

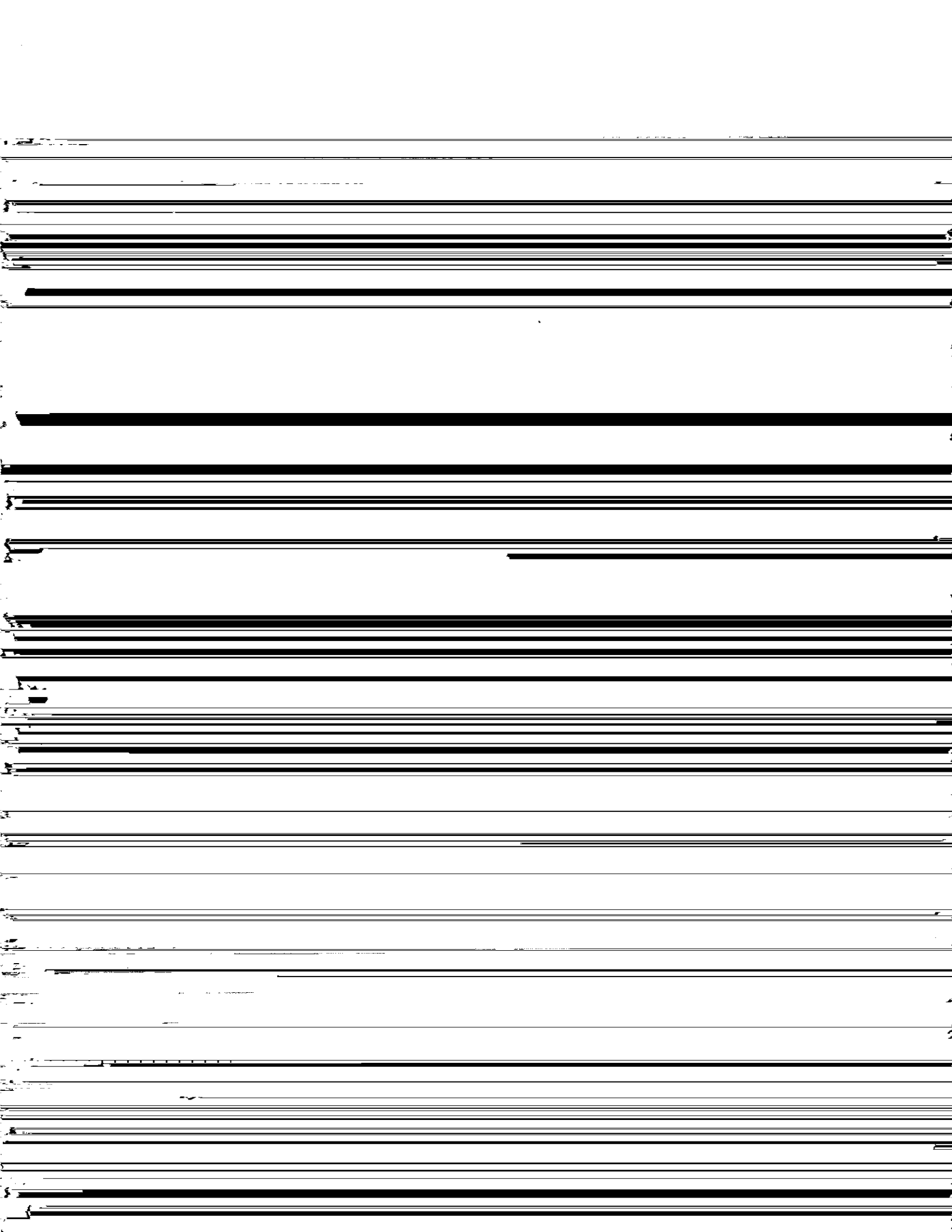
A STUDY PLAN FOR SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY.

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GRADE LEVEL: Elementary

Prepared in partial fulfillment of requirements for  
"INDIANA AND THE NEW NATION, 1776-1876"  
a project of the Historic Southern Indiana Project  
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FINISHED BY THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF SCOTT COUNTY



SCOTT COUNTY

A Teaching Unit

GOAL: To increase the knowledge of students' home county.  
To give students a sense of their past, present and  
future.

Resources: Scott County Public Library  
Scott County Historical Society

Papers of Dr. Carl R. Bogardus  
Lexington by Mary Wilson  
The Early History of Scott County by Dr.  
Bogardus  
The Centennial of Austin by Dr. Bogardus

Lesson 1:

**PIGEON ROOST:**

Before Indiana became a state a few brave families moved across the Ohio River to settle in the southern part of the

State as we know it today.

A small settlement was begun about twenty miles north of the Ohio River. The settlement was known as Pigeon Roost. It was inhabited mainly by farmers. The people were friendly and welcomed all visitors, both white and red.

The Shawnee Indians would come down from the north to

## SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

### A NEW COUNTY PETITIONED:

In 1818 the residents of what is now Scott County, petitioned the state government to create a new county. In 1820 Scott County was created. Land from Clark, Jefferson, Jennings, Jackson and Washington was taken to form the new county.

*[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or reference]*

## SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

Lesson 3:

### EARLY SETTLERS:

The first white settler of what is now Scott County was John Kimberlin, who came from Virginia. He settled his family on five hundred acres. This land was Tract # 264 of the Clark's grant, located 1/2 mile northwest of Nabb, which

This tract was assigned to Captain William Harrod. John Kimberlin purchased the land on April 4, 1804. The Kimberlin

SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

Lesson 4:

SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

INDEX TO SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

EARLY TOWNS:

Lexington  
Vienna  
Leota  
Holman/Blocher  
Wooster  
Albion  
New Franklin  
Austin  
Centerville/Scottsburg  
Nabb

PRESENT DAY TOWNS:

Scottsburg  
Austin  
Lexington  
Vienna



## SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

Lesson 7:

### INDUSTRIES IN SCOTT COUNTY, THEN AND NOW:

Many industries sprang up in Scott County. Each of the little towns had numerous industries, including:

Grist Mills  
Saw Mills  
Pottery Works  
Wheat Fans (Manufactures of)  
Gun Smiths  
Silver Smiths

Automobile Manufacturers  
Numerous Canning Factories  
Salt Mine  
Banks

### MODERN INDUSTRIES:

Morgan Packing Company  
American Can Co. (Closed in 1988)  
Imperial Marble  
Multicolor  
American Plastics  
Scottsburg Plastics  
Holmes Industries  
Derby Packaging  
Bowater Computer Forms

Scott Manufacturing Co.  
K-Cord, a new Japanese auto parts plant being built.  
Numerous other small plants, shops.

## SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

Lesson 8:

### EDUCATION IN SCOTT COUNTY, THEN AND NOW:

Schools were provided in areas where twenty-five or more students could be attained. These schools were poorly equipped and had short terms. They were taught by inadequately prepared teachers who were paid by subscription from the patrons.

to furnish a link between district and college. The first

SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

Lesson 9:

SOCIAL LIFE IN SCOTT COUNTY, THEN AND NOW:

From its' early beginnings, Scott County was very up to date with social activities.

All of the towns had:

Literary Clubs

Service Organizations "Eastern Star"  
Many Churches

Opera Houses.

SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

Lesson 10:

IMPORTANT PEOPLE FROM SCOTT COUNTY:

William H. English  
William E. English

Writer  
Military

robberies in Scott County.

SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

Lesson 11:

COUNTY EVENTS (FAMOUS AND INFAMOUS):

Pigeon Roost  
World's Second Train Robbery

Morgan's Raiders

## SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

### Lesson 12:

To close out Scott County unit, we take a bus tour. The

and head for the site of the Pigeon Roost Monument. Fortunately, the route to the monument follows closely the trail of the massacre and locations of killings can be pointed out. After arriving at the Monument, the students

## SCOTT COUNTY HISTORY

### Lesson 13:

The day after our bus tour, the students are given a test on Scott County. They also take their specially printed

The resource material for these lesson plans are made available to the students and they are asked to find as much information as they can to present to the class.

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The students compare what they have and what I have just taught.

The students are encouraged to talk to older relatives and to bring in any information they can and this is added as fact if it can be documented, as folklore if it can't.

This is an ever changing lesson development.



TEST:

- 1) What event happened in September, 1812?
- 2) Who or what was Scott County named for?

General James  
Scott, son of Scott  
Scott, was born in  
Scotland, Scotland, in  
1710. He served in the  
British Army in the  
Seven Years War and  
the American Revolution.  
He served in the  
American Revolution from 1775  
to 1783. He served in the  
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American Revolution from 1775  
to 1783.

He served with the British  
in the Seven Years War. In 1755 he was ordered  
to surrender Fort Mifflin, at Lancaster, Pa.  
to the British, and later was ordered and sent back  
to his home in Virginia. In 1770 and 1782 he made  
expeditionary trips to Kentucky. In 1784 he was granted  
a large tract of land on the Kentucky River for his services in

the French and Indian War. He and his family were  
killed in 1786. His son, Charles Scott Jr. was killed

by the Indians. In 1791 he established a town at what is now  
Scotts Bluff, Kentucky. From there he conducted a successful  
campaign against the Indian towns along the Kentucky River in  
what is now Indiana. Returning south he marched across the  
mountains of Northwest Territory, which in 1800 was to be called Scott

County in his honor. He fought with General "Mad" Anthony Wayne at  
the battle of Fallen Timbers in present day Northwest Ohio.

In 1800 he was elected Governor of Kentucky. He and his family  
lived in the Commonwealth of Kentucky until 1810.

Governor James was bitterly disappointed when the War of 1812  
broke out. That he could not join his troops was one of his advanced age  
which he died on October 22, 1811 at the age of 71.