The Chief Kikthawenund Trail was developed so that scouts and other youth groups may become acquainted with the history of Anderson. It is 10.2 miles long.

The trail covers city streets, parks, two museums, a walk along White River, and many historical points of Anderson. The trail is not marked with trail signs along city streets, so follow the map very carefully. The trail starts and ends at The Fairgrounds, located at the corner of East Eighth and Milton Streets. Parking is plentiful.

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The Art Museum is open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. on Saturday, and 12 noon till 5 p.m. on Sunday. The museum may be visited free of charge.

The Gruenewald Home is now being renovated and in the near future will be open as a museum.

HIKING SAFETY

1. Each group should carry a first aid kit.

2. Wear comfortable shoes. Take care of blisters immediately.

3. Absolutely no swimming in the river.

4. Unit leaders should secure parents permission in writing before hike is taken.

5. Leaders should keep the unit together, in patrol size groups, with an adult for each group.

6. Obey safe hiking rules.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF ANDERSON

In pre-Columbian times, the area where Anderson now stands was inhabited by the Mound Builders. They disappeared at some undetermined time and were replaced by the American Indians. In the 1600's and 1700's the Miami Confederacy moved eastward from the Mississippi River area and became the largest and one of the most powerful tribes. As they spread eastward, they finally encountered the Iroquois and were stopped.

As the white man pushed his way westward from the Atlantic seaboard, he forced the LENNI LENAPE, or Delaware Indians, ahead of him. The Delawares first settled in Ohio but soon were being pushed again. In 1789 some of the Delawares actually moved across the Mississippi River and settled in Missouri. Others gained permission from the Miamis in 1795 to settle along the Wapehani, or White River, in the territory that was to become the State of Indiana.

There were fourteen villages established along White River in Delaware, Madison and Hamilton Counties. By 1806 most of the older chiefs of the Delawares that had resisted the white man were dead. A chief by the name of Kikthawennund, or William Anderson, was the head of the tribe. His home was located approximately where the County Jail now stands. It was described as a two-story, double log cabin. One of his sons supposedly lived in one half of it. There was a spring of water at the foot of the bluff below his house. The village was called "Wapeminskunk", which meant "Chestnut Tree Place."

Within the present city limits were two other villages of well known Indian Chiefs. Captain Green's village near the west end of 10th Street. He was an idol worshiper. The other was Buck's Town near the intersection of SR 32 and Rangeline Road. It was named for the Delaware War Chief, Captain Kill Buck. There were three men who had this name, so it is unknown which one the creek was named after.

Chief Kikthawennund was a great friend of the Americans and refused to join Tecumseh and his brother, the TRAIL REQUIREMENTS

1. The trail may be hiked by all organized groups: Boy Scouts, Explorer Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Indian Guides, Hiking Clubs, etc.

2. Each group must register with the Trails Committee before hiking the trail. The trail waiver must be signed and submitted to the Trail Committee before hiking the trail. The application for the trail medal or patch may be sent after the trail has been hiked.

3. Axes and sheath knives are not permitted on the trail.

4. Each hiker must hike the trail as a member of a unit. For every 10 hikers there should be one adult member.

5. Every hiker must hike the full length of the trail on foot and in uniform, if possible. Adult leaders need not be in uniform. Groups of hikers other than scouts should wear the uniform of their group. If a scout does not own a uniform, good hiking clothes will be acceptable.

6. Scout units other than units of the Crossroads of America Council should obtain a tour permit from their local council office.

7. As this trail is partly in residential area, refrain from loud noises and carry your own water. Do not ask at homes.

8. Answer questions on page 7 and send with award application.
1. What does the statue in front of the Art Museum represent? ____________________.

2. What color is the house at 322? __________.

3. What kind of tree has 2 x 12 embedded in it at location #8? ____________________.

4. Using scout skill, how high is the railroad bridge above the river? ____________________.

5. Identify four trees in Shady Side Park. __________, __________, __________, __________.

6. What is the bearing of the footbridge across Killbuck Creek? ____________________.

7. What is family name on the grave marker with a boy and girl statue? ____________________.

White with Black
(High water trail will be marked white with red)

TRAIL MARKER
(Arrow points direction - trees are also blazed with paint)

WHITE RIVER HERITAGE
& CONSERVATION TRAILS, INC.
P.O. Box 1823
Anderson, IN 46014
Phone (317) 642-8825 or 642-6621

TRAIL AWARD

Those who hike the trail are entitled to wear the Chief Kikthawenund Parch and Medal. The purchase of the trail awards is on a voluntary basis. There is no trail fee.

Cost of Awards  Patch. . . $1.25
                 Medal. . . (Sept., 1975)

CHIEF KIKTHAWENUND TRAIL

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6. Obey safe hiking rules.
1. First bridge at this site was a swinging foot bridge.
2. County Jail (location of Chief Kikthawenund’s home).
3. Present City Hall, built over Indian burial ground.
4. Trunewald home built in 1870’s.
5. County Court House (second built 1839) site of first jail on NW corner.
6. House numbers follow:
   #204 built in 1913
   #212 built in 1880 by early mayor
   #216 Alford House (Art Museum) 1870
   #322 built in 1880
   #403 built in 1900-1902 (brick masons brought from England)
   #532 built in 1880’s - home of Lambert car builder
   #501 James Whitecomb Riley frequent visitor here
   #725 built in 1890’s by florist
   #936 built in 1900 by a doctor
   #1123 built in 1880’s by Lambert car builder
   #1229 built in 1857 as farm house
   #1323 built in 1870’s - land was part of 1825 land grant

7. Conservation Club
8. Tree to identify
9. Flowing well (good site for lunch)
10. Restaurant
11. Killbuck Mills built in 1862
12. First toll road in Madison County (10 miles long) built in 1855.
13. Early white man graveyard. We have found a stone dated 1825 and graves of veterans from six wars. See what you can find.
14. Harness racing conducted here since 1900.
soon went broke and the canal work stopped. Anderson succumbed to the recession and became a sleepy village again. Its sleep was disturbed again in 1850 when the first railroad came to Anderson, although no station was built until 1853. Anderson continued to grow slowly and was incorporated into a city in 1869. In 1880 the second Courthouse was destroyed by fire. Many records and relics of Anderson's history lost forever. In 1885 the new Courthouse was completed. It was expected to last for 100 years and was considered one of the most modern and beautiful in the state. It was torn down and the present Government Building completed in 1973.

In 1887 Anderson began growing at a tremendous rate due to the natural gas discovery. It heralded the beginning of industry in Anderson on a large scale which would eventually lead to world-wide recognition.

Present 8th Street was a toll road between Anderson and Perkinesville built in 1866. This was one of many toll roads in Madison County. Today, residents on this street are trying to recapture this early gas era by installing gas lights along the street and renovating the exteriors of the homes as they were in that period of time.

**CAMPING FACILITIES**

Camping facilities are available at the Mounds State Park in the youth camp area. Write to the Trail Committee for more information if you wish to use these facilities, or write directly to Mounds State Park.

**CONDUCT**

It is essential that hikers maintain a high standard of conduct, courtesy and consideration toward the public property through which this trail passes. Acts of vandalism along the trail could result in the trail being closed. Keep it clean so that everyone will have good relationships with all the official agencies of our community, so that those who follow you can enjoy the trail as you did.

Prophet, in their fight against them. Two of his daughters married white settlers. Meekings married William Conners who came to this area about 1801 with his brother John, and Onehayes married a Charles Stanley, who came to the area in the early 1800's.

In 1818, Chief Kikthavenund was one of those who signed a treaty with the white man at St. Marys, Ohio, giving all the land in Indiana to the white men. All the Indians were to leave the state in three years. In 1821 all the Indians still remaining in this area under the leadership of Chief Kikthavenund and Captain Pipe III, War Chief of the Delawares who lived near the site of Alexandria, headed downstream in nineteen canoes enroute to Vincennes and then on to Missouri and the government lands. There are several legends about how Chief Kikthavenund died. He supposedly fell from a horse and was killed. He died from a fever when he returned to Anderson 20 years later visiting his daughter. He died a natural death and was buried in Missouri where there is a tombstone bearing his name.

Soon after, or just prior to the Indians leaving this area, a settler named John Berry arrived and bought the area which is now Anderson from William Conners. In 1823, when Madison County was organized, Berry offered 30 to 60 acres to the county if the seat of government would be moved here. (It had been located at Pendleton.) It was agreed to, and the small village of approximately 250 souls became the county seat in 1827. The first jail was built in 1829 at the location of the west entrance of the present Government Center. In 1830 the first Courthouse was built at the corner of Eighth and Central Avenue. It was not until 1875 that the first Fire Department was organized.

Anderson, or Andersonstown as it was called, lingered as a small village until 1838 when the state undertook the building of the Central Indiana Canal which was to connect the Ohio Canal with the Erie Canal. It was at this time Anderson received her Irish-Catholic population in the form of workers for the canal. The state
SERVICE PROJECT
TROOP 322
ANDERSON, INDIANA

JUN 2 1975
CHIEF KIKTHAWENUND TRAIL AWARDS APPLICATION

The following group under the proper adult leadership has hiked the Chief Kikthawenund Trail in accordance with all the rules and regulations set forth in the Trail Folder.

ADULT LEADERSHIP: (One for every ten scouts hiking)

NAME _________________________________ AGE _________________________________

ADDRESS __________________________________ POSITION _______________________

CITY & STATE __________________________ UNIT ______________________________

Date we hiked trail ______________________ COUNCIL __________________________

Total adults hiking ______________________ Total Scouts _______________________

TRAIL AWARDS WANTED, IF ANY: Medal Trail Patch $1.25 Repeat Patch

No. of Medals __________________________ No. of Trail Patches __________________

No. of Repeat Patches ___________________ Awards mailed ______________________

Make checks payable to: White River Heritage & Conservation Trails, Inc. There is no trail fee. Trail Awards are purchased on a voluntary basis.

CHIEF KIKTHAWENUND TRAIL WAIVER

In consideration of the benefits to be derived, and in view of the fact that the Boy Scouts of America is an educational institution, membership in which is voluntary, and having full confidence that every precaution will be taken to insure the safety and well-being of this unit on this activity, I hereby agree to our participation and waiver all claim against the Trails Committee officers, agents, property owners, and representatives of the Boy Scouts of America.

We plan to hike the trail on __________________________ Unit No. ___________________

Approximate time of arrival _______ Name __________________________ (please print)

Signed: ____________________________ Address _____________________________

(Units Leader) ______________________ (phone) ____________________________

______________________________ Zip________________________

(city & state)