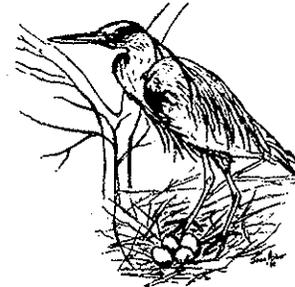


SMOKE SIGNAL

INDIAN LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By
Mark Rumreich



As everyone is aware, we're in the midst of a lot of new development and rezoning in our area. By 2020, it's forecast that Lawrence Township will be completely developed. And as the land prices go up, there's more incentive to reduce lot sizes and pack houses in tighter.

I hear a lot of comments that we should fight to stop all new development in our area. I'm here to tell you that if we adopt this strategy, we will lose. Both Lawrence and Indianapolis are aggressively pro-development. That's because development feeds the tax base – it's where the money comes from. Our winning strategy is to fight for appropriate development.

Before giving updates about the two rezoning issues we've been dealing with recently, I'd like to thank everyone who's taken time out of their busy schedules to support the neighborhood by attending the hearings. Having a roomful of demonstrators sends a strong message that's hard for zoning boards to ignore. We couldn't have won in Lawrence without the turnout we had.

I'd especially like to thank Bob Karnak, John Karamanski and Joe Ballinger for their ongoing work behind the scenes to advance our position.

—Bradford Group update—

This is the 20 acre parcel south of South Drive

On Oct. 1, we met with representatives of the Bradford Group in an attempt to negotiate, prior to the appeal hearing. After much discussion, Bradford Group agreed to pay our projected dredging expenses for this development and to meet our housing quality conditions. They were not, however, willing to do anything about our traffic concerns, so we adjourned the meeting.

Continued on next page...

Representatives from the neighborhood groups met afterward and decided it was in our best interest to propose a decreased number of units as a means of reducing traffic.

On Oct. 2, this proposal was faxed to the Bradford Group. Later that day, I received a call of acceptance. Here are the commitment highlights made by the Bradford Group.

1. The site shall be developed for single family residences only.
2. No more than 32 lots shall be developed on the site.
3. Minimum house size shall be 1,800 square feet of living area.
4. A fifteen foot deep natural buffer zone shall be maintained around the perimeter of the site.
5. Plat restrictions for the site shall be equal to those for Timber Ridge subdivision.
6. No vinyl siding shall be used on the residences.
7. Petitioner shall donate \$2,400 to the Indian Lake Improvement Association to be used for projected dredging expenses.
8. Right of access shall be granted to ILIA to allow the assessment of erosion control measures.

On Oct. 3, the appeal was heard before the Metropolitan Development Commission. The Bradford Group submitted the above commitments and we stated that we did not oppose.

We achieved most, but not all that we had hoped for. Why did we negotiate? For one thing, we had legitimate concerns over being able to successfully defend our Lawrence victory downtown. For another, we were able to win concessions in all our areas of concern. With this case, we established an important precedent – getting developers to pay for their silt into Indian Lake. And we established ourselves as being reasonable before the Metropolitan Development Commission – a valuable asset for the upcoming Centex hearing.

— Centex update—

This is the 50 acre parcel north of South Drive and west of Sunnyside Road

On Oct. 4, we met with representatives of Centex, at their request. We made our position clear that we were opposed to anything but single family housing. Mike Quinn, representing Centex, stated that they had no plans for single family housing. We asked that Mr. Quinn discuss this with his client and notify us if they would be willing to develop a plan with single family homes. The meeting was adjourned.

As of the writing of this message, I fully expect to go to battle before the Metropolitan Development Commission on Wed., Oct. 17. Flyers will be distributed in mailboxes on the weekend before the hearing with appropriate details.

Mark Rumriech



CHRISTMAS PROGRESSIVE DINNER

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2001

6:00 PM UNTIL 9:30 PM

\$3 PER PERSON

\$6 PER COUPLE

OPEN TO ALL LAKE RESIDENTS

LIMITED TO 30 PEOPLE

THREE HOST HOMES ARE NEEDED

ONE HOME FOR APPETIZERS

ONE HOME FOR MAIN DINNER

ONE HOME FOR DESSERT

PLEASE CONTACT VALERIE CANFIELD

TO HOST OR RESERVE YOUR PLACE

826-1825

EVERYONE WILL BE ASKED TO BRING A

SIDE DISH

BYOB

TRASH TALK

The dumpster at North Beach is mysteriously filling with yard waste almost immediately after it is emptied. There is no room left for legitimate trash - beach trash or the trash dredged from the lake. This dumpster is provided to keep the lake and beaches clean. Please do not use it for yard waste, household or business trash.

WINTER BOAT STORAGE

Boats may be stored for the winter on North and South beaches, starting Nov. 1. Heavy rains in the spring sometimes cause the beaches to flood, so make sure your boat is anchored at front and back to keep it from drifting or rotating. This is a good time to remind everyone that boats must be labeled with lot numbers.

We plan to take down a large tree at South Beach over the winter months. Contact Jeff Van Treese at 823-6690 to make sure you're not parking where the tree will be felled.



ACROSS THE FENCE

By Sherry Wallace

Congratulations!

Best wishes and blessings to Steven and Tracey Hiner of South Drive! They are the proud parents of a new baby boy. Ronan Thomas Hiner was born Aug. 6, 2001.

New York Connection

We were all shocked by the attacks on Sept. 11. I'm sure most of didn't realize that one of our own, Lauren Hobbs, is living in New York City. Lauren is a 3rd year student at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in Manhattan. She is the daughter of Brian and Christine Hobbs of Winona Drive and the granddaughter of Jane Ann and Fred Kopitzke of South Drive. We are sincerely grateful that Lauren wasn't harmed. However, we are aware that everyone in New York has been affected by the devastation, either directly or indirectly. Our thoughts and prayers go out to Lauren and all the people of New York and to the families of the victims there and in Washington DC and Pennsylvania.

History Lesson

The Smoke Signal has received many compliments on the first installment of The History of Indian Lake. We would like to extend thanks to John Repass for sharing his research with us. This edition of the Smoke Signal contains Part 2 and we will be looking forward to the future installments. Great job, John!

HISTORY OF INDIAN LAKE AND ENVIRONS PART II -----

The Lenni Lenape (corrected spelling) Indians were a hunter gathering group which was completely dependent on their surroundings to provide all of their needs each day. As they advanced toward the Indian Lake region they were surrounded by endless forest broken only by streams and swampy regions of poorly drained soils. The pursuit of food was probably what attracted them to this remote area. At that time huge herds of buffalo migrated along the west fork of White River each year on their way to their summer feeding grounds. Their hoofs and grazing habits had left a wide and smooth path through the trees and thickets. The white settlers who moved into this area decades later called this path through the forest the "Buffalo Trace". We identify it as the routes of highways 67 and 37.

The buffalo would have been a ready food source for the Indians which were following them. The Lenni Lenape had a reputation as being ruthless in their west to east passage across the country. The Mounds people would have known what was coming their way and may have elected to abandon this area and settle elsewhere rather than risk a confrontation. There are no signs in the mounds locations that they attempted any resistance. Lacking a written record one person's guess is as good as another.

The Lenni Lenape were only in this area for a brief period of time. Then they continued their march eastward until they reached the Atlantic Ocean. No one could have perceived that in several generations their ancestors identified as the Delaware Indians would fight as warriors for both French and English kings and would help foment the American Revolution. That will be discussed in the future.

After the Lenni Lenape departed the region we identify as Indiana the area seems to have been occupied only by small bands of roving Indians from various tribes. When the French established an elaborate system to facilitate fur trade with the Indians in the late 1600's and early 1700's that changed.

The fur trade was by far the most valuable resource in North America during the Colonial period. A single shipload of furs arriving in Europe made a handful of investors wealthy. Indians provided the pelts for relatively inexpensive trade goods. This kept labor costs low and land ownership only required a few well placed trading posts and a handful of armed troops.

The Indians were quickly drawn into the fur trade because obtaining furs was virtually like picking leaves off of trees for them. They traded the furs for whiskey, rum, brandy, tomahawks, knives, guns, powder, lead for bullets, blankets, cloth, kettles, mirrors, decorative trinkets, and more metal traps so they could expand their business.

To obtain rights over more land for trapping animals a tribe called the Twightwees which meant "Cry of the Crane" moved from

what is now Wisconsin into the unoccupied regions in what is now Indiana. At that time this area was teeming with millions of passenger pigeons which roosted in the trees surrounding each of the newly established villages. All the Indians had to do to obtain the next days meal was to go out with a torch and a net at night. They captured basketfuls of the birds in minutes. This caused the French fur traders to rename the tribe the Miami which meant "People of the Pigeons". The French also called them "les Indiens nue" because the men only wore bear grease and body paint in the villages. Only winter forced them to use bear skin robes and other articles of clothing to stay warm. The Miami women wore short breech clothes in front leaving the upper portions of their body bare.

The Miami warriors thought a man's soul moved into his abdomen when he was dead. They commonly eviscerated their dead enemies. This released the dead man's spirit so it wouldn't lurk around and cause trouble. Other forms of mutilations were committed on the dead enemies to make sure their spirit would be limited in the harm it could inflict if it returned.

Often selected captives of the Miami were given to the families which had lost a son or husband in combat to perform the tasks which the lost family member would have performed. Many captives came to enjoy the Indian way of life and were adopted into the tribe.

The Miami warriors painted the prisoners they were going to keep alive red and the prisoners they were going to kill black. To test a prisoners courage they lined them up and beat them with thorns, clubs, their feet, and fists as they ran the gauntlet.

A part of their belief embraced the concept that if they consumed a portion of their dead enemy they would acquire some of his bravery and skills. This caused them to be identified as cannibalistic. They ceased this practice by 1789.

On a more positive note each Miami village was officiated over by six functionaries; a male civil chief, a female civil chief, a male war chief, a female war chief, and two messenger men. We think of ourselves as more civilized but more than a century passed before women in our society were given the right to vote.

Indians met in council and discussed issues in a quiet and logical manner. Opposing views were expressed. The process was usually very slow. This often made White participants impatient. Many Indians thought white men were deaf because they stood so close to a person when they spoke and talked so loud.

The next installment will discuss the events which led to the return of the Delaware Tribe (Lenni Lenape) to the Indian Lake area and the first white settler in the region.

JOHN R. REPASS



Events for Our Community

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING

Date: Wednesday, Nov. 7, 2001
Time: 7:00 PM
Location: Indian Lake Country Club Trophy Room

(first Wednesday night of each month)

CIVIC COMMITTEE MEETING

Date: Tues., Nov. 20, 2001
Time: 7:30 PM
Location: Flo Peck's

DEVELOPMENT HEARING

Date: Wed., Oct 17, 2001
Time: 1:00 PM
Location: City County Bldg. Downtown 2nd Floor Public Assembly Room

Please look for upcoming flyer to verify information.

FALL FESTIVAL

Date: Sun., Oct. 21, 2001
Time: 1:30 PM until ?
Location: North Beach
Contact: Joyce Van Treese 823-6340

CHRISTMAS PROGRESSIVE DINNER

Date: Sun., Dec. 2, 2001
Time: 6:00 PM until 9:30 PM
Locations: To be determined
Contact: Valerie Canfield 826-1825