

Indian Lake Smoke Signal

♦ INDIAN LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION ♦

President's Message

by Mark Rumreich

ORDINANCES, BYLAWS AND RULES

I'd like to use this president's message to talk about ordinances, bylaws and rules affecting Indian Lake Improvement Association members.

People often ask the board to intervene in various neighborhood matters, and I'd like to clarify the board's role in dealing with some of these.

ORDINANCES

The Indianapolis-Marion County Code of Ordinances (also called the municipal code) covers such things as:

- ♦ dog and cat curbing
- ♦ keeping of vicious or fierce animals
- ♦ storing of inoperable motor vehicles in dwelling districts
- ♦ keeping yards free of high grass, weeds & rubbish
- ♦ unsecured pits or excavations
- ♦ privacy fence height restrictions
- ♦ public health or safety hazards
- ♦ illegal signs

Enforcement of the municipal code is the responsibility of the City of Indianapolis Office of City Prosecutor.

If you have questions about the code or need to report a violation, call the Mayor's Action Center at 327-4622. In addition, the city ordinances are available online at the IndyGov site (indygov.org). The online ordinances are searchable, up-to-date and complete.

BYLAWS

The Indian Lake bylaws are like the constitution of the Indian Lake Improvement Association. Because changing them requires a (difficult to achieve) 75 percent approval by the Association members, they are substantially unchanged from the original version.

The bylaws are printed in the Indian Lake Community Telephone Directory, and cover such things as:

- ♦ assessments
- ♦ lake and association property use
- ♦ private residence restrictions
- ♦ powers and responsibilities of the board

Enforcement of the bylaws is the responsibility of the board.

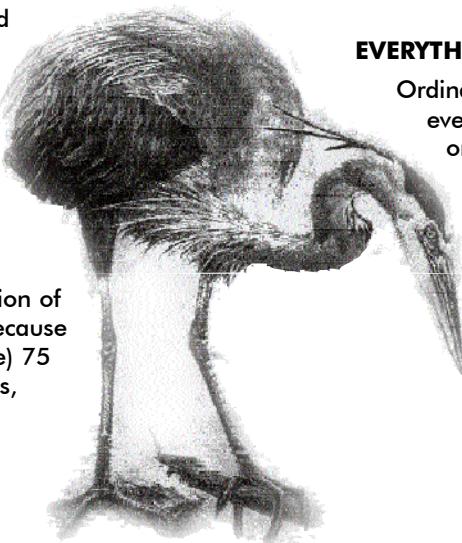
LAKE RULES

Section 5a of the bylaws grants the board the power to "make reasonable rules and regulations for the use of community property by lot owners." These Lake Rules cover such things as:

- ♦ boating regulations
- ♦ beach use and hours
- ♦ dock rental policy

The Lake Rules are posted at the beaches and published periodically in the Smoke Signal. I hope to have them included in the next edition of the phone directory as well.

Like the bylaws, enforcement of the lake rules is also the responsibility of the board.



EVERYTHING ELSE

Ordinances, bylaws and rules don't cover everything. If you've got an issue with one of your neighbors, start by talking with them. If that doesn't work, and bylaws or lake rules are involved, contact the board. We do assist our residents with a variety of issues and often it's the residents who bring important lake issues to the board's attention. For help with city ordinances, contact the Mayor's Action Center.

Join The Civic Committee

Valarie Canfield

The purpose of Civic Committee is to plan and organize social events, publish the Smoke Signal, reach out to residents during illness or death through cards, flowers, and by providing meals. The committee has also raised money through the Monte Carlo for such improvements as the floating dock, basketball goal, picnic tables, and renovation of the neighborhood signs. We are in need of some new volunteers. The committee meets bi-monthly at rotating homes. Please consider helping to make Indian Lake not only a neighborhood but a community. Upcoming meeting:

Monday March 15

7:30 pm - 9:30 pm

at the home of Jane Ann Kopitzke
10439 Indian Lake Blvd., S. Dr.

Easter Egg Hunt

Please join us for the annual Easter egg hunt on Saturday April 10th at 2:00 p.m. All Indian Lake residents are encouraged to bring their children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews (toddler through age 10) to the park for this fun get together. There will be an egg hunt, cookies and punch, and even a visit from the Easter bunny!

Indian Lake Smoke Signal

You may have noticed some changes with this issue. We have created the Smoke Signal in electronic format to simplify publishing. The goal of the Civic Committee is to publish the Smoke Signal four times per year. We welcome your feedback, suggestions for topics and submissions!

Please e-mail us at
RUMREICHL@hotmail.com
or call Lori Rumreich at 823-3897
or Valarie Canfield at 826-1825.



Across the Fence

Welcome to new residents Jim and Donna Whelen at 10324 Indian Lake Blvd. S.

There was an error in the last newsletter. It stated that Kim Wells lives with her parents. This is incorrect as she is now married. Raj and Kim Donald reside at 10131 Indian Lake Blvd. N. Dr. (formerly Jack and Jerry Okey's home). They have been hard at work remodeling their new home. The improvements look great!

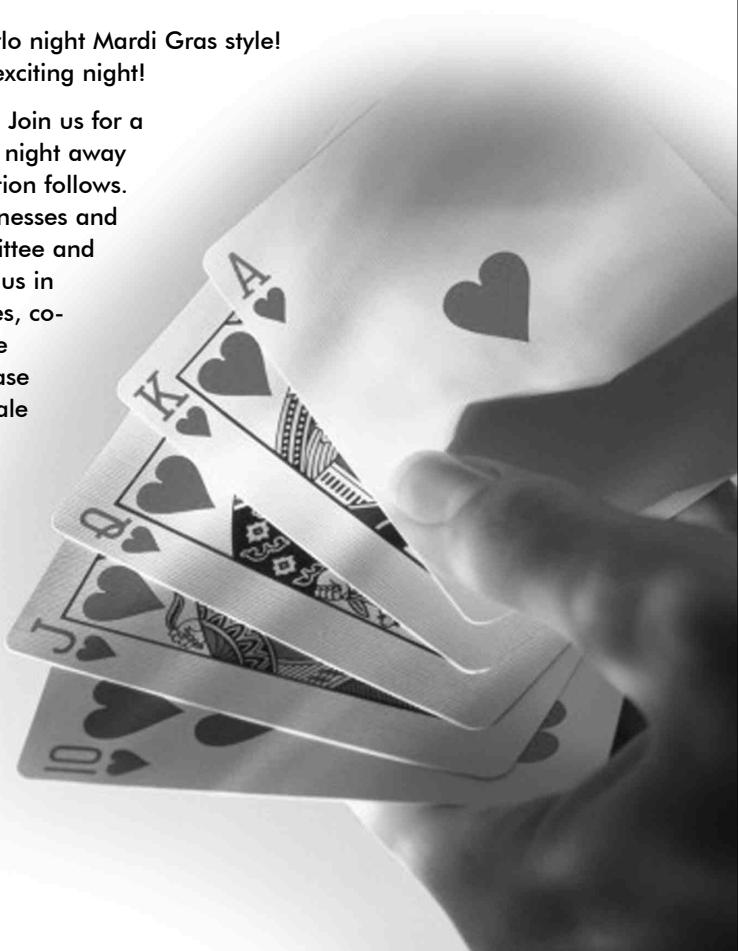
Mardi Gras at Monte Carlo Night

FAT TUESDAY ON SATURDAY!

The Indian Lake Civic Committee is hosting a Monte Carlo night Mardi Gras style! Plans for this popular event are complete for a fun and exciting night!

Come celebrate Fat Tuesday on Saturday, February 21st. Join us for a buffet dinner from 5:30 pm - 7:15 pm, then gamble the night away from 7:30 - 9:30 (with play money of course!), then auction follows. Use your winnings to bid on items donated by local businesses and neighbors. This event is a fundraiser for the Civic Committee and helps to underwrite many Lake activities. Please support us in our effort to better serve you. Invite your friends, relatives, co-workers, and neighbors to this event, which is held at the Indian Lake Country Club and open to the public. Purchase advance sale tickets and double your money! Advance sale tickets cost \$5 per ticket and are worth \$2,000 in play money. Tickets purchased at the door also cost \$5 per ticket but are only worth \$1,000 in play money.

This is also an event which requires many volunteers. Please sign-up to work a one-hour shift at the game tables. Donations are also needed for the auction following game play. Please contact Valarie Canfield at 826-1825 or Ruth Peters at 826-7634 to volunteer, donate items, or purchase advance sale tickets.



HISTORY OF INDIAN LAKE

P A R T V I I I I

Yes, Indians did live in the area now occupied by Indian Lake. While performing their daily activities, these Native Americans occasionally lost or misplaced some of the flint and stone tools they were using to do their work. The places where these objects are found are where they were most active. Several of these objects were found on the property of a former resident who lived on lot #28 east of the entrance to North Beach. Residents have also found a few stone artifacts in the area known as Indian Trail on the north side of the lake near the free flowing spring in that area. The first area would have been particularly well suited for placement of the bark or reed covered huts this tribe lived in. The location was surrounded by hills which provided protection from the cold northwest winds. That area also had maximum exposure to the warming rays of the sun in winter. The other area with the free flowing spring would have been a key spot for processing foods, and preparing animal skins which were used in barter for highly prized trade goods.

The Indians would only have spent part of their time in their village each year. They were completely dependent on what nature offered them for their subsistence and would have moved about as a whole body or in small groups to harvest nature's offerings. The sugar making camp on the big bend of White River just west of Castleton is an example of the type of area the Indians would have moved to at a certain time of year.

At the end of each hard and often hungry winter, sap would begin to flow up into the trees as an encore to spring. The area in the bend of the White River had a large concentration of sugar maple trees. Indians from the surrounding area gathered there to tap the trees and boil their sap until it formed thick luscious maple syrup. After a lot of hard labor and patience, the Indians would pour out some of the thick amber liquid onto the snow so young and old alike could scoop up sticky blobs of maple candy.

HISTORY OF INDIAN LAKE continued...

As snow and ice melted in the spring, flooding would occur. The Indians probably moved back into their villages before the streams flooded. Safely home, I suspect they spent a lot of time in their lodges eating bowls of corn meal laced with maple syrup while they waited for the flood waters to recede.

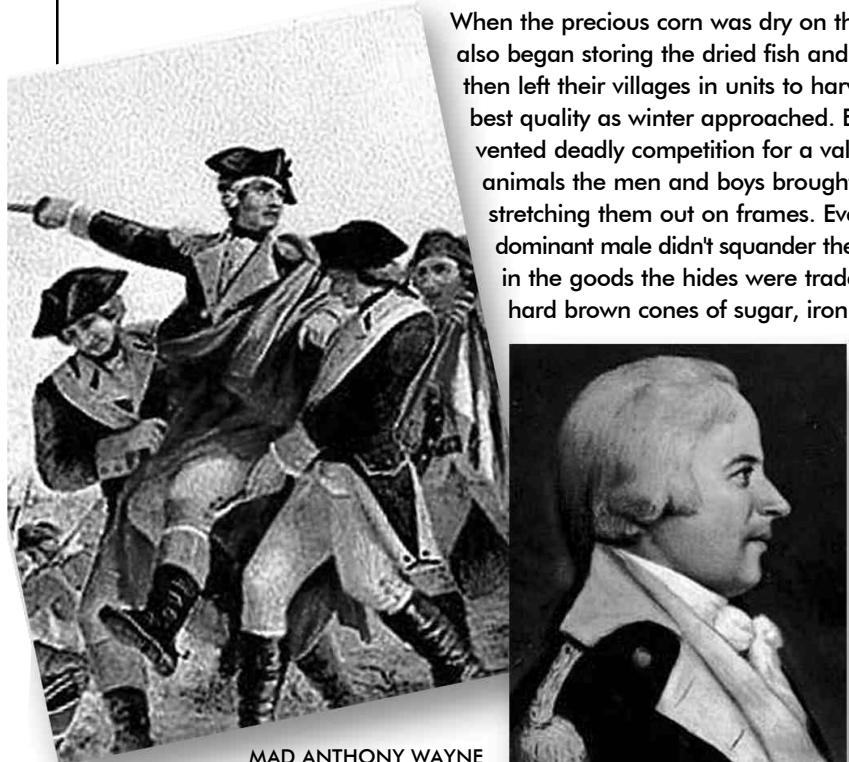
When the spring floods receded, lots of fish were left trapped in the shallow pools left behind. The men of the Rogers and Clark expedition had refused to eat the fat salmon the Indians on the Columbia River were harvesting by the basket because it wasn't the kind of red meat they were accustomed to eating. You can bet the local Indians didn't have that kind of problem. They would have gorged themselves on the fish.

The Indians placed stones in the ground which pointed to the spring sunrise on the date the last spring frost usually occurred. That was when they planted corn which provided over 70% of their food supply. Their lives depended on obtaining a good corn crop. They probably burned off any thick brush which had grown up in the valley which is now covered by the lake. This added vital potash to fertilize the soil. Then the women and children used digging sticks and hoes to prepare the holes for planting the corn seeds. While this was going on, the men and some of the boys would have been out seining fish. When the corn seeds were planted, a fish was dropped into the hole before it was covered up. This fertilized the early growth of the corn. This activity also created a problem. The forest was populated with hungry birds and four legged critters. After the planting, women, children and older men were placed on guard around the clock to protect the seeds and their young emerging sprouts from devastation. Even with these precautions the animals and birds always got their share of the newly planted corn. The Indians accepted these losses like merchants now assume they are going to lose a portion of their goods to shoplifting and theft. In the case of the Indians, a lack of vigilance by a single individual could lead to disastrous losses. A significant reduction of the corn crop meant everyone in the group would have to go without food for many days or might even face starvation the following winter. Protecting the corn was a vital task not to be taken lightly.



The Indians also planted squash which grew on the ground between the corn stalks, and beans which twinned around the standing corn. Both of these items were a vital supplement to their diet. The men hunted deer when possible and venison was the group's primary source of meat. The Indians used bow and arrows, throwing sticks which added range, accuracy and impact to spears, heavy clubs, or smooth bored muskets which had limited range and accuracy to bring down the deer. A few Indians had rifles, but they were expensive in the number of furs it required to obtain one, and often needed repairing by a blacksmith or gunsmith. Rifles had advantages in many ways, but they also had some drawbacks.

At close range an Indian could fire off as many as seven arrows in the length of time it took to reload a rifle or musket. This gave a warrior with a bow and arrow some definite advantages in thick wooded areas. The use of all of these weapons depended on the development of skills in tracking and stalking, and a knowledge of the habits and behavior of the prey. Stealth and surprise were highly prized survival skills. Virtually every male Indian worked to master these skills from childhood. These skills were often used in raids on other tribes, or against white intruders. As a result, the Indians were well versed in both the rights of conquest, and the costs of losing a battle. This helped contribute to their ultimate demise and surrender of their lands.



When the precious corn was dry on the stalk, it was time to gather nuts and acorns. They also began storing the dried fish and fruit which they had prepared for winter. Families then left their villages in units to harvest animal skins and hides. The furs were at their best quality as winter approached. Each group had its own area for trapping. This prevented deadly competition for a valuable resource. The women and children skinned the animals the men and boys brought in from the traps. They scraped the hides before stretching them out on frames. Everyone helped the family earn its living. Then if the dominant male didn't squander their effort on whiskey, rum or brandy, everyone shared in the goods the hides were traded for. Items such as blankets, colored cloth, salt, hard brown cones of sugar, iron cooking pots, combs, lead for bullets, gun powder, mirrors, colored glass beads, knives, more iron traps, and other things. These items had become necessities and the Indians were a valuable labor force. When daylight hours grew shorter and the streams froze over, the animals began to hibernate. The Indians then returned to the village and tried to stay warm inside their huts.

B. R. Sulgrove's History of Indianapolis and Marion County 1884 says three chiefs resided on Indian Creek. One chief was named Big Otter Skin, another was named Buckwheat, and the third chief was described as a man over 100 years old. The old chief would have had many stories to tell while they huddled around their campfires. He had been born nearly fifty years before the

American Revolution. He would have told the tiny remnants of his once mighty nation how they had swept across what is now the United States from west to east. His people had sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch. He probably had personally fought in the bloody French and Indian war in which his people tried to hold on to their territory around Fort Pitt. He might have conducted raids on frontier settlers. Because some of his people had sided with Britain in the American Revolution, they lost their lands in the east and were forced to move all the way back into what is now Ohio and Indiana. They then won two major battles defending their lands in Ohio being sold by land companies. They were finally defeated by "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Only a tiny handful of his people survived the mass starvation following this defeat. They allied themselves with the Miami who had a treaty which guaranteed their rights to this area of Indiana Territory forever. This is when they settled on Indian Creek where we now live. His people cooperated with and helped the early settlers in Lawrence Township in every way. The fur market collapsed and the Indians weren't needed as a cheap labor force. All Indian people were then surprised by the "Indian Removal Act" passed by Andrew Jackson. All treaties were violated and his people were forced to leave their homes and move west of the Mississippi River. The silent message the departing Indians left behind for all of us will be part of the next installment

The Green Thumb

Have you noticed peculiar needle-covered bags dangling from the branches of your spruces? This is the work of the bagworm, a common and destructive insect in this area. They are common throughout Indiana and seem to prefer junipers and arborvitae but can be found on many other trees and shrubs. Bagworms hatch in May and June and spread from one plant to another by swinging on thin silken threads. When they find a plant they like they begin to eat the foliage or needles of the plant, while using parts of the plant to spin a bag to protect themselves with. When large numbers of bagworms are present they can defoliate an entire plant in a short time. Bagworms are not particularly noticeable while they are small and most homeowners never realize they have a problem until they notice shrubs and trees hanging full of bags along with a plant that has very little foliage left on it. In the early summer these worms will move along a stem pulling their ever-growing bag with them from place to place. This is when chemical control is effective. Once the bag is completed and the insect is inside, chemical control is not possible.

During August the male bagworm emerges from his bag in the form of a moth and mates with the female bagworm who never leaves her bag. The female lays her eggs within the bag and then dies.

From this point on, the only effective control is to remove the bags by hand and then destroy them. Be sure to cut the attachment silk band so that the branch will not be girdled in the future. It is very important to realize that if a plant is killed by bagworms, the plant must be burned or taken away. If left around the home, the bags that are attached to the dead plant will hatch and the problem will continue.

Bagworm



Christmas Progressive Dinner

This past dinner marked a decade for this social event. We had a full house with 29 reservations made. Those in attendance had a great time enjoying each other's culinary delights and fellowship. It was such fun being able to tour the Hoskins' beautiful home. Deanna, who is an interior designer, and her husband Jim have remodeled the home that previously belonged to Jim's mother Louise. What a beautiful home it is! Thank you so much for hosting the appetizers. Thank you also to Tony and Tina Oeding who hosted the desserts. If you would be willing to host one of the progressions next year (appetizers, main course, or desserts) please contact Valarie Canfield or one of the other members of the civic association. The graciousness of the Indian Lake residents is truly the success of this festive evening.



Circa 1956

Below is an aerial photo of Indian Lake in 1956. Notice the lack of houses and streets, especially on the south side of the lake. Also, there is no man-made peninsula separating Papoose from the main body of the lake (constructed in the early 1970's).

When You
Need To Call



KEEP THIS WITH YOUR
INDIAN LAKE PHONE DIRECTORY

Assessments - Gary Keithley	823-6561
Beach reservations - any board member	
Boat slip rentals - Jeff VanTreese	823-6690
Civic Committee - Valarie Canfield	826-1825
Property maintenance - Fred Lee	823-4687
Security - Jeff VanTreese	823-6690
Smoke Signal - Lori Rumreich	823-3897

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mark Rumreich (president)	823-3897
Bob Karnak (vice president)	826-8952
Gary Keithley (secretary/treasurer)	823-6561
Bill Asher	826-1505
Ed French III	823-4431
Fred Lee	823-4687
Dan Miller	823-8238
John Repass	823-6008
Andy VanTreese	823-8990
Jeff VanTreese	823-6690

Slow Down In Our Neighborhood

Thank you to all of our neighbors who observe the 20 mph speed limits on South Drive and West drive and the other speed limits in our neighborhood. With development continuing on nearby property, traffic continues to increase on our narrow streets. If all residents do their part to observe the speed limit, it will discourage "cut-through" traffic on our streets and remind those behind you that our speed limits need to be observed. The 6:30 am - 8:00 am time frame is particularly important since our children are waiting for the school bus at these times! Thanks for helping us have a safe neighborhood.



Calendar of Events

EVENTS FOR OUR COMMUNITY

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING

Date: Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Time: 7:00 pm

Location: Indian Lake Country Club, Club Trophy Room
(first Wednesday night of each month)

CIVIC COMMITTEE MEETING

Date: Monday, March 15, 2004

Time: 7:30 pm

Location: Jane Ann Kopitzke's House

MONTE CARLO NIGHT

Date: Saturday, February 21, 2004

Time: Buffet Dinner 5:30 pm - 7:15 pm

Game Play 7:30 pm - 9:30 pm

Auction following game play

Location: Indian Lake Country Club

EASTER EGG HUNT

Date: Saturday, April 10, 2004

Time: 2:00 pm

Location: Indian Lake Park/Tennis Courts