

12572

No. _____

Supreme Court of Illinois

Grove

vs.

Bd. School Inspectors of
City of Peoria

71641  7

149-48

Oliver Brown

Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria

Certification

149

~~12578~~

1858

12572

✓

X

Prepared

Henry Chow
Plaintiff in Error

The Board of School
Inspectors of the City
of Peoria

{ In the Supreme
Court
April Term 1858
Error to Peoria

And the said
Plaintiff in Error comes and says
that in the record proceedings and
in the rendition of judgment in this
cause and in the rendition of the do
cument in this cause manifest error
hath intervened to the injury of the
Plaintiff and for a judgment given
the Plaintiff shows the following

1. The Court below erred in overru
ling the Plaintiff's motion for an injunc
tion as prayed in the Bill
2. The Court erred in dismissing
the Bill & in refusing to allow an in
junction as prayed in the Bill
3. Other Errors

When you say
in error says that the above renders
it in this cause may be reversed set
aside & wholly for naught esteemed

Yours in P. P.

Henry Hoar
Plaintiff in Error

by
The Board of School
Inspectors of the City
of Peoria
Defendants in Error

In the Supreme
Court of the State of Illinois
Ottawa April
Term 1858

Error to Peoria

And the said
Defendants by J. K. Cooper their solicitor
come and waive the filing of a writ
in this cause and enter their appearance
and in this cause and say there
is no error in the record proceedings
& decree in this cause &c

Jonathan K. Cooper
for depts.

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Be it remembered that heretofore to-wit: on
the twenty-first day of December, AD 1857,
there was filed in the Clerk's office of said
Court a petition, in words and figures fol-
lowing to-wit:-

To the Hon. Elisha A. Powell Judge
of the Sixteenth Judicial circuit in the
State of Illinois in Chancery sitting
Your Prator Henry Grove
of the City and County of Peoria and State
of Illinois respectfully shows unto your
Honor That by the Act of the General Assem-
bly of the State of Illinois approved February
14, AD 1855 entitled "An act to amend the
charter of the City of Peoria and to establish
and regulate a System of Public Schools
in said City." It was and is provided
that these should be elected by the qualified
Voters of said City of Peoria Seven Inspectors

of Schools to be denominated "The Board of School Inspectors" and that said Board of School Inspectors when so elected should organize as in & by said Act directed & that thereupon & thereafter said Board of School Inspectors should have power among other things

- 1 To erect here or purchase buildings suitable for School Houses and keep the same in repair
- 2 To buy or lease sites for School houses with the necessary grounds.
- 3 To furnish Schools with what they shall deem necessary fixtures, furniture and apparatus
- 7 To lay off and divide the City into School districts and from time to time alter the same or Create new ones as circumstances may require
- 4 To establish Support and maintain public schools for all the Children of the City and shall annually cause to be submitted to the Voters of the City the question of taxation for School purposes in the manner therein hereinafter prescribed
- 11 And perfect a good System of Schools in said City

As by said Act reference

thereto being had will more fully and at large appear.

And your Orator refers to the whole of Said Act and makes the same a part of this his bill of Complaint the same as if herein set out at length.

And your Orator further charges that in the Year A.D. 1855 the qualified Voters of Said City of Peoria did elect seven Inspectors of Schools which said inspectors so elected proceeded in due time to organize as by said act provided & proceeded to act as the Board of School Inspectors for Said City of Peoria.

Your Orator further shows that by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois approved January 29th 1857 entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Peoria and to establish and regulate a System of Public Schools in Said City. It was and is provided that the number of School Inspectors should be increased to nine instead of seven as in said former Act mentioned.

And it is further provided in and by said last mentioned Act That for the purpose of enabling said Board of Inspectors to provide additional School buildings in the City of Peoria. The City Council of the City of Peoria are authorized to issue the Bonds of said City from time to time in such sums not exceeding fifty thousand dollars as by said Act will more fully appear. Reference thereto being had.

That under said last mentioned Act the legal Voters of said City have elected nine School Inspectors instead of seven. And said nine inspectors have duly qualified according to law have organized and are now acting and performing the duties of School Inspectors.

And your Orator shows and charges that said Board of School Inspectors of the City of Peoria have full authority and power and abundance of means to furnish provide and maintain sufficient and proper Schools for all the children in the City of Peoria.

Your Orator further

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Shows that said Board of School Inspectors of the City of Peoria have published and printed at the expense of the tax payers of the City of Peoria the third annual report of said Board a copy of which report your Prator files herewith and makes the same a part of this his Bill of Complaint the same as though the said report was herein set out at length.

Your Prator charges that said report shows and your Prator shows & charges the truth to be that during the year ending August 31. 1857 said Board of School Inspectors actually received from the various sources in said report mentioned the sum of thirty eight thousand dollars five hundred and forty seven dollars and seventy one cents, while the average daily attendance of scholars in said schools during the fourth term of said year was seven hundred and forty nine.

Your Prator further charges that said report also shows that said Board of School Inspectors actually sold and disposed of two school houses in said City at the time

and for the sums in said Report mentioned and set forth

Your Orator further shows that there is now in said City of Peoria Five large Commodious School Houses Capable of holding and receiving all the Scholars likely to attend said Schools during the present winter if the Board of Inspectors would disaist the City with reference to the location and Capacity of said School houses and if said Board of Inspectors would prohibit & prevent Scholars residing out of the City of Peoria from attending the public Schools in said City of Peoria

Your Orator further Shows that he is the Owner of lots twenty one & twenty two in Asahel Hales' Addition to the City of Peoria and State of Illinois and also, lots one & two & twenty two (22), in Cole Man's Subdivision of lot Twenty of Asahel Hales' addition to the City of Peoria all in the City and County of Peoria and State of Illinois That he is a resident Tax payer of said City of Peoria & resides with his family in his dwelling House situated on said lots Twenty one &

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Twenty two in Asahel Hoale's
addition to the City of Peoria

That your
Orator has resided with his family
in his said dwelling House within
the corporate limits of the City of Peoria
for the six years last past

That the family
of your Orator consists of himself
His wife and two children. That the
eldest of his said children is aged
over twelve years and under fifteen
years.

That said Child is
anxious ready and willing to attend
the public Schools in the City of Peoria
and receive instruction therein
under such reasonable rules and
regulations as said Board under the
Authority conferred upon them
might prescribe.

That said child is a
free white child and your Orator
knows of no legal, valid or moral
reason why said child should not
be allowed to frequent, attend & receive
instruction in said public schools
as contemplated and provided in
said Law Acts of the General Assembly

Your Orator further shows that he is also willing anxious able, and earnestly desires to send his said child to the public schools in said city of Peoria and have her instructed and educated therein But he is hindered, prevented and obstructed from so doing by said Board of School Inspectors.

Your Orator further charges that that said Board of School Inspectors have districted said city in such districts & in such manner as to place your Orator's premises in the District numbered Five.

Your Orator further charges that said District Number Five in which your Orator with his family resides, is situated within the corporate limits of the city of Peoria and is destitute of a schoolhouse within the city limits.

Your Orator charges that there is no schoolhouse within the city of Peoria in said District Number Five and no school taught therein.

Your Orator shows that prior to the passage of the Act

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of February 1855. Your Prator was the owner of one Share of Stock in what was then called the Girls School House and now the School House in district Number three in said report mentioned.

That after the Organization of the Board of Inspectors under the Act of Feb. 1855 Said Board purchased out from the Stockholders said Schoolhouse and your Prator consented to such sale under the expectation and belief that said Schoolhouse would be appropriated to the use & benefit of the children of said City.

That his said Share of Stock was of the Value of six dollars and said Inspectors have paid one half of said Sum to your Prator and the other half his thirty dollars is not as yet paid.

That for greater certainty as to the site convenience location Capacity fixtures and furnishing of said five several Schoolhouses in said City of Peoria your Prator refers to said report filed herewith and makes the same a part of this his bill of Complaint the same as though

said report was herein set out at length

That said Board of School Inspectors have been and are now receiving in the Public Schools in the City of Peoria and instructing therein several scholars who did not reside within the Corporate limits of the City of Peoria as your orator is informed and verily believes.

That the only Schoolhouse intended for the use of said District Number five (5) by said Board of Inspectors is located outside of the Corporate limits of the City of Peoria.

He further charges that said Board of School Inspectors have fitted up at the expense principally of the tax payers of the City of Peoria a one story School House outside of the City limits with the view, and for the purpose of compelling scholars residing in that part of the City of Peoria within the limits of District Number Five to attend said School in said School House located out of the City limits.

Your orator shows that he is informed and believes that said Board of Inspectors have allowed scholars or children residing outside

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of the City limits to attend said School in said School House outside of the City limits and said Inspectors have received some dollars as tuition fees for said Scholars residing out of the City limits

That your Prator cannot state the amount received by said Board of School Inspectors for the tuition of and from said Scholars who have attended said School House located outside of the City and who reside out of the City limits but your Prator charges that the amount is small and does not exceed one tenth of the actual expense and costs of said School.

He further states that he is informed and believes that only two Scholars residing outside of the City limits now actually attend said School held in said School house located outside of the City limits and the amount of tuition fees received from said two Scholars for the present Term by said Board of School Inspectors is but five dollars.

Your Prator further shows that on the 11th day of December AD 1857 he presented a petition to your

honour praying your Honor to allow a writ of Certiorari to issue under the Seal of this Court directed to said Board of School Inspectors commanding them to certify to the Court the entries & record of proceedings in the districting of said City &c.

And your Orator charges that on the filing of said petition a writ of Certiorari was allowed & said Board of School Inspectors have made return to said writ and filed with said return a map or plat of the City of Peoria and your Orator refers to said petition writ return & map and makes the same a part of this his bill of Complaint.

That said Board have adopted a rule that each scholar attending the public schools in said City should pay one dollar per term as tuition fee for each term payable in advance.

Your Orator further charges that at the commencement of the last term your Orator tendered or offered to pay to the treasurer of said Board, said Treasurer being the proper person to whom such tuition should be paid, the requisite sum being one dollar as tuition fee for his said child and demanded admittance

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for his said child into the public schools in the City of Peoria but said Treasurer refused to accept said tuition fee and informed your Orator that he your Orator must send to the School in the Fifth District (which School is outside of the City limits) & that your Orator could not & would not be permitted to send to the School taught in the School Houses in the Second District in the City of Peoria

Your Orator further charges that since the Commencement of the present term of the public schools in the City of Peoria your Orator again offered to pay to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar as tuition fee for his said child for the present term but said Treasurer again refused to receive said money and for the same reasons

Your Orator further charges that said Board of School Inspectors have divided the City into six districts and that in each of said Districts (except in District Number Five), there is a good substantial School House fitted up and furnished with seats, maps and other conveniences of the size, capacity & location as in said

report mentioned

Your Orator shows that his said dwelling House in which he and his said Child resides is situated in that part of the City of Peoria included in District Number Five.

He further says that said Board of School Inspectors have passed an order prohibiting scholars residing in one district from frequenting schools outside of their District except by leave of the Superintendent.

Your Orator charges that the rule adopted by the Superintendent is that he will not permit scholars residing in one district to attend or frequent a school taught in any other district unless the scholar is sufficiently advanced in knowledge to be admitted to a higher branch of studies.

Your Orator insists that his right to send his child to the public schools in the City of Peoria does not depend upon the advancement she may have made in her studies.

Your Orator states that said Board of Inspectors sometimes claim and pretend that your Orator's

11/1
Said child cannot be permitted to attend
the public schools in the City of Peoria
because said schools are full and that
there is no room in said schools for
your brator's said child.

Your brator charges that
said claim & pretence is not true in
fact, and if it was and is true. Your
brator's said child had the same right
that other scholars had & have to
attend said schools and if said Board
would discharge the scholars attending
said schools who reside outside of the
city limits, abundance of room, place &
facilities would be found and had to
receive & instruct his said child in
said public schools. Your brator charges
that the school held & taught in the school
house in the second District is the most
contiguous to the residence of your brator &
most convenient for his said child to attend
That immediately prior to the adoption of
the rule by said Board excluding his
said child. Said child did frequent said
last mentioned school & that for the pur-
pose of enabling the scholars residing in
that direction to get to said school with
ease & convenience The City Council of the

City of Peoria have constructed a Plank
Side walk at the expense of the City of
Peoria from said schoolhouse to the top of
the Bluff near to the residence of your Orator.
And your Orator charges that there is room
in said schoolhouse last mentioned for an
additional number of seats & your Orator
proposed & offered at his own expense &
cost to furnish & put up in said schoolhouse
a seat for his said child but was pro-
hibited & prevented from so doing by Amos
B. Bartlett President of said Board.

Your Orator submits
whether said Board of Inspectors have the
right or authority to receive and instruct
Scholars residing out of the City limits in
said public schools to the exclusion of the
children and scholars of resident citizens
tax payers in said City.

Your Orator further
charges that he is informed & believes
& said report shows that the expenditure
of moneys by said Board of School
Inspectors in said District Number
Five during the year ending August
31. 1857 was Five hundred & twenty
three dollars & fifty five cents, That
said expenditure was made in and on

The School house located outside of the City limits for repairs & instruction therein

That since said August 31. 1857 said Board of Inspectors have appropriated and used the further sum of dollars in building a fence in front of said School House outside of the City limits and said Board intend and threaten to expend a further sum exceeding two hundred dollars of the funds belonging to the School funds of the City of Peoria in fitting up, repairing & furnishing said School House and a still larger sum in paying for tuition in said School House unless said Board of School Inspectors are hindered and restrained from so doing by the order and injunction of your Honor.

Your Orator submits whether said Board of School Inspectors have the right power or authority to appropriate monies collected out of the taxable property within the corporate limits of the City of Peoria for school purposes or raised by a sale of the bonds issued under said act of 1857 for school purposes within the City to the improvement & furnishing of said School House outside

of the City of Peoria or to pay for teachers & tuition therein as Said Board of Inspectors will do and intend to do unless hindered & prevented from so doing by the Order and injunction of your Honor.

Your Orator charges that said Board of School Inspectors threaten to appropriate & use the Money raised for school purposes in the City of Peoria to furnish & repair said School House outside of the City limits & to employ & pay teachers for teaching School therein.

Your Orator charges that said Board threaten to repair said School House & cause a School to be taught therein with the view & for the purpose of compelling the residents of Said City of Peoria residing within the limits of Said District Number Five to send their children to said School outside of the City limits.

Your Orator charges that said School House is a small one story School House wholly unfitted for grading the School or scholars attending therein and that the actual average attendance of scholars therein does not exceed thirty scholars.

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Your Prator Shows that
 He has no adequate remedy at law.
 That he has Sued one of The Teachers of
 the School in District Number Two
 in Said City for refusing & neglecting
 to receive and instructing His said child
 in Said School House in Said Second
 district Said School house being the
 nearest, and most accessible to Your
 Prator's residence.

Which said suit is now
 pending in the Circuit Court of Peoria County
 on the law side thereof and undetermined
 having been brought in by an appeal from the
 decision of a Justice of the peace.
 Your Prator further shows that he filed
 his petition for said Writ of Certiorari for
 the purpose of reversing, annulling and
 setting aside the various orders, entries
 and lines made by said Board of School
 Inspectors on and in their records, maps
 and plats prohibiting & preventing Your
 Prator from sending his said child to the
 public schools in said City of Peoria.

Your Prator charges that
 He cannot obtain complete or adequate
 redress by said proceedings as said
 return does not show that said Board,

of Inspectors are actually receiving and instructing in the public Schools of the City of Peoria Scholars residing outside of the City limits to the exclusion of resident scholars. and said return does not show that said Board are actually appropriating & using the money raised out of the property & credit of the taxpayers of the City of Peoria to furnish said school house & keep a school therein outside of the corporate limits of the City of Peoria.

He further states that if he was compelled to institute and prosecute an action at law against said Board of School Inspectors for each time or day they refuse to receive his said child in the said public schools in the City of Peoria he would be involved in endless hopeless ruinous litigation of expense and trouble.

He further states that has called upon several members of said Board of School Inspectors in a friendly manner and requested them to rescind their said orders prohibiting your Brator's said child from attending said public schools and begging them to allow your Brator to send his said child to said school.

in the Second District but said Board wholly refused so to do.

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Your Petitor charges that the several acts and doings of said Board of School Inspectors are manifestly injurious, unjust, & oppressive to your Petitor and tend to vex, harass and agrieve him.

Your Petitor therefore prays that a writ of Summons may issue to the said Board of School Inspectors of the City of Peoria. That said Board of Inspectors may be made party defendant to this your Petitor's bill of Complaint. That said Board of Inspectors be duly summoned in this cause & be compelled to answer all and singular the premises the same as though said Board were thereto again specially interrogated, and that said Board of Inspectors may specifically and directly answer and set forth whether

1. Said Board of School Inspectors have sold two school houses within the Corporate limits of the City of Peoria & that they state the size & location of said school houses and when such sales were made & whether
2. Said Board have received said sum of \$38,571.71/100 for school purposes as in

- their said report stated, & that they state the am^t actually received by them &
- 3 Whether there is now five Schoolhouses in said City of Peoria & state also the size Condition Capacity, Cost & location of the said Five Schoolhouses. and also the style & manner with which they are furnished and provided the number of Teachers and Money paid ~~to~~ to each of them
- 4 Whether there is any School House in that part of the City of Peoria included within said District Number Five or any School taught therein.
- 5 Whether said Board have refused to allow your Orators said Child to attend and receive instruction in the Public Schools in the City of Peoria and whether they have refused to receive & instruct her in said Second District
- 6 Whether said Board of Inspectors have permitted and allowed and whether they do now permit and allow Scholars residing out of the limits of the City of Peoria to attend and receive instruction in the Public Schools controlled by said Board in the City of Peoria. and that they state particularly the number and names of such Scholars & the School House they attend

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Whether said Board of Inspectors have used and appropriated Money in the furnishing & repairs of said School House outside of the City limits stating when and for what purpose The amount thereof and from what sources said Moneys were derived or received.

8 That said Board state whether they intend or threaten to use still further Sums of the Money raised by them out of the property or credit of the tax payers of the City of Peoria in furnishing & repairing said School House outside of the City of Peoria & for keeping a school therein

9 That said Board state whether they intend thus to do in order to force and Compel your Prator to send His said child to said School outside of the City limits.

10 That said Board state whether the Schools in the City of Peoria are graded and upon what plan principle or rule, and the different grade taught in such School

11 That said Board answer and state the Capacity & Size of said School House outside of the City limits & whether said House affords facilities to grade

Said School. & That they also state the advantages to be derived from grading Schools & that they state the average daily attendance of Scholars in Said School outside of the City limits during the present & last terms & whether Said School is or can be graded advantageously.

1 That upon the final Hearing of the Cause of Said Board of School Inspectors be forever enjoined and prohibited from receiving and instructing in the Public Schools of the City of Peoria any Scholar or Scholars who do not reside within the Corporate limits of Said City to the exclusion of children or Scholars actually residing in Said City.

2 And that they be forever prohibited and enjoined from setting up using or passing an order prohibiting Year Prator from sending his Said Child to some one of the Public Schools in the City of Peoria.

3 That Said Board be forever prohibited and enjoined from using and appropriating any of the Monies raised

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or received by them out of the taxable property or Credit of the tax payers of the City of Peoria to the repairs or furnishing said School House situated outside of the City limits or for the purpose of keeping a school therein—

May it please your Honor to allow the People's writ of injunction to issue in the mean time prohibiting enjoining and restraining said Board of Inspectors from receiving and instructing in the public Schools of the City of Peoria any Scholar or Scholars who reside outside of the City of Peoria to the exclusion of your Petors said Child.

And restraining preventing and enjoining said Board of School Inspectors from preventing & hindering your Petor from sending his said child to the public schools in the City of Peoria and receiving instruction therein.

And restraining prohibiting and enjoining said Board from using and appropriating any of the moneys raised & received by them out of the taxes or Credit or moneys of the tax payers of the City of Peoria for school purposes.

to the repairs or furnishing of said
School House outside of the City of Peoria
or to maintain or support a School therein

That on the final hearing of this Cause
your Orator may have such other further
and different relief as equity and good
Conscience may require

H. Grove

State of Illinois }
Peoria County ss }

Henry Grove being
sworn on oath says that the foregoing
bill of Complaint, and the matters
therein contained so far as stated upon
the information of others he believes
to be true & so far as stated to be
upon his own knowledge they are true
in substance & in fact

H. Grove

Sworn to & subscribed

before me Dec 21st

1857 Enoch P. Sloan clerk

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State of Illinois: In the Circuit Court of Peoria
Peoria County ss County.

Henry Grove
vs

The Board of School Inspectors of the City
of Peoria For Injunction

Gilbert Woody being
first duly sworn on oath says that he
is twenty one years old and resides with
the family of the above named Henry Grove
That by the direction and at the request of
said Henry Grove deponent on the morning
of the first day of the Fall Term A D P
1857 of the public Schools in the City of
Peoria went to the Office of the Board of
School Inspectors in the City of Peoria for the pur-
pose of procuring a ticket of admission to
said Schools for Clara P. Grove Daughter
of said Henry Grove & deponent in the pre-
sence of Amos V. Bartlett & John Hamlin
the latter being the Treasurer of said Board
offered to pay said Hamlin the sum of one
dollar as tuition fee for said Clara for the
term & for her admission to the Second District
School And said Hamlin on the money
being handed him said that they had

fixed it so that said Clard could not
go to district Number Two but she must
go to No Five and Bartlett said that
was right.

Sworn to before me this
21st December 1857 J. L. Woody
Enoch P. Sloan clk

Henry Grove
vs

Circuit Court, Peoria Co. Ill.
November Term AD 1857

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The Board of School
Inspectors of the City
of Peoria

In Chancery - for
Injunction &c

The Answer of said defendants
to the Bill of said Complainant herein -

These Respondents for answer to said
Bill - admit that the two Acts of the Legisla-
-ture of Illinois referred to in said Bill
were passed as therein stated - That said
Board of School Inspectors was elected, organ-
-ized & proceeded to act as in said Bill
mentioned - That by said Amendatory Act
the number of members composing said Board
was increased and the issue of bonds author-
-ized as therein stated; And Respondents
further state that under & by virtue of said
Amendatory Act said Board of School ins-
-pectors are constituted Trustees of Schools
in T. 8. N. No. 8 E. in said County in which
said City of Peoria is situate, with all the
powers & duties of Trustees of Schools under
the general Laws of said State, as to all
such parts of said Township as lie outside
said City limits That said Board have
duly organized as such Trustees of Schools
and are now & have been since the 22nd day

of April last, the legal acting Trustees of Schools in & for said Township:

Respondents further state that there are not now and have not been since the organization of said Board of Trustees of Schools, any Board of School directors in said Old School district and that that part of said Old district outside said limits is so situated territorially that it cannot conveniently be attached for school purposes to any other territory save that within said City limits. and that of itself it does not contain sufficient population to keep up or maintain a school. So that, if those residing in said Old District outside said City limits are prevented from sending their children to some school under the direction of these Respondents, they will be in effect, wholly cut off from school privileges.

Respondents further admit that as such School Inspectors they presume themselves to have the authority & power conferred upon them by the laws referred to, to provide & maintain sufficient & proper schools for all the children fit to go to school in said City, and they are willing to concede that this imposes the obligation to do so as fast as it can be reasonably accomplished. But, they deny that they have yet had sufficient means at

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their disposal for this purpose - Respondents state on information & belief that there are not less than four thousand children within the Corporate limits of said City of suitable age to be at school, and that with all the exertion they have been able to make, and the faithful Application of all the funds at their Command which could be spared for that purpose, they have not as yet been able to provide suitable accommodations for more than about Eleven Hundred & fifty Scholars. For what has been done by Respondents in this direction they here refer to their three Annual Reports which for this & other purposes Connected with this Suit, are made part of this answer; and Copies of which will be filed in this Cause. And Respondents submit that in view of the total want of suitable Structures, Conveniences, & furniture for schools in said City at the time when said Board first entered on its duties - The short time that has since elapsed and the great amount of Money necessary to be raised to build & furnish suitable houses & maintain schools therein. Respondents have done all that they could to supply the deficiency without incurring an expense & imposing a rate of taxation which would have been felt to be oppressive.

Respondents admit the printing & publishing of their third annual Report as stated in said Bill and that the pamphlet filed is a true copy. They also admit the receipt of funds for School purposes, attendance of scholars & Sale of School Houses as shown by said Report & they beg leave to refer specially to said Report to show in what manner the sums so received have been expended.

Respondents admit, that there are now in said City & under the Control of said Board five large & commodious School Houses which said Houses Respondents show are situate in the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th & 6th School districts in said City as at present arranged by said Board - and one of which to wit, that situate in said 4th District is not yet fully furnished. and another, viz: that situate in said 6th District is as yet only partially furnished. These several buildings when all completed & furnished Respondents believe, may be made under proper arrangements capable of receiving & accommodating all the children residing in said five districts named likely to attend school for some months to come but in their present state think it doubtful whether they are of sufficient capacity & properly furnished to accommodate all who may attend from those districts during the next

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and succeeding terms of school - and certainly would not be sufficient to let in also those from the 5th district in said City -

The allegations of said Bill relative to the property owned by Complainant, and its location - The residence of Complainant. That he is a taxpayer of said City. That he has the family mentioned - That his daughter is of the age mentioned & ~~that~~ there is no legal or moral reasons why she should not frequent the schools under the direction of said Board & receive instruction there in upon the same terms & under the same restrictions as other free white children in said City - are also admitted; But Respondents deny that the Complainant has been prevented from having his daughter instructed in the public schools of said City under the control of said Board, if that be what is intended by the allegation in said Bill.

Complainant has at all times had full liberty & opportunity, so far as the action of said Board is concerned, to have his said child entered & instructed in the school provided by the Board & kept for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the district in which he resides - upon the same terms as children in other parts of the City are admitted into any of the other schools under the charge of the Board - But if it is intended to be alleged that Complainant is hindered by the

Board from sending his child out of the district in which he lives to the Schools in other districts in said City, Except where permission is granted by the Superintendent of Schools acting under authority of said Board, as hereafter explained. Then such Allegation is true.

Respondents admit that by the districting of said City for School purposes made by said Board, the premises of Complainant, are placed in district Numbered Five, and that said District is within the Corporate limits of said City & that there is no School House in said District within said City nor any School taught within the Corporate limits of said City and said district.

It is also true as alleged in said Bill that Complainant, owned Stock in the School House, in said Third district. That said Board purchased said House of the Stock holders - That Complainant's share in said Stock was worth the Sum in said Bill named and that payment has been made thereon as in said Bill stated; And it is doubtless also true that the Consent of Complainant, to such sale was given in the expectation & belief that said House would be appropriated to the use & benefit of the children of said City for school purposes - And Respondents submit & aver

that the reasonable expectations of complainant, in this behalf have not thus far been disappointed;

Respondents further admit that the only School House at present used & intended by said Board for the use of said District Number Five (5), is located outside of the Corporate limits of said City - and that said House is a one story House - It is also true that Scholars residing outside of the City limits have been permitted by said Board, on the terms hereafter stated, and from the boundaries specified to attend said School, and that the amount received for their tuition & the numbers so attending said School from outside said City limits have been and now are substantially as stated in said Bill.

But it is not true as stated in said Bill that said House has been fitted up by said Board at the expense, principally of the tax payers of said City or that said Board have it in view to compel Scholars residing within said Corporate limits, and in said District Number Five (5) to attend said School. All they design or intend in this respect is to keep up a School in said House for the accommodation of the inhabitants of said District No. 5 and of a small number outside said City limits, & affording the opportunity & privilege of sending their children to

Said School if they please.

The true state of the whole case relative to said School & said House. Respondents understand & state to be this— Prior to the organization of said Board in the Spring of 1855 & the adoption of the present School System in said City under the auspices of said Board, a School District had been formed & for some time in existence under the general School law of the State embracing the lot on which said School House stands, and embracing also the territory inside of said Corporate limits now included in said District No. Five, 5, with certain other Territory inside as well as outside said City limits— Respondents further state upon information & belief that the inhabitants of said School District, then existing, had duly elected a board of school directors under the general law of the State who had organized as such Board— That the said inhabitants had voted a tax upon themselves for the purpose of purchasing a site for a school House and erecting & furnishing said House for the use & accommodation of said District and with the view of establishing & keeping up a school therein. That mainly out of the proceeds of such tax said Directors purchased the lot on which said House stands

& erected and furnished said House in the manner it now is furnished at an expense exceeding twelve Hundred dollars in which said House said Directors had established & kept in operation a School for several terms prior to the date of the Organization of the said Board of School Inspectors of said City. That almost the entire cost of purchasing said lot & building & furnishing said house was borne by the inhabitants of said Old School District residing within the corporate limits of said City. The great bulk of the inhabitants & property holders & tax payers of said Old School District residing within said Corporate limits and having their property subject to taxation in said District. Some time after the organization of said Board of School Inspectors, viz: about the month of March 1856. an application was made to said Board by Ira Smith (who purported to be deputed by the inhabitants of said District and who Respondents state on information & belief, was unanimously deputed by a meeting of the inhabitants of said Old School District, as well those residing inside as those outside of said City limits, to take said School House under their control & establish & keep a school therein for the use & benefit

of the people of said District, inside & outside of said City limits and proposing on behalf of the School Directors of said District, to give the use of said House & furniture to said School Inspectors, free of charge, for that purpose which proposition, said Board of School Inspectors accepted & established a school therein, for the use of said present school District No. 5 and such inhabitants of said Old School District as reside outside said City limits - which school, Respondents show, they have kept in operation ever since, under the same regulations & upon the same terms as other schools under the charge of these Respondents, except that scholars coming to said school from outside said City limits, are & have been required to pay at the rate of Two $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars per term, instead of one dollar, the sum required of & paid by scholars attending said schools from inside said City limits.

Respondents further state that said School House stands only about 100 feet beyond said City limits, and is so situated as to be reasonably accessible to & convenient for said Complainant, and the other inhabitants of said District No. 5, to send their children to said school. And

Respondents Show is nearer to the residence of Complainant, and as they suppose & believe is quite as accessible to him as any of the Schools under the charge of said Board within said City. And Respondents state on information & belief that most, if not all the inhabitants of said District No. 5 except said Complainant are very solicitous to have said School kept in said House under the control of said School Inspectors & upon the terms above set forth, and will feel themselves seriously injured & aggrieved if said School is broken up, inasmuch as that will involve either a loss of the use of their property in said House or subject them to taxation in said City for school purposes from which they will derive no benefit, if they continue to send to a School kept in said House, & the same is not kept or retained under the charge of said Board. For a more specific account of the situation of said premises the circumstances & terms under which a school has been established & kept therein by said Board Respondents here refer to the return made by these Respondents to the Certiorari obtained by Complainant out of this Court

at the present term which said return they ask to have taken as part of this answer. Respondents further state that Complainant never has been prevented by said Board or by any one under its control from sending his daughter to the school kept in said House on the same terms that scholars are received in any other City School, and that she is now actually attending & receiving instruction in the school now kept therein. And Respondents submit that the circumstance that said House is situate a few feet outside the Corporate limits of said City in no way affects the right or authority of these Respondents to establish & keep a public school therein. All that these Respondents are bound to consider in providing schools for the inhabitants of said City so far as the places where said schools are kept is concerned is to see that they are conveniently situated for the population designed to be accommodated thereby - And this Respondents aver is the case in the present instance. And Respondents further show that their action in keeping up a school in said House is the more justifiable & proper from the fact that there is no schoolhouse in said district No. 5 within said City limits or in that vicinity, save the one in question where a school could be taught as appears from said

Complainant's Bill. Respondents admit that filing of petition for Certiorari; the granting of said Writ and the return of Respondents thereto as alleged in said Bill. It is also true that by the rules of said Board. Each Scholar residing in the City is required to pay \$1. per term in advance to gain admission into any of the grammar or primary Schools under the control of the Board. And Respondents are also willing to admit that Complainant offered to pay to the Treasurer of said Board the sum required required for the tuition of his daughter at the last & present terms of said School as in said Bill stated. But they charge that said Complainant only offered to pay the same on condition that said Treasurer would give Complainant a ticket for his child to the School in the Second district which Respondents show said Treasurer was not authorized to do. Complainant, being at the time a resident of said 5th district, and said Treasurer having no authority from said Board to receive money for tuition & give tickets of admission (except in case of the High School) to any School save in the district in which the pupil applying resides. And in no other sense than this is it true that said Treasurer refused to accept said tuition fees of Complainant.

Respondents admit that said Board have divided said City into six School districts and that in each, except, the 5th a School House has been provided & furnished as herein before stated. And they say that the reasons why no House inside of the City limits has yet been built & furnished for School purposes by said Board in this District are 1st That a House convenient for said District & but a few rods beyond the City line of sufficient capacity to receive & seat all the Scholars likely to attend School from that district, was offered to said Board for that purpose free of charge. 2nd That with this accommodation, the wants of other parts of the City in this respect, were in the opinion of the Board, much more pressing & requiring therefore to be first met, and to accomplish which all the resources at the Command of the Board, which they could thus apply, have been thus far, thoroughly exhausted. And thirdly. Because there is not as yet sufficient population in said 5th District or reasonably accessible to it (said District being situate wholly on the top of the Bluff) to justify the erection of a House so large & costly as the Board have been in the habit of putting up & furnishing for School purposes, and which they believe the Success

of the System & the good of the public demands.
But Respondents show that they have it
in Contemplation, as soon as the extent of
population will justify and the state of the
finances will admit to erect & suitably fur-
nish such a House, some wherein or adjacent
to the present boundaries of said 5th district.
It never having entered their minds to do
the slightest injustice to any part of the po-
pulation of that district.

Respondents admit that the Sum named in
said Bill has been expended during the year
ending July 31st 57, for school purposes in said
5th district. But no part of this Sum it is
believed has been for repairs on said school
premises, or if any, a very small amount.
Since said last named date, said Board have
caused to be built a plain fence in front of
said House at a cost of about \$
and it is also true that the Board have
in contemplation to reseal the School room
and perhaps otherwise to repair said
premises so as to make the same as comfort-
able & pleasant as possible at a small
expense - But no part of the repairs now
contemplated, will cost much, except the
putting in of new seats, and these are de-
signed to be moveable & in fact only loaned

for the present by the Board and until a larger House is constructed for said District.

But Respondents submit that even if an outlay of \$200, in permanent repairs, was intended by the Board to be made upon said premises it would be no great price paid for the advantages already derived from the use of said premises, free of charge for the length of time they have now been enjoyed.

Respondents insist that they are not necessarily confined to the Corporate limits either in the location of School Houses or making repairs thereon, if in their judgment the actual wants of the people to be benefitted and the exigencies of the case can be better met & subserved, in any particular case, by the procuring & furnishing a House for school purposes a short distance beyond, and they respectfully represent that the present is just a case of that kind.

It is true that said Board design unless restrained by the Order of this Court to keep up a school for some time to come & to employ teachers therefor & pay them out of the public funds at their command. But it is not true that they intend or expect to compel any body to send his child to said school. Said School House is a

44

Small one, as stated in said Bill and not so well calculated for having a graded school kept therein - But Respondents show that a larger House is not yet needed & that the inconvenience arising to larger & more advanced Scholars therefrom, is intended by the Board to be met & remedied by the discretion given to the Superintendent to allow scholars to attend some school out of their district, whenever he shall deem it best. And Respondents have pleasure in stating that so far as facts have come to their knowledge this discretion has been, and they have confidence to believe will continue to be wisely & beneficially exercised -

Respondents admit that Complainant did commence the suit at law referred to in said Bill and that he has appealed the same to said Circuit Court. Also that he filed his petition & obtained a Certiorari as alleged - But whether his remedies of this kind are inadequate they are not called on to answer -

Respondents do not admit having passed any order prohibiting Complainant from sending his child to the public school as in said Bill indicated - But do

admit that by the orders providing for districting this city. Said Complainant is prohibited from sending to the school in said Second District and that they have refused to comply with the request of Complainant to change the lines of said districts so as to throw said Complainant in said Second district. in which refusal they felt themselves entirely justified inasmuch as said districts had been formed with as much care and upon the exercise of the best judgment they could form of the wants of the different parts of the city and the means at the disposal of the Board for supplying them. And to avoid all partiality as well as the appearance of it the Board have felt the necessity of adopting and acting upon general rules, no less in the Districting of the City than in other matters.

The Respondents further answer that they know of no rule of the Superintendent that no scholar shall be permitted to attend out of the district in which he or she resides unless the scholar is sufficiently advanced in knowledge to be admitted to a higher branch of studies. and do not believe

48.

There is any such rule adopted by the Superintendent unless in respect to the High School room - Your Respondents further understand from the Superintendent and believe that the daughter of said Complainant would have been permitted to have attended either in the 1st or 6th district schools if Complainant had requested it within the first three days of this term of the schools, those schools, not then being filled with scholars belonging to those districts.

And the Respondents further answering say that there are no persons residing in the City excluded from schools maintained by the Board of School Inspectors by reason of the admission of scholars residing out of the City. That all scholars by the rules of the Board are entitled to attend the schools taught in or for the district to which they belong if there is room for all in the school rooms unless at their request they are admitted by the Superintendent for good reason shown to him or the Board to attend in some other district, & no scholar residing in the City has ever to the knowledge of your Respondents been excluded from the public schools maintained by them who complied with the rules of the Board by

paying the tuition and attending during the first three days of the term at which they wished to attend, and whose conduct in the schools was proper and according to the regulations of the Board and teachers.

It is true however that if any school was not full that scholars residing out of the city have in some cases been allowed to occupy the vacant seats, but no person residing out of the city has ever been allowed to retain a seat in any of our schools if needed to accommodate those residing in this city. The Board cannot know how many will attend school at any term until after the commencement of the term. They are obliged to hire teachers and furnish room & accommodations for all that they suppose will attend school and if at any time a less number attend than they expected & these were vacant seats they have supposed, that good policy dictated that the few who have applied for admittance living outside of the city (often near the city limits) should be allowed to attend on paying a higher tuition accordingly before the last Spring term they passed a resolution permitting at the last Spring term such persons to attend in such cases on paying \$3 50 per term for the

grammar & primary schools & preparatory
Course to the High School and \$8.00 for
the High School department. That no further
regulation has been made by the Board but
we are informed and believe that these are the
following persons now attending who reside
out of the City limits viz, in the preparatory
department of the High School Mary Hancock
Anna Roberts and John Russel - in the first
district school none in the second district school
None - in the third district school None
unless John Culbertson is deemed such a
one who has resided in the City with his
relatives for about whose
father is an Indian trader Much of the
time absent but has a farm on which he
resides in the town of Limestone when in the
State In the fourth district Josephine
Killar William Crosby, Almon Crosby,
Arthur Burkett and Erik Hunter - In
the fifth district Chambers & Emma
Grundy and in the sixth district Joseph
Kerns, Thomas Moore, Henry Proctor, David
Atledge, Theron Shaw and Mary Heyle. The
2nd district to which the Complainant de-
sires to send his daughter has none attending
in it who reside out of the City or district
on the contrary between twelve and twenty

as we are informed by the Superintendent of those residing in the district have this term been obliged to attend out of the district because the School house of the 2nd district has not room to seat them. The rule of the Board requiring Scholars to attend during the first three days of the term unless detained from school by sickness, was made because among other things it would tend to enable the teachers to place & keep the Scholars better in classes than they could if pupils could come straggling in from one end of the term to the other and has no connection at all with the admission of Scholars residing out of the city and Scholars residing out of the city have always been liable to be excluded if there was need of their seats to accommodate the Scholars living in the city and they have not usually received a certificate of admission until after the third day of the term (although attending temporarily) lest their seats should be needed. There is a portion of this township around this city unfortunately situated in long narrow strips with too small population in sufficiently contiguous territory to sustain schools, who must almost by necessity attend the city schools or nowhere. The Board have felt this and that they are

So circumstanced by reason in a great degree of the present organization of the city public schools and have therefore been unwilling to adopt the dog in the manger policy of excluding them from the schools when there were vacant seats and teachers employed who could teach more scholars than attended from the city. As to the offer of Complainant to put into the 2nd district school room a desk for his daughter the Board say they have already placed as many seats and desks in those rooms as they deem proper & know no reason why they should allow the complainant if rich and able to force his daughter there in a way that those poorer might not be able to do. The Board wish to maintain a school on the bluff for the accommodation of the people of the city living on the bluff. The present school house does accommodate them. They with a few living out of the city built that house and placed it where it is. It is sufficiently central for them and the best proof of it is that they think so themselves & so placed it for their own accommodation & it would be a great hardship for the citizens of the 5th district to be attached to other districts and be obliged to send their little children a great distance to school to gratify the

Caprice of the Complainant & who may not be able like the Complainant to keep a Carriage & driver and have their children ride to and from the Schoolhouse -

Respondents to Interrogatory 1st Say that they have sold two school houses within the Corporate limits of the City of Peoria, one situate in the 2nd district and was sold on the 3rd of July 1856 for the Sum of \$ 15 11. it was located in a hollow about which the water stood in wet weather it was a one story building and could have seated about 100 Scholars. it was in a very dilapidated state and was sold after the purchase of the boys stock school for the accomodation of that district. The other was in what is now the 3rd district. It was sold last Spring for about \$ 2137. it was near the jail uncomfortable and could seat about 60 or 70 Scholars. It was near the 3rd district school house bought of the girls stock school association and not needed after that purchase & the building of the house in the 4th district.

Respondents admit that they have received the Sum mentioned in the 3rd Annual Report.

In answer to the 3rd interrogatory respondents refer to the three annual Reports of the Board filed herewith as containing a full

and Complete Statement on the Subject referred to,

Respondents have fully answered the 4th & 5th 6th 7th 8th & 9th interrogatories in former parts of this answer;

Respondents in answer to the 10th interrogatory say that all the City Schools in the Corporate Limits are graded according to the advancement of the Scholars in learning - in the second and third there are two grades of schools, primary and grammar schools - in the first, fourth and sixth districts three grades, primary - intermediate & grammar schools - In the third there is also a High School and a preparatory department into which Scholars are admitted from all parts of the City if sufficiently advanced.

Respondents answering the 11th interrogatory, say that the School for the 5th district outside of the City limits is of a Capacity sufficient to seat 40 Scholars comfortably and has been made to accommodate 50 - and is not adapted to a graded School. A teacher can successfully attend to a larger number of Scholars in graded than mixed Schools. The ambition of pupils is more excited by studying and reciting in moderately large sized classes than done in being allowed

when competent to rise from grade to grade
ye &c. The average daily attendance of
scholars in said School last term was about
30. and at this term so far probably
about 27. and said School can not be
advantageously graded but the scholars
attending there are almost all of the primary
and intermediate school grades - And now
having fully answered the said bill of
Complaint the respondents pray to be dis-
missed with their reasonable costs &c
Cooper Sol for Respondents.

State of Illinois }
Peoria County Set } Amos P. Bartlett
one of the Respondents above named being duly
sworn say that the matters & things in the
said Answer contained in so far as the same
are stated as of his own knowledge, are
true and so far as stated on information
of others he believes the same to be true
Amos P. Bartlett

Sworn to before me this
25th day of December 1857
Enoch P. Sloan alk

And thereupon on the 4th day of January A.D. 1858, the
petitioner filed in the Clerk's office of said Court his replication
to the defendants' answer which is in the words and figures
following to wit:

Henry Grove

The Board of School
Inspectors of the City of
Peoria

In the Circuit
Court of Peoria
County

In Chancery
Nov Term 1857

And The said Henry
Grove Comes & for replication to the
answer of the defendants says that His
said Bill of Complaint and the matters
therein contained & set forth are true
in substance & in fact and that the
answer of the defendants contrary thereto
is false and untrue & this Replicant
is ready to make the same appear as
by this Court shall be directed

H. Grove
In Prof P.

Proceedings in Chancery before the Circuit Court at a term thereof began and held at the Court house in the City of Peoria in and for the County of Peoria, State of Illinois on the third Monday in the month of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven it being the sixteenth day of said month. Present the Honorable, Elihu K. Powell Judge of the sixteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois Francis W. Smith Sheriff and Enoch P. Sloan Clerk to wit:

Monday January 4th A.D. 1858
Henry Grove

vs
The Board of School Inspectors in the City of Peoria for injunction

This day came the complainant in person and the defendants by Cooper their attorney, and this cause came on to be heard on complainants application for injunction as prayed for by said complainant. And the Court having heard the argument of counsel and being fully satisfied in the premises does order and adjudge that said application of complainant be overruled & the bill of the said complainant be dismissed.

And thereupon on the same day the petitioner filed in the Clerks office of said Court his Bill of exceptions which is in the words and figures following to wit:

Henry Grove

vs

Board of School
Inspectors of the
City of Peoria

In the Circuit Court of Peoria
County In Chancery
for Injunction

Be it Remembered that on this day this
cause came on to be heard upon the motion of the complain-
ant for an injunction, whereupon the complainant by
agreement of parties read his said bill exhibits answer,
replication the affidavit of Gilbert Woodry and the
testimony of Jacob Gale taken in open Court in evidence
which affidavit of Woodry is in the words and figures
following to wit:

State of Illinois, In the Circuit Court
Peoria County vs of Peoria County
Henry Grove

vs

The Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria

for Injunction

Gilbert Woodry being first duly sworn on oath says
that he is twenty one years old and resides with the family
of the above named Henry Grove, that by the direction and
at the request of said Henry Grove deponent on the morning
of the first day of the Fall term A.D. 1857 of the Public
Schools in the City of Peoria went to the office of the
Board of School Inspectors in the City of Peoria for the
purpose of procuring a ticket of admission to said Schools
for Clara P. Grove, daughter of said Henry Grove

and deponent in the presence of Amos P. Bartlett and John Hamlin, the latter being the treasurer of said board offered to pay said Hamlin the sum of one dollar as tuition fee for said Clara for the term and for her admission to the second district School. And said Hamlin on the money being handed him said that they had fixed it so that said Clara should not go to district number two but she must go to No five and Bartlett said, that was right

G. L. Voodry

Sworn to before me this

21st December 1857

Enoch P. Sloan lkl.

And said Gale testified as follows to wit:

Jacob Gale called by the complainant, being duly sworn stated, that he knew no particular rules of the Board of School Inspectors by which they allow scholars to attend out of their District except by special permission of the Superintendent of the Board, and I as Superintendent have no special rules about it except, that where a school in any district is not full from scholars residing in the district and it is requested that a scholar may attend from another district, I have permitted it, and I have sent out of a district scholars to another district when a school room was to full to accomodate in the district to which they belonged. The School room on the Bluff is seated to accomodate about 40 scholars, & the building in the 2nd district could probably including recitation rooms seat 200 scholars as well as the Bluff room 40.

The 2nd district school building is arranged to accommodate with desks and seats 160 scholars and has that number attending this term. The Bluff school room is seated with firm desks and benches roughly made. The second district school rooms are seated with chairs and well made desks. There was about 35 scholars last term & 30 this term attending the bluff school.

The complainant's daughter is older and further advanced in her studies than the other girls of the 5th district school and does ^{not} class well with them. She is further advanced than any other scholar in the school except Master Chambers. I had conversations with the complainant about his daughter and understood him that from her ill health he did not care about her attending school last term, and before this term commenced I thought he was not very anxious that she should attend out of her district this term, but he objected very strongly to the action of the Board by which he was in the 5th district and could not insist upon sending to the 2nd district whenever he should wish. The 3rd district building could seat 200 scholars in the grammar and primary departments as well as the bluff room 40, and has about 180 in it this term and is not seated to accommodate more.

Cross examined: The 2nd District schools were filled with scholars this term with pupils from that district and I should think more than 12 residing in that district are compelled to attend in other districts.

Complainant's daughter could have attended in the 4th or 6th district if I had known that it was wished at the commencement of the term. In districting the City as I understand it the Board endeavor to so arrange the districts, that so much territory only may be put in each district as the school building for the district as tested can accommodate so far as they can judge of what will be the attendance of scholars; when the new building was finished in the 6th district it was necessary to increase that district, and the committee to redistrict before the commencement of last term took territory from the 2nd district and first district, and placed with the 6th district, took territory from the 2nd and gave to the 1st, and took territory from the 3rd and fifth districts and placed in the 2nd district. This decreased the scholars in the 5th district, but there were still so many scholars in 2nd district, that scholars residing in that district on 3rd & 4th streets in Monson & Sanford's addition were sent to the 1st district school by my direction for the necessity of the case.

(Direct examination resumed) I do not know of my own knowledge but have understood and have no doubt, but that complainant's daughter last year attended the 2nd district school. I do not know what others, besides complainant's daughter who last year attended the 2nd district schools are excluded this year.

The foregoing testimony of Isaac Gale was taken in open court in the case of Henry Grove against the Board of School.

Inspectors of the City of Peoria and that said testimony belongs to the record in this cause E. N. Powell,

And the Court on consideration thereof refused to grant an injunction and dismissed the bill of the said complainant, to which decision of the Court overruling said motion and dismissing his bill the complainant then and there at the time objected and excepted & prayed that his bill of exceptions might be signed and sealed and made part of the record of this cause which is done
E. N. Powell Seal

State of Illinois }
Peoria County } ss I Enoch P. Sloan Clerk of
the Circuit Court in & for the County of Peoria in the
State of Illinois do hereby certify that the foregoing is a
full and complete transcript of papers filed and of the
proceedings of our said Court in the cause wherein Harry
Grove is complainant and the Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria is defendant as the same appears
on file and of record in my office

Given under my hand and
the seal of said Court at my
office in Peoria this 11th
day of March 1858
Enoch P. Sloan Clerk

148 \$12.50
From

School Inspector

Pris & Chanay

Filed April 20, 1858
L. Leland
C.R.

Henry Grose
vs.

The Board of
School Inspectors
of Peoria -

Error to Peoria =

Points & authorities for de-
pendants =

The errors assigned on this Record
are in overruling the Motion of Petitioner on
return made to the writ, & in dismissing the
Petition =

The Motion was properly overru-
led =

1st = Because the Grievance complained of, is par-
cipual, not Cal = He was not forced to send
his Child to school out of the City, nor pro-
hibited from having he schooled in it, within
the fair meaning & intentment of the Law =

On this head the Court is referred to the
argument filed in the Chancery suit be-
tween the same parties =

2nd = Because, tho' the Complaint was well founded,
the Relief sought could not be granted, on this
Writ = It is immaterial how improper or Er-
roneous the action of the Board may have
been; if the Board had jurisdiction and
acted regularly in the premises, the Court

will not, on this writ, enquire into or reverse that action: In this point the Court is referred to 13 Ill. 660 = 14.383 and the cases there cited: In one of these cases - 23 Wend. 287, the Court says: "The amount of these (the cases)" is, that we will not, in any case, on "a common law certiorari, go beyond and beyond the question of power, which is another word for jurisdiction; And in searching for power we will confine ourselves to matter properly introduced into the return."

On the question of power in the Board to do the acts complained of, the Court is also referred to suggestions on the subject made in the argument filed in Chancery suit:

3^d = The return to the writ shows no action by the Board with which the Court ought, on this, or any other proceeding, to interfere. The jurisdiction of the Board over the whole subject, is believed to be complete. It is not pretended that there was irregularity in the action of the Board. And there is nothing certain to show, (if that even could arise in this proceeding) that the Board, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them, acted either corruptly, or with undue bias or partiality.

4th If the prayer of the Petition, and the Motion
of Petitioner could not be granted by the
Court, the Petition itself was properly
overruled:-

Jana. K. Cooper

¹⁴⁸
Henry Grove
as. =

School Inspector

Certiorari =

Brief
for Defendants =

Filed April 29, 1888
S. Leland
clerk

Henry Gross Plaintiff in Error } In the Supreme
The Board of School Inspectors } Court Illinois
of the City of Peoria Defendant } April Term
in Error } 1858
Error to Peoria
County Circuit Court

And the said Plaintiff
in error comes and says that in the record
proceedings and in the rendition of judg-
ment in this cause manifest injury hath
interfered to the injury of the Plaintiff and
for assignment of Error shows the following

- 1 The Court below erred in overruling the
motion of the Plaintiff
- 2 The Court erred in dismissing the Peti-
tion
- 3 The Court should have sustained the
motion made by Plaintiff below

Whereupon the
Plaintiff prays that the judgment and
final order rendered by the Court below in
this cause may be reversed set aside and
nullified wholly for naught esteemed

Gross vs P.P.

Henry Brown
Plaintiff in error

by
The Board of School
Inspectors of the City
of Peoria Defendants
in error

State of Illinois
3d Circuit

Supreme Court

April Term
(Ottawa) 1858

Error to Peoria

And the said
Defendants by J. K. Cooper their Attor-
ney came & set aside the finding
of Peoria in this cause and enter
their appearance in this Court and
say that there is no error in the
record proceedings & judgment &c
Jonathan K. Cooper
for depts =

Be it Remembered that heretofore to wit on the Eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven there was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Peoria in the State of Illinois a petition which, with the order of the Judge of said Court for a writ of Certiorari thereto attached, is in the words and figures following to wit:

To the Hon. Elihu N. Powell Judge of the Circuit Court of Peoria County in the State of Illinois.

Your petitioner Henry Grove of the City and County of Peoria and State of Illinois respectfully represents, that he is now and for the six years last past has been a citizen a resident householder and taxpayer in the said City of Peoria; that he is the owner of lots 21 & 22 in Asahel Hale's addition to the City of Peoria in said City with the improvements thereon. That he has a family consisting of a wife and two children; that he with his said family have resided on said lots during the said six years last past, that he and his said children are free white inhabitants of the United States of America and were all born within the United States. That the eldest of his children named Lelara Priscilla Grove is now over twelve years of age and less than fifteen years. That he desires to educate his said child and claims the legal and moral right to send his child to the public schools in said City of Peoria. That said Lelara Priscilla Grove is also desirous and wishes to attend said Public schools in said City of Peoria but is now and has been prevented and hindered from so doing by the direction order and action of the Board of School Inspectors in the City of Peoria.

He further states that to the best of his knowledge information and belief he knows of no legal valid or moral objection to his said child attending and receiving instruction in the public schools in said City of Peoria. He further states that some months since (as he is informed and verily believes that the Board of School Inspectors in the City of Peoria passed an order direction resolve or decree and spread the same on the maps plate and records of their

proceedings forbidding and prohibiting your petitioner from sending his said child to the public schools in said City of Peoria. That the name of your petitioner and of his said child is not probably mentioned in said order, but the premises on which your petitioner resides is marked on said record and map as being excluded from any and all the several schools districts in said City.

That your petitioner has sent his said child to one of the public schools in said City since the passage of said order & requested admittance to said public schools in said City, she was prohibited by the teachers under said order from entering or receiving instruction in said school. He further states that he cannot state the precise terms of said order nor of the marks on their said maps or plats, but he states that said orders and the entry on said maps or plats so made by said Peoria School Inspectors is unjust oppressive illegal tyrannical irregular and beyond the jurisdiction of said Board of School Inspectors.

That in the adoption and passage of said order said Board of School inspectors as he verily believes exceeded their lawful power and jurisdiction and thereby excluded his said child from said schools.

He further states that so far as his knowledge extends, the law does not provide for an appeal from said order and he has no remedy to have the same set aside cancelled or reversed except by the order of your Honor allow a writ of certiorari to be issued in due form of law directed to said Board of School Inspectors, directing and commanding them to certify and bring the said record of their proceedings in that behalf & their said marks & lines on their said maps and plats before the Hon. the Circuit Court of Peoria County that said order and entries may be reversed, set aside & wholly for naught esteemed, which he prays may be granted.

Henry Grove

Henry Grove being sworn on oath says that to the best of his knowledge and belief the foregoing petition & the matters therein contained are true

Henry Grove

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Decr 1857

E. N. Powell

Let a certiorari issue in accordance to the prayer of said

petition directed to the Board of School Inspectors of the City of
Peoria. Decr. 11th 1857 E. N. Powell Judge 16th circuit
Proceedings in the Circuit Court at the term thereof, began and held in the
Court house in the City and County of Peoria in and for said County and
State of Illinois on the third Monday of November in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven it being the sixteenth day of
said Month. Present the Honorable Elisha N. Powell, Judge of the
16th Judicial Circuit in the State of Illinois. Francis W. Smith Sheriff
and Enoch J. Sloan Clerk to wit

Thursday December 11th 1857
Henry Grove

vs
Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria

Petition for Certiorari

This day came the plaintiff in person
and presented to the Court his petition, praying for a writ of
Certiorari to said defendants, on consideration of which the
Court orders a writ of Certiorari as prayed for by said
plaintiff

~~petition directed to the Board of School Inspectors of the City of~~
Peoria Decr. 11th 1857

~~E. N. Howell~~
~~Judge of the Circuit Court~~

And thereupon to wit on the 12th day of December A.D. 1857 the clerk
of said Court issued out of said Court a writ of certiorari under the
seal of said Court directed to the Sheriff of Peoria County to execute
which with the return ^{thereto} of the President of the Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria thereto attached, is in the words and figures follow-
ing to wit:

certiorari

State of Illinois }
Peoria County } The People of the State of Illinois, To the Board of
School Inspectors of the City of Peoria, Illinois Greeting: Whereas it has
been represented to the Circuit Court of said County by the petition of
Henry Grove among other things, that he the said Grove is a citizen, resident
and householder in said City and owns certain real estate therein and pays
City taxes &c That he and his family consisting of a wife and two children
reside upon said real estate and that he and his said children are free
white inhabitants of the United States of America and were all born within
the United States that the eldest of his said children is a girl between twelve
and fifteen years of age and claims the legal and moral right to send his
said child to the public schools in said City of Peoria but that he has
been prevented from so doing by the direction of order and action of the
said Board of School Inspectors: for as much therefore as the Judge of
said Court is not fully advised as to how or in what manner the said City
is districted for school purposes and what order and proceedings have
been had by said Board in relation thereto. You are therefore hereby
commanded that you do forthwith without excuse or delay transmit to
said Circuit Court now sitting at the Court house in said City of
Peoria the Record of your orders directions resolves and decrees, maps
plats and records of your proceedings forbidding and prohibiting said
Grove from sending his said child to the public schools within the City
of Peoria by the districting of said City into School districts, as the same
remain in your custody, without addition or diminution to the end
that justice may be done in the premises according to law. Whereof you
are in no wise to fail under the penalty of what the law directs, And here
you then and there this writ. By order of Court. Witness Enoch P. Sloan
Clerk of our said Court and the seal thereof at Peoria this 12th day
of Decr. A.D. 1857. Enoch P. Sloan Clerk
to the Sheriff of said County to execute }

Return

State of Illinois

Peoria County

I, Amos P. Bartlett President of the Board of School Inspectors of the City of Peoria in said County and State by virtue of this writ to me delivered on behalf of said Board of School Inspectors and as required by said writ do hereby certify to the said Circuit Court a transcript from the Records of the Proceedings of said Board in the matter specified in said writ in the words & figures following to wit:
"Thursday February 14th 1856 - The Board of School Inspectors met pursuant to adjournment at the office of Jonathan K. Cooper Esq. Present Messrs Bartlett, More, Cooper, Knowlton, Canuel and Bourland absent Mr. McCoy"

"The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a code of bye laws in relation to schools to be printed and hung in the several school rooms made the following report to wit:

To the Honorable Board of School Inspectors, - Your committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a code of bye laws in relation to schools to be printed and hung in the several school rooms, and recommend the following: - - - - -

"Seventh. No scholar shall attend school out of the district in which he resides, without authority from the Superintendent to do so - - - - -

Jonathan K. Cooper

H. P. Hopkins "

"The above report was accepted and afterwards taken up article by article discussed and adopted. H. P. Hopkins Secretary pro tem."

"Monday March 25th 1856"

The Board of School Inspectors met pursuant to a call of the President pro tem at the office of J. K. Cooper Esq. - Present each member of the Board except Mr Bartlett - - - - -

"Mr. Ira Smith from the 5th district then presented to the Board the following proposal to wit: "To the Board of Inspectors of Common schools for the City of Peoria Gentlemen. Doubts having been entertained in regard to your authority to establish and maintain a school at school house ⁱⁿ district No 5 of the township organization in consequence of the house being located 100 feet beyond the City bounds and out within your legal jurisdiction - The said school house and lot of land having cost the district some twelve hundred dollars and much the larger portion paid from the taxes within the City. We are therefore quite unwilling to abandon our interest in the

houses, the most of our scholars being too young to attend any other school we must continue to send to that school house, and to avail ourselves of a portion of the two mill tax, the undersigned is authorized to propose to lease to you the school house for a nominal sum and deliver to you the entire control for the special benefit of scholars residing within the city limits provided that you permit the attendance of scholars from any part of the old district and charging them not exceeding \$2.50 pr. gr. and the teacher required to keep a separate schedule to enable them to obtain funds from the township treasurer through their own directors
Peoria March 25th 1856 Ira Smith "

Mr. Cooper then presented the following resolution which was adopted
Resolved that the Board accept the proposition of the School directors in district No 5, and lease the school house in said district out side the city limits for the purpose of opening and keeping up a school there under the control of this Board and that pupils living within the city limits be admitted therein upon the same terms as scholars in other schools in the city, and that scholars residing outside the city limits but within said district on paying \$2.50 pr. gr. per scholar.

Mr. Bowland then offered the following resolution which was adopted. Resolved that the Superintendent be directed to take a lease to the Board of School Inspectors of the City of Peoria of the school house in district No 5 8 N. 8 E for two years in accordance with the terms of the proposition of said district made and accepted by this Board
H. B. Hopkins, Secretary pro tem.

Wednesday April 20th 1856.

"The Board of Inspectors met pursuant to a call of the President at the office of Mr. Cooper. Present Messrs. Bartlett, Hansell, Cooper Knowlton and McLeay - absent Messrs. Moore & Bowland - - - - -

"On motion of Mr. McLeay the following was adopted - Resolved that the Superintendent be authorized to employ a suitable teacher for the school in the 5th district for a salary not exceeding \$450 per annum - - - - -

H. B. Hopkins, Secretary pro tem
" Peoria Monday evening Sept. 1st 1856

At a regular monthly meeting held this evening there were present Messrs. B. Cooper Bowland, Hansell McLeay & Knowlton - - - - -
Resolved that the following described limits shall for the present constitute the boundaries of the several school districts of this city viz:

1st district. Commencing at the corner of Main and Adams streets down Adams to Franklin, up Franklin to 2nd, down 2nd to Spencer down Spencer to Adams, down Pekin to the river, up the river line to Main up Main to the place of beginning.

2nd district. Commencing at the corner of Main and Adams streets, down Adams to Franklin, up Franklin to 2nd, out 2nd to the city limits, on the city line to 7th avenue, up 7th avenue to 7th street, up Spencer to the north line of Monson & Sanford's addition to Peoria along the line of said addition to Hale street, up Hale street to Main down Main to place of beginning.

Third district. Commencing at the corner of Main and Water streets, up Water to Gay, up Gay to Adams, thence into Hancock, up Hancock to Hale, thence to Cross up Cross to Greenleaf, up Greenleaf to Wayne thence on a straight line with Wayne to the Knoxville road, down the Knoxville road to Main street, down Main street to the place of beginning.

Fourth district. All that part of the city lying east of the 3rd district.

Fifth district. All of that part of the city lying north and west of the 2nd and 3rd districts.

Sixth district. All of that part of the city lying south & west of the 1st & 2nd districts.

C. E. Hovey Secy. pro tem.

" School Inspectors room Peoria Aug 19th 1857

Board met pursuant to call. Present Messrs. Bradley, Cooper, Harrell, M. Coy, Bartlett President - - - - -

" On motion of Mr. Cooper, Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed of which the Superintendent shall be one to redistrict the city - Messrs Cooper & Bondland appointed. - - - - -

J. B. Smith Secy.

" School Inspectors Room Peoria Sept. 7th 1857.

Board convened in regular monthly meeting. Present Messrs. Bradley, Cooper, Knowlton, M. Coy, Bartlett President. - - - - -

" The Committee to re-district the city for school purposes reported the boundaries of the districts recommended by them as follows.

First district. The line of the center of Maple st. to Spencer St. Thence the center of Spencer to Third center of Third to Franklin center of Franklin to Liberty, center of Liberty to Jefferson, center of Jefferson to Hamilton and the center of Hamilton to the river.

Second District. The center of Jefferson St. from Hamilton to

Liberty, thence the center of Liberty to Franklin, center of Franklin to Third Third to Spencer, center of Spencer and Elizabeth to North west side of High Street, thence High St. including the dwellings on both sides to the Farmington road, thence the center of East High St. across Pulpifers land to the line of Jackson Street, the line of the center of Jackson St. to the center of Hale, the center of Hale St. to Hamilton, center of Hamilton to Jefferson St.

Third District. The center of Hamilton St. from the river to Hale St. the center of Hale to Eaton, center of Eaton to Monroe center of Monroe to Hancock, center of Hancock to Adams, Adams to the alley between Range one (1) and two (2) the alley between range one and two to range nine and thence on a line parallel with Hamilton St. to the river.

Fourth district. The center of the Knoxville road or Knox St. from the city boundary on the north to Jackson St. thence the center of Jackson to Monroe and thence by the north easterly boundary line of the third district to the river.

Fifth district. The center of Knox St. from the north boundary of the city to Jackson St. and thence by the north westerly boundary of the second district to the boundary of the city on the west.

Sixth district. The line of the center of Maple St. from the river to Spencer St. thence the center of Spencer to Seventh avenue, and the Seventh avenue including the dwellings on both sides to the boundary of the city - - -

J. B. Smith Secy.

"Monday February 4th 1856

The Board of School Inspectors met at the office of Jonathan K. Cooper Esqr. Present Messrs. Bartlett, Hansel, Moore Cooper Knowlton absent Messrs. Bowland & McCoy. - - -

The Committee appointed to draft and report a system of rules and regulations defining the powers and duties of a Superintendent of schools to be appointed in the city of Peoria submit the following---

8th. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient by the Board or by the Superintendent, that a scholar residing in one district should attend school in another district, the Superintendent shall give him a permit so to do.

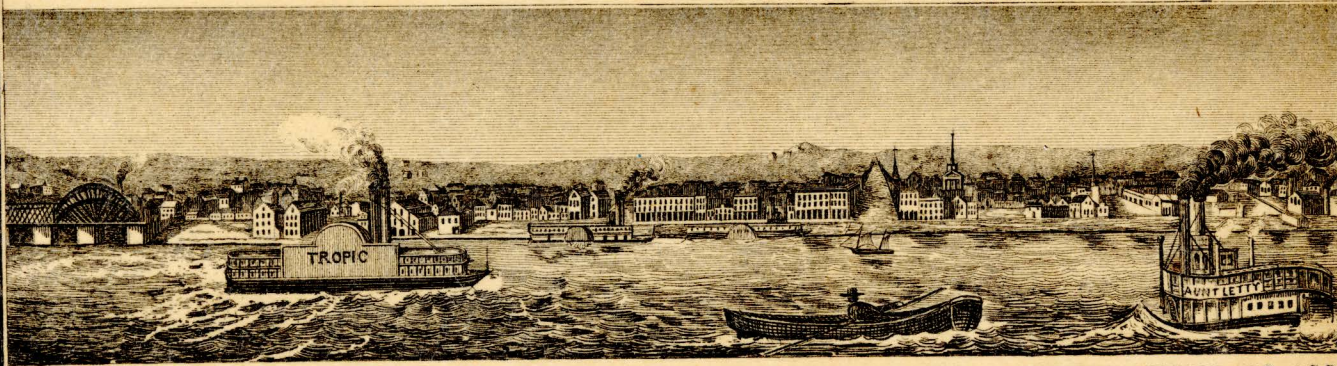
A. P. Bartlett, Jonathan K. Cooper."

On motion of Mr. Hanzel the above report of the Committee
was accepted and adopted

H. B. Hopkins Secty. pro. tem.
The foregoing is a transcript from the Records of the Board of
School Inspectors of all matters of record in reference to said 5th
district required by this writ. I annex also a plat of the City of
Peoria on which the red lines show the boundaries between the
different school districts of the City and the red cross the position
of the school house in which the Board now and for more than
a year have maintained a school for the 5th district and is the
school house referred in Ira Smith's proposition to the Board, set
out in the Records and the only school in that district maintained
by the Board and there is no school house in the said 5th district
in the City.

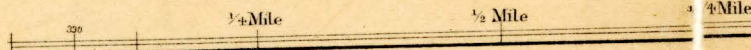
Peoria December 17th A.D. 1857

Amos P. Bartlett

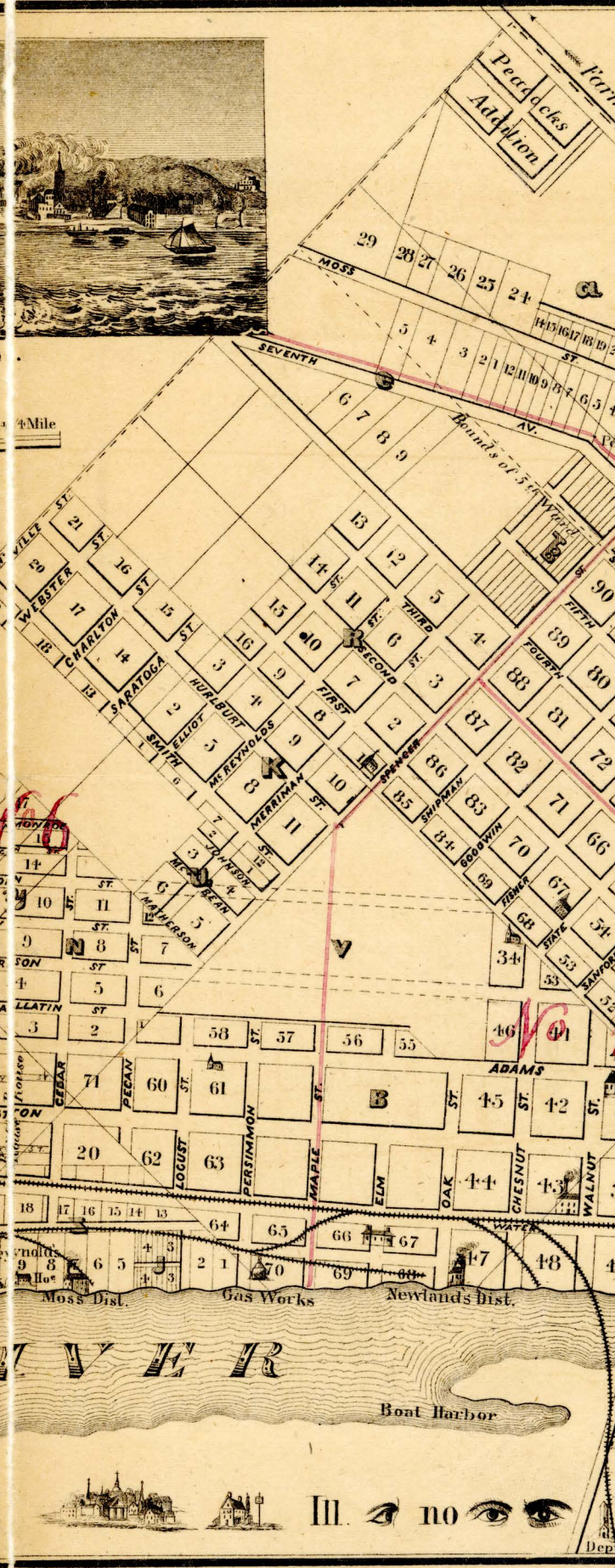
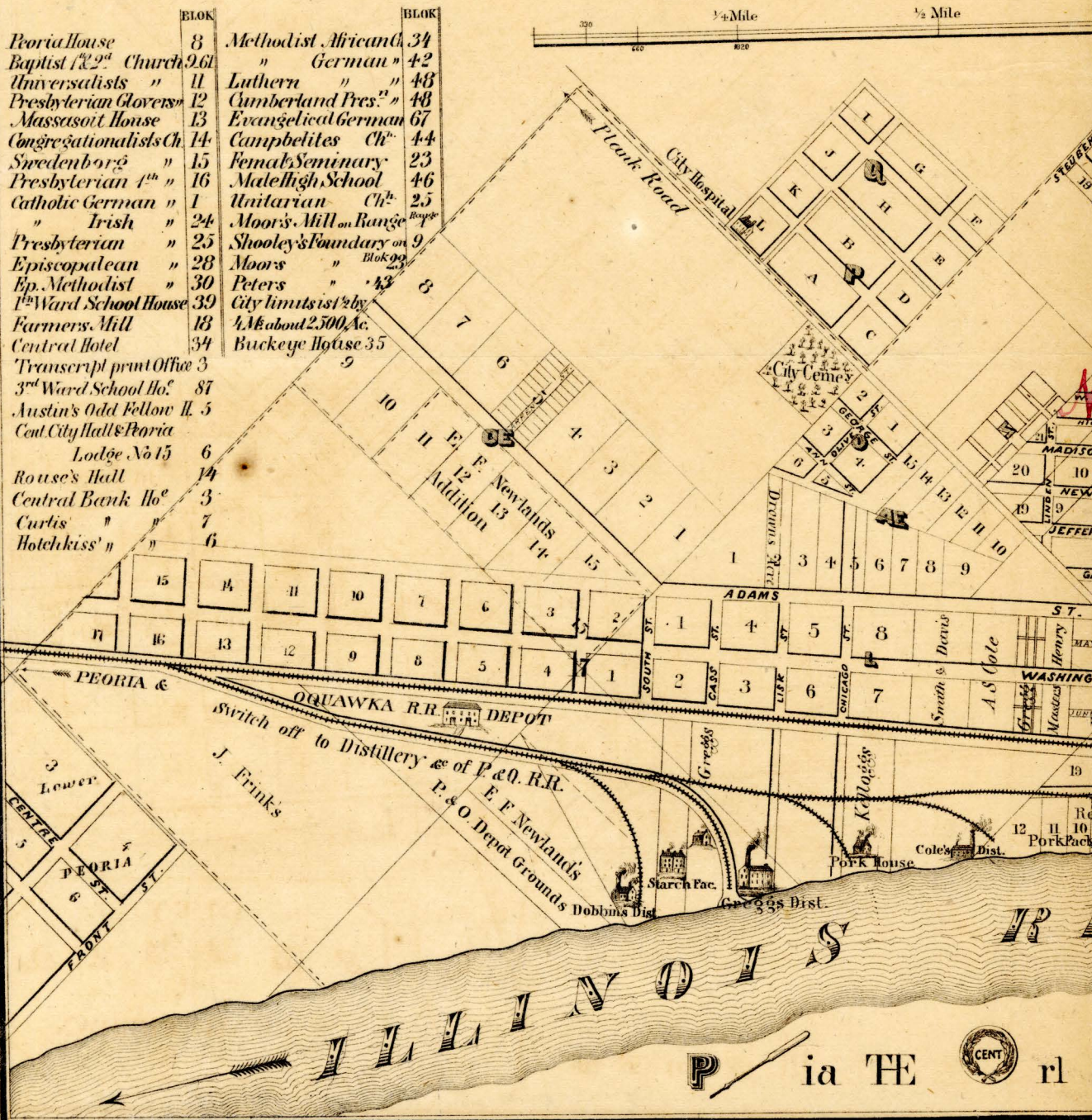


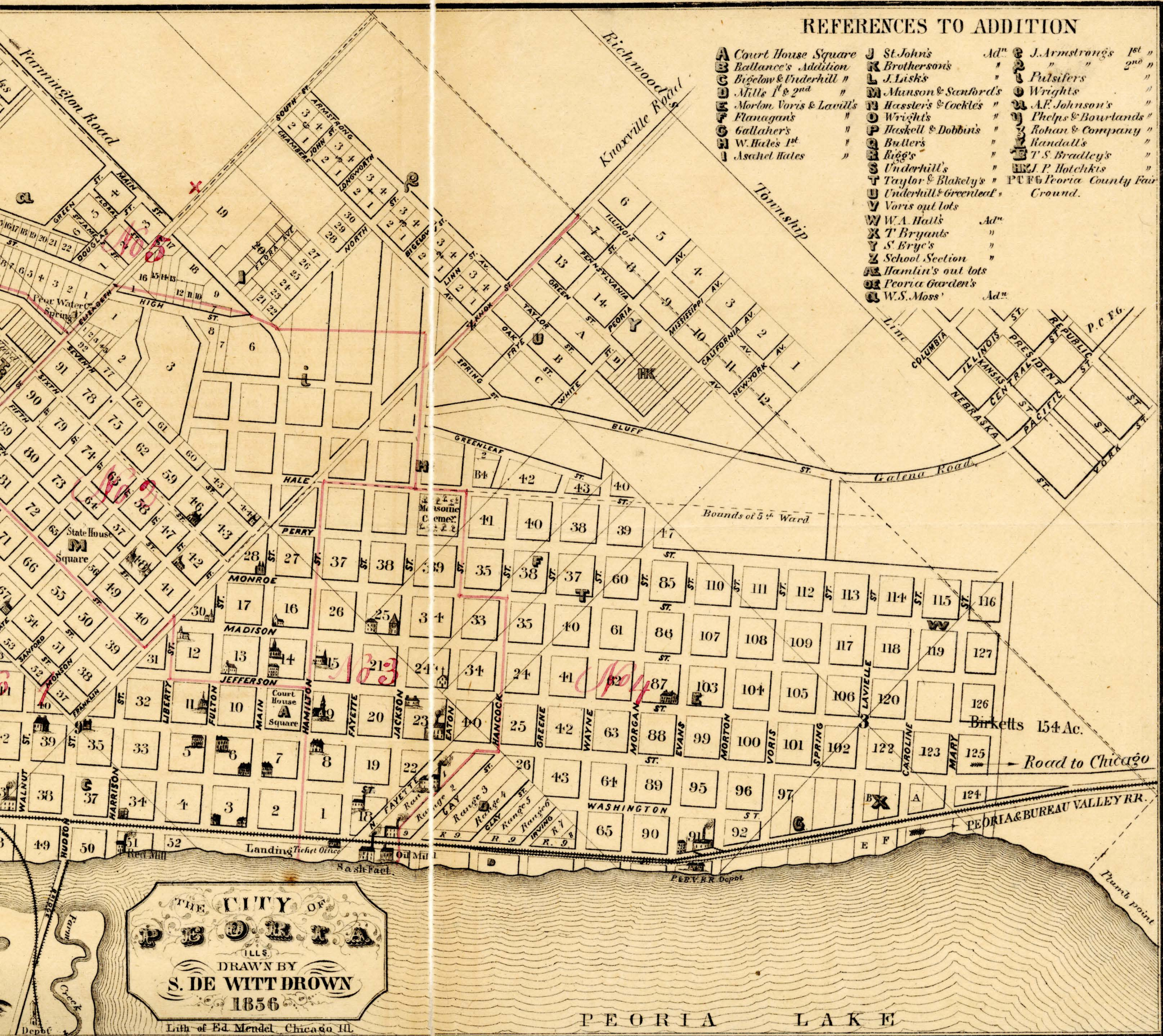
VIEW OF THE CITY OF PEORIA, ILL. IN 1856. - POPULATION 15,000

SCALE OF DISTANCE.



BLOCK		BLOCK	
Peoria House	8	Methodist African Ch.	34
Baptist 1 st 2 nd Church	26	" German "	42
Universalists "	11	Luthern "	48
Presbyterian Glovers	12	Cumberland Pres. "	48
Massasoit House	13	Evangelical German	67
Congregationalists Ch.	14	Campbelites Ch.	44
Svedenborg "	15	Female Seminary	23
Presbyterian 1 st "	16	Madelligh School	46
Catholic German "	1	Unitarian Ch.	25
" Irish "	24	Moors Mill on Range	9
Presbyterian "	25	Shooley's Foundry	9
Episcopalean "	28	Moors "	9
Ep. Methodist "	30	Peters "	43
1 st Ward School House	39	City limits 1 st by	3
Farmers Mill	18	4. About 2500 Ac.	
Central Hotel	34	Buckeye House	35
Transcript print Office	3		
3 rd Ward School Ho.	87		
Austin's Odd Fellow H.	5		
Cent. City Halls Peoria			
Lodge No 15	6		
Rouse's Hall	14		
Central Bank Ho.	3		
Curtis "	7		
Hotchkiss "	6		





And thereupon to wit on the eighteenth day of December A.D. 1857
the plaintiff filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court
a motion which is in the words and figures following to wit:

Henry Grove

vs
The Board of School
Inspectors of the City of Peoria

} In the Circuit Court of Peoria
County
Illinois

The defendant having made return to the writ issued
in this cause and filed therewith a copy of the entries records, lines
and marks made by them in their said records maps plats and
proceedings the plaintiff now here enters his motion that the Court now
here order direct and decree that all the entries marks lines or records
made, rendered or placed by said defendants on their Records books maps
or plats, prohibiting said petitioner from sending his said child to the
public schools in the City of Peoria, be reversed set aside, cancelled
and wholly for aught esteemed. And that the Court do now here
vacate reverse set aside and cancel all orders, entries marks or lines
made by said defendants on their records, maps or plats, compelling
petitioner to send his said child to said school house outside of the
City limits

Henry Grove P.P.

Proceedings in the Circuit Court at a term thereof began and held
in the Court house in the City and County of Peoria in and for said
County and State of Illinois on the third Monday of November in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven it being
the eighteenth day of said month. Present the Honorable Elisha N.
Powell Judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit in the State of Illinois,
Francis W. Smith Sheriff and Emek C. Sloan, Clerk to & wit:

Monday December 28th A.D. 1857

Henry Grove

vs
Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria

Petition for Certiorari

This day this cause came on to be heard upon
the transcript of the record and proceedings of the said Board of
School Inspectors, and upon plaintiffs motion that the Court here order
direct and decree, that all the entries marks lines or records made
rendered or placed by said defendants on their records, books, maps
or plats, prohibiting said petitioner from sending his said child

to the public schools in the City of Peoria be reversed, set aside, cancelled & wholly for naught esteemed. And the Court having heard the argument of counsel and now being fully advised in the premises does overrule said motion.

And afterwards to wit on the fourth day of January A.D. 1858 the plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court his bill of exceptions which is in the words & figures following to wit:

Bill of Exceptions

Henry Grove

vs

On Certiorari

The Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria

Be it Remembered that on this day this cause came on to be heard upon the motion of said Henry Grove to vacate & set aside the proceedings of said Board as in said motion set forth, in words and figures following to wit:

Henry Grove

vs
The Board of School Inspectors
of the City of Peoria

{ On the Circuit Court of Peoria County
Certiorari

The defendant having made return to the writ issued in this cause and filed therewith a copy of the entries records, lines and marks made by them in their said records, maps, plats & proceedings. The Plaintiff now here enters his motion that the Court now here order direct and decree that all the entries marks, lines or records made, rendered or placed by said defendants on their records, books, maps or plats, prohibiting said petitioner from sending his said child to the public schools in the City of Peoria be reversed set aside, cancelled and wholly for naught esteemed. And that the Court do now here vacate reverse, set aside and cancel all orders, entries marks or lines made by said defendants on their records & maps or plats compelling Petitioner to send his said child to ^{said} school house outside of the City limits.

And the Court being fully advised in the premises overruled said motion and dismissed said petition.

To which decision of the Court overruling said motion & dismissing said petition the said Henry Grove then & there at the time objected & excepted & prayed that this his bill of exceptions be signed & sealed and made part of the record of this cause, which was done

C. N. Towell *Seal*

State of Illinois
Peoria County }^{ss} I, Enoch P. Sloan, Clerk of the Circuit Court
in and for the County of Peoria in the State of Illinois do hereby certify that
the foregoing is a full and complete ~~Record~~ Transcript of papers filed and of
the proceedings of our said Court in the cause wherein Henry Grove
is petitioner and the Board of School Inspectors of the City of Peoria are
defendants as the same appears on file and of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of said
Court at my office in Peoria this eleventh
day of March in the year 1858
Enoch Sloan, Clerk

Net \$ 5.60
per 1.00
Henry Horn \$ 6.60

By
Board of School
Inspectors of the
City of Peoria

Director

Filed April 20, 1858
L. Leland
Clk.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of School Inspectors

OF THE

CITY OF PEORIA;

TOGETHER WITH

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Expense of Schools 5 Per
Expense of District 7

PEORIA, ILL.:

NASON & HILL, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

1857.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of School Inspectors

OF THE

CITY OF PEORIA;

TOGETHER WITH

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PEORIA, ILL.:

NASON & HILL, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

1857.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Peoria :—

GENTLEMEN : We present to your honorable body the following as the THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF PEORIA, of the number of public schools in this city, the number of scholars, the branches of education pursued, the expenditures for the schools, the compensation of teachers, the condition of the school-houses, the sources and condition of the funds received for school purposes, the accommodations furnished the pupils, etc., as required by the laws establishing the Board.

We have under our charge six Public Schools, at which scholars are now attending, as follows :

One in District No. 1, on the corner of Adams and Walnut streets, divided into two primary, two intermediate, and one grammar-school departments. The Grammar-School Department is in one room, under two teachers, and has 76 scholars now in attendance. The Intermediate Department has two teachers, in separate rooms, and 77 scholars. The Primary Department has two teachers, in separate rooms, and 80 scholars.

One in District No. 2, on the corner of Sixth and Monson streets, consisting of a grammar school and primary department, with two teachers in each department. There are 79 scholars in the grammar-school room and 88 scholars in the primary room attending in this district.

A school in District No. 3, on the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, having a grammar and a primary department, with two teachers in each department, 88 scholars in the grammar-school room, and 84 scholars in the primary room.

One in District No. 4, on the corner of Jefferson and Evans streets, having a primary department of 43 scholars and one teacher, an intermediate department with 74 scholars and two teachers, and a grammar-school department with two teachers and 65 scholars.

A school in District No. 5, on the bluff, with 37 scholars under one teacher.

One in District No. 6, in the building erected this year on West-Monroe street, having at present three teachers. In the primary room there are 50 scholars, in the intermediate room 40 scholars, and in the grammar-school room 32 scholars attending this school.

We have also under our charge a High School for advanced scholars, taught at present in the upper room of the Third District school-house. There are 56 pupils in attendance in this room, not, however, all admitted to the high-school course, but a portion of them in a preparatory department for that school.

The scholastic year is divided by us into four terms, commencing with the second Monday of September, and ending in July. A short vacation is allowed during the latter part of December and first of January, but the long and principal vacation during the months of July, August, and first of September. We have so arranged the vacations because experience shows that the scholars are unwilling to attend during the Christmas and New-Year holidays, and as the heat of the weather in summer increases the attendance diminishes. The lassitude of body and mind produced by the hot weather of summer prevents the pupils from making the same progress in their studies as in cooler weather, and the confinement of children at that season in large numbers together in one room, for six hours each day, is injurious to their health.

The attendance of scholars during the last year has been much larger than in the previous year.

There were in attendance in all the schools during the first term, commencing in September, 1856.....	742
The average daily attendance was.....	587
The number attending at the second term, commencing in November, 1856.....	923
The average daily attendance this term was.....	760
The number attending the third term, commencing in February, 1857.....	918
The average daily attendance this term was.....	737
The number attending the fourth term, commencing in April, 1857.....	925
The average daily attendance was.....	749

The want of constant attendance by the scholars is too great to be accounted for by sickness or necessity of any kind, and has induced us some times to consider the propriety of excluding from the schools those whose habitual absence precludes progress in themselves and renders them clogs to the advancement of the classes to which they are attached.

The several branches of education pursued in the schools and the list of school-books authorized to be used remain the same as mentioned in our report of last year. For the progress of the scholars and other matters of interest in this connection, we refer you to the annexed Report to the Board of the late Superintendent.

The expenditures for each of the schools for the year ending July 3, 1857, so far as the same was peculiar and separately expended for the school, have been as follows, viz:

For the High School (salaries of teachers).....	\$1,565 00
For the school in the First District.....	2,373 39
For the school in the Second District.....	2,191 56
For the school in the Third District, including care of High-School room.....	1,931 94
For the school in the Fourth District.....	2,024 24
For the school in the Fifth District.....	523 55
For the school in the Sixth District.....	339 96
Total.....	\$10,949 64

[

The above does not of course include the expenditures on new buildings, or the finishing and furnishing of those before commenced, nor some general expenditures of the Board for insurance, rent, stationery, printing, etc. The sum of \$750 was paid for services of the Superintendent, and \$300 to music teacher, for the last three terms of the year. The amount of expenditures of the Board for all purposes, the sources from which funds have been received by us for school purposes, and the respective amounts received from each of those sources, are fully set forth in the Synopsis of the Treasurer's Report, which is hereto annexed and made part of this Report.

The number of teachers in the employment of the Board at the present term is 27, at the average salary of \$415 per annum each. The men are paid from \$600 to \$1,000 each; the women from \$275 to \$450 each.

Since the last report to your body, we have sold the school premises near the jail, in the Fourth Ward, for the sum of \$2,137, one-fourth of which has been paid down and the balance secured by note and mortgage on the premises, to be paid in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with six per cent. interest. This school-house, which was inconvenient, incapable of proper improvement without entire rebuilding, and the situation bad, had not been used since the completion of the new building in the Fourth District. The Board have also sold lots 2 and 3 in block 49, in MONSON AND SANFORD'S Addition, for the sum of \$2,500. One-third of the purchase money has been paid, the balance is secured by note and mortgage, to be paid, with interest, one-half on the 28th day of May, 1858, and one-half on the 28th day of May, 1859. These lots were sold because too near the Second District school-house for another district school-building. It was supposed, also, that more ground and a more eligible location could be procured for the site of a High-School building than these lots afforded.

Twenty-six of the bonds of the City of Peoria, for \$500 each, received by us under the late amendment of the City Charter for building school-houses, etc., have been sold for \$11,800, and

two of \$500 each have been delivered to Messrs. PHELPS AND COCKLE in part payment for school-house lots in the Sixth District.

In the First, Second and Third Districts the school-buildings remain the same as at the time of our last report, no expenditures having been made upon them beyond keeping them in repair. Those buildings were intended to accommodate 640 scholars, but some of the rooms the past year have been made to seat more, from the necessity of admitting all who wished to attend school, so far as possible, in their respective districts.

In District No. 4, the school-building, spoken of in our last report as in process of erection, has been completed agreeably to the original plan. Two hundred scholars can be seated there at present, and forty more may be accommodated when necessary, by placing additional seats in the basement.

In District No. 5, the same building is used, and the same arrangement continued with those living outside of the city limits having an interest in the building, as before reported. The Board have, however, determined immediately to reseat the school-room, fence the lot, and otherwise repair the premises, to correspond with the other school-buildings of the city.

In District No. 6, a large, commodious and well-appearing structure has been built, capable of properly accommodating 300 scholars. This building is three stories high, and has two school-rooms on each of the first and second floors for primary and intermediate schools, and a large school-room and recitation-room in the upper story for a grammar school. The building and premises are so arranged that the sexes do not mingle except in the school-room. The play-grounds, the dressing-rooms, and the entrances to the grounds, building and school-rooms, are entirely distinct for each sex. Although this plan occasioned some additional expense, yet the advantages of it were so obvious, that it was adopted by the Board as proper in itself and as tending to remove the objections which some have to public schools. Lots 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 16, in block 15, in

PHELPS, BOURLAND AND McDUGAL'S Addition to Peoria, were procured, for the sum of \$1,100, for the location of this school-house. It was deemed necessary to place a school-building in that vicinity, because there was a present population there needing additional schools, which was continually increasing, from the increase of manufactories, etc., in that part of the city, and for the further reason that when a high-school building is erected it will be built in a central part of the city, and probably be made large enough to accommodate not only the High School, but a preparatory school and one or more grammar schools, thus providing for additional population in the central part of the city. This house has been built larger than the other school-houses, because the room will soon be needed, and it is cheaper to erect one large building than two small ones of equal capacity.

The High School is at present taught in the upper room of the Third District school-house. This room, though not built for that purpose nor fully adapted to it, is made to answer at present by using the dressing-rooms for recitation-rooms. This room is also needed for the Grammar-School Department of that district, so as to allow an intermediate school in the room now occupied by the Grammar School, and give that district the same system of grading the scholars as in the First, Fourth, and Sixth Districts.

We look forward to the necessity of erecting another school-edifice soon, in the centre of the city, expressly adapted to the wants of a high school, and which shall also contain rooms for other grades of scholars. This, with a school-building upon some part of the bluff, corresponding in its arrangement and furniture with those below the bluff, will be all that will be necessary for many years to come to supply all the children of our city with schools at a short distance from their homes. Actuated by this motive, we have purchased of CHARLES MONSON, for the site of a high-school building, lots 1, 2 and 3, in block 65, in MONSON AND SANFORD'S Addition, for the sum of

\$4,500, of which \$1,500 was paid down and the balance is to be paid in one and two years. These lots are very beautifully situated, fronting the centre of a public square and bounded on three sides by streets. No better site could have been found in the city for the intended purpose. The price given by us for these lots is less than we obtained for the two lots sold by us in MONSON AND SANFORD'S Addition and the part lot near the jail.

During the next year the whole of the amount unpaid on the purchases of the buildings and premises from the Boys' and the Girls' Stock School Companies will be due, and we presume promptly paid from funds which will come into our hands. The purchase of those premises and of the lots in the Fourth District, the building of the Fourth District school-house, with the furnishing of the school-rooms in the First District, occasioned the necessity for heavier taxation this year for school purposes than, as we suppose, will be required again. Larger expenditures will have to be made next year than in subsequent years. The school-tax this year was three mills on the dollar. We propose that this tax be reduced to two mills, and believe that the sum thereby raised, with the funds from other sources, will be sufficient for the following year. We are very desirous that, as soon as possible hereafter, a still further reduction of the school-tax may be made without impairing the efficiency of our present system; but for the purpose of meeting the engagements of the Board hitherto made, and paying the expenses of the schools, we recommend to the voters of this city the levying of a school-tax of two mills on a dollar for the ensuing year. We can not but believe that this tax will be cheerfully voted, or even the tax of this year, if necessary, to furnish the children of this city, each and every one, the poor as well as the rich, with the equal opportunity of obtaining a good education.

The Board in all their acts have endeavored to do equal justice to all parts of the city and all classes of citizens. We know that this trust has been confided to us with that expectation,

and that no one ought to desire it to be otherwise. The centre of the city being supplied by the First District building and the Boys' and Girls' Stock School Houses, purchased by the Board, the new school-buildings have been built to accommodate the northeast and the southwest portions of the corporation. In their construction we have endeavored to improve upon the plans and conveniences of the other structures, so far as we could consistently with proper economy, and as experience enabled us to judge what would be improvements. We have at all times endeavored in our schools to engage the best teachers we could procure for their several departments, and think that we have been generally successful, and that our board of teachers will favorably compare in qualifications, efficiency, and in the progress of their pupils, with those of any other public schools.

The plan of graded schools has been adopted in many of the cities of this and other States, and is every where generally approved. It is the only plan which enables a small number of teachers, comparatively, to properly instruct a large number of scholars, and ought to be adopted in all those public schools where the number is sufficient to admit the system to be properly carried out. All who have visited our schools the past year, so far as we know, have been highly pleased with what they saw—the pleasant rooms, the convenient and even elegant furniture, and, what seems to follow as a natural consequence, the well-behaved and happy scholars. We are proud to know that the Peoria Schools have engaged the attention of the citizens of other towns in this county and neighborhood, and caused a desire that their children should enjoy the same advantages, and that our example has awakened them to the necessity of furnishing the school-room with neat chairs and desks, instead of the misshapen and uncomfortable boards and benches formerly used. Our schools ought to remain a model worthy of imitation. The children of Peoria are as much entitled to a good education and the very best of facilities for obtaining it

—comfortable rooms, qualified teachers and proper school-apparatus, at the public expense—as the children of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or any other of those cities noted for their advantages in this respect.

We have no doubt that the people of this city duly appreciate the benefits of public schools, the necessity of furnishing the means of their support, and that the same feeling which has heretofore induced them to levy the heavier taxes to commence the system will induce them to vote the two-mill tax now needed to enable the Board to continue it.

If any one thinks unfavorably of our schools, let him visit them at different times and note the management, the method of instruction and progress of the scholars, before he condemns. If any feel an interest in our schools, visit them and show your interest, and make any suggestions which occur to you, to the teachers or Superintendent. Such suggestions will at all times be received with pleasure, and when not acted upon the reasons for a different course frankly given. Every parent is desired to visit the school at which his or her children attend, often every term, and without special request. By so doing they will stimulate the teachers, by showing that an interest is felt in the success of their efforts, and that their efficiency or want of it is cared for and remarked by the patrons of the school. No persons need fear that they are unwelcome, or that any alteration in the usual course will be made because they are present. Many persons residing out of Peoria have shown more interest in our schools than most of those residing in the city.

In consequence of the election of Mr. CHARLES E. HOVEY, our late Superintendent, to the office of Principal of the State Normal University, the Board, in the month of June last, elected the Hon. JACOB GALE to the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools under our charge, for one year. Judge GALE is so well and so favorably known in this community that it is unnecessary to do more than to announce the fact of his appointment. His character as a gentleman of learning, his well-known integ-

rity in the discharge of every public trust, affords a sufficient guaranty for his faithful, able and impartial discharge of the duties of the very responsible office which he has accepted. Thus far, we take peculiar pleasure in saying that the high expectations formed at the time of his appointment have been more than realized.

In conclusion, the Board would again acknowledge the valuable aid which they have received from Mr. HOVEY, the late Superintendent. His knowledge and zeal have contributed very greatly to our success, and his services indeed have been invaluable in establishing our schools on their present basis; and his appointment by the State Board of Education to the position of Principal of the Normal University, where his intelligence, energy and industry will have a larger scope to benefit the cause of education, alone reconciles us to the loss of his assistance here and his removal to another sphere of usefulness.

A. P. BARTLETT,

J. L. KNOWLTON,

J. W. HANSEL,

A. McCOY,

J. K. COOPER,

T. S. BRADLEY,

B. L. T. BOURLAND,

School Inspectors.

A SYNOPSIS

OF THE

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

TO THE

BOARD OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury as per last report.....	\$196 36
Amount received for tuition.....	3,424 65
Proceeds of 26 city bonds, of \$500 each, issued for sch'l purposes.....	11,800 00
Of John Durham, jr., payment on real estate.....	534 37
Of Jacob Guyer, for old school-house 3d district.....	35 00
Of Hazzard & Card, payment on real estate.....	793 26
Of Charles R. Hall, payment on real estate.....	833 33
Interest on C. R. Hall's note.....	5 55
Interest on deposits.....	26 67
Of city collector, three-mill tax.....	10,678 98
Of township collector, two-mill State tax.....	5,117 40
Of estate of A. G. Curtenius, borrowed.....	3,000 00
Amount of scrip issued not paid.....	1,516 14
Of township fund, borrowed.....	586 00
	\$38,547 71

EXPENDITURES.

Old scrip paid.....	\$130 11
Interest on same.....	3 33
Paid P. M. Comegys on old contract for building school-house in 1st district.....	1,061 26
Interest on same.....	72 75
Paid scrip issued to Peoria Female Academy.....	2,971 25
Interest on same.....	178 27
Salaries of teachers.....	10,154 46
Freight and dray for school furniture.....	71 00
Paid for taking census of children of city.....	50 00
Paid for outline maps.....	94 40
Paid Hotchkiss, Hansel & Co., for hardware.....	236 00
Paid Anderson & Proctor, for lumber for privies, etc.....	376 46

Paid Dredge & Hester, for school-furniture.....	467 75
Paid Smith & Pierce, for mason-work on privies.....	151 28
Paid Dredge & Hester, for school-furniture.....	212 00
Paid T. C. Moore, for furnaces and stoves.....	504 24
Paid insurance on school-houses.....	108 75
Paid A. J. Hodges, for carpenter-work on privies and school-houses.....	743 58
Paid same for materials and carpenter-work.....	326 58
Paid American Lock Co. for iron school-furniture.....	292 61
Paid Warren Hall for brick for privies.....	162 00
Paid Dredge and Hester for desks and repairs.....	96 00
Paid American Lock Co., for castings for furniture.....	50 15
Paid Reed & Lupton, for setting furnace and materials furnished Fourth District.....	38 00
Paid T. C. Moore, for coal furnished schools.....	150 00
Paid Hotchkiss, Hansel & Co., for hardware.....	80 67
Paid C. Ulricson, for plans and specifications for High- School house, and Sixth District school-house.....	175 00
Paid T. S. Lupton, building area walls Fourth District...	55 75
Paid for stone coping Fourth District school-house.....	101 25
Paid John Hamlin, for services as Treasurer.....	160 88
Paid general expenses, taking care of school-houses, sta- tionery, small repairs, etc.....	1,711 33
Paid on account of purchase of lot in Fourth District...	515 62
Paid on account of 3 lots in Monson and Sanford's Addi- tion, purchased for site for High-School.....	1,500 00
Paid for lot in Sixth District.....	1,100 00
Paid on account of Peoria Female Academy.....	87 69
Paid on account of Peoria Academic Association.....	8 88
Paid on account of building school-house Sixth District.	8,500 00
Paid M. Griswold and J. L. Knowlton, for money ad- vanced by them on account of old school-house in Second District.....	105 80
Paid on account of building school-house in Fourth Dis- trict.....	3,600 00
Paid on account of building school-house, First District	1,114 93
Balance in treasury.....	238 68
	\$38,547 71

JOHN HAMLIN,
Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of School Inspectors of the City of Peoria:—

GENTLEMEN: The school year ending July 3, 1857, has developed not only the leading features of the system of schools established in this city, but, to a great extent, the feeling with which it is regarded by the people.

The system has grown to embrace a central High School, Grammar and Primary Schools for each District, Intermediate Schools for the First and Fourth, and also a uniform series of Text-Books. It has a Board of Inspectors, in whom is lodged the power, and under whom are the Superintendent and the Teachers. It has the good fortune to be fostered by the liberality of the citizens; and, should the same continue, Peoria Schools will maintain a proud position among the schools of the State. It has possession of five new and capacious edifices, fitted up with all the comforts—well heated, seated, and ventilated, and supplied with black-boards, outline maps, apparatus, play-grounds, out-houses, and cisterns.

This has been the work of but little more than two years. To provide, equip and man these school-houses in that time involved a heavy expense. No public fund was at hand to meet this, or any part of it; but the citizens voluntarily taxed themselves, and placed in your hands, gentlemen, the means of doing what has been done. To them belongs the honor: let them have it. It is matter for devout thanksgiving that so generous

and considerate a spirit, so liberal and appreciating, has been vouchsafed to the infancy of the City Schools by so large a proportion of the people, and it is hoped the same spirit may attend their growth to manhood. While, therefore, so much has been done for and in the schools, it remains to be seen whether all has been done that can be. Evils in the practical working of the system exist; but whether all of them be curable, and if so *how*, are questions.

Irregularity of attendance still hovers about the school-rooms, and mars the steady and healthy progress of the pupils. This staying out of school a day has very much the same effect on the child's growth in knowledge that a suspension of eating and exercise for a day would on the growth of the body—with this difference, however, that a suspension of eating and exercise would only affect the *individual*, while the absentee retards the *whole class* of which he is a member; he is a drag on others. The evil is grievous, although by no means confined to our city; it darkens the whole land. For the past year it has been battled against in our schools by the *ten-minute* rule, by the exaction of written excuses, by the jog which an accurate register gives to emulation, by offering a beautiful silk banner to the school attaining the highest percentage of attendance, and finally by the personal efforts of teachers and Superintendent; and yet it still lives. The truant is in our midst, and daily vexes his parents with the perpetual petition for a written excuse, without which he can not gain readmittance to his class. Whether any thing more can be done to 'abate the nuisance' is matter for serious consideration. The following statement, showing the per cent. of attendance in the whole number enrolled in several large cities, is taken from the Report of W. H. WELLS, Esq., of Chicago: Boston .78; Cleveland .70; Buffalo .56; Cincinnati .52; New York .35; Chicago .31; Peoria .52.

Perhaps it is not quite modest to compare our little Peoria, hardly yet of age, and numbering scarcely more than one-and-twenty thousand souls, with these great cities; nevertheless, for

the want of reliable statistics at hand of smaller cities, we must do so or not compare at all. We can derive but little comfort, however, by showing that our case is not quite so desperate as some others, when it is remembered that the 'banner school' (having the highest percentage of attendance) has had in the aggregate more than eleven hundred (1182) days' absence during the year; about five hundred (498) only of these are marked as absent on account of sickness, leaving a balance of over six hundred (684) unaccounted for.

The ensuing statistics of the different schools are believed to be reliable. In the record of attendance *half-days* are taken into the account: that is, if a pupil was absent half a day he was charged with a half-day's absence, in like manner as he was charged with a whole day's absence when absent a whole day.

FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL.

CHARLES H. DOTY, Principal.

FIRST PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Mrs. C. G. Woods, Teacher.

This is the *Banner School*, having a higher per cent. of attendance than any other. Its teacher has been remarkably successful in winning the love of her pupils, and making their first journeyings in the paths of knowledge exceedingly happy. The greatest number of pupils connected with this department at any one time was 52; the least, 40; the average, $44\frac{1}{2}$; while the average daily attendance was $40\frac{3}{10}$, making the *percentage of attendance* $.90\frac{1}{10}$. Number of absences 1182, of which 498 were for sickness. Tardiness, 255. Average age of pupils, 6 years and $10\frac{1}{2}$ months. Masters to misses in the proportion of 4 to 3. Eighty visitors.

SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Miss M. J. BUTLER, Teacher.

This school has been in operation only three terms, which fact should be noted in comparing statistics.

The greatest number of pupils at any one time was 47; the least, 40; the average, $43\frac{1}{2}$; while the average daily attendance was $29\frac{13}{45}$, making the *percentage of attendance* $.67\frac{1}{2}$. Number of absences 2,973, of which 350 were for sickness. Tardiness, 425. Average age of pupils, 8 years and 9 months. Masters to misses in the proportion of 9 to 4, nearly. Ten visitors in two terms; the third term not reported.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.—Misses STEVENSON and DANIELS, Teachers.

Miss STEVENSON was a faithful and esteemed teacher, though a little more power of command over her turbulent subjects would have added efficiency. Miss DANIELS succeeded her, and labored hard, not without success, in reducing the school to order. At the end of the Spring Term, Miss DANIELS was transferred to the Third District, and the school given up. Our statistics, therefore, cover but two terms.

The greatest number of pupils at any one time was 44; the least, 38; the average, 41; while the average daily attendance was $31\frac{1}{4}$, making the *percentage of attendance* $.76$. Number of absences 1,100, of which 330 were for sickness. Tardiness, 307. Average age of pupils, 10 years. Masters and misses equal. Ten visitors.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.—Mrs. MARY BIBB, Teacher.

This school has had the good fortune to be under the instruction of an excellent drill teacher, and has made corresponding progress.

The greatest number of pupils at any one time was 52; the least, 40; the average, $43\frac{1}{2}$; while the average daily attendance was $35\frac{11}{16}$, making the *percentage of attendance* $.81\frac{97}{175}$. Number of

absences 1,733, of which 854 were for sickness. Tardiness, 540. Average age of pupils, 9 years and 11 months. Masters and misses equal. Thirty-seven visitors in three terms; fourth term not registered.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.—C. H. DOTY and Misses BALLANCE and GREGORY, Teachers.

Too much credit can not well be given to the untiring exertions, great accuracy, thoroughness and efficiency of these teachers. Excellent discipline, under great embarrassments, has been uniformly maintained, and the classes have exhibited at examinations, and at other times, the most satisfactory results. I take peculiar pleasure in expressing my high estimation of the service rendered the First District School by its Principal. He found disorder; and this gave place to order: he found a vandal spirit, which would deface the fences, out-houses, and even the school-room itself; this was succeeded by a healthy emulation, on the part of the school-children, to preserve intact the school-house and its adjuncts.

The greatest number of pupils connected with the Grammar Department at any one time was 86; the least, 80; the average, 82½; while the average daily attendance was 62¾, making the *percentage of attendance* .75²⁵/₆₄. Number of absences 4,300, of which 860 were for sickness. Tardiness, 1,184. Average age of pupils, 12 years and 9 months. Masters to misses in the proportion of 5 to 6. Forty-four visitors.

SECOND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

—
CHAUNCEY NYE, Principal.
—

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Miss ANNA E. KILBURN, Teacher, assisted during the first three terms by Mrs. TILTON, and the last by Miss LIZZIE DENISON.

This school, constantly crowded with from 10 to 20 pupils more than the maximum number which the room is seated to accommodate, has, nevertheless, through the system, tact and skill of its leading teacher, and the coöperation of her assistants, taken a high stand. It is a good school in the judgment of those who patronize and visit it, in which verdict I cheerfully concur.

It will not be denied, however, that over-loading teachers and over-filling rooms is a serious hindrance to healthy growth, either of body or mind, and should be speedily abandoned.

The greatest number of pupils belonging to this school at any one time was 98; the least, 84; the average, 90; while the average daily attendance was $71\frac{9}{22}$, making the *percentage of attendance* .78%. Number of absences 4,047, of which 1,400 were for sickness. Tardiness, 1,121. Average age of pupils, 9 years. Masters to misses in the proportion of 26 to 19. Visitors not registered.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.—CHAUNCEY NYE, and Misses REYNOLDS, FORD and WENTWORTH, Teachers.

During the first part of the year the success of this school was somewhat interfered with by a frequent change of assistant teachers, but this was partially compensated for by the increased efforts of the accomplished Principal. Mr. NYE exhibits that rare power, the highest gift of a teacher, of calling out thought in his pupils and leading them on to discover truths for themselves, without any talking or apparent effort on his part. He is an educator in the appropriate sense of the term, for he *draws out* his pupils. No one, after being in the Grammar Department of District No. 2 a half-day, would be likely to fear the *cramming* process there. Miss REYNOLDS, who was his assistant for most of the year, was a favorite with the pupils.

The greatest number of pupils belonging to this school at any one time was 85; the least, 79; the average $81\frac{1}{2}$; while the average daily attendance was $62\frac{1}{2}$, making the *percentage of*

attendance .76 $\frac{6}{10}$. Number of absences 4,053, of which 720 were for sickness. Tardiness, 1,301. Average age of pupils, 12 years and 9 months. Masters to misses in the proportion of 11 to 9, nearly. Twenty-six visitors, with returns incomplete.

THIRD DISTRICT SCHOOL.

MISS ANNIE WENTWORTH, Principal.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Miss WYMAN, Teacher during the first term, assisted by Miss REYNOLDS. The remainder of the year Miss SMITH was teacher, assisted by Miss ROZZELL. Under their management the school has made commendable progress, and deserves a favorable mention.

The greatest number of pupils at any one time was 87; the least, 76; the average, 81; while the average daily attendance was 67 $\frac{1}{10}$, making the *percentage of attendance* .82 $\frac{8}{10}$. Number of absences 2,986, of which 565 were for sickness. Tardiness, 1,191. Average age of pupils, 8 years and 4 months. Masters and misses nearly equal. Sixty-one visitors in two terms; others not reported.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.—Miss WENTWORTH, Teacher, assisted by Miss LIZZIE ADAMS three terms, and Miss DANIELS one.

This school has had the good or bad fortune to be exceedingly popular, from circumstances, in part at least, independent of its teachers; and yet *they* have won and maintained a deservedly high reputation. In discipline, efficiency, and whatever aids to make a good school, Miss WENTWORTH has shown herself versed.

The greatest number of pupils belonging to this school at any one time was 89; the least, 83; the average, 85 while the aver-

age daily attendance was $70\frac{28}{55}$, making the *percentage of attendance* .83. Number of absences 3,449, of which 1,057 were for sickness. Tardiness, 809. Average age of pupils, 10 years and 9 months. Masters to misses in the proportion of 7 to 9. Sixty-five visitors in two terms; two terms not reported.

FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.*

H. A. CALKINS, Principal.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Miss MARY WYMAN, Teacher, assisted by Miss DICKEY.

In organizing, classifying, and disciplining a new school, the highest order of qualifications is never out of place. Success here is generally a very good test of a teacher's capacity, but failure not always proof of incapacity. Miss WYMAN succeeded, in process of time, despite a crowded room, in eliminating order from confusion, and, aided by Miss DICKEY, has placed the Fourth District Primary on an equality with the same grade elsewhere.

The greatest number of pupils belonging to this school at any one time was 98; the least, 88; the average, 92; while the average daily attendance was $79\frac{53}{65}$, making the *percentage of attendance* .86. Number of absences 1,941, of which 337 were for sickness. Tardiness, 248. Average age of pupils, 8 years and 9 months. Masters and misses nearly equal. Sixty-two visitors.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.—H. A. CALKINS, Teacher, assisted by Miss EMMA RICE.

So far as as I have learned, but one opinion prevails with regard to these teachers and their schools, and that opinion is favor-

* In session three terms.

able. Though at some seasons the school-house was scarcely accessible, by reason of the mud and water, nevertheless, so interested were the pupils, that but few vacant seats could be seen, even on a stormy day. District No. 4 has been in the hands of a good Principal.

The greatest number belonging to the school at any one time was 86; the least, 75; the average, $81\frac{1}{3}$; while the average daily attendance was $66\frac{19}{20}$, making the *percentage of attendance* $.81\frac{1}{2}$. number of absences 2,400, of which 402 were for sickness. Average age of pupils, 13 years and 1 month. Masters to misses in the proportion of 11 to 9. One hundred and one visitors.

FIFTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

E. HINMAN, long and well known as a teacher and school officer, had charge of this school for the first two terms and a part of the third. He was succeeded by CHAS. L. ALLEN, and he, again, by Miss ELIZA RHODES. Miss RHODES was quite successful, and her reëppointment for the next year will be very acceptable to the district.

I have not full statistics of this school at hand, but will give the summaries of Mr. HINMAN's register for the second term, which is presumed to be about the average.

Whole number of pupils, 59; average daily attendance, $49\frac{14}{551}$, making the *percentage of attendance* $.83\frac{1}{2}$. Absences 623, of which 144 were for sickness. Tardiness, 367. Average age of pupils, 11 years and 10 months. Masters to misses in the proportion of 2 to 3. Visitors not noted.

SIXTH DISTRICT SCHOOL.

MR. ROBERTS AND MISS AMANDA DECKER, Teachers.

Mr. ROBERTS labored faithfully to make a good school, but did not seem to have the age or experience necessary for very marked success. He was succeeded by Miss DECKER, who had taught acceptably the same school before.

The statistics are believed to be a near approximation to accuracy, but I have not the data before me for ascertaining the exact results.

The greatest number belonging to the school at any one time was 44; the average number, 40; while the average daily attendance was 30, making the *percentage of attendance* .75. Number of absences 2,015, of which 648 were for sickness. Tardiness, 320. Average age of pupils, 9 years and 3 months. Masters and misses nearly equal.

HIGH SCHOOL.—THOMAS J. CONATTY, Principal, assisted by Miss SARAH J. MATHEWS and Miss GENA L. HARRINGTON.

Mr. CONATTY, it will be remembered, was appointed and entered upon his duties at the beginning of the fourth term. Up to that time the Superintendent was the acting Principal, and taught in the school a part of the time; but by far the larger share of teaching was done by Misses MATHEWS and HARRINGTON, to whom belongs no little credit for the manner in which they performed their difficult task. Miss MATHEWS is too well and favorably known to gain any thing by commendations from me, and it is to be regretted that another engagement will hereafter deprive the school of her services. Miss HARRINGTON is an accomplished scholar, and could not well be spared. Mr. CONATTY seems wholly devoted to his calling, and determined that the High School shall stand high. Thus far success has attended his efforts.

The greatest number of pupils sitting in the High-School room at any one time was 83; the least, 78; the average, 80; while the average daily attendance was $65\frac{33}{220}$, making the *percentage of attendance* .82. Absences 3,225, of which 938 were for sickness. Tardiness, 1,414. Average age of students, 14 years and 7 months. Masters to misses in the proportion of 9 to 11. Visitors not reported.

In the following table the schools are arranged according to their percentage of attendance:

First District	First Primary..(Banner school) ..	.90
Fourth District.....	Primary.....	.86
Third District.....	Grammar	.83
Fifth District.....	Ungraded.....	.83
Third District.....	Primary.....	.82
High School.....		.82
First District.....	Second Intermediate.....	.81
Fourth District.....	Grammar	.81
Second District.....	Primary.....	.78
Second District.....	Grammar	.76
First District.....	First Intermediate.....	.76
First District.....	Grammar	.75
Sixth District.....	Ungraded.....	.75
First District.....	Second Primary.....	.67
Average percentage on average number enrolled.....		.80
Whole number of different pupils enrolled		1,450

ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The High School was opened in the Summer of 1856, in the upper room of the Third District School house. This room seats eighty students. The room was filled with the best scholars who applied, but no standard of qualification necessary to admission was fixed. The Board determined to hold another examination for admission at the beginning of the Fall Term; and, as the school was nearly full already, it was evident either that a few only should be admitted, or that some of those then in should go out. The grade of scholarship of at least one-third of those belonging to the school was not above the range of the Grammar School; indeed, there were many *better* scholars than they in these schools. It would

be manifestly unjust to continue these there, and leave their superiors in the Grammar Schools.

Under this state of facts, the Board ordered a reëxamination of *all* who were members of the school, together with any who might apply for admission; and at the same time fixed a standard of qualification. To remove even the possibility of favoritism on the part of the examiners, the questions were prepared and printed, and the applicants required to *write* the answers; and, instead of placing their names upon the papers, before passing them to the examiners they simply marked them by a number, and the examiners were ignorant to whom the numbers belonged. The papers were then carefully looked over, and if *three-fourths* of the questions were found to be answered correctly, they were marked 'passed'; if otherwise, 'rejected'. Of course, the applicants having numbers corresponding to the numbers on the papers marked 'passed' were admitted. It is obvious that the utmost fairness was unavoidable. It happened that in one or two cases parents applied to the Superintendent for the reason why their children were rejected, and an examination with him of the answers in the hand-writing of the child gave a satisfactory reply. The examination embraced Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States. Seventy-five per cent. of the answers on each topic were required to be given correctly.

At the first examination the following questions were used:

How do you spell nationality, parallel, knight-errantry, mountainous, manœuvre, separate, yacht, foreign, February, resent, daguerreotype, receipt, proceed, running, literary, quarreled, reference, dictionary, toward, inadequate, swimming, supersede, rain, rein, reign?

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express by figures the following number: Twenty billions, four hundred millions, six thousand and ten.
2. If a man walk 4 miles, 3 furlongs, 20 rods in an hour, how far can he walk in 2 days of 10 hours each?

3. What is the greatest common divisor of 286,429, and 715?
4. Find the sum of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{7}$ of $\frac{4}{9}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$, by reducing them to equivalent fractions having a common denominator.
6. Divide $8\frac{1}{3}$ of 4 of $\frac{7}{12}$ of $\frac{21}{25}$ by $4\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{7}{6}$.
7. Reduce $\frac{\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{10}{12}}{4\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{9}}$ to a simple fraction.
8. Multiply .00097 by .000125.
9. Divide .111856 by 3.5.
10. What must be paid for planing 467,321 feet of boards at 37 cents a 1000?
11. Add $\frac{4}{5}$ of a ton to $\frac{9}{19}$ of a cwt.; the answer must be in cwt., qrs., lbs., ozs., and drs.
12. From $\frac{5}{8}$ of a bushel take $\frac{15}{16}$ of a peck.
13. Find the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, in decimals.
14. What is the amount of \$2,375.04 for 5 years, 5 months, and 5 days, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?
15. What is the interest of \$637.25 from July 20, 1852, to Sept. 13, 1856, at 8 per cent.?
16. What is the bank discount of \$75 for one year?

GRAMMAR.

1. What is orthography?
2. How are letters divided?
3. Define a diphthong.
4. How is the plural of nouns regularly formed?
5. Write the plural of *court-martial*; *house-top*.
6. Give the names of the parts of speech.
7. Decline the noun *man*; the pronoun *it*.
8. How are adjectives compared?
9. Compare the adjectives *little*, *kind*, *obedient*.
10. Name the relative pronouns, and state how they are used.
11. What are the principal parts of a verb?
12. How are they formed in regular verbs?
13. Give the principal parts of the verbs *gild*, *lie*, *lay*.
14. Conjugate the verb *to flee*, in the potential mode, past-present tense.
15. What is the number of the verb or pronoun agreeing with two or more nouns connected by a coördinate conjunction?
16. Define a sentence.

17. Mention the different elements of which a sentence may be composed.
18. What is an adverbial element?

Correct the following sentences:

19. I love no interests but that of truth and virtue.
20. Let he and I read the next chapter.
21. Grammar learns us to speak proper.
22. No people has more faults than they that pretend to have none.
23. What is an attribute?

Parse the sentence:

24. The man who lives virtuously will be blest and happy in this life.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. How many degrees from the polar circles to the poles?
2. How many from the equator to the tropics?
3. What is latitude?
4. Upon what is latitude measured?
5. What is longitude?
6. Upon what is longitude measured?
7. Where is the torrid zone situated?
8. What causes the change of seasons?
9. At what place does the sun rise first, Charleston, or Boston?
Give a reason for your answer.
10. How many races of men are there, and what are they?
11. What are the principal religions in the world?
12. What religion prevails in Northern Africa?
13. Name the continents on the globe, and their great divisions.
14. What is a sea?
15. What is a lake?
16. Name the oceans on the globe.
17. How is Africa connected with Asia?
18. By what is Africa separated from Asia?
19. How are the United States bounded?
20. Names the States lying on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, beginning with the most northern.
21. In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow?

22. What river of North America flows into the Arctic Ocean?
23. Name the principal rivers of the Western Continent.
24. What are the largest western branches of the Mississippi?
25. What is the course of the Danube, and into what does it empty?
26. Name the countries of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean, commencing on the west.

HISTORY.

1. What are some of the causes which led to the Revolutionary War?
2. Mention some of the leading men of the Revolution.
3. Where and by whom was the first settlement in the United States made?
4. To what nation did the first settlers of New York belong? New England? Pennsylvania?
5. Give me the story of the Charter Oak. Tell where it was.
6. Write the name of the first white settler of Kentucky, and state some of his peculiarities and adventures.
7. What English General during the Revolutionary War attempted to pass from Canada to New York, and what was his fate?
8. How many States, at the adoption of the Constitution, joined the Confederacy?
9. When did the Colonies declare their independence, and who wrote the declaration?
10. Describe the inhabitants of the United States before the settlement of the country by Europeans?

At this examination only one scholar was admitted, although fourteen more were within less than five per cent. of the required standard. They were soon after admitted to a special examination, and passed, answering a greater percentage of the questions than was required. This class consisted of JOHN JOHNSTON, EDWIN ELY, RICHARD H. AUSTIN, HENRY MCCLALLEN, VICTROY HOTCHKISS, MARY BARTLETT, LUCETTA HOWELL, LIBBIE GRIER, LUCY R. GALE, MARY ROUSE, ANNIE MCKINNEY, SARAH WEIS, LIBBIE REYNOLDS, MARY G. BURDETT—14.

At a subsequent examination the following questions were used:

How do you spell humorous, retrieve, exchequer, plausible, serviceable, homeopathy, sovereign, excursion, diversion, fortitude, judgment, tempests, chemistry, convenient, fratricide, Mediterranean, avoirdupois?

QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC.

1. Write one thousand and one, and eighteen hundred thousandths.
2. Define multiplication.
3. Define reduction.
4. Write the table of long measure.
5. Multiply $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$, and explain the process.
6. Divide $\frac{5}{6}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$, and explain the process.
7. Define percentage.
8. A lady purchased a ring at the rate of \$20 per ounce; she paid for the ring \$1.25. What was the weight of it?
9. From a certain flock of ducks, A shot $\frac{2}{3}$ of them, C $\frac{1}{3}$, B $\frac{1}{3}$, and D the remainder, which was 116. How many ducks were there in the flock?
10. What will be the cost of land $7\frac{3}{4}$ rods long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, at 2575 cents per acre?
11. What is the interest of \$175 for 11 months and 15 days, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
12. If \$46.80 are paid for the use of \$520 1 year and 7 months, what is the per cent.?
13. On a note of \$600, twenty dollars interest was paid at 8 per cent. What was the time?
14. I had my note of \$875 discounted at the Central Bank for three months, and immediately loaned the money. When the note became due at the bank I renewed it for the same time as before. At the expiration of the time I collected the money due me and paid my note at the bank. How much did I lose by the transaction?

15.

PEORIA, Jan. 12, 1853.

For value received, I promise to pay James Reed, or bearer,

three hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest annually.

RICHARD DOE.

On this note are the following payments:

July 4, 1854, \$45; December 9, 1855, \$70.

What was due January 12, 1856?

16. What is the true discount of \$75 for one year? The bank discount? The difference?

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR.

1. Define English Grammar, and tell its general divisions.
2. Define etymology.
3. What belong to nouns?
4. What parts of speech are inflected?
5. Give the synopsis of the verb 'to go' in the subjunctive mode.
6. Inflect the present-perfect tense of the verb 'to go' in the indicative mode.
7. Compare *industrious*, *little*, *round*.
8. Write the plural of *elf*, *seraph*, *chimney*, *radius*, *staff*, *mind*, *Henry*.
9. Name the personal pronouns, and decline the first person.
10. What is comparison, how many degrees are there, and what parts of speech are compared?
11. Correct this sentence: "The ox, who was feeding in the pasture, was dangerous;" also, "Earth has never saw a brighter example;" also, "I have came home and wrote letters."
12. Analyze the sentence, "God made the heavens and the earth."
13. Parse 'earth' in the foregoing sentence.
14. Write a sentence containing a noun in the possessive case, a verb in the potential mode, and a pronoun in the objective case.
15. Define the infinitive mode, and name its tenses.
16. Give the principal parts of the verb 'speak'.

QUESTIONS ON GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give an outline map of South America.
2. Name the ten largest cities in the United States.
3. Describe the principal railroads of Illinois.
4. Name the mountains of North America.

5. Name the bodies of water which separate the United States from British America.
6. Explain what is meant by the 'Northwest Passage', and name some of the persons who have attempted to find it.
7. What is the latitude of the Amazon River at its mouth, and why?
8. Describe the trade winds.
9. What are the capitals of the countries of Europe?
10. Name the seas in and around Europe.
11. Bound Africa, and describe the river Nile.
12. Give the five largest rivers of Asia.
13. What are some of the productions of Asia and the islands at the southeast?
14. Name four large manufacturing cities of England; also the two principal seaport towns.
15. Where does the sun rise first, in Peoria, or Cincinnati?
16. Which place is farthest from the Equator, Boston, or London?

QUESTIONS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. How was Columbus enabled to fit out his expedition for the discovery of the New World?
2. Name the first six settlements in the United States, and tell by what people they were made.
3. Give a brief account of King Philip's War.
4. Give some of the causes which induced the colonies to rebel against England.
5. Describe the battle of Bunker Hill.
6. Who were the Hessians?
7. What became of Burgoyne's army after its surrender to General Gates?
8. Give an account of the capture and death of Colonel André.
9. Where was the last battle of the Revolution, and who were the commanders?
10. Who was the first President, and how was he elected?
11. Name the succeeding Presidents in their order, the States from which they came into office, and the term for which each of them held office.
12. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
13. Who was the most distinguished man, besides Washington, of the Revolution?

14. What distinguished foreigner rendered great assistance?
15. Did Paul Jones perform his exploits in the War of the Revolution, or in the War of 1812?
16. What is meant by 'The Ordinance of 1787'?

At this second special examination CORWIN HANSEL, EDWARD GALE, JAMES THOMPSON, DANIEL TRENCH, JOSEPH HAZZARD, CHESTER ADAMS, ELLIS HASKELL, ARTHUR RUGG, WALTER HOTCHKISS, SAMUEL JOHNSON, SAMUEL CALHOUN, ELLIOT CALLENDER, ANDREW GRIMES, WILLIAM GRIMES, ANNIE KIDDER, MARY CULBERTSON, MINNIE EARL, SARAH BARTLETT, ALICE BARTLETT, LOUISA FRISBY, and ANNIE BISHOP, answered the required percentage of questions and were admitted—21.

Subsequently the following were admitted: VIRGINIA CUNNINGHAM, VIRGINIA THOMAS, GRACE BIBB, LUCY TRUESDALE, MARTHA WILSON, SEWEL FORD, ROBERT GREGG, THADDEUS AUSTIN, CHARLES AUSTIN, and CHARLES FIELD—10.

Making the whole number of admissions to the High School during the year 45.

The requirements for admission being so high, not a large number of students have as yet been admitted; but it is believed that the standard of qualification can not be materially lowered without injury. The remaining seats in the room were occupied by grammar-school pupils.

The good results of the High School are seen in the increased efficiency of the other schools. It rouses ambition, and, directly or indirectly, every school-child in the city feels its influence.

In most other cities the only road to their High School leads through the other public schools. They take none but those who come from the Public Grammar Schools, and in this way give the High School a still more powerful influence over the Primary and Grammar Schools. Would it not be well after a given time, say one year, to require as a condition of admission to the High School that the applicant shall have been a member of one of the Public Grammar Schools at least one year?

The room which this school now occupies is much needed for

the Third District, and besides, it should have a home of its own. A High-School edifice is now the great want of the City Schools; and it is hoped that the building you have now in contemplation, or some other, may be speedily erected.

INSTRUCTION.—Reading, though on the whole well taught, could be greatly improved by a more thorough drill in the elementary sounds of the letters. This would bring out the voice and banish all indistinct enunciation, at the same time that it would enable the teacher to detect and correct mispronunciation of words. It is difficult, as every one knows, to acquire a knowledge of the orthography of our language, and what is the best method I will not attempt to decide. This fact, however, is observable in the schools: that a child will spell a word correctly orally, and misspell the same word on paper. The cause of this appears to be a greater practice in the one method than in the other. Writing words may be the slower process, but, notwithstanding that, it is the surer. A more general practice of requiring pupils to *write* the words of the spelling-lessons would be an improvement.

Local Geography, by means of outline maps, has been well taught; but map-drawing, which alone can fix in the mind the contour and shape of a country, has not yet been carried to so great an extent as it might be profitably. Since the teachers have begun to study and teach Physical Geography, they have taken a long step toward becoming good teachers of the subject—they have become interested in it themselves. GUYOT, MAURY and WARREN are working a geographical revolution.

On the whole, Arithmetic has been the best taught of any of the branches; and I would only suggest a continued and even greater prominence to mental arithmetic. This is the arithmetic of common life, and almost the only arithmetic used. It takes too long to figure with pen or pencil. People can't wait. The mind alone must do the work. Too much drill can not well be given in mental arithmetic.

Not much prominence has yet been given to Grammar as a distinct study, except in the High School, where it has been successfully taught.

Miss BERARD's little History has imparted a new interest and impulse to that study.

DISCIPLINE.—I am glad to report that the discipline of the schools has much improved, and well-nigh ceased to be troublesome. It is getting to be a well-understood fact that the school-room is a place for order and urbane manners, and not for rude behavior. A citizen remarked to me, not many months since, that the deportment of the school-children on the streets had perceptibly improved, and he thought he could tell a school-boy from others by observing his deportment at play. I hope his observations were correct, and I am inclined to believe they were, from what I have seen myself. I well remember the time when vulgarity, profanity, cigar-smoking and swaggering greeted eye, ear and nostril on my way to school. Two years have passed by since I have noticed these vices without a blush, and recently I have not observed them at all from school-boys.

Teachers have inculcated habits of personal cleanliness, and encouraged the pupils to keep their desks neat and free from scratches.

THE COURSE OF STUDY needs enlarging and modifying somewhat; but it is better that I should leave this topic to my successor.

THE BANNER.—At the commencement of the year a beautiful banner was offered to the school that should attain the highest percentage of attendance during the year. Mrs. Woods's Primary School bore this badge of *punctuality* and honor away from the Anniversary exercises in triumph. They won it by punctuality, and are entitled to it for one year. Who will win it and

bear it away at the head of the procession at the next Anniversary of the City Schools remains to be seen. *The highest percentage of attendance for the year takes the Banner.*

A pressure of other duties compels me to omit several topics which I had intended to discuss at some length. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my acknowledgment of the courtesy uniformly extended to me, and to wish that you, gentlemen, may be rewarded for the unremitting attention bestowed upon the schools, in seeing them the pride and glory of the city.

C. E. HOVEY,

Late Superintendent of Schools.

PEORIA, November 16, 1857.