

Anderson Seeks Indiana Past

Gregg Anderson is often seen walking the freshly plowed Indiana farm fields to see what might be discovered as the farmers turn over the soil in the new growing season.

His hope is to find artifacts left by those who were here before us. Anderson thoroughly enjoys discovering whatever can be found in our local community. He has found treasured relics through the years.

The search in finding tools of the past gives a feeling of anticipation as an artifact may be lying just underfoot. Anderson does no digging in the fields but scans the surface to catch sight of his "finds."

This results in the thrill of learning about the science of archaeology in our home area. These rewards become the treasured objects of our past.

The landowners kindly give Anderson permission to add the artifacts to his collection.

Family of Gregg Anderson

Gregg's grandfather, William Wordsworth Anderson, and his son, William F., were among the early owners of a pier on Lake Maxinkuckee. It was a family partnership. They outfitted the fishermen with motors, bait and other necessary supplies. Boats were rented for \$1.50 per day. Their pier was one of the largest on the lake until the late 1900s when more fishing piers appeared.

Gregg, the grandson, had many responsibilities around the wharf. One duty he had was replenishing the ice in the bait bin. It had to be kept full of bait, with new ice every day. He was there when the pier had to be put out by hand at the beginning of the summer and taken down as the cooler weather came in the fall.

It was great help to Gregg that there were always kids around who thought it was fun to bail the water out of the boats.

As the summer went on, the ribs of the boats often needed to be replaced. During the summer months, the boats were heavily used. The boats' supporting ribs were weakened and often in poor repair. It was a tedious chore to restore the ribs in the hull of a boat, but it was needed. To do the repair, it was necessary to soak the rib replacements in boiling water. This softened the wood to allow the replaced ribs to curve into the shape of the boat and to be secured.

In the summer, it was fun to watch children catch fish through the cracks of the pier at Ammon's Park. They also caught turtles everywhere.

At the end of summer, many people helped to sink the Maxinkuckee boat at Campbell's Marina for the winter.

Paul Winn Farm

The topography of the land was being changed as the Paul Winn family farm was becoming the

Mystic Hills Golf Course, designed by Pete Dye and P.B. Dye. It gave Gregg Anderson the opportunity to pursue his interest in searching for relics from earlier times.

Anderson does not disturb the soil as he looks for archaeological pieces for his collections.

As he was walking near the Club House Hill on a particular day, an object caught his eye. Brushing off the soil, he found a piece of red slate with one hole in it. Obvious to him, it was designed to be worn as an adornment.

A friend found a similar piece south of the area where Anderson had found his. The second piece was somewhat smaller and with two holes. The two pieces of jewelry are called "gorgets."

The holes in the gorgets had been made with a flint bow drill. They had been chipped on the edges, then ground and polished with fat and sand.

Clovis

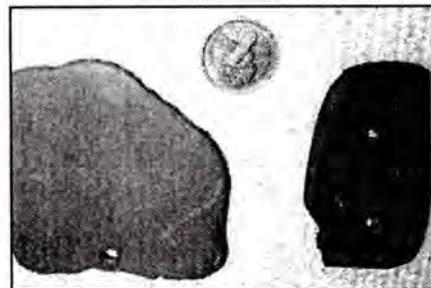
The Clovis point is the oldest of the old. The earliest was 8000 to 10,000 B.C. in the Archaic time period. Clovis period artifacts are recognized as tools of the Ice Age.

The Clovis spear point was named for Clovis, New Mexico. It has been found from Alaska to northern New Mexico and California to Maine. It is especially common in Eastern states. Clovis points may be seen across all nine regions of the continental United States.

In this Archaic period of time hunters were introduced to a more expedient method of attaching the arrowhead or projectile point to a wooden or ivory shaft.

The projectile point was tied, using animal sinew or plant fibers, to the shaft. Pine tree pitch was a form of glue that strengthened the fiber bindings around the shaft.

The Paleo hunting points were designed to kill



Gorgets Found on Winn Farm
(The coin is a dime.)



Clovis Point From Keller Farm

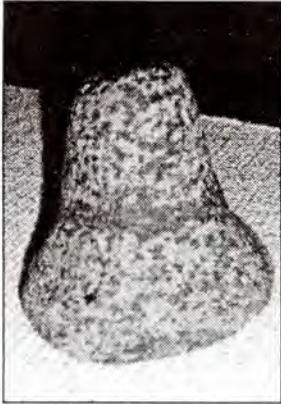
large game. The point would go between the ribs to the lungs and the heart. What appear to be large arrowheads were actually lance knives and knife blades.

The example shown was collected at the Pat Keller farm in the early 1980s.

Archaic Hoof Bell Pestle

The Native American culture thrived in the Midwest as it continued to develop during the Mississippian Era (3000-1300 B.C.).

The bell pestle is a stone formed to resemble a hoof of an animal. In the earlier times, its purpose was to grind acorns and grains. A basket and mat were used to gather the material.



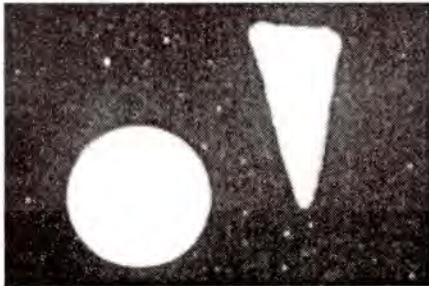
Grinding Tool

With the need for tools, the hammer stone was developed to make other stone tools. Stones were shaped by a chipped stone method, using a percussion flaking process. Shaping a ground stone axe by tapping a stone on an object to get the general shape, then grinding with sandstone to polish the surface and edges with pecking and grinding resulted in a useful tool, as an axe.

The grinding tool was a gift from the Boetsma and Easterday families who homesteaded the land, from their own land and from an area due west of their property.

A Small Triangle

A small white Mississippian triangular arrowhead was found two miles north of Lake Maxinkuckee. It would have been in use 1,500 to 500 years before the present time. This was during the Mississippian era. The arrow point was designed for hunting small game, although the chances are it had been used, repaired and used again.



Mississippian Arrowhead

The Groove Axe

The three-quarter grooved axe head is made of hard stone. It's a tool made to receive a handle. It was needed for felling trees, wool working, digging, preparing the land for farming, breaking up charcoal and many other needs. These tools were in place in the Archaic Era (8000 to 5000 B.C.) and continued through the Woodland Period (3000-1300 B.C.). However, in the Woodland time, the animals were not as big, and, consequently, smaller tools evolved.

During these times various stone tools were developed for use in food processing and storage. They included similar stone tools designed to kill animals and process meat

and hides.

Even though the axe groove is black, in a bright light there are bits of reds and greens and yellows in the dark stone.

This Archaic tool was found west of the Easterday home - instead near the Boetsma property.



Groove Axe

An Example of the Godar Arrowhead

The arrowhead called Godar has a common Archaic (8000-6000 B.C.) projectile point. It is notched on both sides of the base and is well shaped to be attached to an atlatl or spear. The example was found on the Nyby farm in Marshall County.

The Native American culture thrived in the Midwest, and many of these points have been found in this area as it continued to develop during the Mississippian Era (3000-1300 B.C.).

The material found in the earth to make arrowheads is called "chert." It is a very fine quartz which allows the variation of color in the arrowheads.

Black and gray chert is flint; red chert is jasper. Most chert derives from volcanic sources and from marine sediments composed of the silicon skeletons of sponges and some plankton. Some believe that it is wind blown sand.

The variation of color gives us a hint for recognizing the original source of the arrowheads.

For More Information:

(In Google)

Wisconsin First People

George W. Mead Wildlife Area

Prehistoric Indians of Indiana

An Introduction to the Prehistoric Indians

Atlatl Spear



Godar Arrowhead

LONG POINT, LAKE MAXINKUCKEE, CULVER, IND.



SCENES ON THE LAKE
FROM 100 YEARS
AGO

Lake View Hotel, Lake Maxinkuckee, Culver, Ind.



Capt. Morris' Boat Livery, Lake Maxinkuckee, Culver, Ind.



Upper left, Long Point; middle left, Lake View Hotel; lower left, Captain Morris Boat Livery; above, boat Manana on Lake Maxinkuckee.

A Letter From Dusty

Re: Ice Cream Social and Lake
Maxinkuckee Film Festival
September 5, 2009

We'd like to offer special thanks! To all the volunteers who made the Ice Cream Social such a success this year.

Volunteers manning the booth Saturday night

Agnes Bramfeld

Bill and Maryann Howard

Carol Saft

Marcia Adams

Fred Karst

Bob and Ginger Budzius

Creighton and Linda Hippenhammer

Mike and Patty Stallings

Jim and Judy Sawhook

Bob and Becky Kreuzberger

Fred and Linda Lane

Jim and Dorothy Peterson

Bob and Joan Volkert

Lois Curtis

Barbara Burke

Ann Duff

Bill and Krista Furry

Other Contributors:

Bob Kreuzberger, Jim Peterson and Jim Sawhook for setting

up and tearing down the booth.

Mike Wilcox for the tents

Maxinkuckee Yacht Club – tables and tubs

Francis Ellert and E.P. Severns – root beer and cups

Lee Willhite and Culver Academies – ice cream and cake

Tim and Lydia Osborn – ice

Leroy Bean and Jim Harper – use of the Lions Depot

Kelly Young – help from the Culver Park

The ice cream, cake and root beer that was left over was donated to the Culver Boys and Girls Club at the Culver schools and was much appreciated.

Thank you all again as we look forward to the 2010 Festival

Regards,

Dusty Henricks

YEARLY DUES \$30.00

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

_____ Phone _____

E-Mail Address _____

Make \$30 check payable to Antiquarian and Historical Society,
P.O. Box 125, Culver, IN 46511