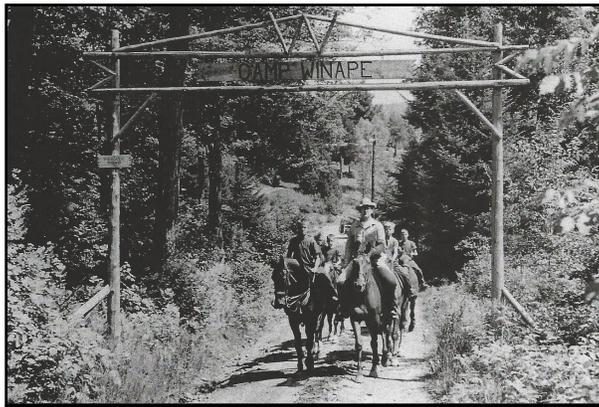


During the second year of Winape under the Kolars showing Chief and campers on a wagon trip to Canada.



The first winter ski trip to Winape in 1938. This was long before Jay and Burke, so the ski terrain was around the camp, while uphill transportation was provided by strong legs.

(Continued on page 7)



Horseback riding was one of the most popular activities at Winape. Here is a group leaving for a ride around Echo Lake in 1953.

enced camp operators and started a chain of improvements and new features that made Winape a first class camp. Ed Kolar served his country in



Sass and Chief in 1983. This picture looking east down at the waterfront shows the dock, sailboats and boathouse, since torn down.

World War II including the Battle of Okinawa as a Marine Aviation Officer. He was also a Marine Aviation Intelligence



Aerial view of the main part of Winape circa. 1965. The red building in the upper left is the dining hall.

Officer during the Korean Conflict while Sass operated the camp during Chief's absences.

Camp life at Winape was well organized, and the boys had a carefully defined daily schedule—the parents wanted it that way. They started with a bugle call for reveille, flag raising, breakfast, activity periods, rest hour, general swims, meals, evening activities, camp

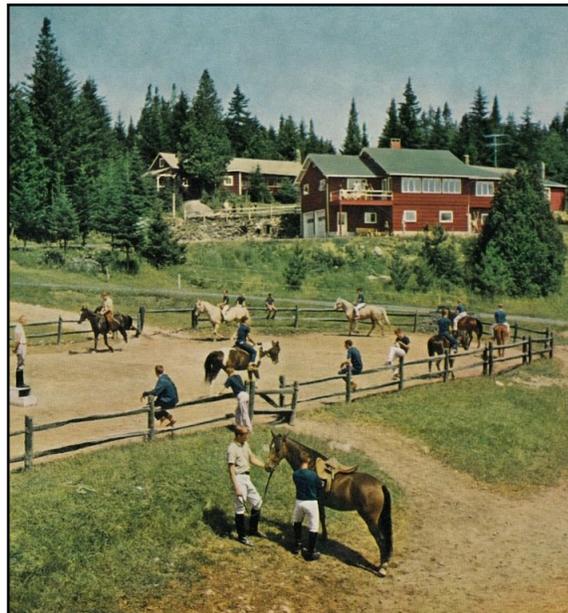
fires, flag lowering and taps.

In the 1940's and 1950's the boys took overnight Pullman sleeper cars to Newport and the next morning boarded two buses from the Greenwood Bus Line and were transported to Seymour Lake. When Northeast Airlines began service to Newport Airport, many boys travelled by air on charter DC-3 planes. Winape campers originally came from New Jersey and southern New York, but as the

camp's reputation grew, the campers came from the entire eastern United States, Canada and the Caribbean.

Winape was well known for its variety of activities and the training and preparation of the boys for long trips and outdoor camping. The boys' training included camp crafts, hiking on Mt. Elon, swimming, boating and canoeing on Seymour Lake. As they progressed and learned more skills they went on

hiking trips to Bald and Gore Mountains, Mt. Pisgah overlooking Lake Willoughby, Burke Mountain, Owls Head in Canada, and Jay Peak, culminating with multi-day hikes to the Presidential range in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Canoe trips started around Seymour Lake with overnights on Wolf's Point, then on to Lake Memphremagog and into Canada. After being condi-



The riding ring with the Kolar residence in the background, circa 1965.

tioned, the older boys paddled four days on the Ranglely Lakes in Maine. A favorite local hike was to Morgan and the Annual Maple Sugar on Snow Party at the Community House. It was always a favorite event for the campers.

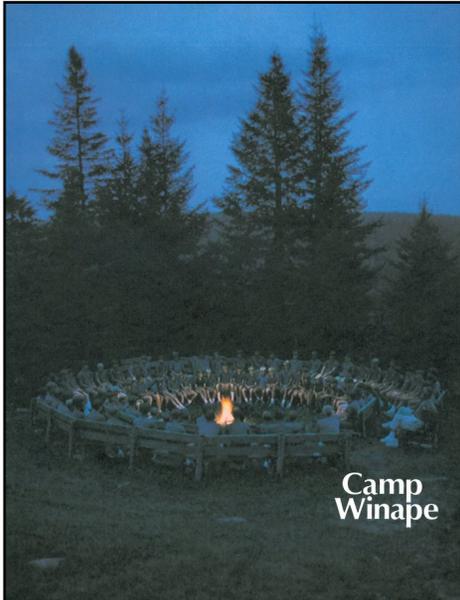


Counselor Tom Irwin helps campers prepare for a hike at one of the shelters, circ. 1962.

Athletics were an important part of

(Continued on page 8)

Winape activities. Boys learned and became proficient in softball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and lacrosse. In the 1950's Winape played other camps at Dartmouth College's summer camp tournaments and was champion and runner-up. Other favored activities were target rifle shooting and archery.



The Sunday night campfire, a weekly event featuring stories, singing, and lots of fellowship.

Horseback riding was another treasured activity which included instruction at the riding ring and trips on the nearby gravel roads. In the early days the boys would take overnight rides as far as the Line Farm on the Canadian border north of Holland and would be accompanied by horse drawn wagons carrying their supplies.

Parents wrote many letters to Chief and Sass thanking and complimenting them on the great job Winape had done with the boys who learned and developed proficiency in so many different sports and activities as well as becoming more physically fit by the end of the camp season.

The Winape waterfront is located in a protected cove at the southwest end of Seymour where the boys improved swimming and diving skills and through instruction courses earned American

Red Cross proficiency patches. They also learned boating, canoeing, and sailing skills. An all time favorite for the older boys, was water skiing behind the 1934 Chris-Craft which still participates in annual SLA, 4<sup>th</sup> of July Boat Parades.

The camp had a weather station, "Winape Wail" newspaper, and nature programs. The Winape band performed Friday night concerts conducted by Wells Jenney, Winape's Head Counselor and late husband of Charleston's Betty Jenney.

At the end of the summer, the campers were split into two teams for a two day Blue-Gray competition in all of the activities. It was a great way to practice what they had learned and a culmination of the summer.

After Chief and Sass renovated their residence at the camp in 1963 and installed a dorm, they conducted winter ski trips for boys, girls, and parents. The groups skied Jay Peak, Burke Mountain and joined the ski schools.

In 1979, *Town & Country* magazine designated Winape as one of the outstanding traditional boy's camps in the eastern United States. The "End of an Era" for Camp Winape came in 1984 when Chief and Sass retired. They had operated this very active and successful

and counselors had many wonderful memories of summers at Winape. The Kolars said at that time, "It has been forty-eight wonderful years since we first came to these hills which we now call our home. Each summer we have seen campers arrive without friends and with



Two tents adjacent to Indian Point Shelter in 1962. The oldest campers resided here right next to the lake shore and had their own small dock.

little confidence; we have been delighted seeing 'our boys' leave at the end of the summer, happy and fulfilled."

When Chief and Sass retired, they wanted the camp to be utilized by Vermont children. So the Camp was used for several years by the Vermont Lions Clubs for the Hearing Impaired and the Vermont Association for Mental Health.

Today, although many buildings and campers are gone, Winape continues to

be used throughout the year by Janet and Ron Kolar and their sons, Eric and Alan, with their wives Megan and Jenie, and grandchildren Val, Shelby, Eli, Clayton, Sara and Mary Caroline. Ron's sister, Nancy Bowen and husband Ken live adjacent to Winape while Ron's cousin, Erik Lessing and wife Rhealene spend summers just north up the lake. For most of the summer, the Kolar, Bowen, and Lessing families and friends enjoy the camp, especially the dining hall, which comes back to life just like the old days. The bell is rung for meals and the Winape tradition continues. □



The current Kolar clan with Ron and Janet in the middle.

boys' camp for one hundred boys, each summer for forty-eight years. Children and grandchildren of previous campers