# THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FREE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL IN ILLINOIS TO 1860

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The development of the free public high school in Illinois to 1860 by Paul E. Belting

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## **PAUL E. BELTING**

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FREE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL IN ILLINOIS TO 1860



## Development of the Free Public High School

IN ILLINOIS TO 1860

By PAUL E. BELTING

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor Philosophy, in the Faculty of Philosophy, Columbia University

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## CHAPTER I.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Migration and Settlement.

Illinois was first organized as a county of the State of Virginia in 1778. The legislature of the mother state gave the territory the name of Illinois, appointed John Todd the first lieutenant governor to take charge of its civil and military affairs but ceded the territory to the confederation in 1784. In 1809, Illinois was organized as a separate territory with Ninian Edwards, Chief Justice of Kentucky, the governor, appointed by President Madison. This office Mr. Edwards held until he was elected to the United States Senate in 1818, at which time Illinois became a state populated by emigrants from the older states.

Migration from the eastern to the western states has usually followed the parallels of latitude. Illinois is an excellent example of such a tendency. The State is about four hundred miles in length, and the parallels which bound it on the north and south include between them the Atlantic States from New Hampshire to North Carolina. Northern Illinois, therefore, was settled by people from Massachusetts and other New England and eastern states, while southern Illinois

got its population from Virginia and the South.

The southern half of the state with the river and timber areas was settled first. The pioneer hunter was driven farther inland by a second class, the small farmer, who, in turn, had to advance before the large land-owner whose purpose was to cultivate the land, build a home for a big family, and become a

permanent resident of the country.

From Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia came the more enlightened class of southerners, among whom were such leaders as Reynolds, Edwards and Coles. These men possessed great political wisdom and legal talent often rising to positions of importance and prominence in the State and