

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

June 4, 1954

I hereby recommend that the thesis prepared under my supervision by STEWART BERRY

entitled FACTORS AND PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL ANNEXATION -

AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF EXPERIENCE IN CINCINNATI,

1895-1949

be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Approved by:

Charles H. Johnson

R. L. Povich

Dr. Stanley Gey

FACTORS AND PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL ANNEXATION -
AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF EXPERIENCE IN CINCINNATI, 1895-1949

A dissertation submitted to
The Graduate Faculty of the Teachers College
of the University of Cincinnati
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

1954

by

Stewart Berry
B. S., University of Alabama, 1940
M. A., University of Alabama, 1943

CINCINNATI
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

SEP 24 1954

UMI Number: DP15648

INFORMATION TO USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted. Broken or indistinct print, colored or poor quality illustrations and photographs, print bleed-through, substandard margins, and improper alignment can adversely affect reproduction.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if unauthorized copyright material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.

UMI[®]

UMI Microform DP15648
Copyright 2009 by ProQuest LLC
All rights reserved. This microform edition is protected against
unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code.

ProQuest LLC
789 East Eisenhower Parkway
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346

30.11.54. S. J. L.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Historical research cannot be undertaken without the cooperation and the help of a large number of people. The people who cooperated with this investigator are too numerous to be listed individually, but grateful acknowledgment is due to all. Clerks of boards of education searched files for old records, clerks of city and village councils opened their records to this investigator, and newspaper publishers unearthed valuable copies of back issues.

The significant contributions of a few individuals are worthy of specific mention. William Mittenkoetter, Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, not only opened all the records of his office but also provided work space for weeks of painstaking research. Helen Berry helped to edit this report and loaned her artistic talents to the design of the figures.

The writer owes special thanks to his faculty committee of the Teachers College, University of Cincinnati. The committee was composed of Carter V. Good, Charles W. Johnson, Ralph W. Pounds, and Stanley Gex. The individual members of the committee believed in the study from the beginning and challenged the writer's thinking throughout the course of the investigation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
 Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	1
Purpose of the Study	1
Procedures of School Annexation.	1
Scope of the Study	3
Delimitation of the Study.	5
Method of Investigation.	6
Sources of Data.	6
Limitation of the Study.	7
Need for the Study	7
Significance of the Study.	9
Course of the Investigation.	12
Special Procedures	14
Numbering of Territories	14
Date of School Annexation.	15
Plan of the Report	16
II. SCHOOL ANNEXATION BY MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY	19
Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood School Districts and Part of the Cheviot School District	19
Avondale School District	24
Clifton School District.	27
Linwood School District.	29
Riverside School District.	32
Westwood School District and Part of Cheviot School District	32
Warsaw School District	36
Part I of the Bond Hill School District and Part I of the Winton Place School District.	38
Part I of the Bond Hill School District.	39
Part I of the Winton Place School District	41
Part I of the College Hill School District	42
Part of the South Bend School District	45
Spencer and California School Districts, Part of the Three Mile School District, and Part I of the Madison- ville School District.	47
Part I of the Madisonville School District	47
Spencer School District.	51
California School District and Part of the Three Mile School District	52

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Part of the Millcreek Township School District	54
Part I of the Delhi Village School District and Part I of the Sayler Park Village School District	56
Mt. Washington Village School District	58
Part II of the College Hill Village School District and Part I of the Clovernook School District	60
Part II of the Sayler Park Village School District . .	62
Millcreek Township School District, Part I of the Carthage School District, and Parts of Elmwood Place and St. Bernard School Districts	65
Part II of the Carthage Village School District. . . .	69
Part of the Covedale School District	71
Mt. Airy Village School District	71
Part II of the Madisonville Village School District. .	75
Part III of the Hartwell School District	78
Part of the Kennedy Heights Village School District and Part I of the Oakley Village School District . . .	80
Fernbank Village School District	82
Part II of the Oakley Village School District.	84
Part II of the Clovernook School District.	87
Part I of the Salem School District.	89
Part I of the North College Hill School District . . .	91
Part II of the Plainville School District.	92
Part I of the Anderson School District	95
Elmwood Place Village School District.	95
Part III of the North College Hill School District . .	98
North College Hill School District	99
Part of the Norwood City School District	105
Part II of the Anderson School District.	108
Parts IV and V of the Cincinnati City School District	109
Part VII of the Cincinnati City School District. . . .	112
Part III of the Anderson School District	114
Part I of the Delhi Township School District, Part of the Monfort Heights School District, and Part II of the Reading School District.	115
Part III of the Reading School District.	119
Part II of the Delhi Township School District.	120
Part VI of the Deer Park School District	120
Part IV of the Reading School District	120
Analytical Summary	122
The Laws	123
Application of the Laws.	125
Financial Aspects.	126
Territorial Problems	127
Local Desires.	128
Administrative Problems.	128

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Previous Commitments	129
Recent Status of the Procedure	129
Chapter	
III. SCHOOL ANNEXATION BY MUTUAL CONSENT OF THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION.	130
Cheviot School District.	130
Part of the Williams School District	136
Part II of the Bond Hill School District and Parts II and III of the Winton Place School District.	137
Three Mile and South Bend School Districts	142
Oakley Village School District	147
Part II of the Delhi Village School District	150
Part I of the Cincinnati School District	150
Parts III, IV and V of the College Hill Village School District	155
Part III of the Saylor Park Village School District.	157
Parts III, IV and V of the Carthage Village School District	158
Parts III, IV and V of the Madisonville Village School District	160
Parts I and II of the Hartwell Village School District	164
Pleasant Ridge Village School District	166
Part III of the Oakley Village School District	169
Part I of the Bridgetown School District	170
Kennedy Heights Village School District.	174
Elmwood Place Village School District.	178
Bridgetown School District	178
Uniontown School District.	182
Part I of the Reading City School District	184
Part II of the Cincinnati City School District	187
Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati City School District	189
Analytical Summary	201
The Laws	201
Problems of Procedure.	203
Municipal Annexation as a Factor	204
Issues of Finance.	205
Local Desires.	206
Territorial Problems	207
Previous Commitment.	208
Matters of Administration.	208
Recent Status.	209
IV. SCHOOL ANNEXATION BY TRANSFER BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.	210
Part I of the Plainville School District	210

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Part II of the Bridgetown School District.	214
The Covedale School District	220
Deer Park School District.	226
Parts I and II of the Green Township School District . .	228
Part II of the North College Hill School District. . .	231
Part III of the Green Township School District	235
Plainville School District	236
Part II of the Salem School District	239
Salem School District.	242
Part I of the Deer Park School District.	244
Part I of the Concord School District.	247
Part III of the Bridgetown School District	252
Part II of the Concord School District	254
Part II of the Deer Park School District	256
Part IV of the Bridgetown School District.	259
Part III of the Deer Park School District.	260
The Madira School District	262
Part IV of the Deer Park School District	264
Parts III, IV and V of the Concord School District . .	267
Part V of the Bridgetown School District	273
Part of the Newtown School District.	274
Part III of the Cincinnati School District	277
The Amberley Village School District	279
Part VI of the Cincinnati School District.	283
Finneytown School District	285
Developments in the Annexation Procedure	289
Analytical Summary	291
The Laws	291
Problems of Procedure.	293
Local Desires.	295
Financial Issues	296
Municipal Annexation as a Factor	298
Territorial Issues	299
Recent Status.	299

Chapter

V. SCHOOL ANNEXATION THROUGH TRANSFER BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND BY POPULAR VOTE IN A DETACHED CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT TERRITORY. . . .	301
Part V of the Deer Park School District.	303
Developments in the Procedure.	307
Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District. .	308
Analytical Summary	312
The Procedures	312
Following the Procedures	312
Financial Aspects.	313
Local Desires.	313

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Municipal Annexation as a Factor	314
Recent Status.	314
 Chapter	
VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	315
The Problem.	315
Summary of the Findings.	316
Procedures of School Annexation.	316
Financial Aspects.	317
Local Desires.	319
Municipal Annexation as a Factor	322
Territorial Issues	324
Problems of Administration	325
Previous Commitments	326
Recent Status.	326
Conclusion	327
Need for Further Research.	328
 BIBLIOGRAPHY.	 330
 APPENDIX.	 339
A. Inquiry on School Annexation	339
B. Replies to Inquiry on School Annexation.	340

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Amendment Dates of Nine Ohio Laws Governing School Annexation Procedures in Cincinnati, 1894-1949	2
2. One Hundred Eighteen School Territories Involved in Annexation Proceedings with the Cincinnati City School District, 1895-1949, Distributed According to Type of Territory and Success of Annexation.	4
3. Amendment Dates of Three Ohio Laws Governing School Annexation by Municipal Annexation, 1894-1949.	20
4. Fifty-six Territories Involved in School Annexation Proceedings by Virtue of Municipal Annexation Proceedings, 1895-1949.	21
5. Amendment Dates of Three Ohio Laws Governing the Transfer of School Territory by Mutual Consent of the Boards of Education, 1894-1943	131
6. Thirty-three School Territories Involved in Annexation Proceedings Dependent on the Mutual Consent of Boards of Education, 1896-1943	132
7. Amendment Dates of Two Ohio Laws Governing Transfer of School Territory by the County Board of Education, 1915-1949.	211
8. Twenty-nine School Territories Involved in Annexation Proceedings Over Which the County Board of Education Had Jurisdiction, 1916-1945.	212
9. Amendment Dates of One Ohio Law Governing School Annexation Through Transfer by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1943-1949	302

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.	The Village of Avondale Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Avondale School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896 . . .	25
2.	The Village of Clifton Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Clifton School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896.	28
3.	The Village of Linwood Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Linwood School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896	31
4.	The Village of Riverside Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Riverside School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896	33
5.	The Village of Westwood Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Westwood School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896	35
6.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Warsaw School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 5, 1902	37
7.	The Village of Bond Hill Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Bond Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 16, 1902.	40
8.	The Village of Winton Place Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Winton Place School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 17, 1902	43
9.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the College Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on February 20, 1909.	44
10.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the South Bend School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 20, 1909.	46
11.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Madisonville School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 27, 1909.	48
12.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Spencer School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 27, 1909.	49
13.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the California School District and Part of the Three Mile School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 27, 1909	50
14.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Millcreek Township School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 6, 1910.	55
15.	The Village of Delhi Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Delhi School District and Part I of the Saylor Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 23, 1910	57

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
16.	The Village of Mt. Washington Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Mt. Washington School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 13, 1911	59
17.	The Village of College Hill Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the College Hill School District and Part I of the Clovernook School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 20, 1911	61
18.	The Village of Sayler Park Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Sayler Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 3, 1911	64
19.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Millcreed Township School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 19, 1911	66
20.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Carthage School District and Parts of the Elmwood Place and St. Bernard School Districts Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 19, 1911.	68
21.	The Village of Carthage Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Carthage School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 10, 1911.	70
22.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Covedale School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 22, 1911	72
23.	The Village of Mt. Airy Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Mt. Airy School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 25, 1911	73
24.	The Village of Madisonville Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Madisonville School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 31, 1911	77
25.	The Village of Hartwell Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part III of the Hartwell School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 11, 1912.	79
26.	The Village of Pleasant Ridge Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Kennedy Heights School District and Part I of the Oakley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 11, 1912.	81
27.	The Village of Fernbank Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Fernbank School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 12, 1912	83
28.	The Village of Oakley Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Oakley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 11, 1913	86

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
29.	Part II of the Clovernook School District and Parts I and II of the North College Hill School District Respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on October 5, 1915; March 14, 1923; and August 2, 1939	88
30.	Part I of the Salem School District and Parts I, II and III of the Anderson School District Respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on March 29, 1916; August 23, 1934; April 2, 1941; and September 4, 1946.	90
31.	The Elmwood Place School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 3, 1936	97
32.	The North College Hill School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 11, 1940	100
33.	Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Norwood School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 15, 1940.	106
34.	Part IV of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Mariemont School District on April 14, 1941, and Part V of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Indian Hill School District on May 20, 1941	111
35.	Part VII of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Deer Park School District on January 26, 1946.	113
36.	Parts I and II of the Delhi Township School District Respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on February 26, 1947, and October 22, 1947	116
37.	Part of the Monfort Heights School District Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on April 9, 1947	117
38.	Parts II, III and IV of the Reading School District Respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on April 23, 1947; October 22, 1947; and February 11, 1949.	118
39.	Part VI of the Deer Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on February 10, 1949.	121
40.	The Cheviot School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 2, 1896	134
41.	Part of the Williams School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 5, 1902.	138
42.	Part II of the Bond Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 14, 1903.	139
43.	Parts II and III of the Winton Place School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 14, 1903	140
44.	The Three Mile School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 25, 1909.	143

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
45.	The South Bend School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 25, 1909.	144
46.	The Oakley School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati District on January 31, 1910	148
47.	Part II of the Delhi School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 1, 1910	151
48.	Part I of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Sayler Park School District on September 1, 1910	153
49.	Parts III, IV and V of the College Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 19, 1911	156
50.	Part III of the Sayler Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 31, 1911.	159
51.	Parts III, IV and V of the Carthage School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 31, 1911	161
52.	Parts III, IV, and V of the Madisonville School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on September 11, 1911	162
53.	Parts I and II of the Hartwell School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 26, 1911.	165
54.	The Pleasant Ridge School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 21, 1912	167
55.	Part III of the Oakley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on April 14, 1913	171
56.	Part I of the Bridgetown School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 30, 1913.	172
57.	The Kennedy Heights School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 1, 1913	177
58.	The Elmwood Place School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 26, 1914	179
59.	The Bridgetown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 31, 1914	181
60.	The Uniontown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 8, 1915	183
61.	Part I of the Reading School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 6, 1938	185
62.	Part II of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the St. Bernard School District on October 14, 1940.	188
63.	Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the Norwood School District on June 28, 1943.	190
64.	Part I of the Plainville School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 10, 1916.	213
65.	Parts II, III, IV and V of the Bridgetown School District Respectively Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 24, 1919; September 10, 1928; June 24, 1929; and June 1, 1938	216
66.	The Covedale School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on September 12, 1921.	221

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure		Page
67.	The Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 14, 1923.	227
68.	Parts I and II of the Green Township School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on September 10, 1923	229
69.	Part II of the North College Hill School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 26, 1923	232
70.	The Plainville School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 10, 1924	237
71.	Part II of the Salem School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 9, 1924	240
72.	The Salem School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on April 13, 1926.	243
73.	Part I of the Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 10, 1926	246
74.	Parts I and II of the Concord School District Respectively Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 14, 1927, and September 10, 1928, and Part III of the Concord School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 12, 1932.	248
75.	Parts II and IV of the Deer Park School District Respectively Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on April 22, 1929, and September 10, 1934	258
76.	Part III of the Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 14, 1929	261
77.	The Madeira School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 15, 1932	263
78.	Part IV of the Concord School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 25, 1935.	269
79.	Part V of the Concord School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 22, 1936.	270
80.	Part of the Newtown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 12, 1940.	275
81.	Part III of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the Plainville School District on October 14, 1940	278
82.	The Amberley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 14, 1940.	280
83.	Part VI of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the Madeira School District on October 12, 1942.	284
84.	The Finneytown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 11, 1945	287
85.	Part V of the Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 10, 1946	304
86.	Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Norwood School District on June 15, 1948. .	309

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study is to trace the history of annexation proceedings involving the Cincinnati City School District, 1895-1949.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to analyze factors influencing school annexation and problems arising in school annexation.

Procedures of School Annexation

School annexation in Ohio is governed by the laws of Ohio. During the period covered by this study, the laws of Ohio set forth five significant procedures of school annexation. Table 1 indicates the amendment dates of the laws governing the five procedures. The first procedure provided for school annexation by virtue of a territory's municipal annexation. In the second procedure, school territory could be transferred by the mutual consent of the boards of education. In the third procedure, the county board of education had jurisdiction over the transfer of territory. In the fourth procedure, the state superintendent of public instruction had jurisdiction over certain transfers of territory. The fifth procedure involved popular vote in transferring special types of detached city school district territory.

TABLE 1

AMENDMENT DATES OF NINE OHIO LAWS GOVERNING SCHOOL ANNEXATION PROCEDURES
IN CINCINNATI, 1894-1949

Type of Law	Amendment Date	School Annex. by Munic. Annex.	School Annex. by Mutual Consent	Transf. School Territory by County Board	Transf. School Territory by State Supt.	School Annex. by Popular Vote
Sections of Revised Statutes	May 18, 1894	3893	3893			
	April 15, 1902	3893	3893			
	April 25, 1904	3893	3894			
	April 15, 1908	3893				
Sections of General Code	May 21, 1914	4690	4692			
	August 27, 1915			4696		
	Sept. 22, 1919			4696		
	July 8, 1921			4696		
	Sept. 7, 1921	4690				
	July 21, 1928			4696		
	Sept. 2, 1935		4692			
	Sept. 16, 1943	4830-5		4831-13	4831-14	
	Oct. 12, 1945			4831-13	4831-14	
	Sept. 12, 1947					
Sept. 25, 1947			4831-13	4831-14	4831-15	

Scope of the Study

During the years 1895-1949, the Cincinnati City School District was involved in proceedings concerning the annexation of one hundred eighteen school territories. The territories were of three types: complete school districts to be annexed to the Cincinnati City School District, parts of school districts to be annexed to the Cincinnati City School District, and parts of the Cincinnati City School District to be annexed by outlying school districts. In a few instances there were several annexation proceedings concerning the same territory. A number of proposed annexations were not successfully completed. Table 2 indicates the number of territories annexed and the number not annexed.

Throughout the proceedings on the one hundred eighteen school territories, recurring issues of school annexation are found. This study treats the factors and problems of school annexation in two ways:

1. The issues peculiar to each of the annexation proceedings are traced in their original settings. The facets of the factors and problems, as well as past experience with them, are revealed by following the issues of school annexation through their original settings.
2. The issues of school annexation are summarized in groups and the groups are analyzed. The summary and analysis reveal the incidence, trend, and current status of each factor and problem.

TABLE 2

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEEN SCHOOL TERRITORIES INVOLVED IN ANNEXATION
 PROCEEDINGS WITH THE CINCINNATI CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1895-1949,
 DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF TERRITORY
 AND SUCCESS OF ANNEXATION

Type of Territory	Total Number of Territories	Number of Territories Annexed	Number of Territories Not Annexed
Complete Sch. Dist. to be Annexed	28	18	10
Parts of Sch. Dist. to be Annexed	81	68	13
Parts of Cincinnati Sch. Dist. to be Annexed	9	6	3
Total	118	92	26

Delimitation of the Study

This study includes school annexation proceedings involving the Cincinnati City School District during the years 1895-1949. School annexation proceedings prior to the year 1895 are not included for the following reasons:

1. There was a distinct lull in both municipal and school annexation activity between the years 1873 and 1895. Between 1873 and 1895, only one small piece of territory was annexed to the City of Cincinnati, and school annexation was correspondingly slow.
2. There is a dearth of available sources of significant data. Under the law, local school reports were submitted to the county auditor. Most Hamilton County records were destroyed in the courthouse fire of 1884. The auditor of Hamilton County has no record of school reports submitted since 1884. Moreover, minutes of boards of education of school districts annexed prior to 1895, which should be lodged with the clerk of the Cincinnati board, are not on file.

This study is further delimited to include only the actual proceedings of school annexation. Studies of the effects of school annexation on administrative organization, would constitute separate investigations.

Method of Investigation

This study employs the historical method of research, which requires the selection of valid material from sources and involves a synthesis and interpretation of the evidence.

Sources of Data

The data for this study were obtained from a wide variety of sources as follows:

- I. Legislative Acts
 - A. State law
 - B. City and village ordinances
- II. Court Decisions
- III. Legal Opinions
 - A. State Attorney General
 - B. Cincinnati City Solicitor
- IV. Official Records
 - A. Minutes of boards of education concerned with annexation proceedings involving the Cincinnati City School District, 1895-1949.
 - B. Municipal annexation proceedings
 1. Reports of annexation commissions
 2. Transcripts
 - C. County plat and deed records
 - D. Finance
 1. Tax rate and valuation listings
 2. Statements of semi-annual apportionment of taxes
- V. Maps
 - A. Cincinnati and Hamilton County
 - B. School districts of Hamilton County

- C. Territories annexed to the City of Cincinnati
- D. Territories annexed to the Cincinnati City School District
- VI. Election Returns
- VII. Interviews with Witnesses to Events
- VIII. Daily and Weekly Newspapers
 - A. Legal notices
 - B. News items
 - C. Editorials
 - D. Articles
- IX. Population Studies
 - A. Trends
 - B. Suburban developments

Limitation of the Study

A number of sources of significant data were not available to this investigator. The resultant omissions of data are specifically noted throughout the report. In many instances, sufficient pertinent data were obtained from other sources. If no alternate or supplementary sources of data were available, the consequent informational gaps remain as a limitation of the study.

Need for the Study

An extensive bibliographical search revealed scant literature specifically related to school annexation in a metropolitan area. One writer points out that phases of urban educational administration are

largely conditioned by, if not actually controlled by, changing population characteristics.¹ An analysis of 1940 census data indicates that, as cities become decentralized, suburban population pressures will force reorganization of school districts to include the natural rather than the incorporated community.² An article written by the superintendent of schools in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, also advocates the consolidation of growing suburban districts to counterbalance the blighting of urban areas.³

There are numerous surveys, proposals, and reports of state and county programs of school district reorganization. The state and county programs of school district reorganization are primarily interested in the reorganization of rural school districts. However, a survey of approximately thirty available items of the literature substantiated statements made by the National Commission on School District Reorganization.

Despite the fact that education is legally a state function and that school districts are created in accordance with state law, it is accepted almost as a principle that school districts ought not

¹W. C. Reavis, "Problems in Educational Administration Created by Changing Population in Urban Communities," Elementary School Journal, 45 (October, 1944), 77-84.

²Frank R. Wilson, "Our Cities are Flattening Out," Nation's Schools, 26 (December, 1940), 18-20.

³Henry H. Hill, "Consolidate City Schools," Nation's Schools, 34 (September, 1944), 41-42.

to be altered or abolished without the consent of the voters living in the areas affected.⁴

Recent developments in the reorganization of school districts indicate an increasing use of the "grass roots" approach involving thorough study by local communities with a view to determining educational needs and the manner in which available resources can be used most advantageously in meeting these needs.⁵

The use of this "grass roots" approach is increasing through adoption by several states.⁶

Since urban school annexation is a growing need as metropolitan areas become decentralized, and since the trend is to leave final action on district reorganization at the "grass roots," there is need for a study to identify specific factors and problems involved in the processes of school annexation.

Significance of the Study

The Cincinnati Board of Education is still faced with the general problem of school annexation. The issues involved in school annexation today are largely recurrences of those encountered in the past. An understanding of the recurring issues of school annexation, and a knowledge of past experience with them, are of interest and value in solving present annexation problems.

⁴Howard A. Dawson and Floyd W. Reeves, Your School District, p. 45. The Report of the National Commission on School District Reorganization, Department of Rural Education, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.: The Association, 1948.

⁵Ibid., p. 111.

⁶Ibid., p. 138.

Growth of the Cincinnati City School District has been greatly affected by the annexation of school territory. Dealing specifically with the annexation of school territory, this study contributes to the general history of education in Cincinnati.

The City of Cincinnati has expanded through the municipal annexation of territory. This study is closely associated with the municipal annexation of territory and, therefore, it contributes to the general history of Cincinnati.

Throughout the United States, many metropolitan areas are undergoing the same type of expansion that Cincinnati has experienced, and the school districts of these areas are facing annexation problems. The simple survey described below established the fact that the school districts in several growing metropolitan areas are facing annexation problems.

From an analytical study of census data,⁷ fourteen metropolitan areas were selected whose population increased at least twenty per cent during the decade 1930-1940. On the average, metropolitan areas decreased in population during the depression decade. The author of the census study agreed to the assumption that a metropolitan area whose population increased during the depression years has continued to increase in population. Eight additional areas showing remarkable population increase were selected from a study estimating the 1940-1947

⁷Warren S. Thompson, The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1948.

growth of thirty-four metropolitan areas.⁸ Since the general population increased approximately ten per cent during the period 1940-1947, the critical figure of twenty per cent was arbitrarily chosen as being indicative of remarkable growth.

On the foregoing bases, a general inquiry on school annexation was addressed to twenty-four city school superintendents in the twenty-two expanding metropolitan areas.⁹ (The cities of Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Newport News, Virginia, are considered as one metropolitan area.) Replies were received from the following nineteen cities:¹⁰

Baltimore, Maryland	Memphis, Tennessee
Charlotte, North Carolina	Newport News, Virginia
Charleston, South Carolina	Norfolk, Virginia
Columbia, South Carolina	Portland, Oregon
Columbus, Georgia	Portsmouth, Virginia
Corpus Christi, Texas	Salt Lake City, Utah
Dallas, Texas	San Antonio, Texas
Denver, Colorado	San Diego, California
Houston, Texas	San Jose, California
Jackson, Mississippi	

⁸Population Characteristics of Metropolitan Districts, Summary Report No. 35. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-21. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1948.

⁹Text of the inquiry is reproduced in Appendix A.

¹⁰Texts of the replies are reproduced in Appendix B.

No replies were received from the following five cities:

Akron, Ohio

Seattle, Washington

Phoenix, Arizona

Stockton, California

Sacramento, California

The replies received indicate that the school districts face annexation situations similar to those which the Cincinnati School District faced in the past. The factors operative and the problems encountered are similar to those with which Cincinnati contended. An awareness of the issues of school annexation and a knowledge of Cincinnati's experience with them are of interest and value to the school districts in the growing metropolitan areas.

Course of the Investigation

Investigation of the problem proceeded according to a definite pattern. The pattern was derived through an early pilot study of representative annexation proceedings involving six different school territories. The pilot study served to establish sources of data, refine research techniques, and demonstrate the trend of the larger study.

The minutes of the Cincinnati Board of Education were the most fruitful source of data. As a beginning point, the Cincinnati board minutes identified the majority of school territories involved in annexation proceedings and gave initial insight into the circumstances and issues of school annexation.

To lend graphic and geographic interpretation to the accumulating

data, approximate maps of the subject school territories were drawn.¹¹ Maps of school territories involved in annexation proceedings were copied from available maps and plats or were reconstructed through verbal descriptions. Maps of territories annexed to the City of Cincinnati were copied from the annexation map in the office of the city engineer.¹² The consolidated map, thus produced, revealed several additional territories to be included in the study.

Identification of the territories led to the minutes of boards of education to which or from which transfer transactions took place and to the minutes of the Hamilton County Board of Education. The minutes of the various boards of education further revealed circumstances surrounding the annexation proceedings as well as official actions and reactions to the annexations.

Many of the school annexations were related to municipal annexations. As found in commission reports, official transcripts, and plat records, the municipal annexation proceedings gave further indication of the factors and problems that arose in the interrelatedness between municipal annexation and school annexation.

Using an accumulated list of dates of significant events, available files of daily and weekly newspapers were searched. The newspapers

¹¹Approximate maps of the territories are presented as Figures in this report. Because of size and availability of maps of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, the figures are drawn on sections of maps of two different scales. The appropriate scale of the map used is noted in each figure.

¹²"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," Acc. No. 18050, File 12-7-115, Revised. Cincinnati: City of Cincinnati, Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, February 10, 1949.

furnished much information not recorded in official documents.

Many people who personally witnessed the school annexation transactions were interviewed. The interviews revealed much information that is not recorded.

It was found that the school annexation transactions had proceeded under several different revisions and amendments of Ohio law. To gain the historical perspective requisite to proper synthesis and interpretation of the data, it was necessary to trace the various sections of Ohio law governing the proceedings.

There came to light many questions and circumstances that were left unanswered and unexplained through the major phases of the investigation. Consequently, numerous leads to other sources of data were followed in particular cases.

Special Procedures

In the course of the investigation, two problems arose which required the establishment of special procedures for this study.

Numbering of territories.—In a number of instances more than one territory in a school district became the subject of annexation proceedings with the Cincinnati City School District. Since the proceedings are treated with reference to the territories involved, it was necessary to establish a system for differentiating between individual territories within a school district. Consequently, if several territories of a school district were involved, the territories are numbered serially for

each school district. The serial numbers follow the chronology of the annexation proceedings. The chronology is fixed at the date of annexation if the transaction was completed, and at the final date of the last proceeding if it was not completed.

Date of school annexation.—The laws of Ohio stipulated conditions under which school annexations became final. In many instances, however, data are not available to fix the exact dates of school annexations. Therefore, it became necessary for this study to establish the best available dates of school annexation.

Establishing the dates of certain school annexations presented no problem. The legal procedure of annexing detached city school district territory by direct vote of the people definitely fixed the date on which the annexation became final. A few of the annexation proceedings entered the courts, and court proceedings are readily traced.

Under several sections of Ohio law, transfers of school territories were not effective until plats of the territories were filed with the county auditor. The official plats have not all been preserved and there is no record of the dates of their filing.¹³ When official records are not available to fix the exact dates of school annexations, this study uses the dates on which the receiving boards of education accepted the territories. Using the dates on which the territories were accepted has a precedent in the files and records of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

¹³Interview between the writer and R. J. Keckritz, Deputy County Auditor, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17, 1950.

In cases in which school annexations were automatic upon municipal annexations of territory, the dates of the school annexations were identical with the dates of the municipal annexations. The fact that the Cincinnati city solicitor in 1921 rendered a clarifying opinion on the dates of municipal annexations¹⁴ indicates the possibility of error in the city's own records. However, possible errors in the dates of municipal annexations do not seriously affect this study, and their resolution would constitute a separate investigation. Consequently, this study accepts and uses the dates of municipal annexations as recorded by the City of Cincinnati. The city engineer's map of annexations to the City of Cincinnati is the only compiled source of the dates.¹⁵

A number of proposed school annexations were not successfully completed. For annexations not successfully completed, this study uses the dates on which the annexations were refused, withdrawn, or last mentioned in the minutes of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

Plan of the Report

Table 1 indicates that the five legal procedures of school annexation occurred in a kind of chronological sequence. The procedure of school annexation by municipal annexation remained in effect throughout

¹⁴Memo to Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, from Saul Zielonka, City Solicitor, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 22, 1921.

¹⁵"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

the period covered by this study. The procedure of school annexation by mutual consent of the boards of education was essentially discontinued in 1915. In 1915, the laws established the procedure whereby school territory could be transferred by the county board of education. In 1943, the state superintendent of public instruction was first given jurisdiction over certain cases of school annexation. In 1947, the procedure was established for transferring special types of detached city school district territory by popular vote.

Since the five legal procedures of school annexation occurred in a kind of chronological sequence, it is natural and logical to use them as organizational topics in this report. The annexation proceedings are treated chronologically within each procedure classification. Chronological treatment of the proceedings follows the evolution of each annexation procedure and traces the proceedings in the light of the governing laws.

Chapter II traces the proceedings involving school annexation by municipal annexation. As well as being one of the oldest procedures, municipal annexation has been the most used procedure effecting school annexation. Consequently, a large share of the data is presented in Chapter II. Chapter III examines the school annexation proceedings which hinged on the mutual agreement of boards of education. Chapter IV traces the proceedings over which the county board of education had jurisdiction. Chapter V relates one instance in which the state superintendent of public instruction's decision was final. Under the special procedure of

annexation by popular vote, Chapter V also traces the transfer of two territories.

The data presented in Chapters II-V reveal recurring circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation. Chapter VI presents an analytical summary of the circumstances, factors, and issues. The conclusions which are drawn from the study as a whole are also stated in Chapter VI.

The data of the study were obtained from a wide variety of sources, and much significant data does not lend itself to exhaustive quotation in the text of the report. The report ends with a bibliography of sources used in the investigation and appendices of significant supporting data.

CHAPTER II

SCHOOL ANNEXATION BY MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY

Through the medium of municipal annexation, the City of Cincinnati underwent a remarkable territorial expansion during the years 1895-1949. Throughout the period, Ohio laws decreed in general that territory annexed to a city or village automatically became part of the school district of the annexing city or village. Table 3 indicates the amendment dates of analogous laws governing school annexation by municipal annexation.

Within the scope of this study, fifty-six territories were involved in school annexation proceedings by virtue of municipal annexation proceedings. The fifty-six territories are listed in Table 4. The present chapter traces the school annexation proceedings concerning each of the fifty-six territories and summarizes the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that appear in the proceedings.

Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood

School Districts and Part of the Cheviot School District

The villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood were annexed to the City of Cincinnati in a single, consolidated transaction.¹ Under the May 18, 1894 amendment of Section 3893, the five village school districts and part of the Cheviot School District

¹Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. Report of the Commissioners of Annexation, Terms and Conditions of Annexation, Exhibits of Financial Affairs, Official Statements, together with the Court Proceedings. Cincinnati: The Commercial Gazette Job Printers, 1896. Pp. 142.

TABLE 3
AMENDMENT DATES OF THREE OHIO LAWS
GOVERNING SCHOOL ANNEXATION
BY MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION
1894-1949

Amendment Date	Section of Law
May 18, 1894	3893
April 15, 1902	3893
April 25, 1904	3893
April 15, 1908	3893
May 21, 1914	4690
September 7, 1921	4690
September 16, 1943	4830-5

TABLE 4

FIFTY-SIX TERRITORIES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL
ANNEXATION PROCEEDINGS BY VIRTUE OF MUNICIPAL
ANNEXATION PROCEEDINGS, 1895-1949

Territory	Annexation Date	Final Date on Territory Not Annexed
Avondale Sch. Dist.	Jan. 1, 1896	- - - -
Clifton Sch. Dist.	Jan. 1, 1896	- - - -
Linwood Sch. Dist.	Jan. 1, 1896	- - - -
Riverside Sch. Dist.	Jan. 1, 1896	- - - -
Westwood Sch. Dist.	Jan. 1, 1896	- - - -
Part of Cheviot Sch. Dist.	Jan. 1, 1896	- - - -
Warsaw Sch. Dist.	May 5, 1902	- - - -
Part I of Bond Hill Sch. Dist.	Nov. 16, 1902	- - - -
Part I of Winton Place Sch. Dist.	Nov. 17, 1902	- - - -
Part I of College Hill Sch. Dist.	Feb. 20, 1909	- - - -
Part I of South Bend Sch. Dist.	May 20, 1909	- - - -
California Sch. Dist.	Aug. 27, 1909	- - - -
Spencer Sch. Dist.	Aug. 27, 1909	- - - -
Part I of Madisonville Sch. Dist.	Aug. 27, 1909	- - - -
Part of Three Mile Sch. Dist.	Aug. 27, 1909	- - - -
Part of Millcreek Twp. Sch. Dist.	Jan. 6, 1910	- - - -
Part I of Delhi Village Sch. Dist.	June 23, 1910	- - - -
Part I of Sayler Park Sch. Dist.	June 23, 1910	- - - -
Mt. Washington Sch. Dist.	May 13, 1911	- - - -
Part II of College Hill Sch. Dist.	May 20, 1911	- - - -
Part I of Clovernook Sch. Dist.	May 20, 1911	- - - -
Part II of Sayler Park Sch. Dist.	June 3, 1911	- - - -
Millcreek Twp. Sch. Dist.	June 19, 1911	- - - -
Part I of Carthage Sch. Dist.	June 19, 1911	- - - -
Part of Elmwood Place Sch. Dist.	June 19, 1911	- - - -
Part of St. Bernard Sch. Dist.	June 19, 1911	- - - -
Part II of Carthage Sch. Dist.	July 10, 1911	- - - -
Part of Covedale Sch. Dist.	July 22, 1911	- - - -
Mt. Airy Sch. Dist.	July 25, 1911	- - - -
Part II of Madisonville Sch. Dist.	July 31, 1911	- - - -
Part III of Hartwell Sch. Dist.	Nov. 11, 1912	- - - -
Part Kennedy Heights Sch. Dist.	Nov. 11, 1912	- - - -
Part I Oakley Sch. Dist.	Nov. 11, 1912	- - - -
Fernbank Sch. Dist.	Nov. 12, 1912	- - - -

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Territory	Annexation Date	Final Date on Territory Not Annexed
Part II of Oakley Sch. Dist.	Jan. 11, 1913	- - - -
Part II of Clovernook Sch. Dist.	Oct. 5, 1915	- - - -
Part of Salem Sch. Dist.	March 29, 1916	- - - -
Part I of North College Hill Sch. Dist.	March 14, 1923	- - - -
Part II of Plainville Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Aug. 2, 1932
Part I Anderson Sch. Dist.	Aug. 23, 1934	- - - -
Elmwood Place Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Nov. 3, 1936
Part III of No. College Hill Sch. Dist.	Aug. 2, 1939	- - - -
North College Hill Sch. Dist.	- - - -	March 11, 1940
Part of Norwood Sch. Dist.	May 15, 1940	- - - -
Part II Anderson Sch. Dist.	April 2, 1941	- - - -
Part IV of Cincinnati Sch. Dist.	April 14, 1941	- - - -
Part V Cincinnati Sch. Dist.	May 20, 1941	- - - -
Part VI of Cincinnati Sch. Dist.	Jan. 26, 1946	- - - -
Part III of Anderson Sch. Dist.	Sept. 4, 1946	- - - -
Part I of Delhi Twp. Sch. Dist.	Feb. 26, 1946	- - - -
Part Monfort Heights Sch. Dist.	April 9, 1947	- - - -
Part II of Reading Sch. Dist.	April 23, 1947	- - - -
Part III of Reading Sch. Dist.	Oct. 22, 1947	- - - -
Part II of Delhi Twp. Sch. Dist.	Oct. 22, 1947	- - - -
Part VI of Deer Park Sch. Dist.	Feb. 10, 1949	- - - -
Part IV of Reading Sch. Dist.	Feb. 11, 1949	- - - -

automatically became annexed to the Cincinnati City School District.² According to the law, an apportionment of indebtedness was to be made between the school districts involved in a transfer of school territory. The municipal annexation agreement stated that all the territory, property, debts, and credits of the five village school districts would be transferred to the Cincinnati City School District.³

When the municipal annexation agreement was drafted, the villages' residents were somewhat fearful that certain rights formerly enjoyed by them would be taken from them or ignored by the city.⁴ Reflections of the uneasiness are to be noted in the stated desires and requests concerning the various school districts. In general, the villages had no serious objections to the school annexations. It may be significant that, with the exception of Clifton, the school tax levies in each of the five villages were somewhat higher than the school tax levy in the Cincinnati City School District.⁵ On the other hand, all of the villages except Riverside voiced rather specific requests with regard to their schools. Again, it may be significant that Riverside was transferring a considerable bonded indebtedness to the Cincinnati City School District.⁶

²Laws of Ohio, 1894, Vol. 91, p. 307.

³Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., p. 5.

⁴"Annexation," Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 52 (October 4, 1895), 8.

⁵Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio for the Year 1895. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1895.

⁶Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., p. 19.

The Cincinnati Board of Education approved the annexation agreement as drafted by the annexation commissioners.⁷ After the annexation agreement was filed with the common pleas court,⁸ a hearing was held to consider the objections filed by the citizens and villages.⁹ At the hearing, it was pointed out that December 31, 1895, marked the end of a fiscal year for which several of the villages had business transactions in progress. Consequently, the common pleas court decided and announced that the annexation would take place and become effective at midnight on December 31, 1895.¹⁰

Avondale School District.—As indicated in Figure 1, the Avondale School District extended to the north and east beyond the corporate limits of the village. Apparently not aware that the school territory lying outside the village had been transferred by the annexation agreement,

⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1895," p. 349.

⁸"Greater City," Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 52 (October 8, 1895), 8.

⁹"Annexation," Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 52 (November 12, 1895), 8.

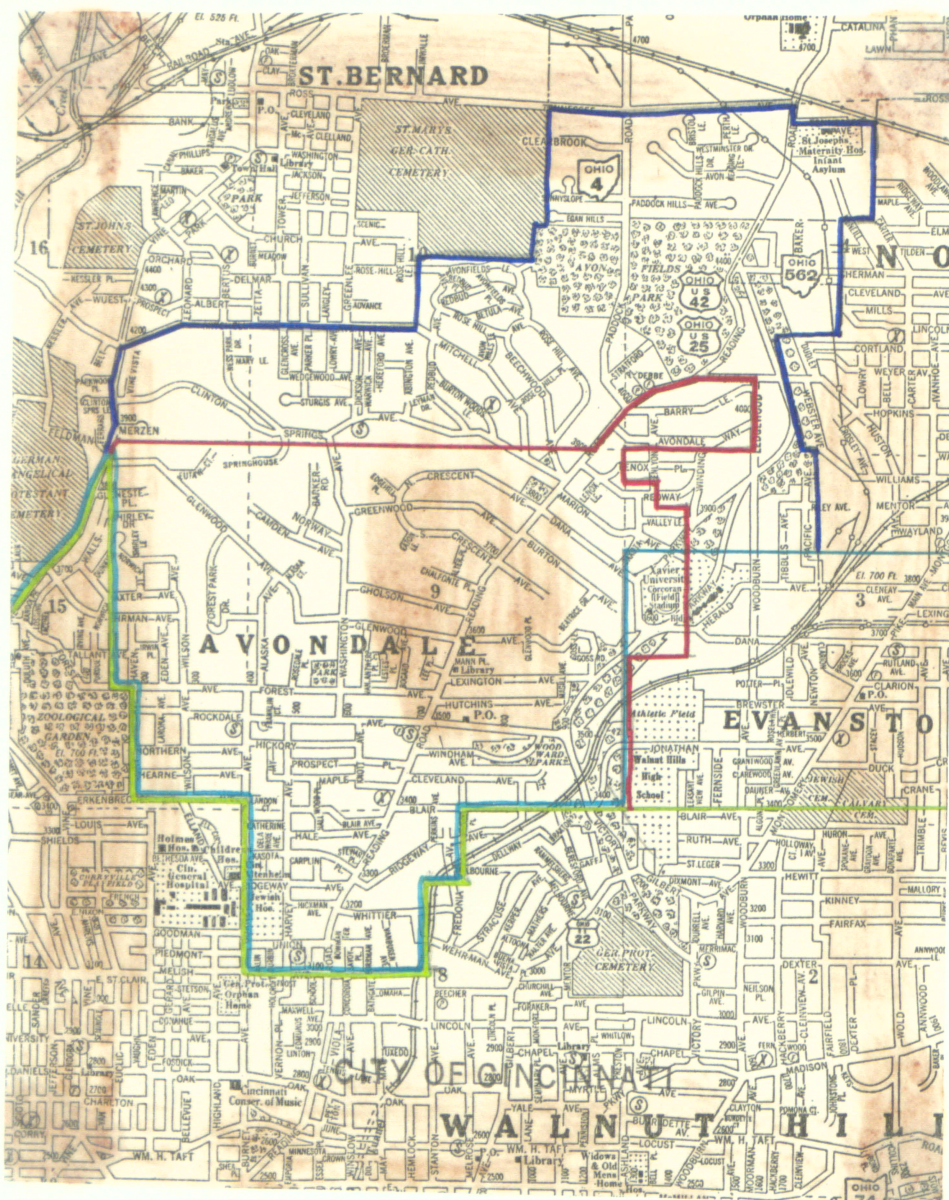
"Take Us In Is What Linwood Said to the Court," The Cincinnati Post, 30 (November 11, 1895), 1.

"The Villages," The Cincinnati Times-Star, 58 (November 11, 1895), 5.

¹⁰"Date Fixed," Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 52 (November 13, 1895), 8.

"Midnight," The Cincinnati Times-Star, 58 (November 13, 1895), 5.

"The Terms Upon Which Annexation Will Be Finally Settled," The Cincinnati Post, 30 (November 13, 1895), 8.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1895
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1895

Figure 1.--The Village of Avondale Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Avondale School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896.

*Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood, op. cit., p. 10.

the Avondale Board of Education investigated its proper disposition.¹¹ It was found that the outlying territory had been included by the annexation agreement and that the City of Cincinnati had petitioned the county commissioners to add the territory to the Cincinnati City School District.¹² In the annexation of the Avondale School District's outlying territory is found the beginning of a long term territorial dispute between the Cincinnati City School District and the Norwood City School District.

Under a section of the annexation agreement, the City of Cincinnati accepted, ratified, and approved the terms and conditions upon which the Avondale Board of Education conveyed to the Village of Avondale the lot of land on the corner of Reading Road and Rockdale Avenue.¹³ The deed which was so accepted, ratified and approved had transferred the lot to the Village of Avondale

.....to have and to hold and its successors forever, to be used only for park and town hall purposes ... subject however to the easement for school purposes of the right of access to the remaining property now owned by the Board of Education, and upon which the school house now stands, over the roadways and pathways as same now exist.

Reserving also the right to the perpetual use of the stone building known as the Town Hall standing in part on this lot and part on the engine house lot.¹⁴

¹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Avondale, Ohio, December 28, 1895," pp. 237-238.

¹²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Avondale, Ohio, January 4, 1896," pp. 238-239.

¹³Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., p. 6.

¹⁴"Deed Book No. 783," p. 74. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, December 27, 1894.

The deed was approved and accepted in spite of an objection raised by the sinking fund commissioners of the City of Cincinnati.¹⁵

By way of local desires, the Avondale Board of Education requested it to be agreed that the Columbian School, when it was extended, should be built on the general plans adopted by them.¹⁶ The Avondale board's request was not, however, written into the formal annexation agreement.

Clifton School District.—The Clifton School District embraced the same territory as the incorporated Village of Clifton.¹⁷ The limits of the Clifton territory are shown in Figure 2.

At the time of the annexation, the Clifton Board of Education did not own real estate.¹⁸ The schools occupied a building, known as the Resor Academy, which was leased from the Village of Clifton. The lease was for \$1800 per year—including light, heat, and the services of a janitor—and was due to expire September 30, 1907.¹⁹ A provision was written into the annexation agreement whereby the Cincinnati Board of Education assumed the lease on the Resor Academy.²⁰

¹⁵"About Ready are the Annexation Commissioners and Sinking Fund Trustees," The Cincinnati Post, 29 (October 4, 1895), 6.

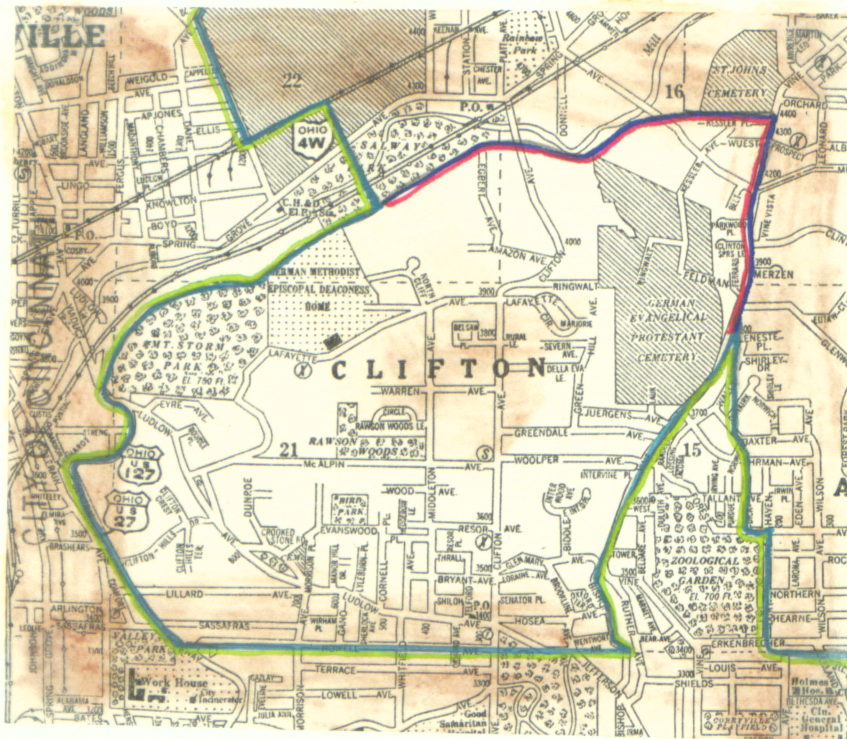
¹⁶"Report of Avondale Board of Education to the Annexation Commissioners," Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood, op. cit., pp. 77-78.

¹⁷Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., p. 13.

¹⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Clifton, Ohio, September 9, 1895," p. 195.

¹⁹Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., p. 14.

²⁰Ibid., p. 6.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue line — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Red line — Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1895
- Green line — Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Yellow line — Cincinnati Corporation, 1895

Figure 2.—The Village of Clifton Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Clifton School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896.

*Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood, op. cit., p. 13.

The residents of the Village of Clifton were uneasy concerning the future status of their schools. In his report to the annexation commissioners, dated July 17, 1895, the mayor of Clifton asked, "That the City of Cincinnati be required to maintain in the Village of Clifton a separate school district, both primary and intermediate grades, as now organized, with a principal and full number of assistant teachers; and at no time as a colony attached to some other district."²¹ Under the village-city annexation agreement, the schools, as organized, would be continued to the end of the current school year. The Clifton Board of Education was informed that, after the end of the current school year, the organization of the schools might be changed.²²

Linwood School District.—The original Linwood School District included territory lying outside the corporate limits of the village. In the process of drafting the annexation agreement, the annexation commissioners requested the Linwood Board of Education to furnish a map showing the outlying territory.²³ The annexation commissioners' report describes the Linwood School District as embracing, "...all the territory in the incorporated Village of Linwood, and, in addition, a small tract lying in Columbia Township, and touching the northeast part of the village."²⁴ An undated, outline map attached to the Cincinnati

²¹Ibid., p. 90.

²²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Clifton, Ohio, December 30, 1895," p. 203.

²³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Linwood, Ohio, June 22, 1895," p. 264.

²⁴Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., p. 16.

Board of Education records indicates territory lying outside the Village of Linwood as part of the Linwood School District.²⁵ However, the tax valuation listing for the year 1895 does not indicate any taxable valuation belonging to the Linwood School District lying outside the Village of Linwood.²⁶ In any case, territory lying outside the Village of Linwood was not annexed to the Cincinnati City School District,²⁷ and it is not shown in Figure 3.

In his report to the annexation commissioners, dated May 14, 1895, the mayor of Linwood requested, "That the City of Cincinnati be required to maintain in the present school buildings of the Village of Linwood both primary and intermediate grades of school."²⁸ The request was carried forward to the hearing before the common pleas court.²⁹ The people of the village felt that their schools were excellent, and they did not want their children to go to Columbia a distance of three miles without adequate street car facilities.³⁰ The president of the Cincinnati

²⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1895," p. 349.

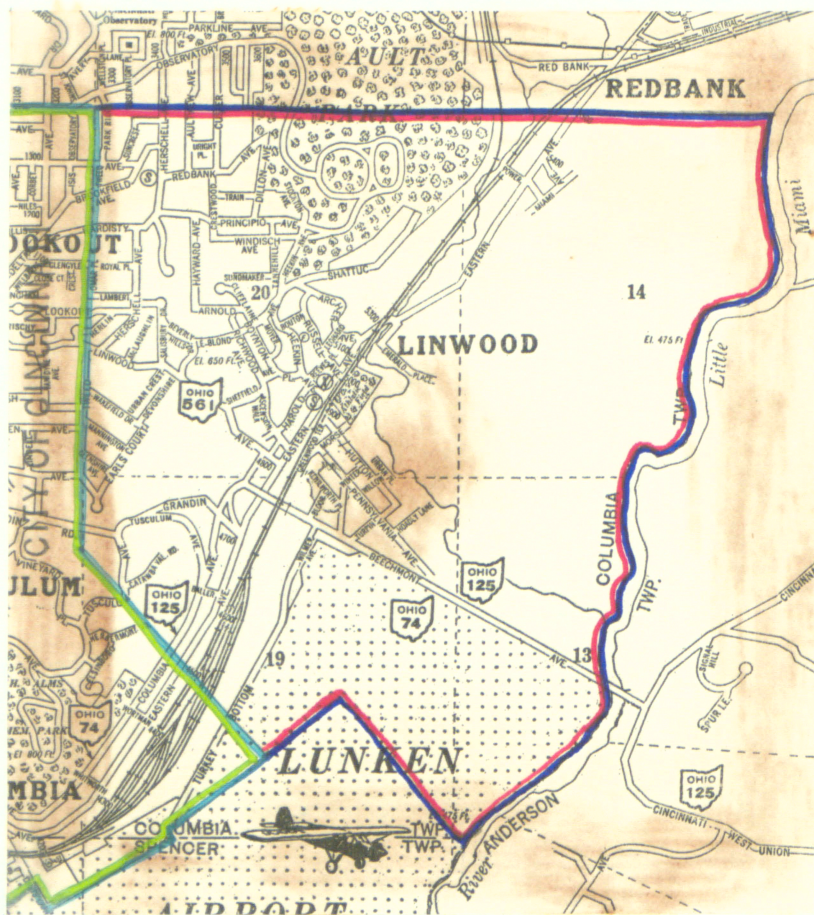
²⁶Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1895. *op. cit.*

²⁷"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County!" Unpublished. Revised through 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1884.

²⁸Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. *op. cit.*, p. 100.

²⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Linwood, Ohio, October 12, 1895," p. 270.

³⁰"The Villages," The Cincinnati Times-Star, 58 (November 11, 1895), 5.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1895
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1895

Figure 3.--The Village of Linwood Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Linwood School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896.

*Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood, op. cit., p. 16.

Board of Education had assured representatives from Linwood that the intermediate and primary grades of the schools would not be disturbed.³¹ However, before the court, the Cincinnati city solicitor pointed out that the Linwood schools would only become a part of the Cincinnati City School District and that no specific promises could be given.³²

Riverside School District.—As indicated in Figure 4, the territorial limits of the Riverside School District were co-extensive with those of the Village of Riverside.³³ The Riverside Board of Education recently had built a new school and the district came into the Cincinnati City School District with a bonded indebtedness of \$55,000.³⁴ The school tax levy for the year 1895 was 11.00 mills in the Riverside School District, as opposed to 4.43 mills in the Cincinnati district.³⁵ Perhaps in consequence, the village voiced neither objections nor desires and requests with regard to the school annexation.

Westwood School District and part of Cheviot School District.—The Westwood School District was not co-extensive with the boundaries of the incorporated Village of Westwood. A part of the village was included in the Cheviot School District.³⁶ The situation arose out of an earlier

³¹"Take Us In Is What Linwood Said to the Court," The Cincinnati Post, 30 (November 11, 1895), 1.

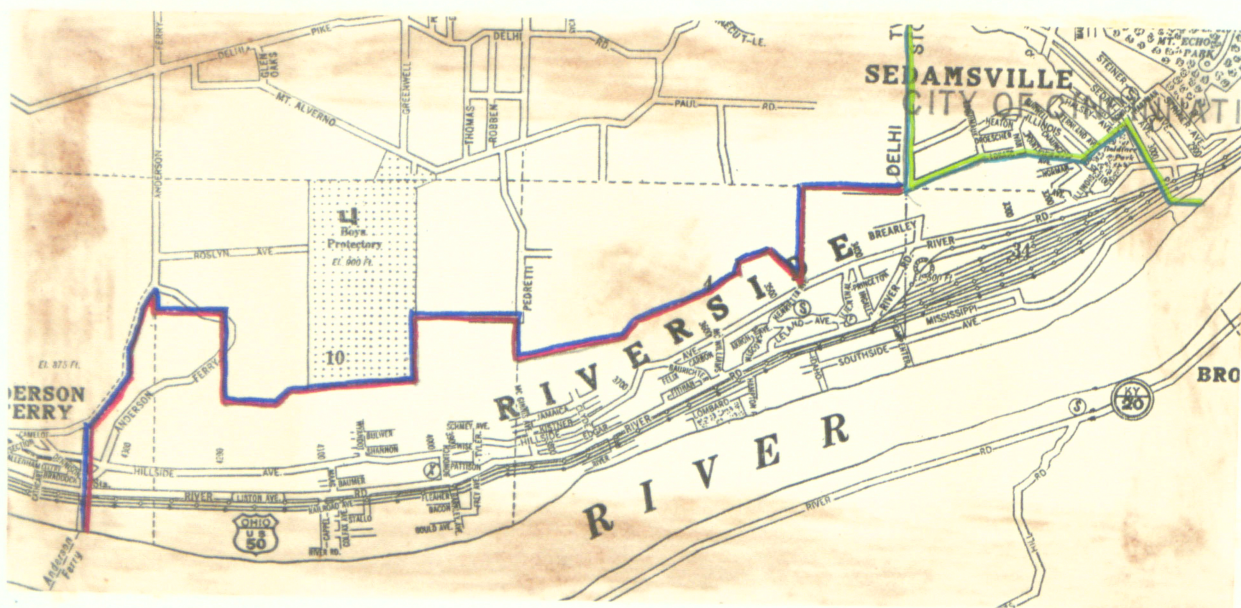
³²"Annexation," Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 52 (November 12, 1895), 8.

³³Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., p. 19.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1895. op. cit.

³⁶Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., pp. 120-121.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Light Blue — Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1895
- Red — Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Green — Cincinnati Corporation, 1895

Figure 4.—The Village of Riverside Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Riverside School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896.

*Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood, op. cit., p. 19.

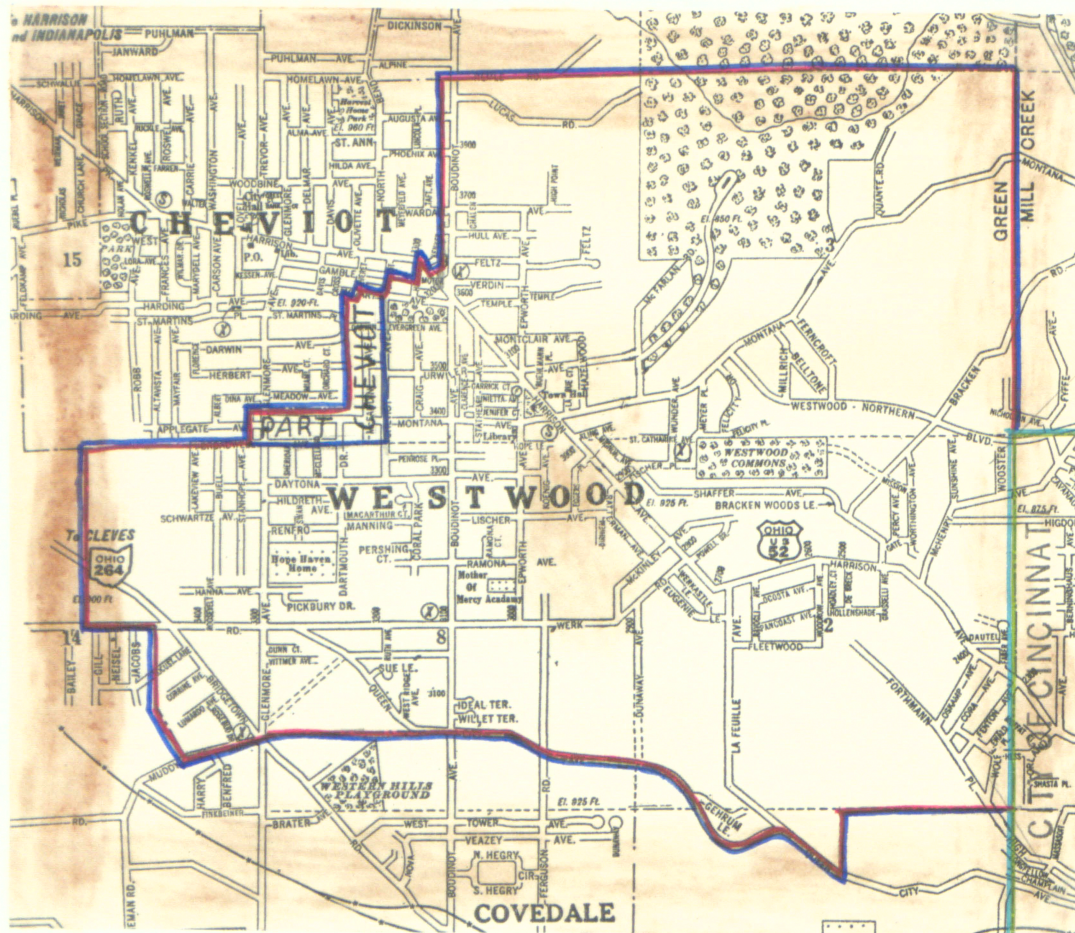
annexation in which territory was annexed to the Village of Westwood for all but school purposes.³⁷ As indicated in Figure 5, the part of the Cheviot School District was automatically annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. The circumstance of overlapping territory was a factor influencing the subsequent annexation of the Cheviot School District.

The pertinent minutes of the Westwood Board of Education are not on file with the Cincinnati Board of Education and they were not located by this investigator. However, the Westwood board's statement to the annexation commissioners clearly states that board's position with regard to the school annexation.³⁸ The Westwood Board of Education wanted the terms of the annexation to stipulate that the present school lot be used only for school purposes. It was desired that the janitor's residence be maintained and that the basement or attic of the school building not be used for janitors' quarters. Further, the town clock in the school house tower had been donated on condition that the janitor properly care for it. The Westwood board desired that the conditions of the donation be fulfilled.

Besides primary and intermediate grades, the Westwood School District supported two years of high school. The high school grades also served the Cheviot, Dent, and Covedale school districts. The

³⁷"Plat Book No. 3," p. 269. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1871.

³⁸Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. op. cit., pp. 120-121.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1895
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1895

Figure 5.—The Village of Westwood Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Westwood School District and Part of the Cheviot School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 1, 1896.

*Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood, op. cit., p. 21.

"Plat Book No. 3," p. 269. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1871.

establishment of a four year high school was desired. The Westwood Board of Education suggested that the Cincinnati board should annex the Cheviot School District. With the Cheviot district annexed, there would be the possibility of using the Cheviot building for primary grades and the Westwood building for intermediate grades and high school. Possibly as a result of the Westwood board's suggestion, the Cheviot School District was soon annexed by mutual consent of the boards of education.³⁹

Warsaw School District

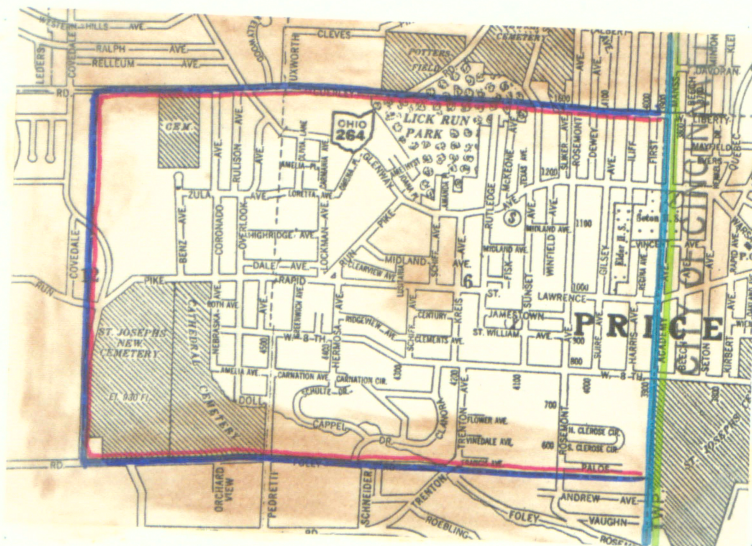
The territory embracing the Warsaw School District (Special School District No. 1, Delhi Township) was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on May 5, 1902. Under the April 15, 1902 amendment of Section 3893,⁴⁰ the Warsaw School District became a part of the Cincinnati City School District. The 1902 amendment provided for apportionment of both funds and indebtedness. However, the entire Warsaw School District was turned over to the Cincinnati district and apportionment of funds and indebtedness was not necessary. The Warsaw Board of Education simply closed out its affairs⁴¹ and turned all of its property and records over to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁴² The Cincinnati board found the annexation

³⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1896," p. 405.

⁴⁰Laws of Ohio, 1902, Vol. 95, p. 150.

⁴¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Special School District No. 1, Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 31, 1902," p. 83.

⁴²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1902," p. 390



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1902
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1902

Figure 6.—Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Warsaw School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 5, 1902.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," Acc. 18050, File 12-17-115. Map, Revised. Cincinnati: City of Cincinnati, Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, February 10, 1949.

to be regular and declared the Warsaw School District to be a part of the Cincinnati City School District.⁴³

Part I of the Bond Hill School District and

Part I of the Winton Place School District

The Village of Bond Hill was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on November 16, 1903,⁴⁴ and the Village of Winton Place was annexed on November 17, 1903.⁴⁵ Although the annexations of the two villages and their school districts were separate transactions, there were close parallels in points of circumstances, proceedings, agreement, and time. Both school districts embraced territory lying outside the corporate villages. In the case of the Bond Hill School District, it was the opinion of the Cincinnati city solicitor that the outlying territory must be transferred by mutual consent of the boards of education.⁴⁶ Further, it was his opinion that the Bond Hill Board of Education remained in legal existence until such an agreement was reached.⁴⁷

⁴³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 25, 1902," p. 456.

⁴⁴"Annexation of the Village of Bond Hill to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished transcript of the annexation agreement, dated November 16, 1903. In files of the Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

⁴⁵"Annexation of the Village of Winton Place to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished transcript of the annexation agreement, dated November 17, 1903. In files of the Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

⁴⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 2, 1903," p. 39.

⁴⁷Ibid.

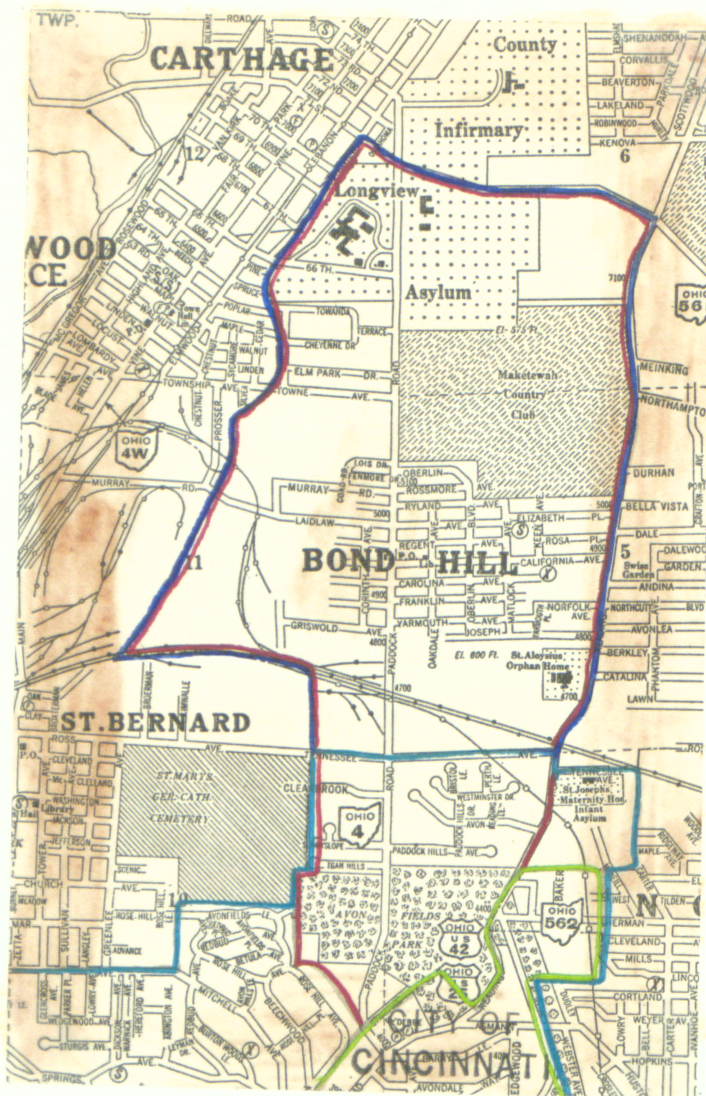
The same considerations applied to the Winton Place School District. Consequently, only the school territories lying within the corporate limits of the villages were annexed to the Cincinnati district by virtue of the municipal annexations. The outlying territories were later annexed by mutual consent of the boards of education.⁴⁸

Part I of the Bond Hill School District.—The part of the Bond Hill School District which lay within the Village of Bond Hill is indicated in Figure 7. It is to be noted that some territory lying within the Village of Bond Hill was already included in the Cincinnati City School District. The territory south of Tennessee Avenue had been annexed to the Cincinnati district as unincorporated territory belonging to the Avondale School District. Later, on August 30, 1898, the territory was incorporated by the Village of Bond Hill.⁴⁹ However, the May 18, 1894 amendment of Section 3893 provided for the automatic transfer only of village, township, or special school district territory. Consequently, the city school district territory annexed to the Village of Bond Hill remained in the Cincinnati School District.

Administratively, the pending annexation of the Bond Hill School District raised an attendance question. If the school year opened before the annexation was complete and final, could pupils from Bond Hill attend the Cincinnati high schools and the University of Cincinnati? The

⁴⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1903," pp. 58-59.

⁴⁹"Plat Book No. 14," p. 14. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1898.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue line — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Light blue line — Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1902
- Red line — Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Green line — Cincinnati Corporation, 1902

Figure 7.—The Village of Bond Hill Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Bond Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 16, 1902.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," *op. cit.*

annexation commissioners recognized the question and recommended that the privilege of attending the Cincinnati schools be granted.⁵⁰ Also, the Bond Hill Board of Education requested the annexation commissioners to use their best efforts to obtain a refund on tuition that already had been paid in advance.⁵¹ Though the records of both boards of education were thoroughly searched, this investigator found no further data with regard to the attendance privilege or refund.

Part I of the Winton Place School District.—The Winton Place Board of Education also had a tuition problem. Certain pupils from the Winton Place School District had been attending high school in the Wyoming School District under the Winton Place Board of Education's agreement to pay the tuition. It was the belief of the Winton Place board that the Cincinnati Board of Education should pay the tuition for the remainder of the current school year.⁵² However, the Cincinnati city solicitor advised the Cincinnati board not to assume the commitment, since there had been no legal contract between the Winton Place and Wyoming boards of education.⁵³

⁵⁰"Annexation of the Village of Bond Hill to the City of Cincinnati." op. cit.

⁵¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Bond Hill, Ohio, August 11, 1903," p. 109.

⁵²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Winton Place, Ohio, December 1, 1903," p. 125.

⁵³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 23, 1904," p. 90.

Part I of the College Hill School District

The northeast quarter of Section 29, Millcreek Township, was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on February 20, 1909. Figure 9 reveals that approximately half of the annexed territory was already attached to the Cincinnati City School District--having been annexed as part of the Winton Place School District. The remaining half of the territory lay within the boundaries of the College Hill School District.⁵⁴ The municipal annexation automatically brought the remaining half of the territory into the Cincinnati School District. The transfer of the school territory was governed by the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893.⁵⁵ Any division of funds and indebtedness was governed by a separate law. The April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3896 stated that a division of funds and indebtedness should be made by the probate court.⁵⁶

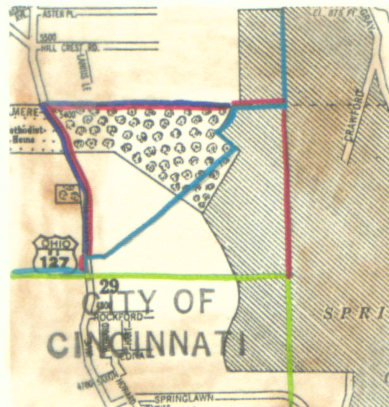
This investigator found no mention of the annexation in either the minutes of the College Hill Board of Education or the minutes of the Cincinnati Board of Education. However, the Hamilton County auditor's map indicates a correction changing the territory from the College Hill School District to the Cincinnati City School District.⁵⁷ Also, the

⁵⁴"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Revised through 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1884.

⁵⁵Laws of Ohio, 1908, Vol. 99, p. 117.

⁵⁶Laws of Ohio, 1904, Vol. 97, p. 337.

⁵⁷"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County." op. cit.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1909
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1909

Figure 9.—Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the College Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on February 20, 1909.

*"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

Hamilton County auditor's records reveal that the valuation of College Hill School District territory lying outside of the College Hill corporation decreased from the year 1908 to the year 1909.⁵⁸

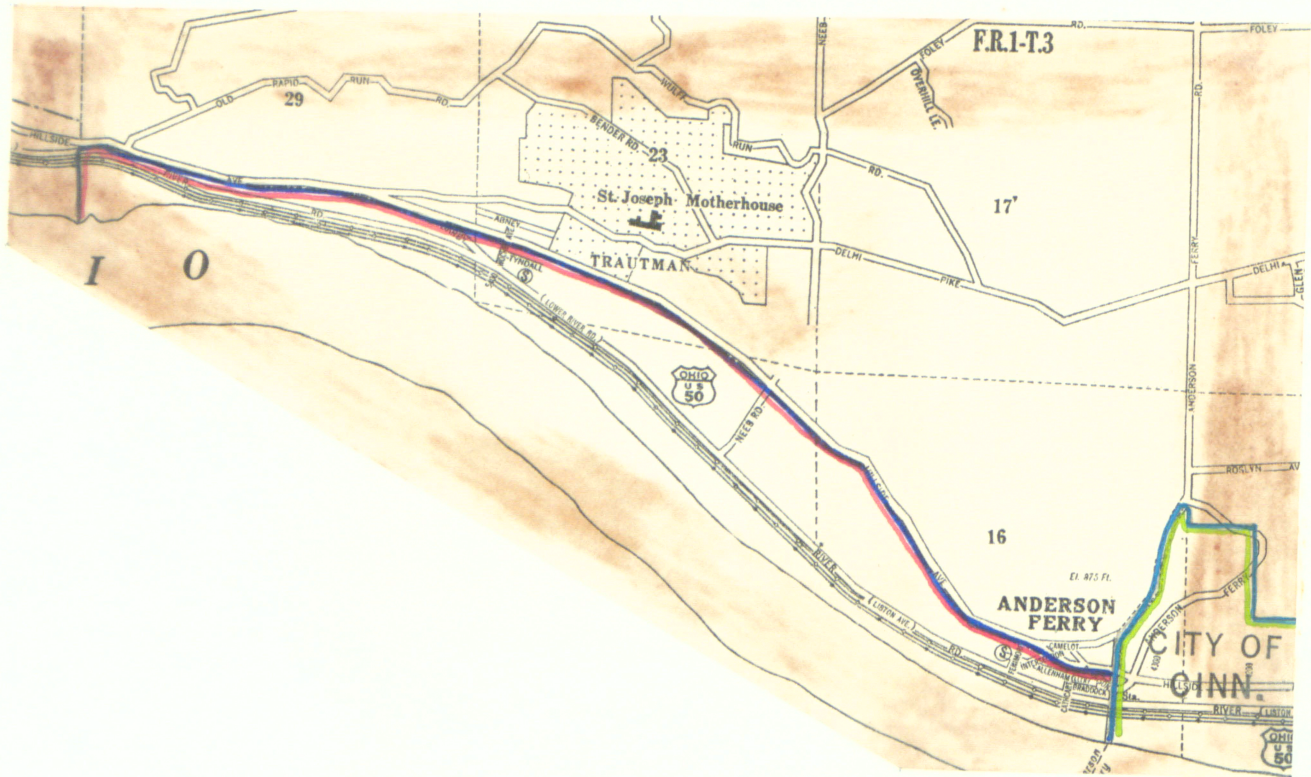
Part of the South Bend School District

On May 20, 1909, a strip of land laying along the Ohio River in Delhi Township was annexed to the City of Cincinnati. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the strip of land became a part of the Cincinnati City School District.⁵⁹ The territory, indicated in Figure 10, was approximately half of the South Bend School District (Special School District No. 4, Delhi Township). The schools of the South Bend district were situated in the territory annexed to the city. According to the governing law, legal title to the South Bend school property remained vested in the South Bend Board of Education. At such time as was agreeable to the South Bend and Cincinnati boards of education, the property would be transferred to the Cincinnati board. Obviously, the children who lived in that part of the South Bend district lying north of Hillside Avenue would not have proper school facilities. The county commissioners desired that the Cincinnati Board of Education annex the entire South Bend district or in some other manner provide for

⁵⁸Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1908. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1908.

Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1909. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1909.

⁵⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24, 1909," p. 39.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1909
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1909

Figure 10.--Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the South Bend School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 20, 1909.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

the stranded children.⁶⁰ When it was discovered that the South Bend district had a bonded indebtedness, the Cincinnati board was advised to annex the entire district. It was stated that annexation of the entire district would take care of the whole indebtedness and avoid the complications which arise in the apportionment of liabilities.⁶¹ In due time, the entire South Bend district was annexed by mutual consent of the boards of education.⁶²

Spencer and California School Districts,
Part of the Three Mile School District,
and Part I of the Madisonville School District

As shown in Figures 11, 12, and 13, two tracts of land were annexed to the City of Cincinnati on August 27, 1909. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territories embraced in the annexation became included in the Cincinnati City School District.⁶³ The transfer involved Part I of the Madisonville School District, all of Spencer and California school districts, and part of the Three Mile School District.

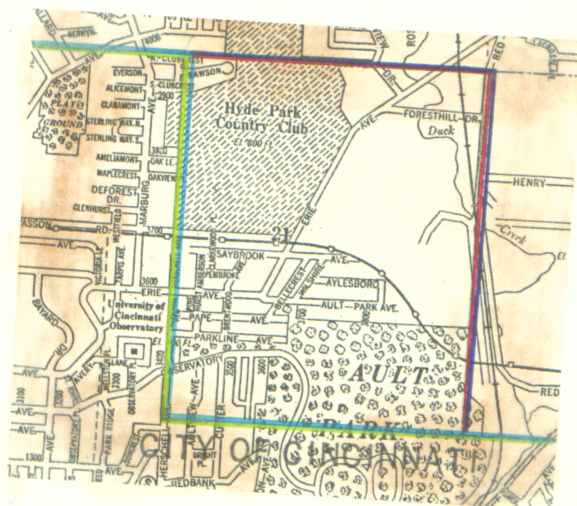
Part I of the Madisonville School District.--The Hamilton County auditor's map indicates that the territory lying in Section 21, Columbia

⁶⁰Ibid.

⁶¹Ibid.

⁶²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1909," p. 166.

⁶³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1909," p. 119.

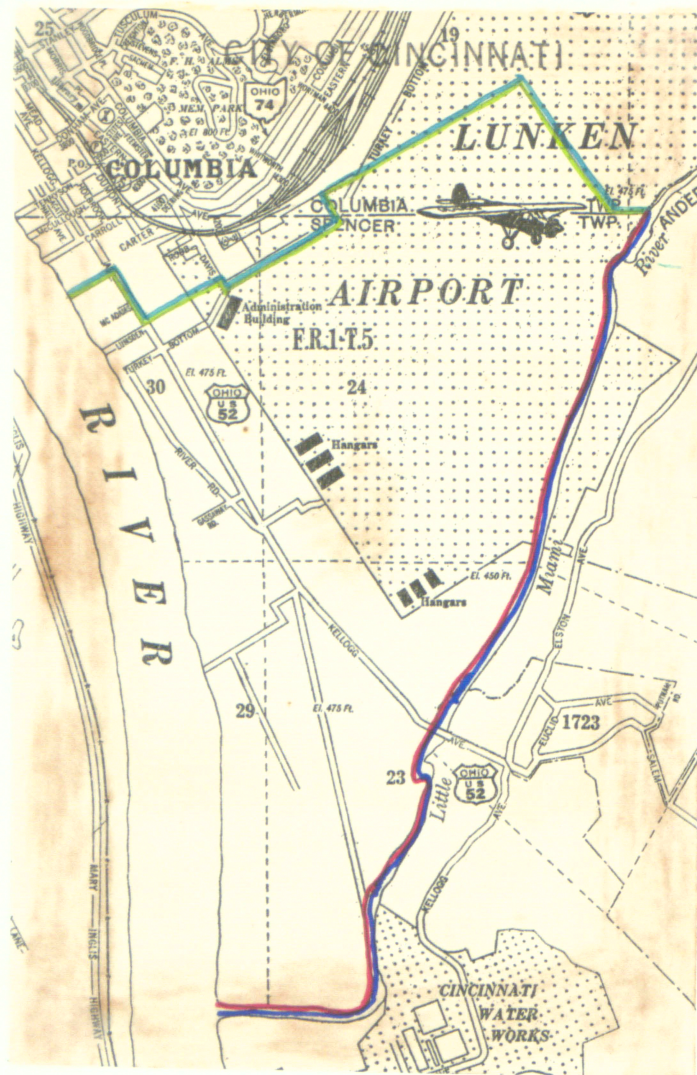


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Red — Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1909
- Green — Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Yellow — Cincinnati Corporation, 1909

Figure 11.—Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Madisonville School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 27, 1909.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1909," p. 119.

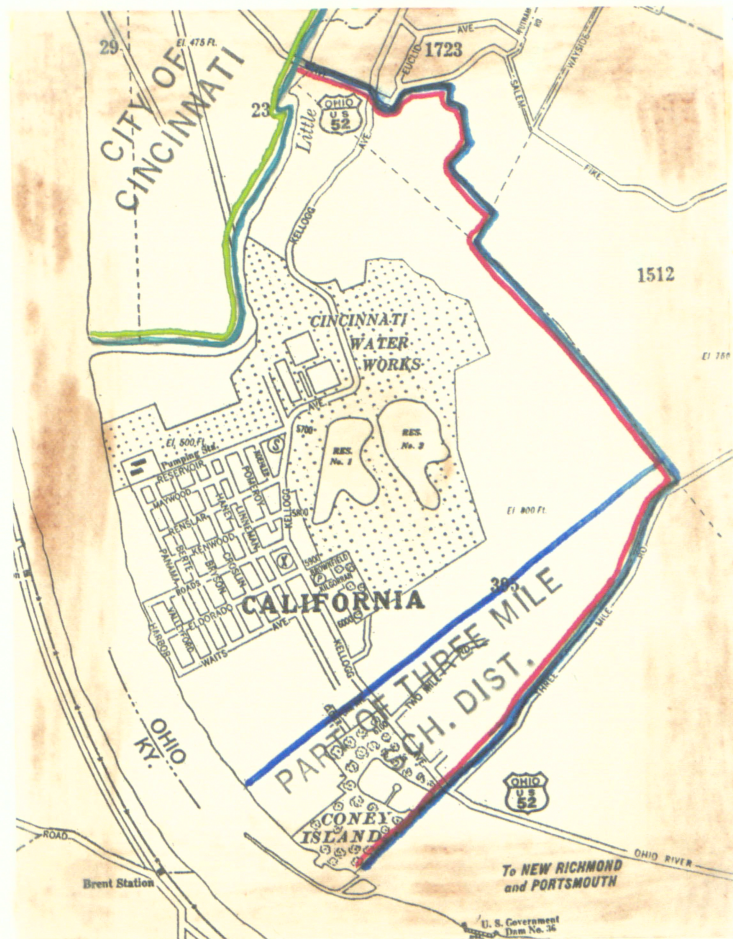


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1909
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1909

Figure 12.--Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Spencer School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 27, 1909.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1909," p. 119.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, August 27, 1909
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, August 27, 1909

Figure 13.—Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the California School District and Part of the Three Mile School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 27, 1909.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1909," p. 119.

Township, (Figure 11), was annexed from the Madisonville School District.⁶⁴ The minutes of the Cincinnati Board of Education only describe the territory.⁶⁵ The minutes of the Madisonville Board of Education do not note the loss of the territory. The fact that the territory was duly transferred from that district is substantiated by the Hamilton County auditor's tax rate and valuation listings. The tax rate and valuation listings show that the valuation of Madisonville School District territory lying outside the corporation decreased between the years 1908 and 1910.⁶⁶ This investigator found no evidence to indicate that a division of funds and indebtedness was made.

Spencer School District.—Since its entire district had been annexed to the City of Cincinnati, the Spencer Board of Education desired to close its existence with its funds intact and its debts paid. To clear its records, the Spencer board transferred a surplus from the tuition fund to the contingent fund to cover necessary improvements that

⁶⁴"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

⁶⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1909," p. 119.

⁶⁶Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1908. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1908.

Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1910. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1910.

had been made on the school.⁶⁷ The Spencer board's remaining action was that of turning its school district over to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁶⁸

California School District and part of the Three Mile School District.—The municipal annexations in Anderson Township were inter-related with circumstances in the California and Three Mile school districts. On August 28, 1899, the Cincinnati Board of Education received a petition from residents of Anderson Township requesting that the California School District (Special School District No. 14, Anderson Township) be annexed to the Cincinnati City School District.⁶⁹ A large tract of land in the district had been purchased by the city for the Cincinnati water works. Loss of the land so reduced the California district's tax revenue that the petitioners felt unable to continue as a separate school district.⁷⁰ This investigator found no evidence indicating that action was taken on the petition. It is probable that action was postponed pending municipal annexation of the California territory.

In 1903, when the municipal annexation evidently was being considered, the Three Mile Board of Education requested that the entire

⁶⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Spencer School District No. 3, East Columbia, Ohio, September 1, 1909," p. 132.

⁶⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Spencer School District No. 3, East Columbia, Ohio, September 18, 1909," p. 134.

⁶⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1899," p. 386.

⁷⁰The Commercial Tribune, 4 (August 29, 1899), 5.

Three Mile School District (Special School District No. 1, Anderson Township) be annexed to the Cincinnati City School District.⁷¹ With the annexation of California and the new water works property, part of the Three Mile School District—including its school house—would be in the city limits. The Three Mile board stated that about six families would be left without any school facilities.⁷²

In 1909, when the municipal annexation was finally in process, the City of Cincinnati received another petition from citizens of the Spencer, California, and Three Mile school districts.⁷³ The petitioners desired to have the line of the proposed annexation changed from its current form to the lines as designated on an accompanying plat. The petitioners felt that the annexation, as currently proposed, would so divide the school districts that it would be impossible to maintain them. The plat which accompanied the petition was not located by this investigator, and other city records do not reveal the extent to which the annexation may have been altered.

As noted in Figure 13, the final municipal annexation embraced all of the California School District. The California School District

⁷¹"Amendment Caused Much Discussion at the Session of the Board of Education," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 60 (March 10, 1903), 7.

⁷²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1903," p. 550.

⁷³Letter to Cincinnati City Council from Citizens Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 13, 1909.

was duly turned over to the Cincinnati City School District.⁷⁴ As long as feared by the residents of the Three Mile School District, only a part of their district was annexed to the City of Cincinnati. The annexation included the Three Mile school house, which stood on the northeast corner of Kellogg Avenue and Three Mile Road.⁷⁵ As in the case of the South Bend School District property, legal title to the Three Mile school house remained vested in the Three Mile Board of Education. At such time as might be agreeable to the Cincinnati and Three Mile boards of education, the property would be transferred to the Cincinnati board. However, the entire Three Mile School District was soon annexed by mutual consent of the two boards.⁷⁶

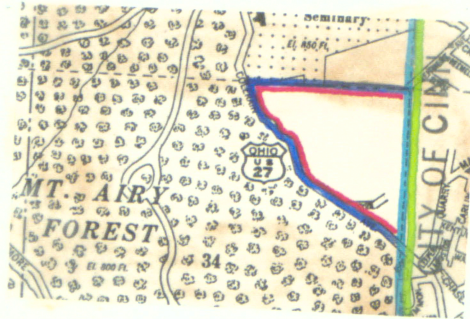
Part of the Millcreek Township School District

On January 6, 1910, a tract of land lying in Section 34, Millcreek Township, was annexed to the City of Cincinnati. The tract is traced in Figure 14. The Cincinnati Board of Education was notified that, under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territory became

⁷⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Special School District No. 14, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 1, 1909," p. 85.

⁷⁵"Deed Book," pp. 132-133. Records of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati: Clerk of the Board of Education, 1909.

⁷⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1909," p. 163.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1910
- Annexion to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1910

Figure 14.—Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Millcreek Township School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 6, 1910.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1910," p. 228.

a part of the Cincinnati School District.⁷⁷ No other reference to the annexation was found by this investigator. However, the Millcreek Township School District had formerly embraced all of Section 34, Millcreek Township.⁷⁸ Consequently, it is clear that the territory was annexed from the Millcreek Township School District.

Part I of the Delhi Village School District and
Part I of the Sayler Park Village School District

The Village of Delhi was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on June 23, 1910. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territory lying within the Village of Delhi became a part of the Cincinnati City School District. The territory is traced in Figure 15.

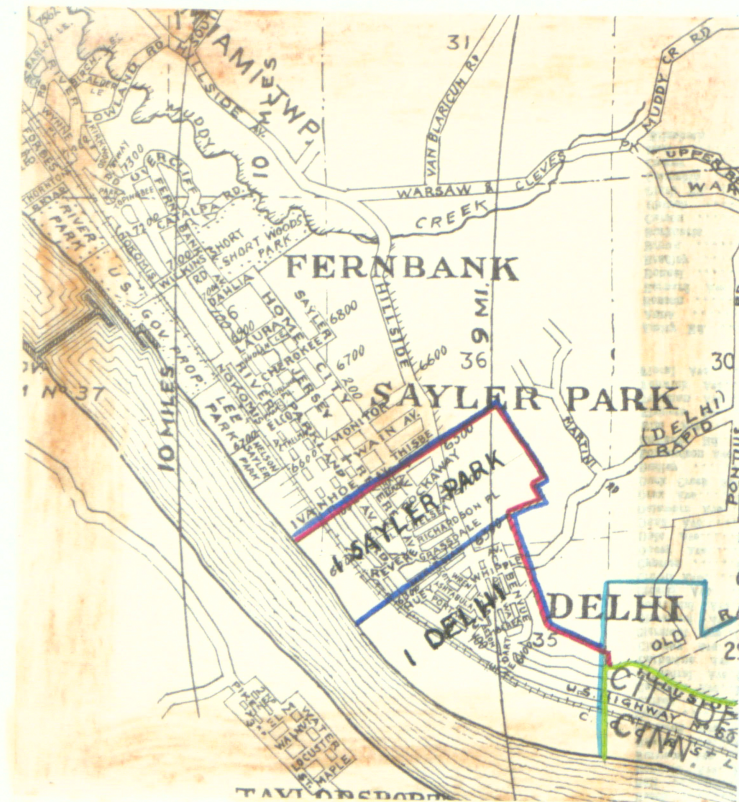
The annexation of the Village of Delhi posed two problems concerning school territory. First, the Delhi Village School District included territory lying outside the village.⁷⁹ The outlying territory was soon annexed by mutual consent of the boards of education.⁸⁰ Second, part of the Village of Delhi was attached to the Sayler Park

⁷⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1910," p. 288.

⁷⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Millcreek Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 2, 1904," p. 298,

⁷⁹"Report of the Annexation Commissioners of the Village of Delhi to the City of Cincinnati," p. 26. Unpublished. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1910.

⁸⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1910," p. 373.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1910
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1910

Figure 15.—The Village of Delhi Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Delhi School District and Part I of the Sayer Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 23, 1910.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1910," p. 389.

Village School District.⁸¹ By the mutual consent of the Cincinnati and Sayler Park boards of education, the territory was transferred back to the Sayler Park district.⁸²

Mt. Washington Village School District

The Village of Mt. Washington was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on May 13, 1911. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territory lying within the village automatically became part of the Cincinnati City School District. Figure 16 indicates that, excepting a small bit of territory, the Mt. Washington Village School District was entirely contained within the village's corporate limits. The small bit of outlying territory, contiguous to the southeast corner of the village, was noted in the municipal annexation agreement and was included in the annexation to the Cincinnati School District.⁸³

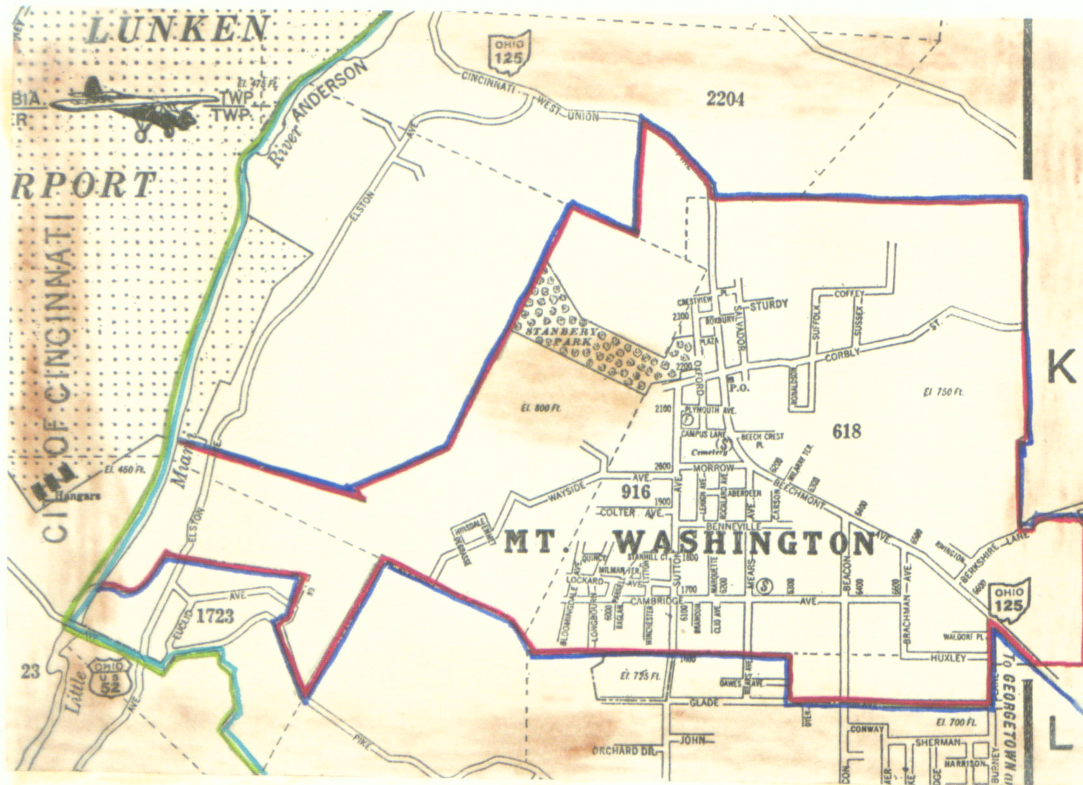
During the municipal annexation proceedings, the Mt. Washington annexation commissioners stated that their school building should be superseded by a more modern and better equipped structure.⁸⁴ The commissioners asserted that Mt. Washington had a beautiful campus upon which a building fitting the site should be erected. In short, the

⁸¹"Report of the Annexation Commissioners of the Village of Delhi to the City of Cincinnati," p. 26. Unpublished. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1910.

⁸²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Sayler Park, Ohio, September 1, 1910," pp. 179-180.

⁸³"Proceedings, Report, and Agreement of the Annexation of Mt. Washington to the City of Cincinnati," p. 275. Unpublished joint report of the Mt. Washington and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.

⁸⁴Ibid., p. 10.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1911
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1911

Figure 16.--The Village of Mt. Washington Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Mt. Washington School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 13, 1911.

*"Proceedings, Report, and Agreement of the Annexation of Mt. Washington to the City of Cincinnati," *op. cit.*, p. 275.

commissioners demanded that the city furnish school buildings and equipment as good as the best.

When the municipal annexation was completed, the Mt. Washington Board of Education transferred its funds and deeded its property to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁸⁵ The municipal annexation report had stated that a definite legal description of the Mt. Washington school property could not be given without a re-survey.⁸⁶ However, not until much later did the Cincinnati board learn that the deed was incorrect and that the county auditor refused to transfer the title.⁸⁷ On December 15, 1913, the Cincinnati board finally secured a correct deed to the Mt. Washington school property.⁸⁸

Part II of the College Hill Village School District
and Part I of the Clovernook School District

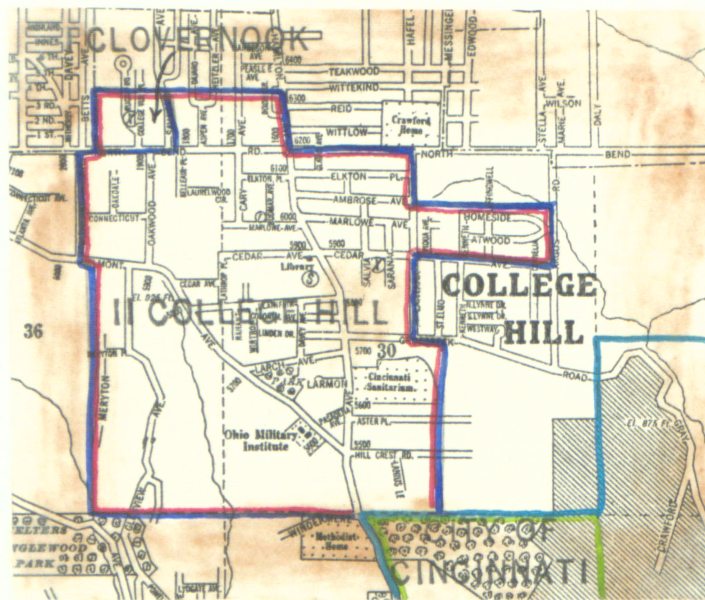
The Village of College Hill was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on May 20, 1911. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territory embraced by the village became annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. The territory is indicated in Figure 17. Since the Clovernook School District extended into the Village of College

⁸⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Mt. Washington, Ohio, May 19, 1911," p. 175.

⁸⁶"Proceedings, Report, and Agreement of the Annexation of Mt. Washington to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit., p. 275.

⁸⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1912," p. 825.

⁸⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 15, 1913."



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, May, 1911
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, May, 1911

Figure 17.—The Village of College Hill Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the College Hill School District and Part I of the Cloverbrook School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 20, 1911.

*"Proceedings, Report, and Agreement of the Annexation of the Village of College Hill to the City of Cincinnati," *op. cit.*, p. 455.

Hill, the annexed territory included part of the Clovernook School District. The remainder of the annexed territory was part of the College Hill Village School District.

The College Hill Village School District included almost double the territory embraced by the Village of College Hill.⁸⁹ Soon after the annexation of the village, the balance of the College Hill Village School District was annexed through the mutual consent of the boards of education.⁹⁰

Part II of the Sayler Park Village School District

During the 1911 proceedings to annex the Village of Sayler Park to the City of Cincinnati, the Sayler Park Board of Education asked that the annexation be delayed until the Cincinnati Board of Education granted two requests.⁹¹ First, the Sayler Park board wanted the Cincinnati board to maintain at least the first two years of the Sayler Park high school. Second, the Sayler Park board wanted the Cincinnati board to pay the excess car fare for Sayler Park pupils attending the third and fourth years in other Cincinnati high schools. The Cincinnati

⁸⁹"Proceedings, Report, and Agreement of the Annexation of the Village of College Hill to the City of Cincinnati," p. 455. Unpublished joint report of the College Hill and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.

⁹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1911," p. 603.

⁹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Sayler Park, Ohio, May 1, 1911," p. 14.

board agreed to the Sayler Park board's requests.⁹²

Since its school district was about to be absorbed by the Cincinnati Board of Education, the Sayler Park Board of Education was in doubt about reappointing teachers for the ensuing year.⁹³ Upon being consulted in the matter, the Cincinnati superintendent of schools advised that the principal and grade teachers be reappointed and that the high school appointments be left over. The Cincinnati superintendent suggested further that the annual salary of each grade teacher be increased fifty dollars. The increase was in accordance with Cincinnati board regulations, but it was in conflict with a Sayler Park board regulation setting forth the maximum salaries of grade teachers. The Sayler Park board rescinded its maximum salary regulation and followed the Cincinnati superintendent's suggestion in reappointing its principal and grade teachers.

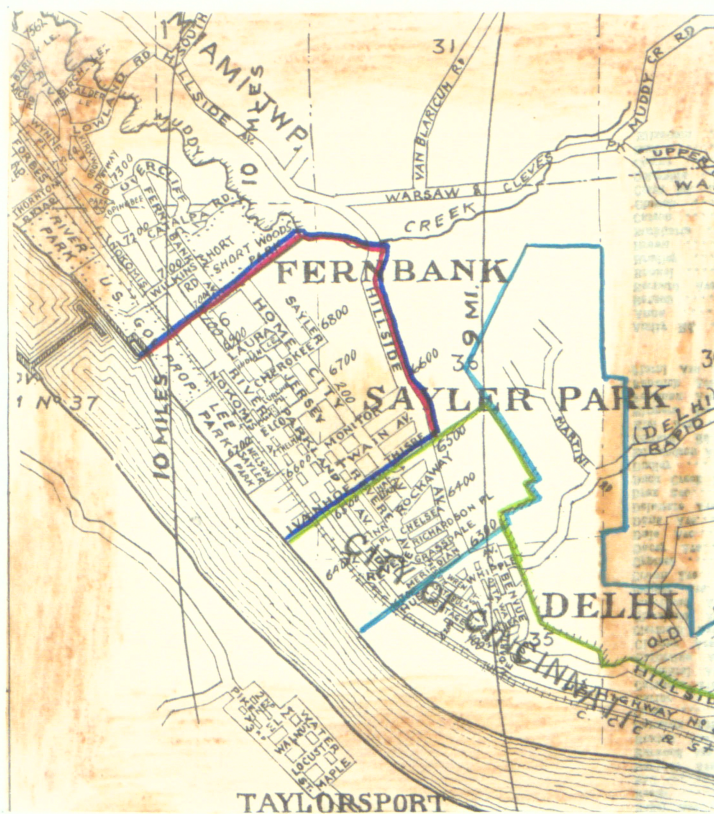
The annexation of the Village of Sayler Park was completed on June 3, 1911. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territory lying within the village became annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. The annexed territory is outlined in Figure 18.

⁹²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8, 1911," p. 583.

⁹³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Sayler Park, Ohio, May 16, 1911," p. 16.

"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of Sayler Park to the City of Cincinnati," p. 10. Unpublished joint report of the Sayler Park and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.

⁹³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Sayler Park, Ohio, May 16, 1911," p. 17.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, June, 1911
- Annexion to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, June, 1911

Figure 18.—The Village of Sayler Park Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Sayler Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 3, 1911.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

A large part of the Sayler Park Village School District lay outside the corporate limits of the village. Part of the Sayler Park district's outlying territory lay in the City of Cincinnati between the Cincinnati School District boundary and the Village of Sayler Park. The City of Cincinnati territory had been transferred to the Sayler Park District after the annexation of the Village of Delhi. To complete the annexation of the entire Sayler Park district, all of its outlying territory was soon transferred by mutual consent of the boards of education.⁹⁴

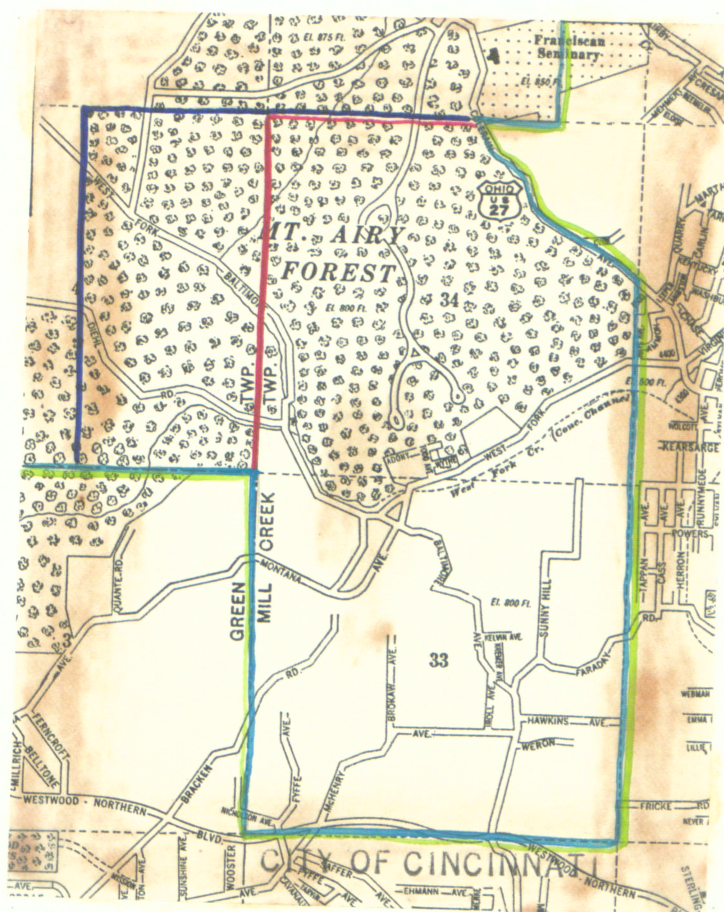
Millcreek Township School District, Part I of the Carthage
School District, and Parts of the Elmwood Place and
St. Bernard School Districts

On June 19, 1911, the City of Cincinnati annexed the unincorporated territories remaining in Millcreek Township. On September 28, 1911, the Cincinnati Board of Education notified the Millcreek Township Board of Education that, by virtue of the annexation, the Millcreek Township School District became part of the Cincinnati School District.⁹⁵ The Cincinnati board requested that the Millcreek Township board turn over all of its records, property, and funds.

As indicated in Figure 19, the territory of the Millcreek Township School District extended beyond the territory annexed to the City

⁹⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1911," p. 656.

⁹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Millcreek Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 28, 1911," p. 250.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, June, 1911
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, June, 1911

Figure 19.--Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Millcreek Township School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 19, 1911.

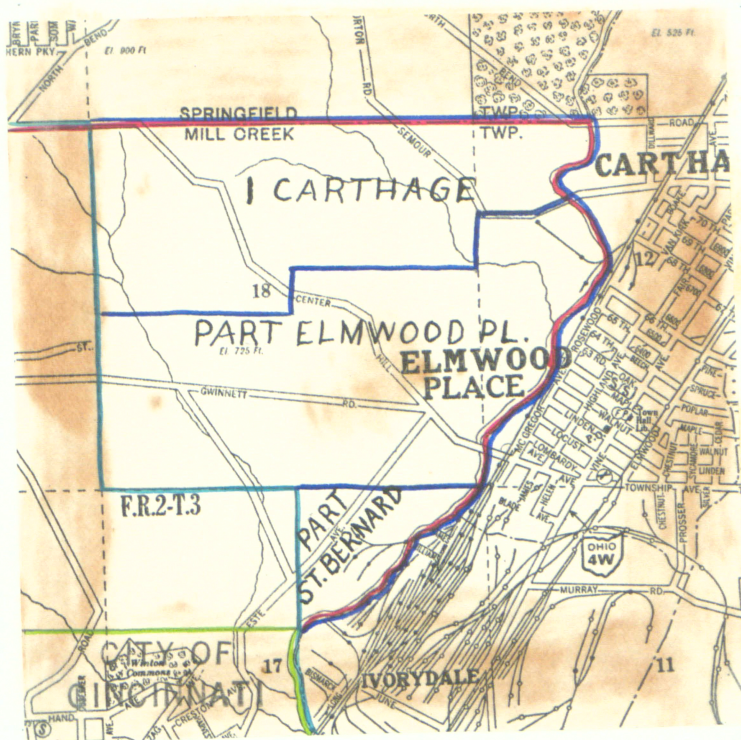
*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Millcreek Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 2, 1904," p. 298.

of Cincinnati. Legally, the outlying school territory was not automatically transferred under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893. To complete the transfer properly, mutual consent of the boards of education was necessary. However, there were no separate proceedings concerning the Millcreek Township School District's outlying territory. On November 6, 1911, the Millcreek Township Board of Education turned its records, property, and funds over to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁹⁶ The entire Millcreek Township School District, including its territory lying outside the Cincinnati corporation, became included in the Cincinnati City School District.⁹⁷

As indicated in Figure 20, the June 19, 1911 annexations to the City of Cincinnati also included Part I of the Carthage School District and parts of the Elmwood Place and St. Bernard school districts. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territories were automatically transferred from the three school districts to the Cincinnati City School District. No board of education minutes note the annexations of the three school territories. However, the county

⁹⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 6, 1911," p. 729.

⁹⁷"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Revised through 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1884.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, June, 1911
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, June, 1911

Figure 20.—Territory annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part I of the Carthage School District and Parts of the Elmwood Place and St. Bernard School Districts Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 19, 1911.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

auditor's map and tax rate and valuation listings indicate that the territories were duly transferred to the Cincinnati City School District.⁹⁸

Part II of the Carthage Village School District

In 1911, when the municipal and school annexations of Carthage were pending, the residents of Carthage were concerned about the future status of their schools. The municipal annexation agreement recommended that the present school facilities, including the high school be maintained and expanded as needs might require.⁹⁹

The Village of Carthage was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on July 10, 1911. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the school territory lying within the Village of Carthage became annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. Figure 21 traces the annexed territory.

⁹⁸Ibid.

Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1910. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1910.

Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1911. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1911.

⁹⁹"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Carthage to the City of Cincinnati," p. 5. Unpublished joint report of the Carthage and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, July, 1911
- Annexion to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, July, 1911

Figure 21.—The Village of Carthage Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Carthage School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 10, 1911.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

The original Carthage Village School District included much territory lying outside the village. As noted in the preceding section of this report, part of the Carthage district's outlying territory was annexed to the Cincinnati district through a municipal annexation in Millcreek Township. The annexation of the Carthage district's remaining territory is traced in Chapter III of this report.

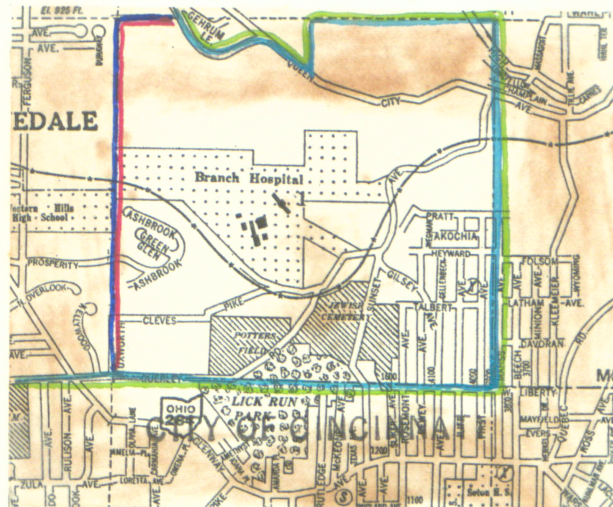
Part of the Covedale School District

On July 22, 1911, the territory outlined in Figure 22 was annexed to the City of Cincinnati. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territory became part of the Cincinnati City School District. Transfer of the territory is not noted in any board of education minutes. But the Hamilton County auditor's map indicates that the territory was transferred from the Covedale School District to the Cincinnati district.¹⁰⁰

Mt. Airy Village School District

The Mt. Airy Village School District is traced in Figure 23. Annexation of the Village of Mt. Airy to the City of Cincinnati was pending in 1911. As the municipal annexation progressed, the Village of Mt. Airy was concerned about the future of its schools. The municipal annexation agreement recommended that the Mt. Airy schools be

¹⁰⁰"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

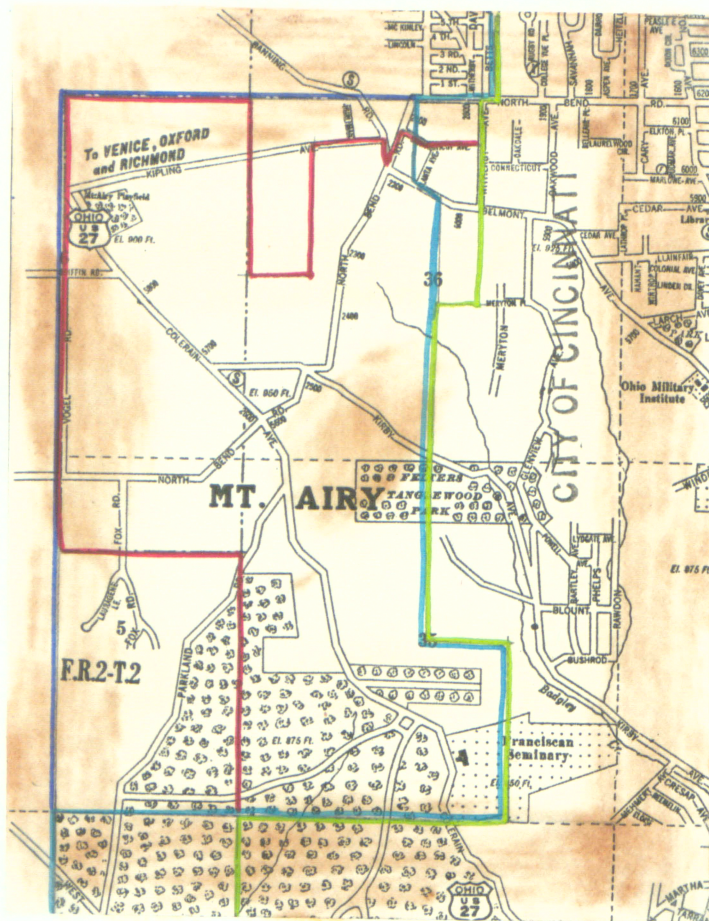


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1911
- Annexion to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1911

Figure 22.—Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Covedale School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 22, 1911

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, July, 1911
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, July, 1911

Figure 23.—The Village of Mt. Airy Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Mt. Airy School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 25, 1911.

*"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Mt. Airy to the City of Cincinnati," *op. cit.*, p. 67.

equipped and maintained according to the same standards as other Cincinnati schools were equipped and maintained.¹⁰¹

The annexation of the Village of Mt. Airy to the City of Cincinnati was completed on July 25, 1911. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the territory lying within the village became part of the Cincinnati City School District. In Figure 23 it may be noted that part of the village's territory was already in the Cincinnati School District. The territory had been in the College Hill Village School District and was included in the annexation of that district. Figure 23 also indicates that the Mt. Airy Village School District embraced territories lying outside the Village of Mt. Airy. To annex the entire school district, the outlying territories should have been transferred by mutual consent of the boards of education. However, as in the case of the Millcreek Township School District, there were no separate proceedings on the outlying territories. The boundaries of the Cincinnati district were simply extended to include the entire Mt. Airy Village School District.¹⁰²

The records and funds of the Mt. Airy Village School District were duly turned over to the Cincinnati Board of Education.¹⁰³ The Mt. Airy school property could not be transferred until a survey was

¹⁰¹"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Mt. Airy to the City of Cincinnati," p. 67. Unpublished joint report of the Mt. Airy and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners.

¹⁰²"Map of Cities, Village, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

¹⁰³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Mt. Airy, Ohio, September 1, 1911," p. 394.

made.¹⁰⁴ The deed records had been destroyed in the Hamilton County courthouse fire of 1884.¹⁰⁵ A re-survey was eventually made,¹⁰⁶ and the property was transferred to the Cincinnati board on July 23, 1912.¹⁰⁷

Part II of the Madisonville Village School District

When the Village of Madisonville was considering annexation to the City of Cincinnati in 1910, the future of the Madisonville schools was a vital concern. A delegation from Madisonville appeared before the Cincinnati Board of Education to get an expression as to what would be done with the Madisonville schools in the event of annexation.¹⁰⁸ According to the delegation, a report was being spread that the Madisonville high school would be discontinued if the village became annexed to the city. One delegate, a member of the Madisonville Board of Education, stated that he would oppose the annexation if he thought the high school would be discontinued.

The Cincinnati board assured the delegation that the Madisonville high school would have to be continued because the Cincinnati high

¹⁰⁴"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Mt. Airy to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

¹⁰⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1911," p. 692.

¹⁰⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1912," p. 825.

¹⁰⁷"Deed Book 1069," p. 148. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, July 23, 1912.

¹⁰⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1910," p. 431.

"Ownership of the Public Utilities Favored by Members of the School Board," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 67 (October 26, 1910), 16.

schools could not accommodate any additional pupils. Further, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution making it a policy that the high schools of annexed school districts be continued if they met Cincinnati's standards.¹⁰⁹ The resolution was adopted because the question was arising in several villages that were considering annexation.

In the November 8, 1910 election, the annexation of the Village of Madisonville to the City of Cincinnati was favorably passed.¹¹⁰ The annexation agreement recommended that the Madisonville schools, including the high school, be maintained and extended as future needs might require.¹¹¹ The annexation of the Village of Madisonville was completed on July 31, 1911.

By virtue of the municipal annexation, the territory lying within the Village of Madisonville became annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. The annexed territory is traced in Figure 24. But the Madisonville Village School District also included territories lying outside the village corporation.¹¹² The outlying territories were later annexed by mutual consent of the boards of education.¹¹³

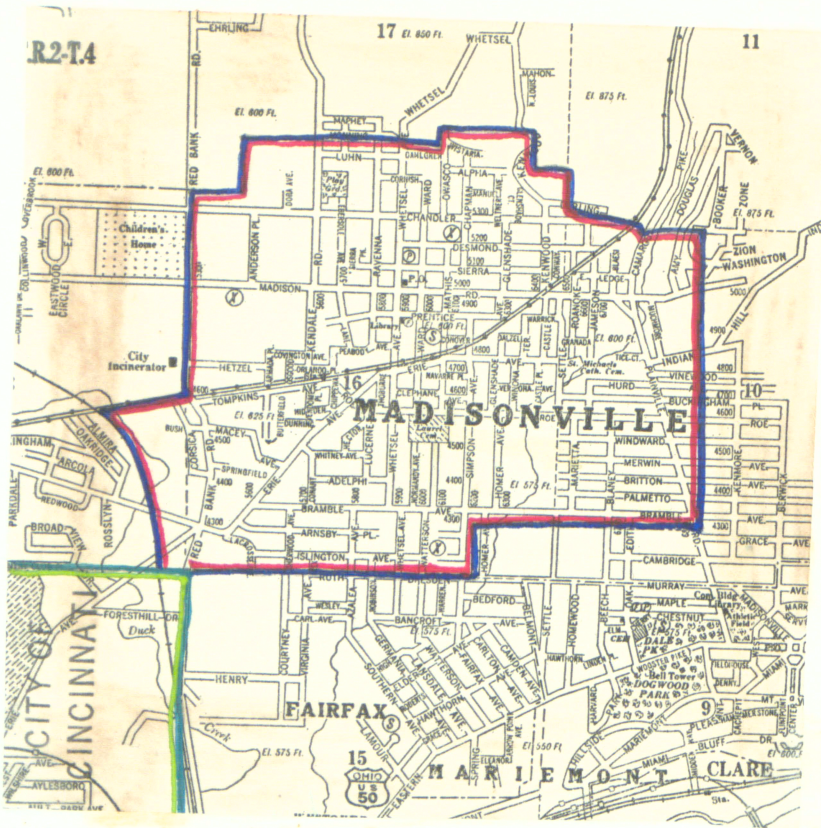
¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Notarized statement to Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, from Board of Deputy State Supervisors and Inspectors of Elections, November 20, 1910.

¹¹¹ "Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the City of Madisonville to the City of Cincinnati," p. 4. Unpublished joint report of the Madisonville and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.

¹¹² Ibid., p. 1210.

¹¹³ "Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1911," p. 681.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1911
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1911

Figure 24.--The Village of Madisonville Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Madisonville School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 31, 1911.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

Part III of the Hartwell School District

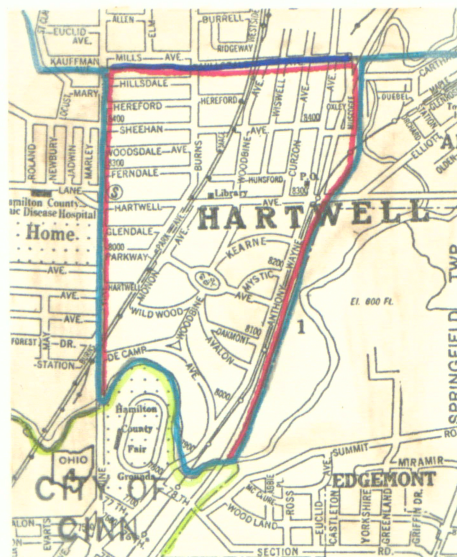
The Village of Hartwell was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on November 11, 1912. Through the municipal annexation, the Hartwell School District territory lying within the village became annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. The municipal annexation agreement recommended that the Hartwell schools, including the high school, be maintained and improved upon as growing needs might require.¹¹⁴

Actually, the Hartwell School District was already under the administration of the Cincinnati Board of Education. The Hartwell School District had included territories lying east and west of the village. As traced in Chapter III of this report, the Hartwell district's outlying territories had been transferred to the Cincinnati district on August 26, 1912.¹¹⁵ Soon after its outlying territories had been transferred, the Hartwell Board of Education had turned all of its affairs over to the Cincinnati board.¹¹⁶ Technically, the Cincinnati board had assumed the administration of the Hartwell district before the Hartwell district was entirely annexed.

¹¹⁴"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Hartwell to the City of Cincinnati," pp. 11-12. Unpublished joint report of the Hartwell and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912.

¹¹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 26, 1912," p. 961.

¹¹⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hartwell, Ohio, September 2, 1912," pp. 671-674.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue line — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Red line — Cincinnati School District Boundary, November, 1912
- Green line — Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Yellow line — Cincinnati Corporation, November, 1912

Figure 25.--The Village of Hartwell Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part III of the Hartwell School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 11, 1912.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

Part of the Kennedy Heights Village School District
and Part I of the Oakley Village School District

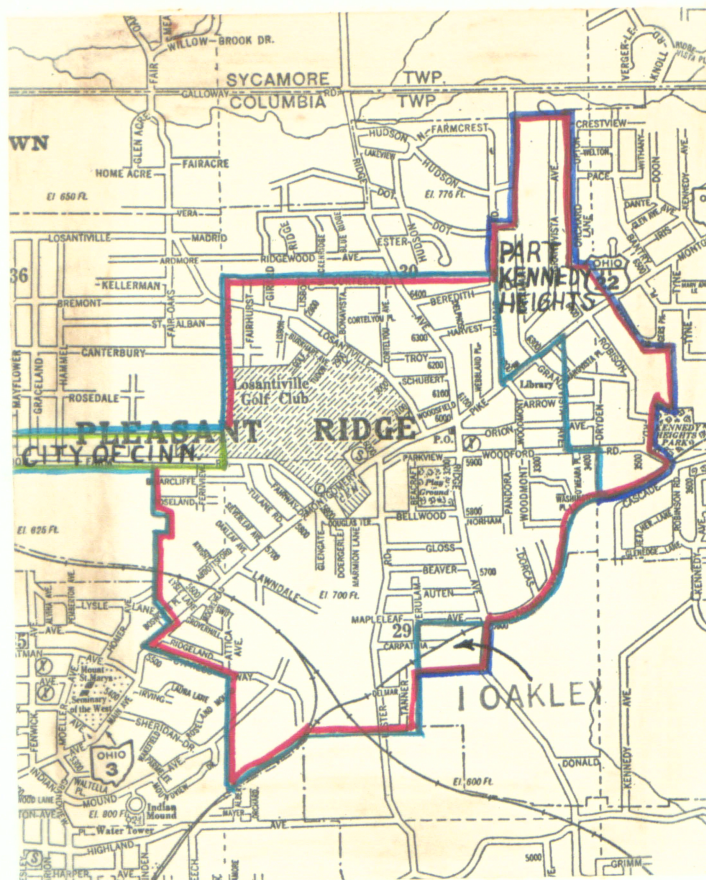
The Village of Pleasant Ridge was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on November 11, 1912. The Pleasant Ridge Village School District had already been annexed to the Cincinnati district by mutual agreement of the boards of education.¹¹⁷ However, two territories lying within the Pleasant Ridge corporation had not been included in the Pleasant Ridge Village School District.¹¹⁸ The two territories are traced in Figure 26. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the municipal annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge brought the two territories into the Cincinnati School District.

The territory lying between the former Pleasant Ridge Village School District and the north corporation line of the village was part of the Kennedy Heights Village School District. The territory constituted approximately twenty per cent of the Kennedy Heights district's tax valuation. The loss of the territory was a prime factor behind a movement to transfer the entire Kennedy Heights Village School District to the Cincinnati district.¹¹⁹ Probably because the transfer of the entire

¹¹⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1912," p. 7.

¹¹⁸"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati," pp. 996-998. Unpublished joint report of the Pleasant Ridge and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912.

¹¹⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, June 19, 1912," p. 79.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, November, 1912
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1912

Figure 26.--The Village of Pleasant Ridge Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Kennedy Heights School District and Part I of the Oakley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 11, 1912.

*"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati," *op. cit.*, pp. 996-998.

Kennedy Heights district was anticipated, no division of funds and indebtedness was made.

The territory lying between the former Pleasant Ridge Village School District and the south corporation line of the village was part of the Oakley Village School District. The minutes of the Oakley Board of Education do not note the loss of the territory. However, the county auditor's records indicate that the territory was transferred to the Cincinnati district from the Oakley Village School District.¹²⁰

Fernbank Village School District

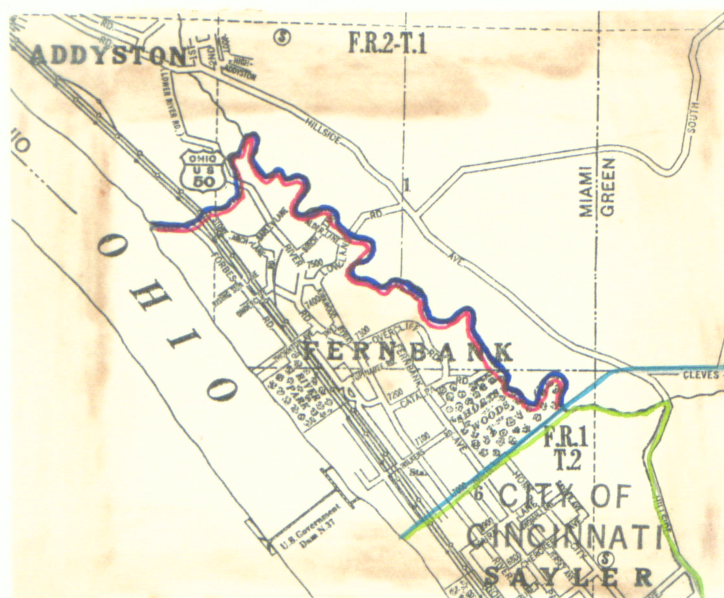
The Village of Fernbank was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on November 12, 1912. As traced in Figure 27, the Fernbank Village School District lay wholly within the limits of the village.¹²¹ Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, the Fernbank Village School District automatically became part of the Cincinnati School District. The municipal annexation agreement contained the usual section suggesting that the Fernbank school be maintained and expanded as future needs might require.¹²² Upon completion of the municipal annexation, the Fernbank Board of Education promptly closed out its

¹²⁰"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

¹²¹"Proceedings and Records in the Matter of the Annexation of the Village of Fernbank to the City of Cincinnati," p. 135. Unpublished joint report of the Fernbank and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912.

¹²²Ibid., p. 11F.

¹²³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Fernbank, Ohio, November 11, 1912," p. 22.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1912
- Annexion to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1912

Figure 27.—The Village of Fernbank Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and the Fernbank School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 12, 1912.

*"Proceedings and Records in the Matter of the Annexation of the Village of Fernbank to the City of Cincinnati," *op. cit.*, p. 135.

affairs and turned all of its property, funds, and records over to the Cincinnati board.¹²³

Part II of the Oakley Village School District

The annexation of the Village of Oakley to the City of Cincinnati was favorably passed in the November 7, 1911, election.¹²⁴ While the annexation was being completed during 1912, an attendance problem arose between the Oakley Village School District and the Cincinnati School District. In August, 1912, the Cincinnati board learned that the municipal annexation would not be completed before the beginning of the school year.¹²⁵ Pending completion of the annexation, temporary arrangements were made whereby children could attend school in either district. In December, 1912, the municipal annexation still had not been completed and the temporary attendance arrangement was overloading the Oakley school.¹²⁶ To bring the situation under a single administration, the Cincinnati board decided to arrange the annexation of the Oakley Village School District as of January 1, 1913.

¹²³Minutes of the Board of Education, Fernbank, Ohio, November 11, 1912," p. 22.

¹²⁴Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, November 15, 1911," p. 320.

¹²⁵Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 13, 1912," p. 952.

¹²⁶Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 16, 1912," p. 51.

Before the annexation of the Oakley School District was completed, the Village of Oakley was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on January 11, 1913. Under the April 15, 1908 amendment of Section 3893, that part of the Oakley Village School District lying within the village became part of the Cincinnati City School District. The transferred territory is outlined in Figure 28.

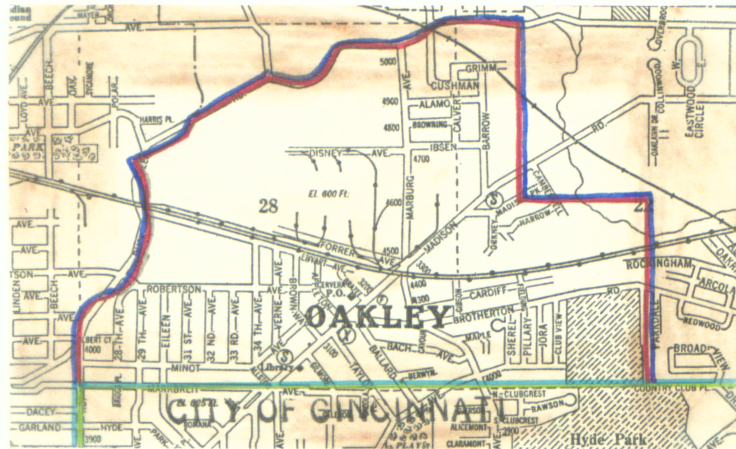
The municipal annexation agreement suggested that the school facilities be extended so that they would be the same as school in other parts of Cincinnati.¹²⁷ But the transfer of the entire Oakley Village School District was not automatic with the municipal annexation. The Cincinnati city solicitor pointed out that, under the law, the Cincinnati and Oakley boards of education had to agree on the transfer of the Oakley school property.¹²⁸ Further, the Oakley Village School District included territory lying outside the Village of Oakley.¹²⁹ To complete the annexation of the entire Oakley Village School District, the outlying territory was soon transferred by mutual agreement of the boards of education.¹³⁰

¹²⁷"Annexation Agreement between the City of Cincinnati and the Village of Oakley." Transcript, dated January 14, 1913, on file with Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹²⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 3, 1913," p. 90.

¹²⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, February 8, 1913," p. 384.

¹³⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1913," p. 144.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, January, 1913
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, January, 1913

Figure 28.--The Village of Oakley Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part II of the Oakley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 11, 1913.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

Part II of the Clovernook School District

On October 6, 1915, the City of Cincinnati annexed a tract of land lying in Springfield Township north of College Hill. The tract is indicated in Figure 29. The Hamilton County auditor's map indicates that most of the tract lay in the Clovernook School District.¹³¹ A small piece of the tract had already been transferred to the Cincinnati City School District as part of the College Hill Village School District.¹³² Under the May 21, 1914 amendment of Section 4690, the municipal annexation automatically transferred the balance of the tract to the Cincinnati School District.¹³³

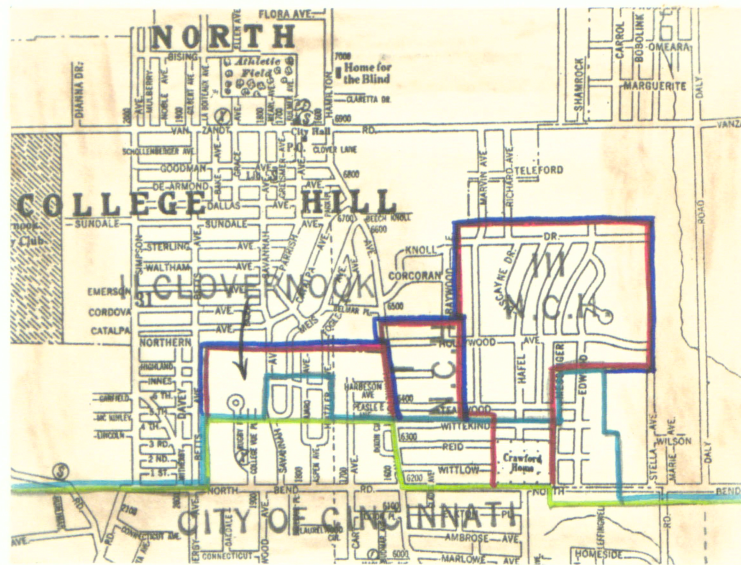
It is noteworthy that there was no longer a legal provision for the division of funds and indebtedness. The division of funds and indebtedness was formerly governed by amendments of Section 3896 and its analogous Section 4696. But, on August 27, 1915, Section 4696 was amended to a new subject.¹³⁴ Consequently, in the present case, no division of funds and indebtedness was necessary.

¹³¹"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

¹³²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1911," p. 603.

¹³³Laws of Ohio, 1914, Vol. 104, p. 134.

¹³⁴Laws of Ohio, 1915, Vol. 106, p. 397.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Light Blue — Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1915
- Pink — Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Green — Cincinnati Corporation, 1915

Figure 29.—Part II of the Clovernook School District and Parts I and III of the North College Hill School District Respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on October 5, 1915; March 14, 1923; and August 2, 1939.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

The transfer from the Clovernook School District to the Cincinnati district is not recorded in the minutes of either board of education. But the Hamilton County auditor's records indicate that the territory was transferred from the Clovernook district. The tax valuation of the Clovernook School District decreased between the years 1914 and 1915.¹³⁵

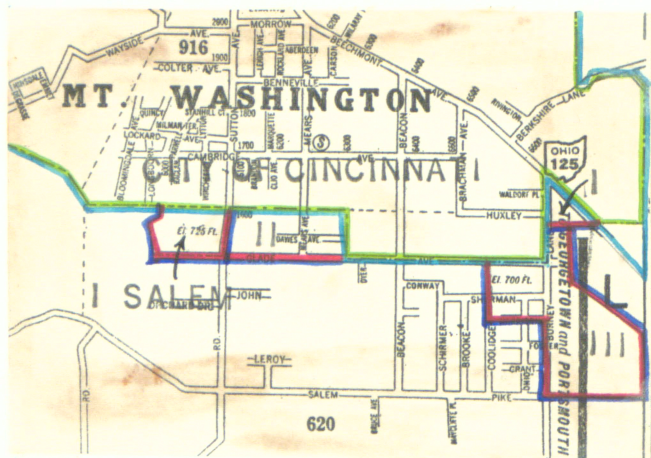
Part I of the Salem School District

On March 29, 1916, the City of Cincinnati annexed a bit of territory lying south of Mt. Washington, north of Glade Avenue, and west of Sutton Avenue. The territory is traced in Figure 30. Under the May 21, 1914 amendment of Section 4690, the territory became a part of the Cincinnati City School District. This investigator found no mention of the transfer in any board of education minutes. However, the Hamilton County auditor's map indicates that the territory was transferred from the Salem School District (School District No. 5, Anderson Township).¹³⁶

¹³⁵Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio for the Year 1914. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1914.

Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1915. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1915.

¹³⁶"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Light Blue — Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1916
- Red — Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Green — Cincinnati Corporation, 1916

Figure 30.—Part I of the Salem School District and Parts I, II, and III of the Anderson School District Respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on March 29, 1916; August 23, 1934; April 2, 1941; and September 4, 1946.

*"Plat Book No. 23, pp. 3-5. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1916.

"Plat Book No. 35, p. 23. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1934.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 11, 1941," p. 418.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1946," p. 100.

Part I of the North College Hill School District

On March 14, 1923, the City of Cincinnati annexed a piece of territory lying along Hamilton Avenue north of College Hill. The territory is indicated in Figure 29. The southern half of the territory was already a part of the Cincinnati City School District, since it had been included in the annexation of the College Hill Village School District.¹³⁷ The remainder of the territory was in the North College Hill School District.¹³⁸ Under the September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690, the municipal annexation brought the remainder of the territory into the Cincinnati City School District.¹³⁹

The 1921 amendment of Section 4690, like earlier analogous amendments, decreed that territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city or village school district. Unlike earlier amendments, the law provided that legal title to school property in the annexed territory became vested in the city or village board of education. The law also provided that the city or village board of education would assume any indebtedness on the school property in the territory annexed. The expression, "... any indebtedness on school property in the territory

¹³⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1911," p. 603.

¹³⁸"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

¹³⁹Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 588.

annexed...," was held to mean any indebtedness that would have been paid by tax revenue from the territory.¹⁴⁰ This investigator found no evidence of indebtedness in the present case.

Neither the North College Hill nor the Cincinnati board of education minutes mention the transfer of the territory. However, the Hamilton County auditor's records indicate that the territory was duly transferred. The North College Hill School District territory lying outside the corporate village decreased in tax valuation between 1922 and 1923.¹⁴¹

Part II of the Plainville School District

In 1932, there was an unsuccessful attempt to annex the territory known as Fairfax to the City of Cincinnati. This investigator located neither a map nor a description of the territory to be annexed. The boundaries of the territory to be annexed were changed during the proceedings, and it is probable that no map or description was prepared. However, the Fairfax area lies south of Madisonville and west of Mariemont and can be identified in Figure 24. Under the September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690, the municipal annexation would have

¹⁴⁰Ohio Attorney General Opinions, 1928, No. 3108.

State v. Bateman, 19 O. S., 475.

¹⁴¹Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1922. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1922.

Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1923. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1923.

brought the territory into the Cincinnati City School District. The municipal annexation was unsuccessful because of an impasse in the school situation.

The territory was in the Plainville School District, which recently had built a new school in Fairfax. The petition for annexation embraced territory which included the new school.¹⁴² But the school was in a location where the Cincinnati Board of Education did not want it.¹⁴³ However, the Cincinnati board let the matter rest with the petitioners, the county commissioners, and the City of Cincinnati.

Opposition to the annexation developed in Fairfax itself. Residents not included in the territory to be annexed would not be able to use the new school without paying tuition. Because of the school situation, the Hamilton County commissioners denied the annexation.¹⁴⁴

An amended petition requested the annexation of territory which excluded the Fairfax school.¹⁴⁵ Opposition to the amended petition came from all sides. The Plainville Board of Education stated that the children of the territory would attend the Madisonville School, which

¹⁴²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 25, 1932," p. 309.

¹⁴³"School Annexation Plans are Revealed at Meeting," The Cincinnati Times-Star, 93 (January 26, 1932), 26.

¹⁴⁴"Annexation of Fairfax Subdivision Denied by Hamilton County Commissioners." Newspaper clipping, dated March 12, 1932, in clipping file on Annexation, library of The Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹⁴⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1932," p. 344.

would practically eliminate the need for the Fairfax school.¹⁴⁶ The Cincinnati Board of Education protested the annexation because the Madisonville school would be overcrowded.¹⁴⁷ The Hamilton County Board of Education opposed the annexation for the further reason that it would reduce both the revenue and enrollment of the Plainville, Newtown, and Terrace Park union high school.¹⁴⁸ When it was discovered that the children would attend the Madisonville school, a number of petitioners desired to withdraw their signatures.¹⁴⁹

The turmoil over the school question led to the filing of an injunction against the Fairfax annexation.¹⁵⁰ The case was heard before the common pleas court on August 2, 1932.¹⁵¹ In the court's opinion, the number desiring to withdraw from the annexation would reduce the signatures to less than the required number. Consequently, the annexation petition was held to be invalid and without authority.

¹⁴⁶"Fears School Overcrowding," The Cincinnati Post, 103 (April 12, 1932), 11.

¹⁴⁷Ibid.

¹⁴⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 10, 1932," p. 130.

¹⁴⁹"Annexation is Given a Knockout," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 92 (August 3, 1932), 8.

¹⁵⁰"Fairfax Annexation Plans Are Held Up," The Cincinnati Times-Star, 93 (June 8, 1932), 8.

¹⁵¹"Annexation is Given a Knockout," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 92 (August 3, 1932), 8.

Part I of the Anderson School District

A small triangular piece of land lying in Anderson Township between Beechmont Avenue and Burney Lane was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on August 23, 1934. Under the September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690, the territory became annexed to the Cincinnati School District by virtue of the municipal annexation. The transfer was recorded in neither the Anderson nor the Cincinnati board of Education minutes. However, the territory became included in the Cincinnati district, and the former clerk of the Anderson Board of Education remembered its loss.¹⁵²

Elmwood Place Village School District

In 1936, there was an unsuccessful attempt to annex the Village of Elmwood Place to the City of Cincinnati for both municipal and school purposes. The Elmwood Place Village School District was coterminous with the boundaries of the village.

The annexation attempt proceeded under the July 26, 1929 amendment of Section 3567-2.¹⁵³ The law stated that annexation for municipal

¹⁵²Interview between the writer and R. C. Ayer, former Clerk of the Board of Education, Anderson School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12, 1950.

¹⁵³Laws of Ohio, 1929, Vol. 113, p. 664.

purposes and for school purposes were separate questions to be voted upon by the city and village. According to the law, the annexation could be for both municipal and school purposes or for municipal purposes alone. Obviously, Section 3567-2 was in conflict with Section 4690. Section 4690 stated that territory annexed to a city became a part of the city school district.

The Cincinnati City Council desired the municipal annexation of Elmwood Place and waived the city's vote on the question.¹⁵⁴ However, the question of annexing Elmwood Place for school purposes had to be submitted to the voters of both the Cincinnati and Elmwood Place school districts. The proposed terms and conditions of the school annexation simply stated that the Elmwood Place School District would become an integral part of the Cincinnati district.¹⁵⁵

It is possible that the Elmwood Place Board of Education desired the annexation for financial reasons. The minutes of the Elmwood Place board indicate that the school district was in financial difficulty. Because of insufficient funds, the date for opening the Elmwood Place

¹⁵⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 25, 1936," p. 533.

¹⁵⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Elmwood Place, Ohio, August 28, 1936," p. 311

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3, 1936," pp. 574-575.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1936
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1936

Figure 31.—The Elmwood Place School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 3, 1936.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

schools was set back and teacher replacements were not appointed.¹⁵⁶
 It is also possible that the Cincinnati Board of Education was not anxious to inherit the Elmwood Place district's financial difficulties. In any case, both the municipal and school annexations were disapproved in the November 3, 1936 general election.¹⁵⁷

Part III of the North College Hill School District

On August 2, 1939, the City of Cincinnati annexed a tract of land lying northeast of College Hill. The tract is outlined in Figure 29. That part of the tract lying south of Wittekind Avenue was already in the Cincinnati School District, since it had been included in the annexation of the College Hill Village School District.¹⁵⁸ The remainder of the territory was part of the North College Hill School District. Under the September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690, the municipal annexation brought the remainder of the territory into the Cincinnati School District.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 23, 1936," p. 48.

¹⁵⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1911," p. 603.

¹⁵⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio August 14, 1939," p. 5.

The annexation led to an apportionment of the North College Hill district's indebtedness.¹⁶⁰ The territory transferred to the Cincinnati School District constituted 7.138 per cent of the North College Hill district's total tax valuation. Consequently, the Cincinnati Board of Education assumed 7.138 per cent of the North College Hill district's indebtedness. There was no reciprocal division of the North College Hill district's funds because of the annexation. The September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690 made no provision for a division of funds.¹⁶¹

North College Hill School District

Within the scope of this study, there were two movements to annex the Village of North College Hill to the City of Cincinnati and the North College Hill School District to the Cincinnati School District. The boundaries of the North College Hill School District are traced in Figure 32. The first negotiations to annex both the village and the school district were opened in 1932.¹⁶² The proceedings, like those of

¹⁶⁰"Bonded Debt North College Hill School District as of January 1, 1940, Yearly Maturities, Interest Charges, and Payments to be Made by Cincinnati Board of Education Because of Annexation of Certain Area in Section 25, Springfield Township." Memorandum, dated January 1, 1940, on file with the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹⁶¹Ohio Attorney General Opinions, 1927, No. 1127.

¹⁶²"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, March 24, 1932," p. 489.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 28, 1932," pp. 336-337.



Scale: $5/8$ inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1940

Figure 32.--The North College Hill School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 11, 1940.

"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

the Elmwood Place annexation attempt, were in accordance with the July 26, 1929 amendment of Section 3567-2.

The Cincinnati Board of Education favored the annexation of both the village and the North College Hill School District.¹⁶³ However, the Cincinnati and North College Hill boards of education never reached an agreement on the terms of school annexation. The Cincinnati board was willing only to accept the North College Hill district and make it an integral part of the Cincinnati district.¹⁶⁴ The North College Hill board, however, wanted guarantees that its schools would be maintained for at least fifteen years and that its employed personnel would be retained.¹⁶⁵ Further, the North College Hill board wanted the Cincinnati board to provide high school education and to pay tuition where necessary. The Cincinnati board could not agree to the proposed terms, and the matter was closed without action.¹⁶⁶ Consequently, the question of annexing the North College Hill School District was not on the ballot in the November 8, 1932 election.¹⁶⁷ The municipal annexation

¹⁶³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1932," p. 344.

¹⁶⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2, 1932," pp. 422-423.

¹⁶⁵Ibid.

¹⁶⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, September 9, 1932," p. 25.

¹⁶⁷"School District Opinion is Given," The Cincinnati Post, 104 (November 7, 1932), 8.

of the Village of North College Hill was voted upon but was not passed.¹⁶⁸

In 1939, further movements toward annexation began in the Village of North College Hill. A petition was filed which sought to annex the Corcoran subdivision to the City of Cincinnati.¹⁶⁹ The subdivision, which lay in the southeast corner of North College Hill, can be identified in Figure 29. Since every property owner in the subdivision signed the petition, it seemed probable that the tract would be annexed without delay.¹⁷⁰ Under the September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690, the municipal annexation would transfer the territory from the North College Hill School District to the Cincinnati district. Since the Corcoran subdivision had a tax valuation of more than one-half a million dollars, the North College Hill Board of Education protested the pending annexation.¹⁷¹ The North College Hill Board of Education and the North College Hill Village Council met in joint session to consider the problem.¹⁷² At the joint meeting, it was stated that neither

¹⁶⁸"Annexation Vote Failed in North College Hill." Newspaper clipping, dated November 9, 1932, in clipping file on Annexation, library of The Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹⁶⁹"Annexation Sought for North College Hill Tract," The Hilltop News, 20 (September 21, 1939), 1.

¹⁷⁰Ibid.

¹⁷¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, September 21, 1939," p. 472.

¹⁷²"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, October 2, 1939," p. 473.

the village nor the school district could continue if the valuable Corcoran subdivision were lost.

While the Corcoran subdivision annexation was pending, another petition was filed which sought to annex the entire Village of North College Hill to the City of Cincinnati.¹⁷³ The North College Hill Village Council and the North College Hill Board of Education decided to act upon the petition to annex the entire village.¹⁷⁴ Significantly, the opinion was expressed that the movement to annex the entire village would halt the plans to annex the Corcoran subdivision.¹⁷⁵

As in the 1932 annexation attempt, the proceedings to annex the Village of North College Hill were governed by the provisions of Section 3567-2. As in the 1932 proceedings, the North College Hill and Cincinnati boards of education had to agree on the terms of the school annexation. As individuals, the members of the North College Hill board wanted a guarantee that their high school and teachers would be retained.¹⁷⁶ But, as a group, the North College Hill board felt obliged to agree to terms that would allow the question to go before the voters.¹⁷⁷ The terms to which both boards agreed stated simply that

¹⁷³"Petition for Annexation of North College Hill to be Accepted by Council," The Hilltop News, 20 (September 28, 1939), 1.

¹⁷⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, October 2, 1939," p. 473.

¹⁷⁵"Council Accepts Petition for Annexation; Appoints Commissioners for Village," The Hilltop News, 20 (October 12, 1939), 6.

¹⁷⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, December 8, 1939," pp. 491-492.

¹⁷⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, December 28, 1939," p. 495.

the Cincinnati board would accept the North College Hill School District and make it an integral part of the Cincinnati district.¹⁷⁸

Since the boards of education agreed on terms, the question of annexation for school purposes could be submitted to the voters along with the municipal annexation question. The Cincinnati Board of Education made arrangements to enter the North College Hill School District annexation question in the May 14, 1940, primary election.¹⁷⁹ The election arrangements had scarcely been made when the entire annexation movement was nullified.¹⁸⁰ It was found that the petition seeking the annexation lacked a sufficient number of valid signatures. Since there was an insufficient number of petitioners, the North College Hill Village Council never had jurisdiction to act upon the petition. Consequently, the North College Hill Village Council rescinded all action it had taken with regard to the annexation. The Cincinnati Board of Education had no choice but to rescind its action to submit the school annexation question to the voters. On March 25, 1940, the Cincinnati board notified the board of elections that, unless the school annexation question was submitted to the voters in North College Hill, it would be unnecessary to submit the question to the Cincinnati School District electorate.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 11, 1939," p. 63.

¹⁷⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, 1940," p. 114.

¹⁸⁰"North College Hill Petition is Declared Illegal by Village Council, Ordinances Repealed," The Hilltop News, 21 (March 28, 1930), 1.

¹⁸¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1940," p. 121.

Part of the Norwood City School District

The tract of land outlined in Figure 33 came into the Cincinnati School District from the Norwood City School District. Originally, the territory was in the Pleasant Ridge Village School District. A 1907 municipal annexation to Norwood brought the tract into the Norwood School District.¹⁸²

In 1927, the sole owner of the tract requested that it be detached from the City of Norwood corporation.¹⁸³ A thorough search of the City of Norwood's records revealed neither a resolution nor an ordinance detaching the property from the corporation. Hamilton County records contain no proceedings detaching the property from the City of Norwood. However, a 1929 map prepared by the Norwood City planning commission does not include the tract in the city limits.¹⁸⁴ Evidently, the property was detached from the City of Norwood in accordance with the owner's request.

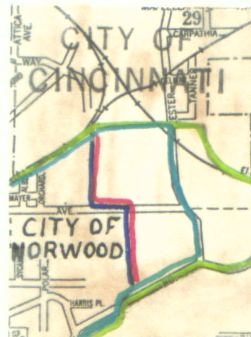
Was the property also detached from the Norwood City School District? The pertinent minutes of the Norwood Board of Education

¹⁸²"Plat Book No. 17," p. 24. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1907.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, May 18, 1907," p. 245.

¹⁸³"Minutes of the City Council, Norwood, Ohio, January 17, 1927," p. 3.

¹⁸⁴"Ordinance Book No. 15," Flyleaf. Records of the City of Norwood, Ohio. Norwood: Norwood City Council, 1929.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1940
- Annexion to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1940

Figure 33.—Territory Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and Part of the Norwood School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 15, 1940.

*"Plat Book No. 17," p. 24. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1907.

"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

were not available to this investigator.¹⁸⁵ However, the former superintendent of the Norwood School District remembered hearsay evidence that the property had been detached from Norwood, and he did not consider it a part of the Norwood School District.¹⁸⁶ Also, the 1928 tax rate and valuation list indicates no Norwood School District territory lying in Columbia Township outside the Norwood corporation.¹⁸⁷ Evidently, usage detached the property from the Norwood School District in 1927.

Did the property become part of the Cincinnati School District in 1927? This investigator found no evidence to indicate an answer to the question. However, it is felt that the answer is not a crucial one. The entire tract was used as a storage site for junked automobiles and was of little value as school district territory. It is possible that the property was a kind of school district no-man's-land that was not claimed by either the Norwood or the Cincinnati district. In any case, a May 15, 1940 annexation to the City of Cincinnati included the tract in question. Under the September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690, the municipal annexation brought the property into the Cincinnati School District. Thus, the property finally gained legal status as a part of the Cincinnati School District.

¹⁸⁵ Interview between the writer and Miss Emma Jungblut, Clerk of the Board of Education, Norwood, Ohio, at Norwood, Ohio, April 14, 1950.

¹⁸⁶ Interview between the writer and Charles W. Johnson, former Superintendent of Schools, Norwood, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1950.

¹⁸⁷ Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio, for the Year 1928. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1928.

Part II of the Anderson School District

In 1941, there was a movement to annex two large tracts of Anderson Township territory to the City of Cincinnati.¹⁸⁸ The tracts lay north and south of Mt. Washington. The tract lying north of Mt. Washington was in the Newtown School District, and the tract lying south of Mt. Washington was in the Anderson School District.

The school situation in the Anderson School District caused opposition to the annexation.¹⁸⁹ If the tract were annexed, its children would attend the Mt. Washington school. Bus transportation would not be furnished to the Mt. Washington school and there were no sidewalks. Also, it was felt that loss of the tract's tax valuation would hamper the Anderson district's financial operation. As a result of the opposition, only a small part of the tract was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on April 2, 1941. The annexed territory, traced in Figure 30, lay north of Glade Avenue and east of Sutton Avenue.

Under the September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690, the annexed territory was automatically transferred from the Anderson School District to the Cincinnati district.¹⁹⁰ Also in accordance with the law, the

¹⁸⁸"Plan to Annex \$2,600,000 Worth of Property," Mt. Washington Press, 4 (February 13, 1941), 1.

¹⁸⁹"Annexation Opposed by School Interests," Mt. Washington Press, 4 (February 24, 1941), 1.

¹⁹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 11, 1941," p. 418.

Anderson School District's indebtedness was apportioned.¹⁹¹ The annexed territory constituted 3.4038 per cent of the Anderson district's total valuation. Consequently, the Cincinnati Board of Education assumed 3.4038 per cent of the Anderson district's current bonded indebtedness.

Parts IV and V of the Cincinnati City School District

The September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690 provided that territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city or village school district. In a few instances, school territory was transferred from the Cincinnati School District through its incorporation into outlying villages. The 1941 incorporations of the villages of Mariemont and Indian Hill were two cases in which territory was transferred from the Cincinnati School District.

The incorporation of Mariemont followed an attempt to annex the Fairfax, Mariemont, and Madison Place areas to the City of Cincinnati.

¹⁹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 11, 1941," p. 417.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Anderson School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 11, 1941," p. 306.

"Bonded Debt of Anderson School District as of January 1, 1941. Yearly Maturities, Interest Charges, and Payments to be Made by Cincinnati School District Because of Annexation of Rectangular Area Lying North of Glade Avenue and East of Sutton Avenue." Memorandum on file with the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The municipal annexation was opposed because of the school situation.¹⁹² Residents of the territory did not want to lose the use of the Plainville district's new high school.¹⁹³ Nor did the residents want the Madisonville school's overflow of pupils to be sent to the Fairfax school. So the annexation movement reached an impasse and the incorporation of Mariemont was passed at an election held on April 14, 1941.¹⁹⁴

The Village of Indian Hill was incorporated so as to preserve the rural residential character of its territory.¹⁹⁵ An election on the incorporation of Indian Hill was set for May 20, 1941, and the issue was favorably passed.

As indicated in Figure 34, the new villages of Mariemont and Indian Hill each embraced a piece of Cincinnati School District territory. The September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4687 provided that the newly created villages automatically became village school districts.¹⁹⁶ Consequently, under Section 4690, the Cincinnati School District territories embraced by the villages were transferred to the respective village school districts.

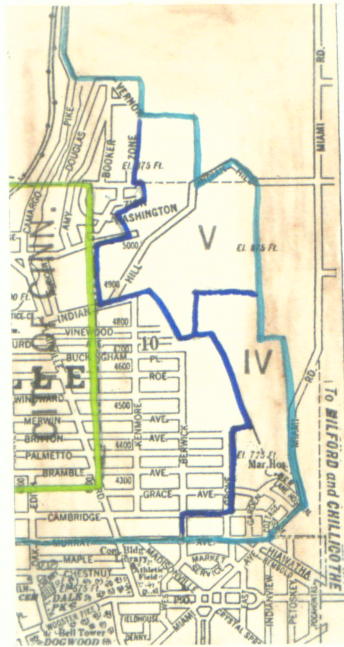
¹⁹²"Loud Opporision Greets Annexation Move at Mariemont Civic Meeting," Eastern Hills Journal, 5 (March 7, 1941), 1.

¹⁹³"Solution to School Problem Necessary before Fairfax Would Consider Annexation," Eastern Hills Journal, 5 (March 14, 1941), 1.

¹⁹⁴"Mariemont Adopts Local Government," Eastern Hills Journal, 5 (April 18, 1941), 1.

¹⁹⁵"Indian Hill to Decide Its Future Government by Vote," Eastern Hills Journal, 5 (May 16, 1941), 1.

¹⁹⁶Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 588.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Annexed to Mariemont and Indian Hill School Districts*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1941
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1941

Figure 34.—Part IV of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Mariemont School District on April 14, 1941, and Part V of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Indian Hill School District on May 20, 1941.

*"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

"Plat Book No. 42, pp. 30-35. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1941.

"Deed Book No. 1911," pp. 571-584. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1941.

In accordance with the law, an apportionment was made of the Cincinnati School District's indebtedness. The territory transferred to Mariemont was .023 per cent of the Cincinnati district's total tax valuation.¹⁹⁷ Consequently, the Mariemont Board of Education was obligated to assume .023 per cent of the Cincinnati district's indebtedness. The territory transferred to Indian Hill was .0111 per cent of the Cincinnati district's total tax valuation.¹⁹⁸ The Indian Hill Board of Education was obligated to assume .0111 per cent of the Cincinnati district's indebtedness.

Part VII of the Cincinnati City School District

In 1946, a third piece of Cincinnati School District territory was transferred by its annexation to an outlying village. On January 25, 1946, the Village of Deer Park annexed the small piece of territory which is indicated in Figure 35.¹⁹⁹ The transfer of the territory from the Cincinnati School District to the Deer Park district was governed by the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5.²⁰⁰ The law provided that territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city school district or the school district of which the village was a

¹⁹⁷Letter to John Q. Brown, Clerk of the Board of Education, Mariemont, Ohio, from the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1941.

¹⁹⁸Letter to W. E. Stevens, Clerk of the Board of Education, Indian Hill, Ohio, from the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1941.

¹⁹⁹"plat Book No. 46," pp. 2-3. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1946.

²⁰⁰Laws of Ohio, 1943, Vol. 120, p. 475.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Annexed to Deer Park School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1946

Figure 35.--Part VII of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Deer Park School District on January 26, 1946.

*"Plat Book No. 46," pp. 2-3. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1946.

part. The law also provided for an equitable division of funds and indebtedness. The division was to be made under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction. However, in the present case, no division of funds and indebtedness was made.

The Cincinnati Board of Education was notified of the territory's transfer.²⁰¹ But the Deer Park Board of Education was not notified of the transfer and was not aware of the municipal annexation.²⁰²

Part III of the Anderson School District

On September 4, 1946, the City of Cincinnati annexed a piece of territory lying southeast of Mt. Washington. The territory, known as Burney Meadow, is traced in Figure 30. The territory lay in the Anderson School District. Under the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5, the municipal annexation brought the tract into the Cincinnati School District.

The Cincinnati Board of Education was notified of the transfer.²⁰³ But the Anderson Board of Education minutes do not mention the transfer.²⁰⁴ Since the Anderson board took no action in the matter, no division of funds and indebtedness was made.

²⁰¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24, 1946," p. 32.

²⁰²Interview between the writer and A. L. Holmes, Clerk of the Board of Education, Deer Park, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27, 1950.

²⁰³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1946," p. 100.

²⁰⁴Interview between the writer and R. C. Ayer, former Clerk of the Board of Education, Anderson School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12, 1950.

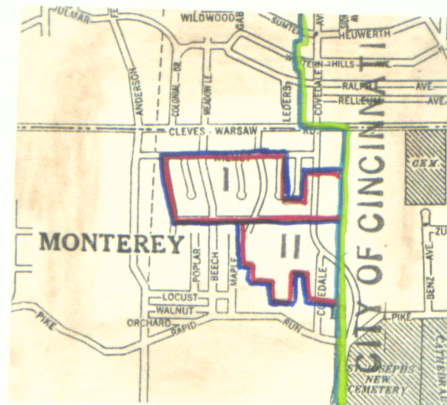
Part I of the Delhi Township School District,
Part of the Monfort Heights School District,
and Part II of the Reading School District

Early in 1947, parts of the Delhi Township, Monfort Heights, and Reading school districts were annexed to the City of Cincinnati. The part of the Delhi Township School District, annexed on February 26, 1947, is traced on Figure 36. The tract lying in the Monfort Heights School District, annexed on April 9, 1947, is traced in Figure 37. The piece of the Reading School District, annexed on April 13, 1947, is indicated in Figure 38. Under the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5, the municipal annexations brought the three territories into the Cincinnati City School District.

Though the three territories were geographically scattered, they were transferred to the Cincinnati School District under identical conditions. In each case, the Cincinnati City Council notified the Cincinnati Board of Education that the territory had been annexed.²⁰⁵ However, the three outlying boards of education were neither consulted regarding the municipal annexations nor officially notified that the

²⁰⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1947," p. 219.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12, 1947," p. 257.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1947
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1946

Figure 36.--Parts I and II of the Delhi Township School District Respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on February 26, 1947, and October 22, 1947.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

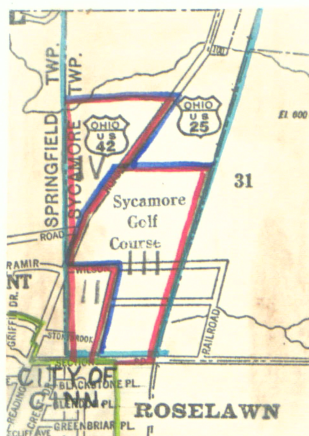


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1947
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1947

Figure 37.—Part of the Monfort Heights School District Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on April 9, 1947.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1947
- Annexation to City of Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1947

Figure 38.--Parts II, III, and IV of the Reading School District respectively Annexed to the City of Cincinnati and to the Cincinnati School District on April 23, 1947; October 22, 1947; and February 11, 1949.

*"Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," op. cit.

annexations had taken place.²⁰⁶ In none of the three cases was there any division of funds and indebtedness.

Part III of the Reading School District

Part III of the Reading School District is traced in Figure 38. Included in the territory was valuable property owned by the Andrew Jergens Company. In 1947, the president of the Reading Board of Education protested the territory's pending annexation to the City of Cincinnati.²⁰⁷ According to the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5, the municipal annexation would transfer the territory to the Cincinnati School District. The Reading Board of Education feared that loss of the territory would cause a financial hardship in the Reading School District. However, the territory was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on October 22, 1947 and the Cincinnati Board of Education was notified of its transfer.²⁰⁸ There was no division of funds and indebtedness between the Cincinnati and Reading boards of education.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁶Interview between the writer and C. O. Harrison, Principal, Delhi Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1950.

Interview between the writer and Elmer Shubert, Principal, Monfort Heights School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1950.

Interview between the writer and Mayme Koetter, Clerk of the Board of Education, Reading, Ohio, at Reading, Ohio, May 1, 1950.

²⁰⁷"County Commissioners Hearing." Newspaper clipping, dated July 3, 1947, in clipping file on Annexation, library of The Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

²⁰⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1947," p. 395.

²⁰⁹Interview between the writer and Mayme Koetter, Clerk of the Board of Education, Reading, Ohio, at Reading, Ohio, May 1, 1950.

Part II of the Delhi Township School District

Figure 36 indicates a tract of land that was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on October 22, 1947. Under the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5, the territory automatically became part of the Cincinnati School District. The tract had been in the Delhi Township School District. The Cincinnati Board of Education was duly notified of the municipal annexation and the territory's transfer to the Cincinnati district.²¹⁰ But the Delhi Township Board of Education was neither consulted concerning the annexation nor notified of the territory's transfer to the Cincinnati district.²¹¹ There was no division of funds and indebtedness between the two boards of education.

Part VI of the Deer Park School District

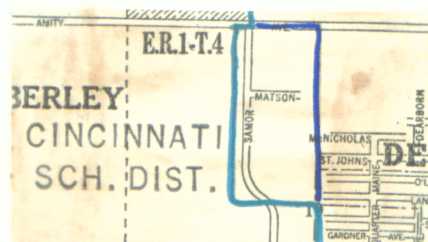
Figure 39 indicates a tract of land that was annexed to the Village of Amberley on February 10, 1949.²¹² The September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5 stated that territory annexed to a village became a part of the school district of which the village was a part. The Village of Amberley was a part of the Cincinnati School District.²¹³

²¹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1947," p. 395.

²¹¹Interview between the writer and C. O. Harrison, Principal, Delhi Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1950.

²¹²"Deed Book No. 2366," pp. 316-327. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1949.

²¹³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1940," pp. 252-253.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1949

Figure 39.--Part VI of the Deer Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on February 10, 1949.

*"Deed Book No. 2366," pp. 316-327. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1949.

Consequently, the annexation to the Village of Amberley transferred the territory to the Cincinnati School District.²¹⁴ The territory was transferred from the Deer Park School District. On July 27, 1950, the distribution of funds and indebtedness between the two school districts had not been settled.²¹⁵

Part IV of the Reading School District

On February 11, 1949, a territory lying east of Reading Road was annexed to the City of Cincinnati. The territory, traced in Figure 38, belonged to the Reading School District. Because of disagreeableness met in connection with a 1947 annexation, members of the Reading Board of Education would not even attend the annexation hearing.²¹⁶ In accordance with the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5, the territory was transferred to the Cincinnati School District.²¹⁷ There was no division of funds and indebtedness between the two school districts.

²¹⁴Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 27, 1949," p. 313.

²¹⁵Interview between the writer and A. L. Holmes, Clerk of the Board of Education, Deer Park, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27, 1950.

²¹⁶Interview between the writer and Mayme Koetter, Clerk of the Board of Education, Reading, Ohio, at Reading, Ohio, May 1, 1950.

²¹⁷Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1949," p. 227.

Analytical Summary

Throughout the period covered by this study, school annexation could be effected through municipal annexation of territory. Within the scope of this study, fifty-six school territories were affected by the procedure of school annexation through municipal annexation. Of the fifty-six territories, fourteen were complete school districts to be annexed to the Cincinnati School District, thirty-nine were parts of school districts to be annexed to the Cincinnati School District, and three were parts of the Cincinnati School District to be annexed to other school districts. The present chapter traces the annexation proceedings involving the fifty-six territories. The following paragraphs summarize the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that appear in the proceedings concerning the fifty-six territories.

The laws.—As a primary influence in the proceedings, the stage for school annexation by municipal annexation was set by the governing laws. In general, the laws provided that territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city or village school district. There were, however, variations in four phases of the procedure.

First, the laws defined the school territories that were affected by municipal annexation. Between 1894 and 1904, the laws provided for the automatic transfer only of a village or portion of a village, township, or special school district. City school district territory was not included. For example, the Cincinnati City School District territory which was annexed to the village of Bond Hill in 1898 was annexed for municipal purposes only.

After 1904, the laws included all school territory annexed to a city or village.

Second, before 1943 the laws provided that the territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city or village school district. If the annexing city or village had no school district of its own, the territory was not annexed for school purposes. After 1943, the law stated that the annexed territory became a part of the city school district or of the school district of which the village was a part. For example, Part VI of the Deer Park School District, which was annexed to the Village of Amberley in 1949, became a part of the Cincinnati City School District because the Village of Amberley was a part of the Cincinnati City School District.

Third, the laws dealt with the legal title to school property in an annexed territory. The early laws made no mention of the disposition of school property. Between 1904 and 1908, the law stipulated that the legal title to school property in an annexed territory became vested in the board of education of the annexing school district. Between 1908 and 1921, the laws stated that the legal title to school property in an annexed territory remained unchanged. The property could be transferred by warranty deed at such time as might be agreed upon by the boards of education. The necessity of transferring school property by mutual agreement came to the fore in the proceedings annexing Part I of the South Bend School District, part of the Three Mile School District, and Part II of the Oakley School District. After 1921, the laws returned to the provision whereby the legal

title to school property in an annexed territory became vested in the board of education of the annexing school district.

Fourth, the laws provided for the division of funds and indebtedness. The 1894 law stated that indebtedness would be apportioned by the county commissioners. The 1902 law stipulated that both debts and credits would be apportioned by the county commissioners. Between 1904 and 1915, the division of funds and indebtedness was governed by a separate series of laws. Section 3896 and analogous Section 4696 decreed that funds and indebtedness would be apportioned by the probate court. In 1915, Section 4696 was amended to a new subject and the annexation procedure was left without a provision for the division of funds and indebtedness. In 1921, the provision was reinstated and the governing laws stated that the annexing school district would assume any indebtedness on the school property in an annexed territory. The law's expression, "...any indebtedness on the school property in the territory annexed...", was interpreted to mean any indebtedness that would have been paid by tax revenue from the annexed territory. The 1943 law stated that an equitable division of funds and indebtedness would be made under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction.

Application of the laws.—The application of the laws governing school annexation through municipal annexation had varied aspects and influences. A significant aspect was in the operation of the annexation procedure. The municipal annexations of nineteen territories were not followed through by the affected boards of education. Ten of the

annexations are not noted in any board of education records. The other nine annexations are mentioned only in the minutes of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

With respect to the Cincinnati School District, the procedure of school annexation through municipal annexation also went into reverse. Through municipal annexations, parts of the Cincinnati District were annexed to the Mariemont, Indian Hill, and Deer Park school districts.

The very fact that municipal annexation effected school annexation blocked or changed three municipal annexations. An impasse over the inclusion or exclusion of the Fairfax school blocked the annexation of Part II of the Plainville School District. A later disagreement over the situation of the Plainville School District blocked the municipal annexation of the Mariemont-Fairfax-Madison Place area and led to the incorporation of Mariemont. Pressures because of school bus transportation changed the boundary of the territory annexed as Part II of the Anderson School District.

Financial aspects.--The annexation proceedings concerning twenty-four of the fifty-six school territories contained significant financial aspects. Under the governing laws, the annexations of twenty-two of the territories should have resulted in divisions of funds or indebtedness. However, divisions were actually made in the annexations of only four territories. The division of funds and indebtedness was not mentioned in connection with the other eighteen territories.

The matter of finance was also a factor influencing attitudes

toward annexation. The Kennedy Heights School District lost twenty per cent of its tax valuation through the Pleasant Ridge annexation. Loss of the territory incited the Kennedy Heights Board of Education to transfer its entire school district to the Cincinnati School District. The Elmwood Place Board of Education was in financial difficulty at the time it sought to annex its school district to the Cincinnati district. Part III of the Reading School District included a valuable industrial site. Consequently, the Reading Board of Education was bitterly opposed to the territory's annexation to the Cincinnati School District.

Territorial problems.--Eighteen municipal annexations gave rise to problems of school district territory. Substantial parts of sixteen school districts were annexed to the Cincinnati School District through municipal annexations. Through the mutual consent of the boards of education, eleven of the dismembered school districts were completely transferred to the Cincinnati district. Four more of the school districts were completely transferred to the Cincinnati district without any further legal proceedings. The outlying territory of one of the school districts was never transferred to the Cincinnati district.

In the cases of four villages annexed to the City of Cincinnati, parts of the villages were detached for school purposes. The municipal annexations of the villages automatically brought the detached territories into the Cincinnati School District. Because of previous annexations for school purposes, parts of two villages were already in the Cincinnati School District at the time of their municipal annexations.

Local desires.—The desires of the people in the territories affected played an important role in the proceedings to annex thirteen village school districts. In the municipal annexations of the villages, it was standard practice for the annexation commissioners to recommend that the villages' schools be maintained and expanded as future needs might require. Several villages were more specific in their stated desires. Avondale wanted its plans followed in building an addition to its school. Westwood wanted the janitor's residence maintained. Westwood also wanted its two-year high school increased to four years. Mt. Washington wanted a new school building. The annexation proceedings reveal no evidence to indicate the Cincinnati Board of Education's acquiescence to Avondale's, Westwood's, and Mt. Washington's desires. The Cincinnati board did, however, agree to Sayler Park's two requests. First, Sayler Park wanted its two-year high school maintained. Second, Sayler Park wanted the Cincinnati board to pay the excess car fare for Sayler Park pupils attending the third and fourth years in other Cincinnati high schools. The Cincinnati board also agreed to maintain the Madisonville High School. However, the Cincinnati board did not always agree to such terms. The 1932 annexation of the North College Hill School District was effectively blocked by the Cincinnati board's refusal to accept the North College Hill board's requests concerning the future of its schools.

Administrative problems.—The annexations of four school districts posed problems of school administration. The Cincinnati Board of Education assumed the administration of the Hartwell School District before the terri-

tory lying within the Village of Hartwell was legally annexed. Anticipating the annexation of the Sayler Park School District, the re-appointment of Sayler Park's employed personnel was coordinated with the practices of the Cincinnati Board of Education. The pending annexations of Bond Hill and Oakley gave rise to attendance problems. The Bond Hill Board of Education desired tuition-free, interim attendance in the Cincinnati schools. This investigator found no evidence to indicate that the attendance privilege was granted to Bond Hill pupils. In the case of Oakley, interim attendance in either the Oakley or Cincinnati district was granted. However, the optional attendance arrangement proved unsatisfactory because the Oakley school was soon overloaded.

Previous commitments.—In three cases, the Cincinnati board was faced with the problem of special commitments previously made by annexed boards of education. The Cincinnati board approved the Avondale board's deed of property to the Village of Avondale. The Cincinnati board also continued the lease on the Clifton school. But, because there was no legal contract, the Cincinnati board did not honor Winton Place's agreement to pay high school pupils' tuition to Wyoming.

Recent status of the procedure.—In 1949, school annexation by municipal annexation was governed by the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5. The provisions of the 1943 law were basically the same as those of earlier amendments governing the procedure. The same circumstances, factors, and problems which occurred under the earlier amendments could recur under the 1943 law.

CHAPTER III

SCHOOL ANNEXATION BY MUTUAL CONSENT OF THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION

Between 1895 and 1915, a part or the whole of a school district could be transferred to an adjoining school district by the mutual consent of the two boards of education. Table 5 sets forth the amendment dates of analogous laws governing school annexation by mutual consent. With one specific exception, the procedure of school annexation by mutual consent was discontinued in 1915.

In this study, thirty-three school territories were involved in annexation proceedings which depended on the mutual consent of boards of education. Table 6 lists the thirty-three school territories. The present chapter traces the annexation proceedings concerning each of the thirty-three school territories and summarizes the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation which appear in the proceedings.

Cheviot School District

Soon after the January 1, 1896, annexation of the Westwood School District, the clerk of the Cheviot School District (Special School District No. 1, Green Township) sent a communication to the Cincinnati Board of Education.¹ The letter set forth the difficulties that might arise between the Cheviot and Cincinnati school districts due to the annexation of Westwood. A part of the Cheviot district had been lost

¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20, 1896," p. 382.

TABLE 5

AMENDMENT DATES OF THREE OHIO LAWS
GOVERNING THE TRANSFER OF SCHOOL TERRITORY
BY MUTUAL CONSENT OF THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION,
1894-1943

Amendment Date	Section of Law
May 18, 1894	3893
April 15, 1902	3893
April 25, 1904	3894
May 21, 1914	4692
August 27, 1915	Repealed
September 2, 1935	4692
September 16, 1943	Repealed

TABLE 6

THIRTY-THREE SCHOOL TERRITORIES INVOLVED IN
ANNEXATION PROCEEDINGS DEPENDENT ON THE
MUTUAL CONSENT OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION,
1896-1943

Territory	Annexation Date	Final Date on Territory Not Annexed
Cheviot Sch. Dist.	March 2, 1896	- - - -
Part of Williams Sch. Dist.	May 5, 1902	- - - -
Part II of Bond Hill Sch. Dist.	Dec. 14, 1903	- - - -
Parts I and II of Winton Place Dist.	Dec. 14, 1903	- - - -
Three Mile Sch. Dist.	Oct. 25, 1909	- - - -
South Bend Sch. Dist.	Oct. 25, 1909	- - - -
Oakley Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Jan. 31, 1910
Part II of Delhi Vill. Sch. Dist.	Aug. 1, 1910	- - - -
Part I of Cincinnati Sch. Dist.	Sept. 1, 1910	- - - -
Parts III, IV and V of College Hill Sch. Dist.	June 19, 1911	- - - -
Part III of Sayler Park Sch. Dist.	July 31, 1911	- - - -
Parts III, IV, and V of Carthage Sch. Dist.	July 31, 1911	- - - -
Parts III, IV, and V of Madisonville Sch. Dist.	Sept. 11, 1911	- - - -
Parts I and II of Hartwell Sch. Dist.	Aug. 26, 1912	- - - -
Pleasant Ridge Sch. Dist.	Oct. 21, 1912	- - - -
Part III of Oakley Sch. Dist.	April 14, 1913	- - - -
Part I of Bridgetown Sch. Dist.	Aug. 30, 1913	- - - -
Kennedy Heights Sch. Dist.	Dec. 1, 1913	- - - -
Elmwood Place Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Jan. 26, 1914
Bridgetown Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Aug. 31, 1914
Uniontown Sch. Dist.	- - - -	March 8, 1915
Part I of Reading Sch. Dist.	- - - -	June 6, 1938
Part II of Cincinnati Dist.	- - - -	Oct. 14, 1940
Parts VIII and IX of Cincinnati Dist.	- - - -	June 28, 1943

to Cincinnati in the Westwood annexation. Further, Westwood's two-year high school, which had served the Cheviot district, was now in the Cincinnati district. The communication from the Cheviot board proposed the transfer of the entire Cheviot School District to the Cincinnati City School District.²

The boundaries of the Cheviot School District are traced in Figure 40. It is to be noted that the Cheviot district included a piece of territory that was not contiguous to the bulk of the district. In 1896, it was possible for a school district to include non-contiguous territory. However, after the May 21, 1914 amendment of Section 4685, a school district could no longer include non-contiguous territory except in the case of a natural island.³

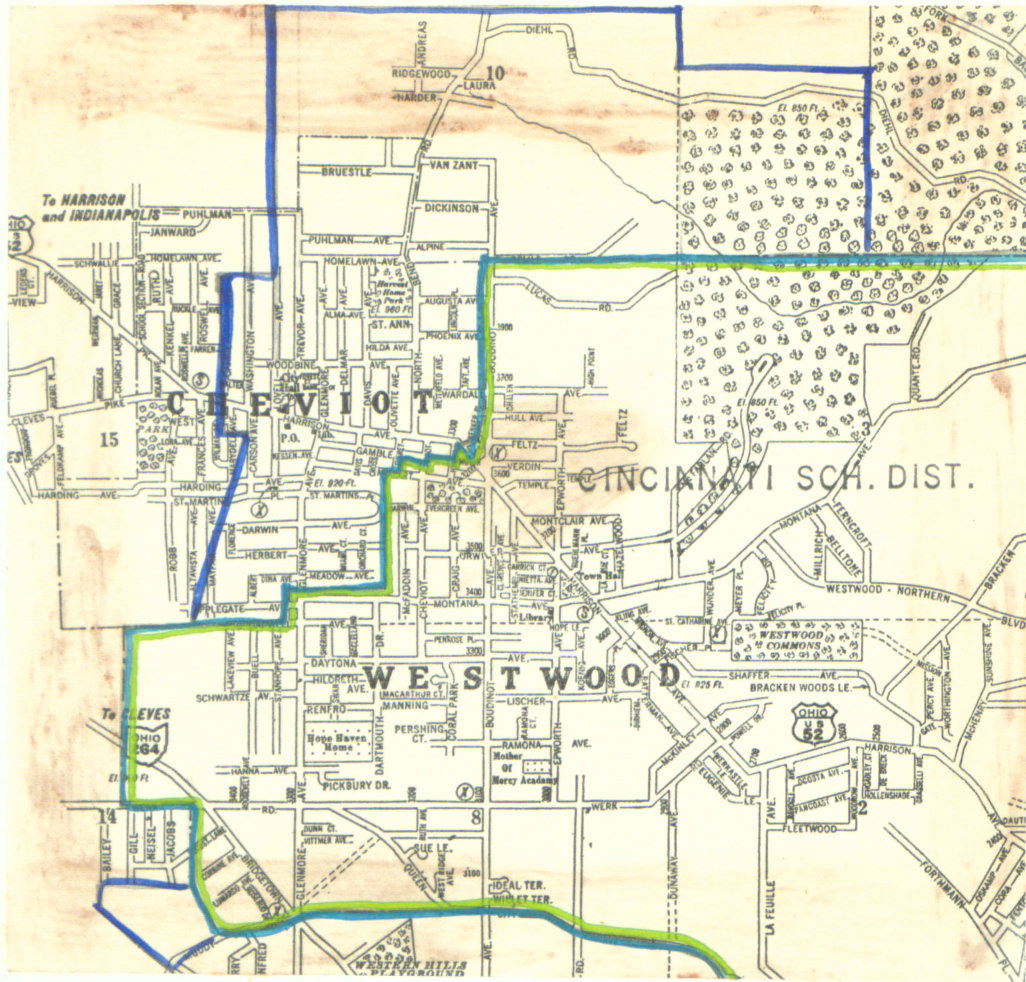
The Cincinnati board's committee on law investigated the Cheviot district, believed the proposed transfer to be in the best interests of both school districts, and felt that the transfer would not appreciably--if at all--increase the financial responsibility of the Cincinnati board.⁴ The committee recommended that, upon receipt of a proper transfer from the Cheviot board, the Cincinnati board should consent to the transfer in accordance with Section 3893 as amended March 23, 1893. The recommendation was concurred in.⁵ The Cincinnati Board of Education was nominally

²Ibid.

³Laws of Ohio, 1914, Vol. 104, p. 133.

⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 17, 1896," p. 400.

⁵Ibid.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1896
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1896

Figure 40.—The Cheviot School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 2, 1896.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1896," p. 405.

acting under a superseded amendment of the law. Section 3893 had been amended on May 18, 1894.⁶ However, the 1894 amendment contained identical provisions regarding the transfer of school territory by mutual consent.

The minutes of the Cheviot Board of Education were not located by this investigator. But it is known that on February 29, 1896, the Cheviot Board of Education adopted a resolution transferring the entire Cheviot School District to the Cincinnati City School District.⁷ On March 2, 1896, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the Cheviot School District.⁸ Before the transfer was effective, a description of the transferred territory had to be entered on the records of both boards of education and a copy filed with the county auditor. According to the law, any person living in the Cheviot School District could appeal the transfer before the county commissioners. The county commissioners would either approve or vacate the transfer. However, no one in the Cheviot district appealed the transfer. The law also stated that the county commissioners would make an apportionment of indebtedness. But the entire Cheviot district was transferred to the Cincinnati district and no apportionment of indebtedness was necessary.

⁶Laws of Ohio, 1894, Vol. 91, p. 307.

⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1896," p. 405.

⁸Ibid.

Part of the Williams School District

Evidently, by order of the former Warsaw Board of Education, certain families residing outside the school district had been allowed to send their children to the Warsaw school, tuition free.⁹ After the Warsaw School District was annexed to the Cincinnati district on May 5, 1902, the families petitioned the Cincinnati Board of Education for continuance of the privilege.¹⁰ Noting that the petition asked only for "Privileges" and not for annexation, the Cincinnati board felt that the territory in which the families resided should be properly annexed.¹¹ The families resided in territory belonging to the Williams School District (Special School District No. 2, Delhi Township) and steps were taken to annex the territory through mutual consent of the boards of education involved.¹² This investigator found no evidence to indicate completion of the annexation. The minutes of the Williams Board of Education are not in the hands of the Delhi Board of Education and are presumed to be lost.¹³ However, children from the territory were still attending the Warsaw school during the year following the Warsaw annexation.¹⁴ From

⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1903," p. 31.

¹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 12, 1903," p. 532.

¹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 9, 1903," p. 543.

¹²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1903," p. 558.

¹³Interview between the writer and Roy Kuhn, Clerk of the Board of Education, Delhi School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1950.

¹⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 19, 1903," p. 31.

the Cincinnati Board of Education, the principal of the Warsaw School requested instructions in the matter and was notified to allow the children to continue in attendance.¹⁵ The territory, indicated in Figure 41, thus was included in the Cincinnati City School District by usage if not by formal annexation.

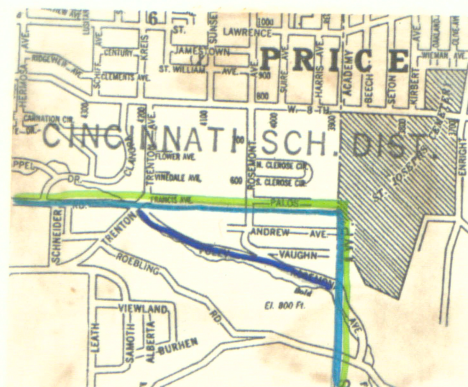
Part II of the Bond Hill School District and

Parts II and III of the Winton Place School District

As noted in Chapter II, the villages of Bond Hill and Winton Place were annexed to the City of Cincinnati in November, 1903. By virtue of the municipal annexations, the school territories lying within the villages automatically came into the Cincinnati City School District. As indicated in Figure 42 and Figure 43, the school districts of both villages included territories lying outside the villages. To complete the annexations of the entire school districts, the territories lying outside the villages had to be transferred by mutual consent of the boards of education. The transfers were governed by the April 15, 1902 amendment of Section 3893.¹⁶ With one exception, the provisions of the law were identical with those of the 1894 amendment. The change in the 1902 amendment stated that the county commissioners would apportion both funds and indebtedness.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Laws of Ohio, 1902, Vol. 95, p. 150.

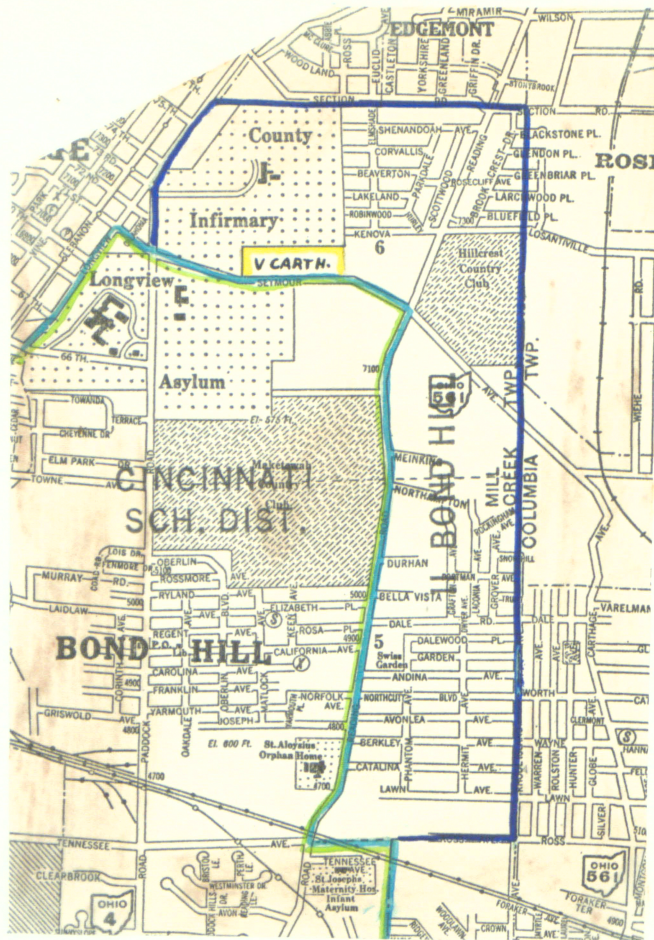


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, May 5, 1902
- Cincinnati Corporation, May 5, 1902

Figure 41.--Part of the Williams School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 5, 1902.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 9, 1903," p. 543.



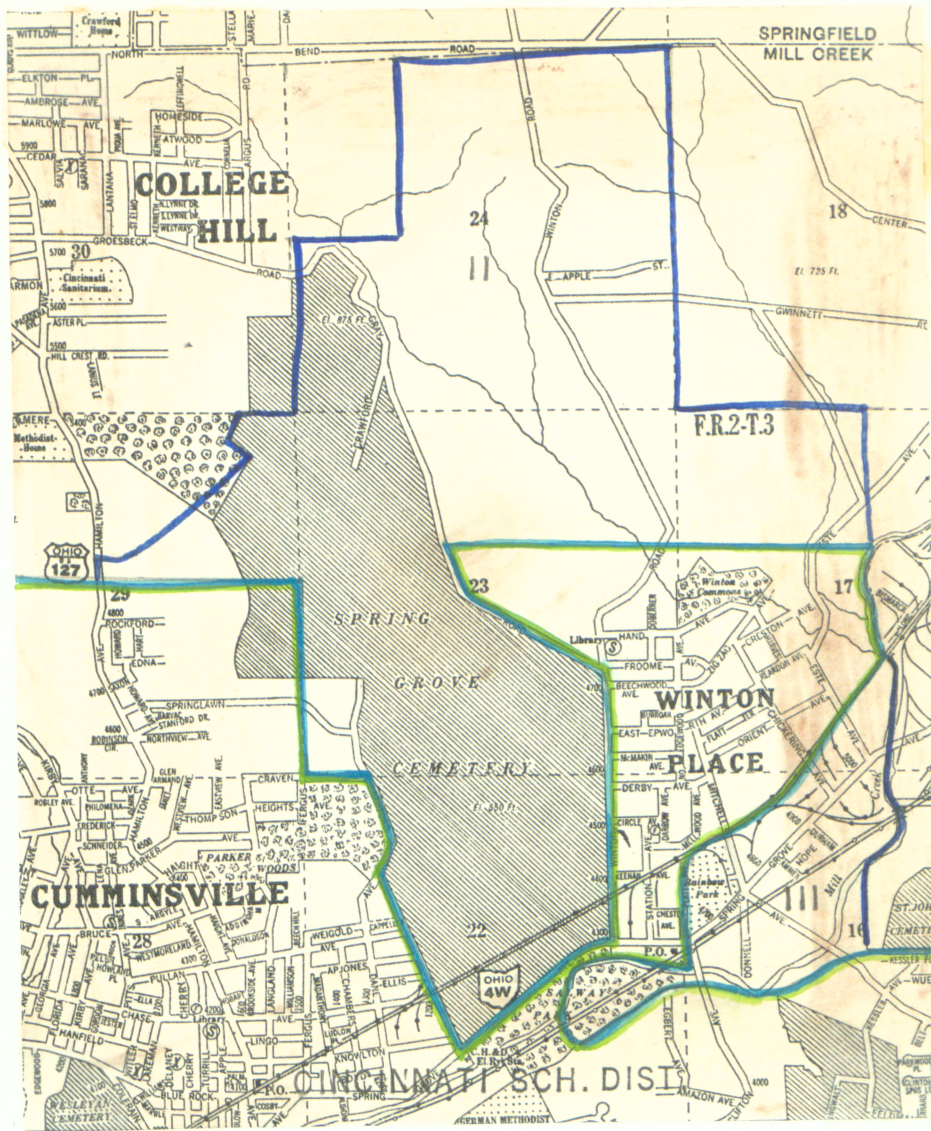
Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, December, 1903
- Cincinnati Corporation, December, 1903

Figure 42.—Part II of the Bond Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 14, 1903.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1903," p. 59.

#Ibid. Territory was Part V of the Carthage School District.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, December, 1903
- Cincinnati Corporation, December, 1903

Figure 43.—Parts II and III of the Winton Place School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 14, 1903.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1903," p. 57.

On November 18, 1903, the Bond Hill Board of Education adopted a resolution transferring to the Cincinnati School District that part of the Bond Hill School District not included in the municipal annexation.¹⁷ In Figure 42 may be seen a tract of land which lay within the boundaries of the Bond Hill School District but which belonged to the Carthage School District. Not being under the jurisdiction of the Bond Hill Board of Education, the tract belonging to the Carthage district was not included in the Bond Hill transfer. Instead, the isolated territory remained an island of the Carthage district until 1911.¹⁸ As noted in connection with the Cheviot School District, a school district's inclusion of non-contiguous territory was not possible after 1914. With the May 21, 1914 amendment of Section 4685, the territory included in a school district had to be contiguous except in the case of a natural island.

On December 1, 1903, the Winton Place Board of Education followed the Bond Hill board's example and adopted a resolution transferring its outlying territories to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁹ On December 14, 1903, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted resolutions consenting to

¹⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Bond Hill, Ohio, November 18, 1903," p. 121.

¹⁸"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Carthage to the City of Cincinnati," p. 1023. Unpublished joint report of the Carthage and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.

¹⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Winton Place, Ohio, December 1, 1903," pp. 126-129.

the annexations of the Bond Hill and Winton Place school district territories.²⁰ The transfers were not effective until maps of the transferred territories were certified to the county auditor. Divisions of funds and indebtedness were not necessary since the entire Bond Hill and Winton Place school districts became included in the Cincinnati School District.

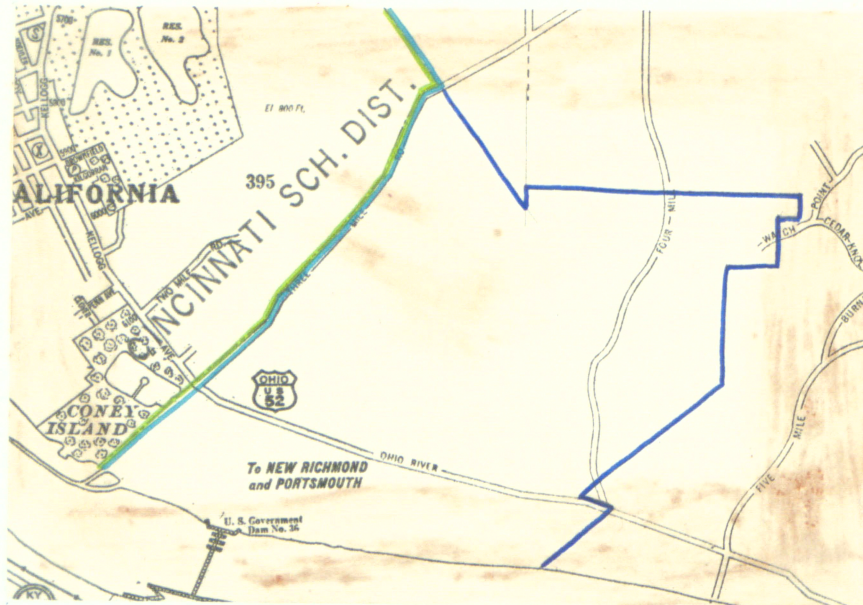
Three Mile and South Bend School Districts

The Three Mile and South Bend school districts were on opposite sides of the City of Cincinnati. However, the annexations of the two school districts were strikingly parallel in circumstances, problems, and time.

Through municipal annexations to the City of Cincinnati, both the Three Mile and South Bend districts had lost parts of their territories to the Cincinnati School District. The school houses of both districts were located in the territories annexed to the city. Because of the location of the school houses, and because the South Bend district had a bonded indebtedness which would otherwise need to be apportioned, it was deemed advisable to annex the balance of both districts to the Cincinnati district. The territories involved are indicated in Figure 44 and Figure 45.

²⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1903," pp. 58-59.

²¹Laws of Ohio, 1904, Vol. 97, p. 336.

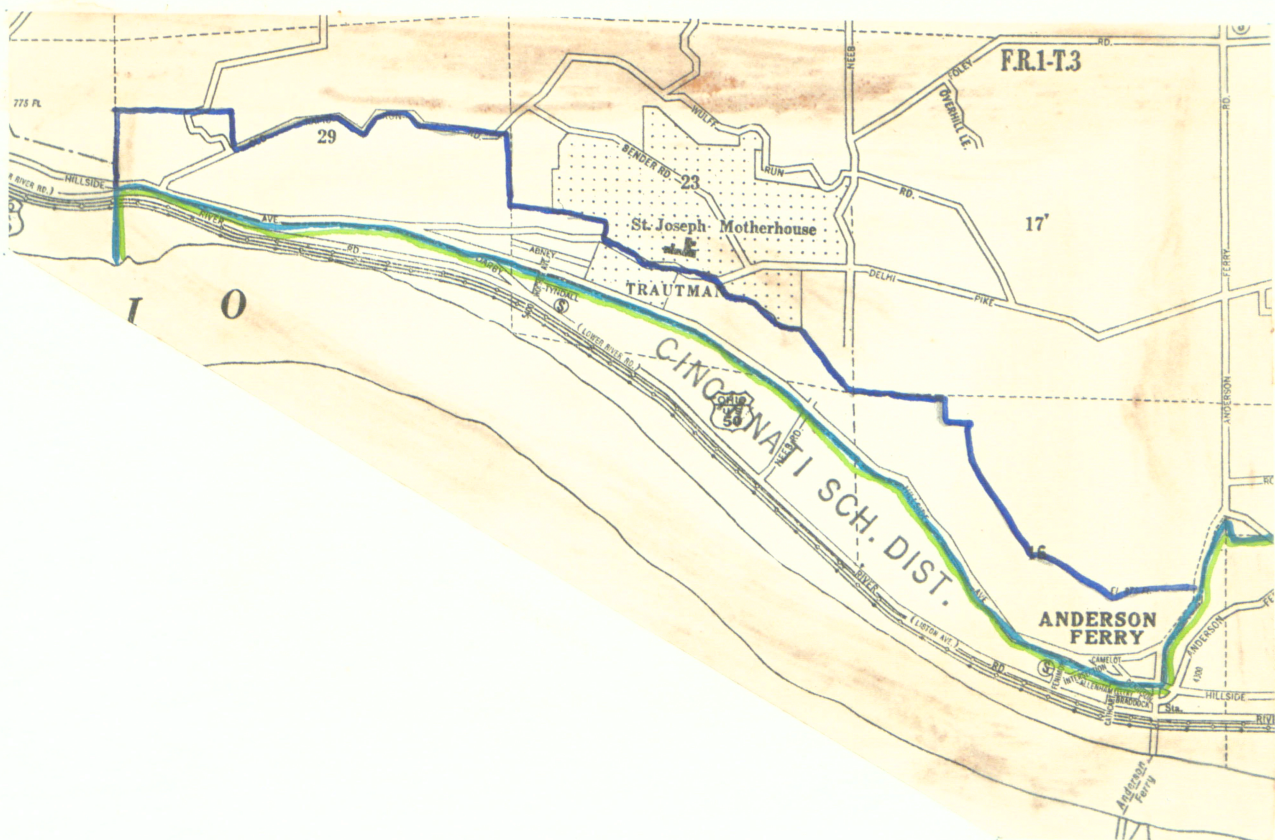


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, October, 1909
- Cincinnati Corporation, October, 1909

Figure 44.—The Three Mile School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 25, 1909.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1909," p. 162.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, October, 1909
- Cincinnati Corporation, October, 1909

Figure 45.—The South Bend School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 25, 1909.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1909," p. 150.

The law governing the annexations was the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894.²¹ According to the law, it was necessary for the Three Mile and South Bend boards of education to adopt resolutions transferring their territories. On October 7, 1909, and October 8, 1909, the South Bend and Three Mile boards respectively adopted resolutions transferring the remainders of their school districts to the Cincinnati City School District.²² In accordance with the law, the resolutions were adopted by majority votes of the two boards' full memberships. It was also necessary for the two boards to prepare maps describing the territories being transferred. But the Three Mile board had already transferred its funds to the Cincinnati board and was financially unable to have the required map prepared. To expedite matters, the Cincinnati board employed an engineer to prepare a map of the Three Mile School District.²³

The April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3896 governed the division of funds and indebtedness in transfers made under Section 3894.²⁴ The law stated that a division would be made at the time of the transfer.

²¹Laws of Ohio, 1904, Vol. 97, p. 336.

²²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Special School District No. 4, Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 7, 1909," pp. 140-141.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Special School District No. 1, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 8, 1909," p. 89.

²³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1909," p. 159.

²⁴Laws of Ohio, 1904, Vol. 97, p. 337.

However, the entire South Bend and Three Mile districts were being annexed and a division of funds and indebtedness was unnecessary.

On October 25, 1909, the Cincinnati board, by majority votes of its full membership, adopted resolutions annexing the remainders of the Three Mile and South Bend school districts.²⁵ Under the law, the annexations were final when copies of the resolutions and maps of the territories were filed with the county auditor.

When the records of the South Bend Board of Education were filed with the Cincinnati board,²⁶ it was found that all moneys had been transferred from the tuition, interest, and contingent funds to the building fund.²⁷ The funds had been used to pay bills and contracts for a new school building. Believing that the South Bend board had made an improper diversion of funds, the Cincinnati board referred the matter to the Cincinnati city solicitor. The Cincinnati city solicitor declared that the South Bend board had not misappropriated funds for a use other than the South Bend School District.²⁸ He also pointed out that, since the South Bend School District was now a part of the Cincinnati district, it was a matter

²⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1909," pp. 163, 166.

²⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1909," p. 194.

²⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Special School District No. 4, Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 7, 1909," p. 142.

²⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 6, 1909," p. 205.

of bookkeeping for the Cincinnati Board of Education to rectify and adjust the matter.

Oakley Village School District

In 1909, there was an attempt to transfer the Oakley Village School District to the Cincinnati City School District. On January 25, 1909, the Oakley Board of Education adopted a resolution transferring its school district to the Cincinnati district.²⁹ The territory described by the resolution is traced in Figure 46. The Oakley board was confronted with the necessity of building a new school. The Oakley board felt that the new school might be more advantageously located if the Oakley district were part of the Cincinnati district.³⁰

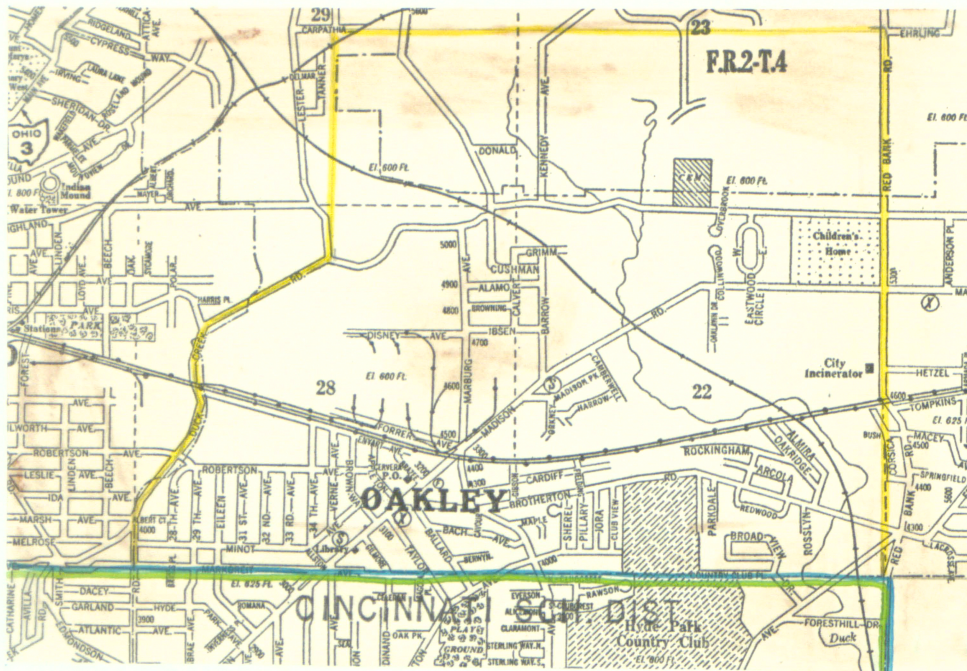
But many residents of Oakley were not in favor of the transfer, and legal proceedings to stop the transfer were instituted against the Cincinnati board.³¹ Also, a delegation of Oakley residents appeared before the Cincinnati board and protested the transfer.³² The delegation requested the Cincinnati Board to hold a hearing before any action was taken on the transfer. The Cincinnati board assured the delegation that

²⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, January 25, 1909," pp. 173-175.

³⁰"Oakley Votes to Join Cincinnati's School System," The Cincinnati Post, 57 (January 26, 1909), 2.

³¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2, 1909," p. 526.

³²Ibid.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1910
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1910

Figure 46.--The Oakley School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 31, 1910.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2, 1909," p. 523.

no action would be taken without first hearing the objections of the Oakley residents. However, the Cincinnati board took immediate action. As soon as the Oakley delegation had left the meeting, the Cincinnati city solicitor was instructed to remove all obstacles to a proper consideration of the transfer.³³

At its next meeting, the Cincinnati board received a resolution adopted by the Oakley Village Council.³⁴ The resolution condemned the Oakley Board of Education's action transferring the school district and requested the Cincinnati board to ignore the transfer. The resolution stated that the Oakley Board of Education had acted without making any provisions to protect the interests of Oakley and her people.

On March 2, 1909, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution rejecting the transfer of the Oakley Village School District.³⁵ The transfer was rejected because of the opposition in Oakley. Further, the City of Cincinnati was about to annex the Village of Oakley, and municipal annexation of the village would effect the annexation of its school district.

On January 3, 1910, a newly elected Oakley Board of Education convened.³⁶ In one of its first official acts, the new Oakley board

³³Ibid.

"Lawyer Ordered to Leave Room," The Commercial Tribune, 13 (February 3, 1909), 5.

³⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 16, 1909," p. 546.

³⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1909," p. 565.

³⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, January 3, 1910," p. 200.

repealed the January 25, 1909 resolution transferring the Oakley School District to the Cincinnati district.³⁷

Part II of the Delhi Village School District

Through the June 13, 1910 annexation of the Village of Delhi to the City of Cincinnati, part of the Delhi Village School District had been annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. As indicated in Figure 47, the Delhi Village School District included territory lying outside the Village of Delhi. On July 22, 1910, the Delhi Board of Education adopted a resolution transferring its outlying school territory to the Cincinnati School District.³⁸ The transfer was in accordance with the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. On August 1, 1910, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution accepting the territory from the Delhi Village School District.³⁹ On August 26, 1910, the Delhi board turned all of its property, records, and funds over to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁴⁰

Part I of the Cincinnati School District

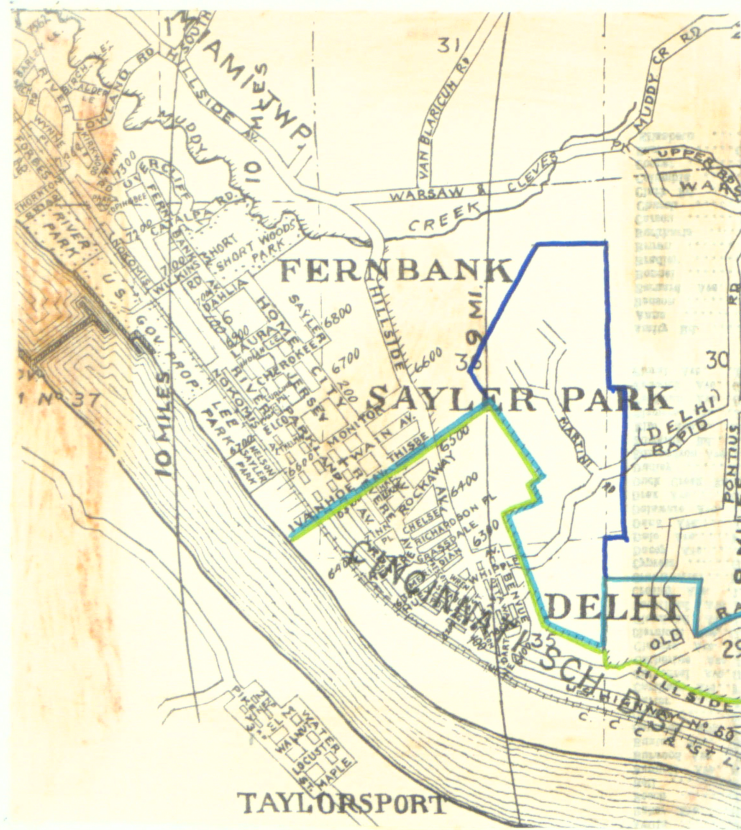
As noted in Chapter II of this report, the annexation of the

³⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, January 31, 1910," pp. 204-205.

³⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Delhi, Ohio, July 22, 1910," p. 40.

³⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio August 1, 1910," p. 373.

⁴⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Delhi, Ohio, August 26, 1910," p. 41.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, July, 1910
- Cincinnati Corporation, July, 1910

Figure 47.—Part II of the Delhi School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 1, 1910.

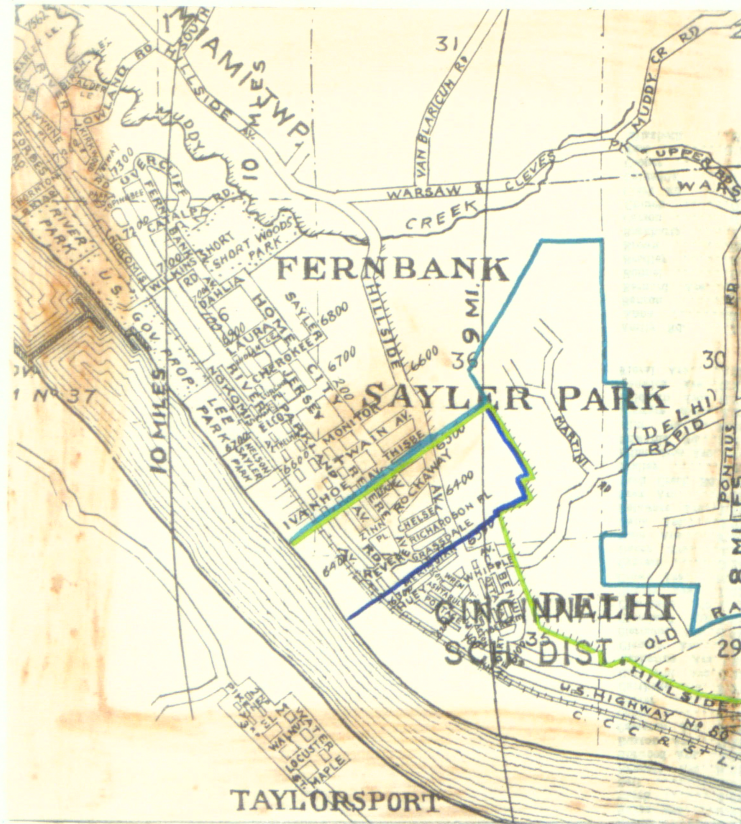
*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1910," p. 373.

Village of Delhi to the City of Cincinnati included a piece of the Sayler Park School District. The territory, traced in Figure 48, automatically became part of the Cincinnati City School District. Becoming aware of the situation, the Sayler Park Board of Education adopted a resolution declaring its willingness to accept the territory back from the Cincinnati City School District.⁴¹ If the territory were transferred back to the Sayler Park district, the Sayler Park Board of Education was willing to accept, free of charge, not only all pupils residing in the territory, but also any high school pupils residing in the former Delhi Village School District.

In light of the Sayler Park board's request that it be allowed to retain the territory, several residents of the territory filed a petition of protest with the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁴² The petitioners felt that leaving the territory in the Sayler Park district would set aside the will of the citizens as expressed by their vote on the Delhi Village annexation. Also, the petitioners felt that the children residing in the territory would be deprived of the privileges of the excellent Cincinnati schools. Further, the petitioners believed that

⁴¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Sayler Park, Ohio, July 21, 1910," pp. 175-176.

⁴²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1910," pp. 373-374.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Annexed to Sayler Park School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, August, 1910
- Cincinnati Corporation, August, 1910

Figure 48.--Part I of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Sayler Park School District on September 1, 1910.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1910," p. 389.

the Sayler Park Village School District would be strengthened at the expense of the citizens of Cincinnati.

However, the petition of protest was later withdrawn and residents of the territory presented a counter petition urging the Cincinnati Board of Education to allow the territory to remain in the Sayler Park School district.⁴³ The new petition pointed out that, if the territory were not retained by the Sayler Park School District, the Cincinnati Board of Education would be caused considerable expense in rehabilitating an old school and employing additional teachers. The petitioners felt that the added expense was unwarranted in view of the probable ensuing annexation of the Sayler Park Village School District and its adequate school building facilities. The petitioners believed that, if a vote were taken on the subject, the majority of school patrons residing in the territory would wish it to remain a part of the Sayler Park School District for the present.

To transfer the territory back to the Sayler Park School District, it was necessary for the Cincinnati and Sayler Park boards of education to agree in accordance with the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. On August 15, 1910, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution transferring the territory to the Sayler Park School District.⁴⁴ On

⁴³ "Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1910," p. 388.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 389.

September 1, 1910, the Sayler Park board adopted a resolution accepting the territory from the Cincinnati School District.⁴⁵

Parts III, IV, and V of the College Hill

Village School District

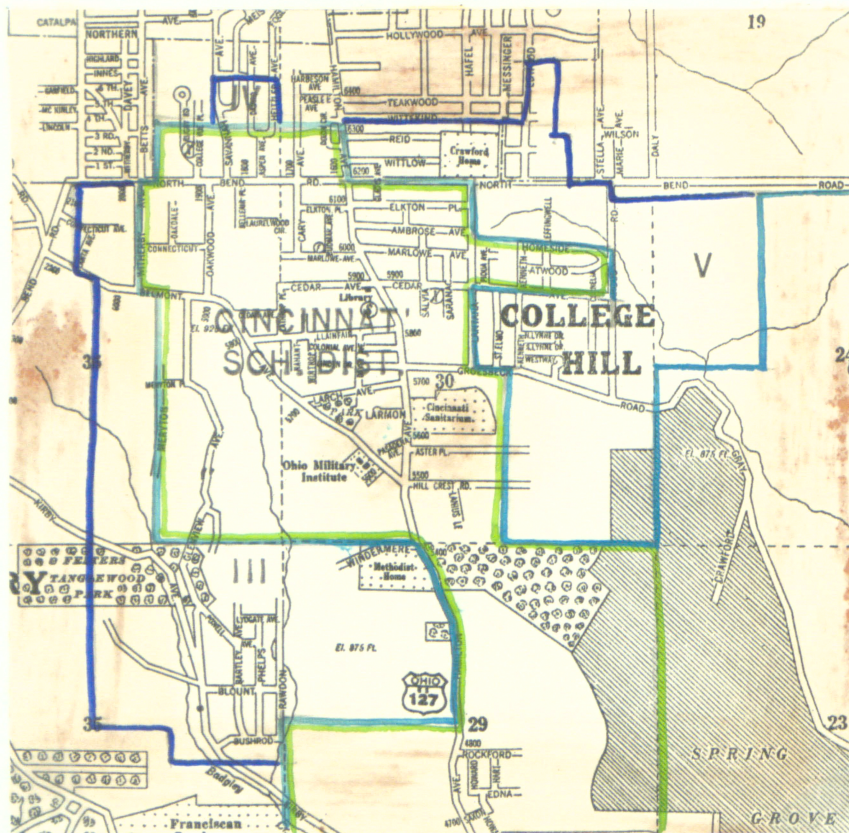
The Village of College Hill was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on May 20, 1911. Through the municipal annexation, the school territory lying within the village became annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. As indicated in Figure 49, the College Hill Village School District included three territories lying outside the boundary of the former Village of College Hill. To complete the annexation of the entire school district, it was necessary to transfer the outlying territories by mutual consent of the boards of education.

At the time of the annexation proceedings, the College Hill Board of Education was planning to make improvements on the school.⁴⁶ But the Cincinnati board preferred that the College Hill board not enter into any further contracts. It was agreed that the Cincinnati board would use the funds of the College Hill board to make the desired improvements after the annexation was complete.⁴⁷ Any remaining surplus of the

⁴⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Sayler Park, Ohio, September 1, 1910," pp. 179-180.

⁴⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, College Hill, Ohio, June 5, 1911," pp. 138-139.

⁴⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1911," p. 600.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, June, 1911
- Cincinnati Corporation, June, 1911

Figure 49.—Parts III, IV, and V of the College Hill School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 19, 1911.

*"Proceedings, Report, and Agreement of the Annexation of the Village of College Hill to the City of Cincinnati," p. 455. Unpublished joint report of the College Hill and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.

College Hill board's funds was to be used to purchase free textbooks for the College Hill school. The agreement to make the improvements and to purchase the free textbooks was fulfilled.⁴⁸

On June 15, 1911, the College Hill Board of Education adopted resolutions transferring its entire school district and all of its funds and properties to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁴⁹ The transfer was in accordance with the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. On June 19, 1911, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the transfer.⁵⁰

Part III of the Sayler Park Village School District

The original Sayler Park Village School District included the Village of Sayler Park, the western part of the former Village of Delhi, and the territory lying north of the Village of Sayler Park and south of the Green Township line.⁵¹ Through the village's June 3, 1911 annexation to the City of Cincinnati, the territory lying within the Village

⁴⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1911," p. 612.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14, 1911," p. 666.

⁴⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, College Hill, Ohio, June 15, 1911," pp. 141-142.

⁵⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1911," p. 603.

⁵¹"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of Sayler Park to the City of Cincinnati," p. 127. Unpublished joint report of the Sayler Park and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911.

of Sayler Park was annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. To annex the entire Sayler Park Village School District, it was necessary to transfer its outlying territory by mutual consent of the boards of education. The outlying territory of the Sayler Park district is traced in Figure 50.

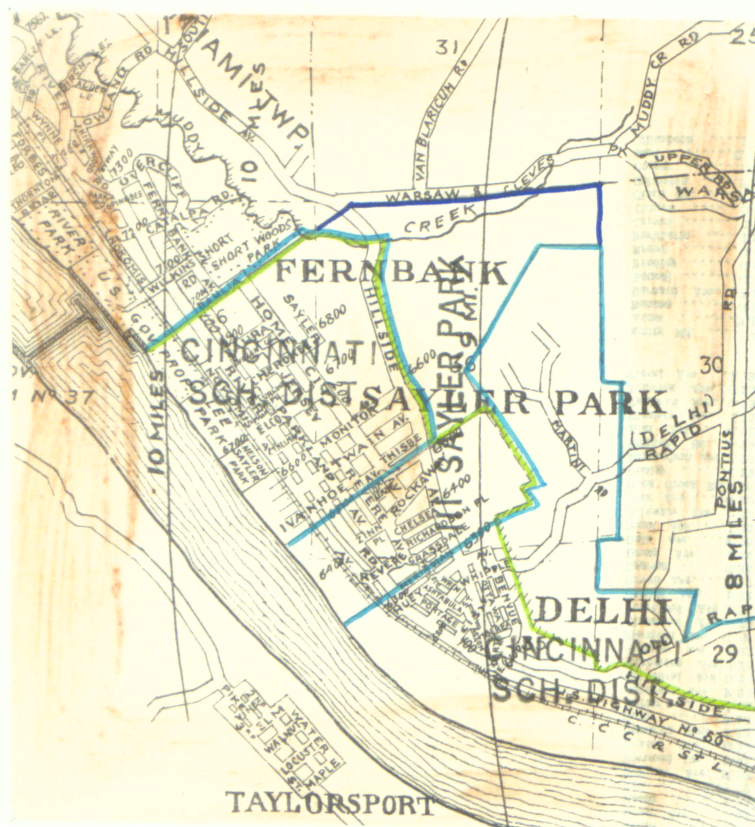
On July 17, 1911, the Sayler Park Board of Education adopted resolutions transferring its remaining territory, funds, property, and records to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁵² The transfer was in accordance with the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. On July 31, 1911, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the transfer.⁵³

Parts III, IV, and V of the Carthage Village School District

As noted in Chapter II of this report, two parts of the Carthage Village School District were annexed to the Cincinnati City School District through municipal annexations on June 19, 1911, and July 10, 1911. Three territories of the Carthage district remained to be transferred by mutual consent of the boards of education. Parts III and IV of the Carthage district lay north and east of the Village of Carthage. Part V of the Carthage district was the non-contiguous territory previously

⁵²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Sayler Park, Ohio, July 17, 1911," pp. 22-24.

⁵³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1911," p. 656.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1911
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1911

Figure 50.--Part III of the Saylor Park School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 31, 1911.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1911," p. 648.

noted in connection with the Bond Hill School District annexation.

The three territories are traced in Figure 51.

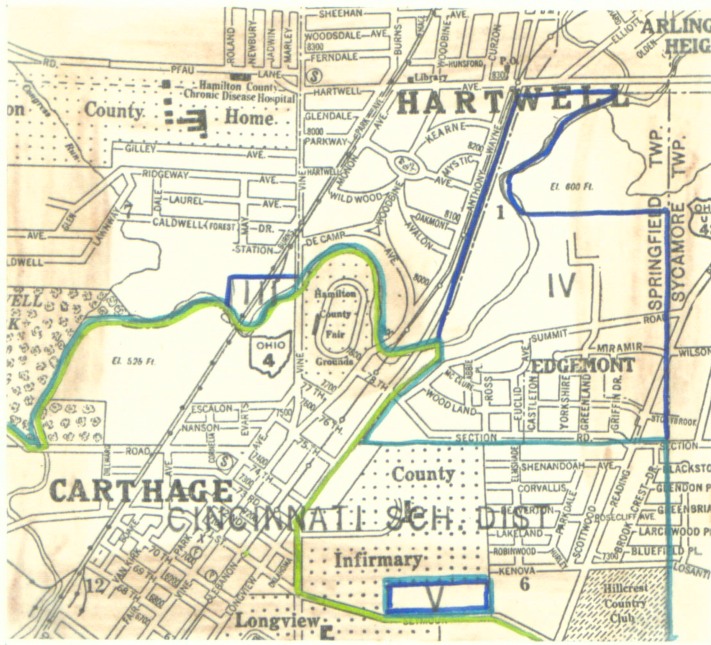
On July 24, 1911, the Carthage Board of Education acted in accordance with the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. The Carthage board adopted resolutions transferring its remaining territories and all of its property, records, and funds to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁵⁴ On July 31, 1911, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the transfer.⁵⁵

Parts III, IV, and V of the Madisonville
Village School District

As traced in Chapter II of this report, the Village of Madisonville was annexed to the City of Cincinnati on July 31, 1911. Through the municipal annexation, the territory lying within the village became a part of the Cincinnati City School District. Three territories of the Madisonville Village School District were not included in the annexation. The three territories are indicated in Figure 52. Annexation of the three territories had to proceed through mutual agreement of the boards of education.

⁵⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Carthage, Ohio, July 24, 1911," pp. 154-156.

⁵⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1911," p. 655.

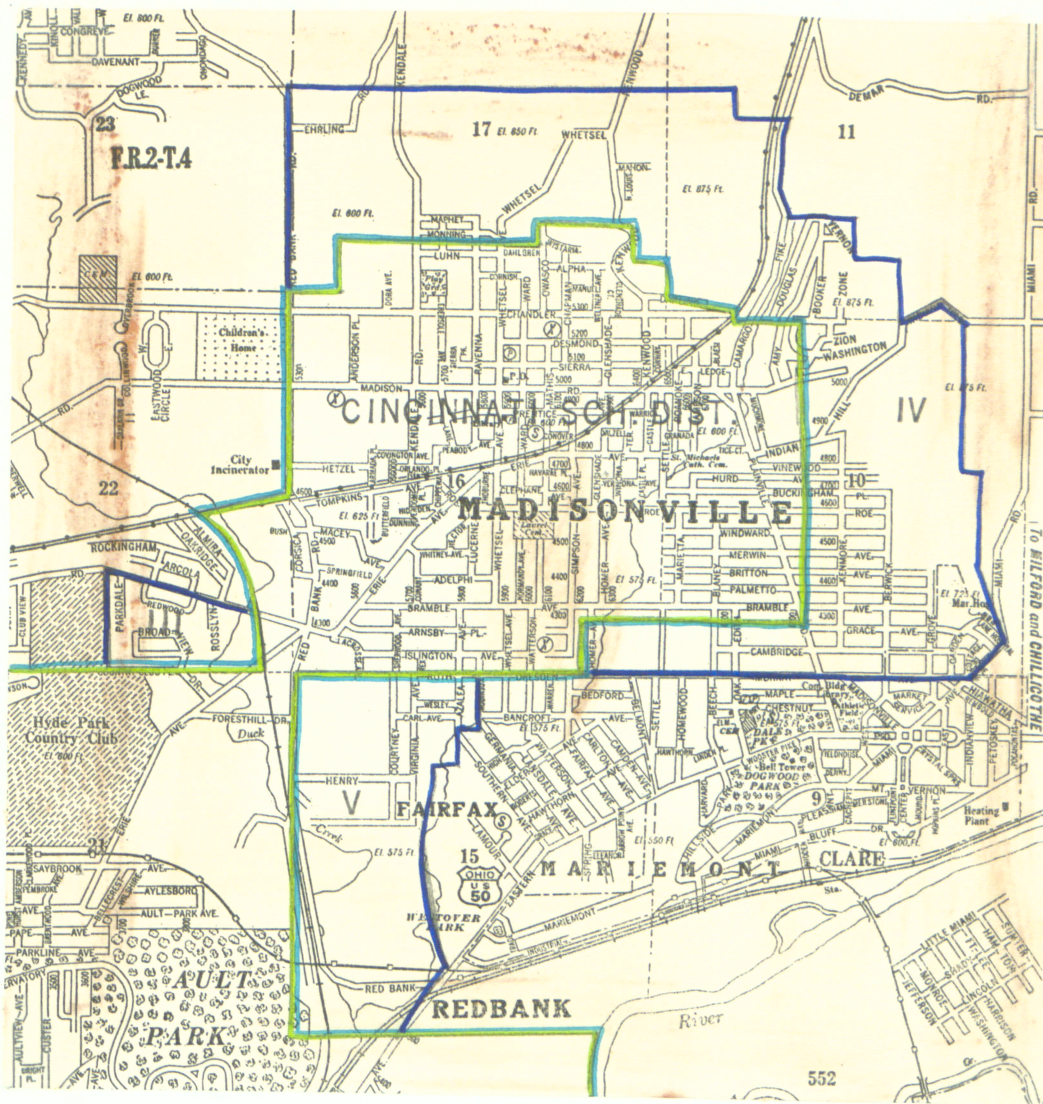


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, July, 1911
- Cincinnati Corporation, July, 1911

Figure 51.--Parts III, IV, and V of the Carthage School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 31, 1911.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1911," p. 645.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Blue line — Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Red line — Cincinnati School District Boundary, September, 1911
- Green line — Cincinnati Corporation, September, 1911

Figure 52.--Parts III, IV, and V of the Madisonville School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on September 11, 1911.

*"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Revised through 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1884.

On July 28, 1911, the Madisonville Board of Education adopted a resolution transferring its entire school district to the Cincinnati School District.⁵⁶ The resolution contained several terms and conditions under which the transfer would be made. Probably at the request of the Cincinnati board, the Madisonville board later amended two of the resolution's provisions.⁵⁷ First, the original resolution stated that the Cincinnati board would, within thirty days after the transfer's completion, pay all of the Madisonville district's indebtedness other than bonded indebtedness. The amendment stated that the Cincinnati board would pay the Madisonville district's indebtedness "as soon as convenient" after the transfer. Second, the original resolution stipulated that the Madisonville high school would be continued and would provide the same academic and two-year manual training and domestic science courses as were provided in other Cincinnati high schools. The amendment simply stated that the high school would be continued and that Madisonville pupils would be transferred to other Cincinnati high schools only for courses not taught in the Madisonville high school.

The Madisonville board's resolution also requested the maintenance of the elementary school auditorium as a place for community meetings and entertainments. The Cincinnati board agreed to the condition regarding

⁵⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Madisonville, Ohio, July 28, 1911," pp. 101-103.

⁵⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Madisonville, Ohio, September 8, 1911," p. 117.

the auditorium as set forth in the resolution.

On September 11, 1911, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution approving the Madisonville board's resolution as amended and accepting the entire Madisonville Village School District.⁵⁸ The Madisonville board immediately turned all of its records, properties, and funds over to the Cincinnati board.⁵⁹ Under the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894, the transfer was final when copies of the resolutions by both boards and plats of the transferred territories were filed with the county auditor.

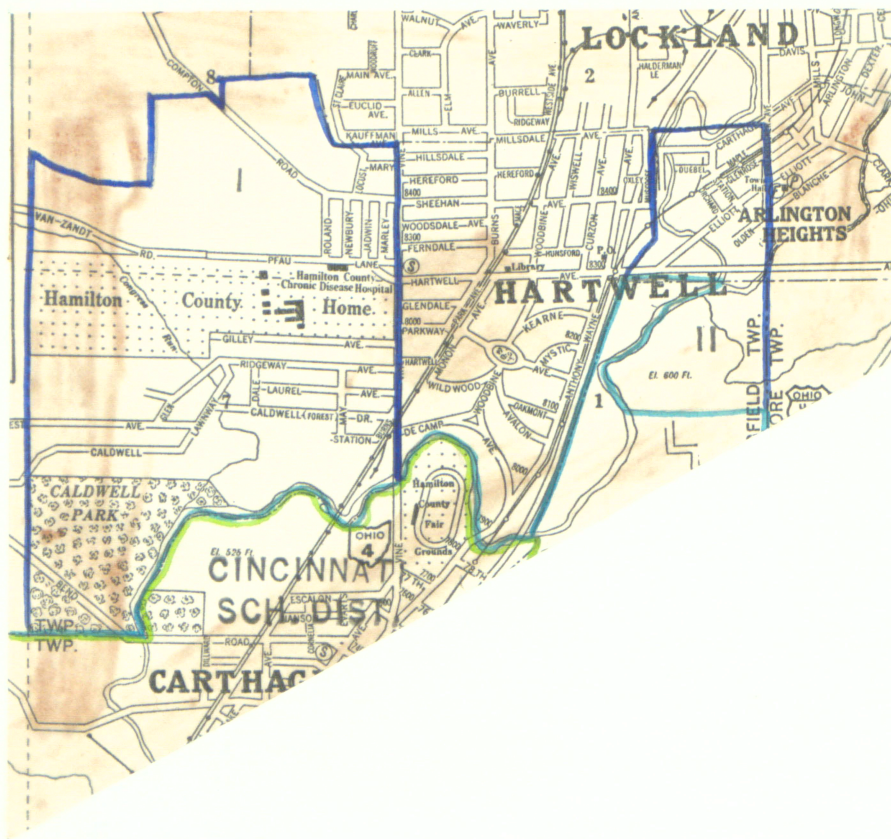
Parts I and II of the Hartwell Village School District

The annexation of the Village of Hartwell to the City of Cincinnati was in process in 1912. When the annexation was complete, the school territory lying within the village would automatically become part of the Cincinnati City School District. As indicated in Figure 53, the Hartwell Village School District included territories lying east and west of the village. To annex the entire Hartwell School District to the Cincinnati district, it was necessary to transfer the outlying territories by mutual consent of the two boards of education.

On July 26, 1912, the Hartwell Board of Education adopted a

⁵⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1911," p. 681.

⁵⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Madisonville, Ohio, September 16, 1911," p. 121.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, August, 1912
- Cincinnati Corporation, August, 1912

Figure 53.—Parts I and II of the Hartwell School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 26, 1912.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 26, 1912," p. 957.

resolution transferring its outlying territories to the Cincinnati School District.⁶⁰ The resolution was adopted under the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. On August 26, 1912, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the transfer.⁶¹ The Hartwell board turned all of its property, records, and funds over to the Cincinnati board and closed out its affairs on September 2, 1912.⁶² Thus, the Cincinnati board took over the entire Hartwell School District. Technically, however, the Hartwell district's territory lying within the village did not become part of the Cincinnati School District until the municipal annexation was complete on November 11, 1912.

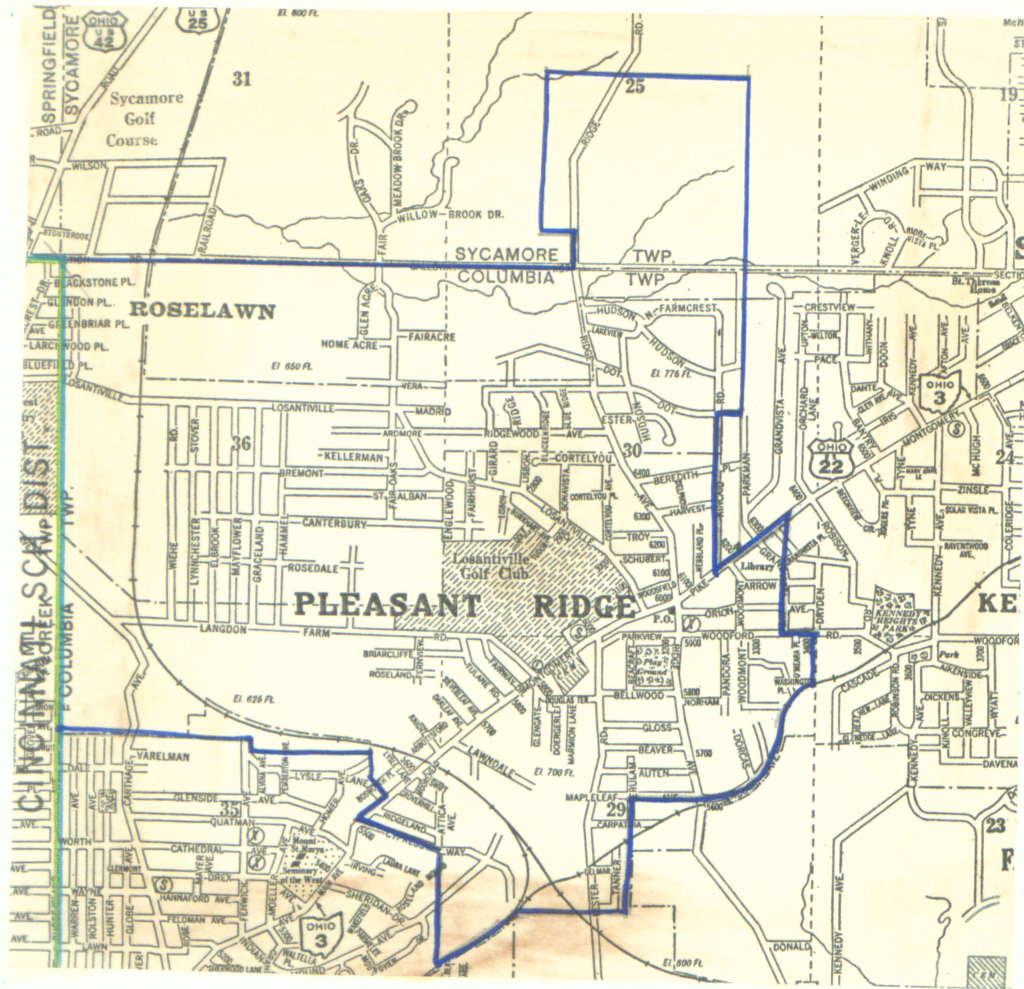
Pleasant Ridge Village School District

In August, 1912, the annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati was pending. The school territory lying within the village would automatically become part of the Cincinnati City School District upon completion of the municipal annexation. However, as indicated in Figure 54, the Pleasant Ridge Village School District included territory lying outside the village. The Pleasant

⁶⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hartwell, Ohio, July 26, 1912," pp. 668-670.

⁶¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 26, 1912." p. 961.

⁶²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hartwell, Ohio, September 2, 1912," pp. 670-674.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, October, 1912
- Cincinnati Corporation, October, 1912

Figure 54.--The Pleasant Ridge School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 21, 1912.

*"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati," pp. 992-995. Unpublished joint report of the Pleasant Ridge and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912.

Ridge Board of Education desired to transfer its entire school district to the Cincinnati district. The Pleasant Ridge board desired to complete the transfer immediately so that courses and methods of teaching would be the same as Cincinnati's from the beginning of the school year.⁶³

On September 17, 1912, the Pleasant Ridge Board of Education adopted a resolution transferring its entire school district to the Cincinnati School District.⁶⁴ Like the Madisonville Board of Education's original resolution transferring its school district, the Pleasant Ridge board's resolution contained specific terms. One condition stipulated that the Cincinnati board would maintain the Pleasant Ridge school auditorium as a place for community meetings and entertainments. Also, the resolution stipulated that the Pleasant Ridge high school would be maintained with the same academic, manual training, and domestic science courses as provided in other Cincinnati high schools. The condition regarding the high school was in accordance with a suggestion of the municipal annexation commissioners. The commissioners suggested that the Pleasant Ridge school facilities be expanded until they were the same as school facilities in other parts of the Cincinnati School District.⁶⁵

⁶³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 26, 1912," p. 961.

⁶⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, September 17, 1912," p. 89.

⁶⁵"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati," p. 30. Unpublished joint report of the Pleasant Ridge and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912.

The Cincinnati board requested the Pleasant Ridge board to amend the stipulation regarding the high school.⁶⁶ The Cincinnati board wanted the resolution simply to state that the present high school would be maintained as heretofore conducted. The Pleasant Ridge Board of Education minutes indicate no action amending the resolution. But, under the date of October 10, 1912, the president and clerk of the Pleasant Ridge board forwarded the requested amendment to the Cincinnati board.⁶⁷ On October 21, 1912, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution approving the Pleasant Ridge board's resolution and accepting the Pleasant Ridge Village School District as part of the Cincinnati district.⁶⁸ Under the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894, the transfer was final when copies of the resolutions by the two boards and a map of the transferred territory were filed with the county auditor.

Part III of the Oakley Village School District

As traced in Chapter II of this report, the village of Oakley became annexed to the City of Cincinnati on January 11, 1913. By virtue of the municipal annexation, the territory lying within the Village of Oakley became part of the Cincinnati City School District. To complete the annexation of the Oakley Village School District, the two boards of

⁶⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1912," p. 1002.

⁶⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1912," p. 6.

⁶⁸Ibid., p. 7.

education had to agree upon the transfer of the Oakley school property.⁶⁹ Also, the Oakley School District territory lying outside the village had to be transferred by mutual consent of the two boards of education.⁷⁰ The Oakley School District's outlying territory is traced in Figure 55.

On February 8, 1913, the Oakley Board of Education acted under the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894 and adopted a resolution transferring its school district to the Cincinnati City School District.⁷¹ The Oakley board also transferred its property to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁷² On April 14, 1913, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the transfer.⁷³

Part I of the Bridgetown School District

The Cincinnati School District's 1896 annexation of the Cheviot School District had included most of the Village of Cheviot.⁷⁴ However, a small territory lying within the Village of Cheviot had not been included in the Cheviot School District. The territory, traced in Figure 56, remained a part of the Bridgetown School District.

⁶⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 3, 1913," p. 90.

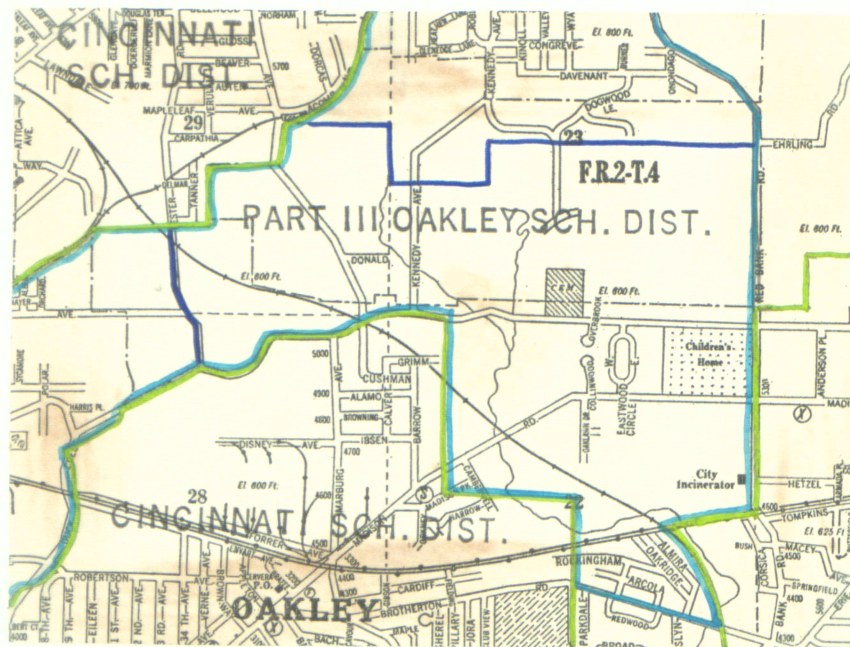
⁷⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, November 15, 1911," p. 327.

⁷¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, February 8, 1913," p. 384.

⁷²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Oakley, Ohio, March 31, 1913," p. 388.

⁷³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio April 14, 1913," p. 149.

⁷⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1896," p. 405.

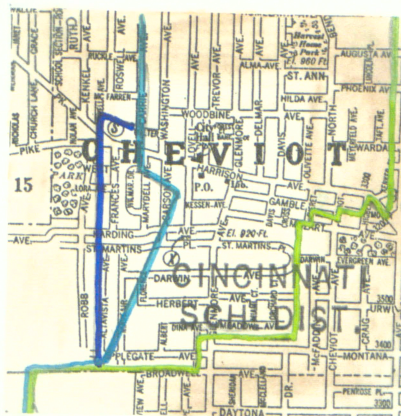


Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, April, 1913
- Cincinnati Corporation, April, 1913

Figure 55.—Part III of the Oakley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on April 14, 1913.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 17, 1913," p. 99.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinmati School District*
- Cincinmati School District Boundary, 1913
- Cincinmati Corporation, 1913

Figure 56.--Part I of the Bridgetown School District Annexed to the Cincinmati School District on August 30, 1913.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinmati, Ohio, August 30, 1913," p. 259.

In 1913, residents of the territory requested that it be annexed to the Cincinnati School District.⁷⁵ In their request, the residents stated that they desired to send their children to the Westwood school.

On the grounds that he was not a resident of the Bridgetown School District, this investigator was refused access to the Bridgetown Board of Education's records.⁷⁶ But the minutes of the Cincinnati board indicate that, on August 15, 1913, the Bridgetown board adopted a resolution transferring the territory to the Cincinnati district.⁷⁷ The transfer was in accordance with the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. Division of funds and indebtedness was governed by a separate law. The April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3896 provided for a division of funds and indebtedness by the probate court.⁷⁸ But the Bridgetown district had no indebtedness.⁷⁹ Consequently, a division was unnecessary. On August 30, 1913, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the territory.⁸⁰ Under

⁷⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1913," p. 207.

⁷⁶Interview between the writer and Elmer Ruehrwein, Clerk of the Board of Education, Bridgetown School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 25, 1950.

⁷⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1913," p. 259.

⁷⁸Laws of Ohio, 1904, Vol. 97, p. 337.

⁷⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1914," p. 547.

⁸⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1913," p. 259.

the law, the transfer was final when the proceedings were filed with the county auditor.

Kennedy Heights Village School District

As traced in Chapter II of this report, the November 11, 1912 municipal annexation of Pleasant Ridge transferred part of the Kennedy Heights Village School District to the Cincinnati School District. While the Pleasant Ridge annexation was pending, the Kennedy Heights Board of Education became anxious to transfer its entire district to the Cincinnati district.⁸¹ The Pleasant Ridge annexation embraced twenty per cent of the Kennedy Heights district's total tax valuation. The Kennedy Heights Board of Education felt that loss of the territory in Pleasant Ridge would place a financial hardship on the Kennedy Heights School District.

A delegation from Kennedy Heights appeared before the Cincinnati Board of Education and urged the annexation of the Kennedy Heights School District.⁸² The Cincinnati board's committee on annexation took the matter under advisement. Annexation of the Kennedy Heights School District was also pressed by the Kennedy Heights Business Men's Club.⁸³ To enhance

⁸¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, June 19, 1912," p. 79.

⁸²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1912," p. 912.

"Suspension of Handman Urged," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 69 (July 2, 1912), 8.

⁸³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 26, 1912," p. 955.

the possibilities of the school annexation, the Kennedy Heights Business Men's Club urged the municipal annexation of the Village of Kennedy Heights.⁸⁴

The municipal annexation of the Village of Kennedy Heights to the City of Cincinnati was favorably passed in the November, 1912 election.⁸⁵ Anticipating the early annexation of its school district, the Kennedy Heights Board of Education coordinated some of its administrative activities with the Cincinnati Board of Education. With respect to the 1913-1914 school year, the Kennedy Heights board asked the Cincinnati board to levy the school taxes in the Kennedy Heights district;⁸⁶ to confirm the re-appointment of the Kennedy Heights district's employed personnel;⁸⁷ and to establish a kindergarten in the Kennedy Heights school.⁸⁸ The Cincinnati board took affirmative action on the requests--though both the school and municipal annexations were still pending in July, 1913.⁸⁹

⁸⁴"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Kennedy Heights to the City of Cincinnati," p. 14. Unpublished joint report of the Kennedy Heights and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1914.

⁸⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, November 20, 1912," p. 97.

⁸⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, December 4, 1912," p. 102.

⁸⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, April 2, 1913," p. 112.

⁸⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, April 16, 1913," p. 114.

⁸⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1913" p. 210.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1913," p. 219.

On October 8, 1913, the Kennedy Heights board took action under the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894 and adopted a resolution transferring its entire school district to the Cincinnati district.⁹⁰ Besides providing for the transfer of all funds, properties, and records, the resolution also stipulated that the Cincinnati board would maintain manual training and domestic science courses and the kindergarten in the Kennedy Heights schools. Further, the resolution stated that the auditorium of the Kennedy Heights school would be maintained as a place for public meetings and entertainments.

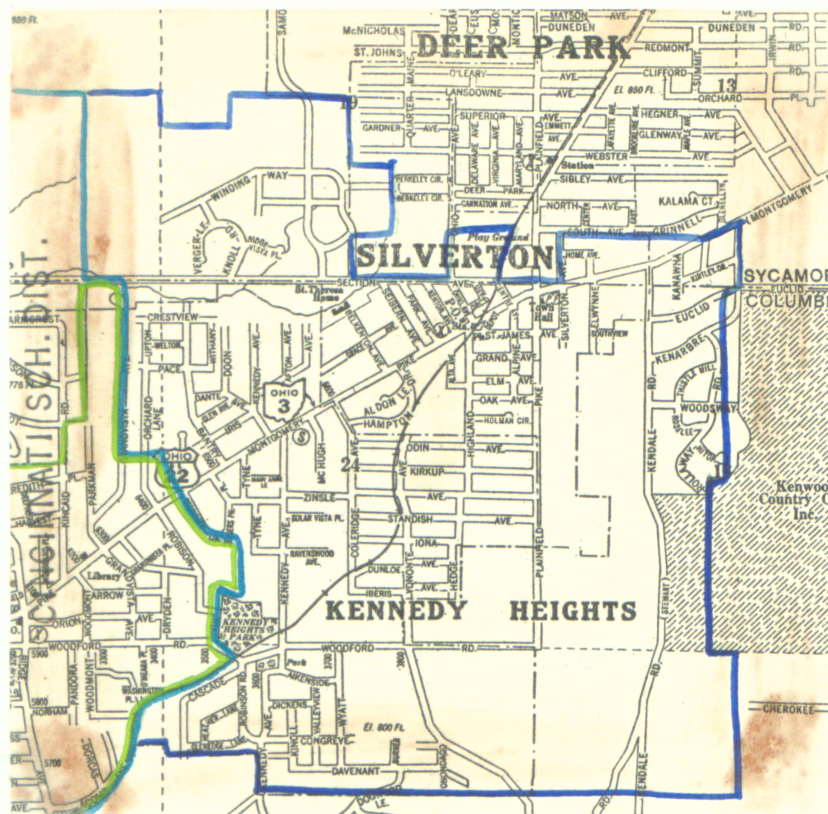
The Kennedy Heights board wanted the Cincinnati board to take over its district on November 1, 1913.⁹¹ However, not until December 1, 1913 did the Cincinnati board adopt a resolution concurring in the Kennedy Heights board's resolution and annexing the entire Kennedy Heights Village School District.⁹² According to the governing law, the transfer was final when the proceedings were filed with the county auditor.

⁹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, October 8, 1913," pp. 128-129.

⁹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, October 1, 1913," p. 128.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1913," p. 285.

⁹²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1, 1913," pp. 333-334.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1913
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1913

Figure 57.--The Kennedy Heights School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 1, 1913.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Kennedy Heights, Ohio, October 8, 1913," p. 129.

Elmwood Place Village School District

In 1913, the Elmwood Place Village School District was in financial difficulty. The Elmwood Place board was caught short of funds and had to negotiate loans to meet its contractual obligations.⁹³ Possibly in the interest of solving its financial difficulty, the Elmwood Place board proposed that its district be annexed to the Cincinnati School District.⁹⁴ The Elmwood Place Village School District, which was coterminous with the Village of Elmwood Place, is traced in Figure 58.

The City of Cincinnati annexation commission protested the annexation of Elmwood Place for school purposes alone.⁹⁵ The commission was interested in promoting the municipal annexation of Elmwood Place to the City of Cincinnati. On January 26, 1914, the Cincinnati Board of Education refused to consider the school annexation until such time as the Village of Elmwood Place might be annexed to the City of Cincinnati.⁹⁶

Bridgetown School District

In 1914, the Bridgetown Board of Education was anxious to annex its school district to the Cincinnati district.⁹⁷ The boundaries of the

⁹³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Elmwood Place, Ohio, November 28, 1913," p. 107.

⁹⁴Ibid.

⁹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 15, 1913," p. 343

⁹⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio January 26, 1914," p. 391.

⁹⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 6, 1914," p. 513.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1914
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1914

Figure 58.—The Elmwood Place School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 26, 1914.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

Bridgetown School District are traced in Figure 59. Since the records of the Bridgetown Board of Education were not made available to this investigator, there is no evidence to indicate the factors behind the annexation movement. However, it is clear that the Bridgetown board was aggressively interested in the movement. The principal of the Bridgetown school appeared before the Cincinnati board and urged the annexation,⁹⁸ made transportation arrangements so that the Cincinnati board could visit the Bridgetown district,⁹⁹ and submitted to the Cincinnati board a complete report of the Bridgetown district's finances.¹⁰⁰

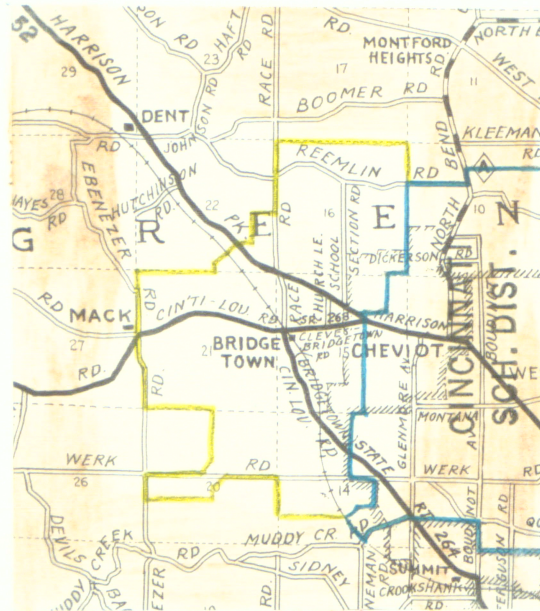
The Cincinnati superintendent of schools investigated the question of annexing the Bridgetown district and reported to the Cincinnati board on August 31, 1914.¹⁰¹ He had found that the Bridgetown district was free of debt and had a substantial balance of funds. However, he felt that it would cost more to maintain the annexed school than the tax duplicate of the annexed territory would provide. The superintendent recommended that the board not annex any territory to the school district until the territory was annexed to the city.

⁹⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13, 1914," p. 526.

⁹⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 10, 1914," p. 540.

¹⁰⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1914," p. 547.

¹⁰¹Ibid., p. 548.



Scale: 5/8 inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1914

Figure 59.—The Bridgetown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 31, 1914.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

Uniontown School District

In 1914, the territory traced in Figure 60 constituted the Uniontown School District (Special School District No. 10, Anderson Township, Hamilton County). On June 8, 1914, the Cincinnati Board of Education received a petition from residents of the Uniontown district.¹⁰² The petition asked the Cincinnati board to annex the Uniontown district.

Legal procedure for the annexation was set forth in the May 21, 1914 amendment of Section 4692.¹⁰³ The provisions of the 1914 law were essentially the same as those contained in the April 25, 1904 amendment of Section 3894. The 1914 law stated that county school district territory could be transferred by the mutual consent of the boards of education. Since the Uniontown petition did not come from the Uniontown Board of Education, it could not be considered by the Cincinnati board.¹⁰⁴

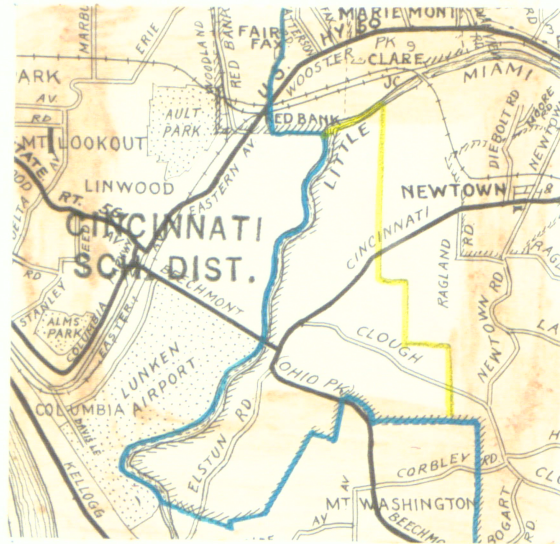
The records of the Uniontown Board of Education were not located by this investigator. The Uniontown School District was merged with the Newtown School District in 1922.¹⁰⁵ The Uniontown board's records were not located through either the Newtown or the Hamilton County boards of

¹⁰²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1914," p. 490.

¹⁰³Laws of Ohio, 1914, Vol. 104, p. 135.

¹⁰⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 8, 1915," p. 92.

¹⁰⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 11, 1922," p. 154.



Scale: 5/8 inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1915

Figure 60.—The Uniontown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 8, 1915.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

education.¹⁰⁶ Consequently, the Uniontown board's interest in the annexation is unknown to this investigator.

On March 8, 1915, the Cincinnati board received a petition from the Uniontown board.¹⁰⁷ The petition requested the Cincinnati board to annex the Uniontown School District to the Cincinnati district. Under the governing law, the Cincinnati board had no authority to act on the petition. The law stated that mutual consent of the boards should be secured through resolutions stating the actions taken by each board. This investigator found no evidence to indicate that the Uniontown board ever adopted a proper resolution transferring its district to the Cincinnati district. Seemingly, no further action was taken. In any case, the Uniontown School District was not annexed to the Cincinnati district.

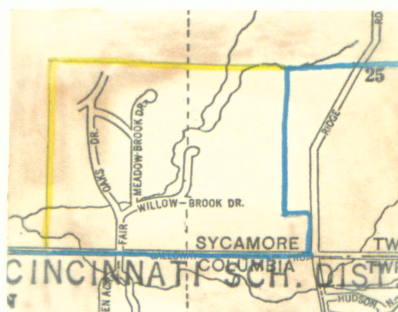
Part I of the Reading City School District

In 1935, the territory traced in Figure 61 was part of the Reading City School District. Because the Cincinnati schools were more convenient, the realtor developing the territory wanted the property to become part

¹⁰⁶Interview between the writer and W. Montgomery West, Principal, Newtown School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1950.

Interview between the writer and A. D. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, Hamilton County School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1950.

¹⁰⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1915," p. 122.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1938

Figure 61.—Part I of the Reading School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 6, 1938.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 12, 1937," pp. 151-153.

of the Cincinnati School District. He requested the Reading Board of Education to move in favor of the property's transfer to the Cincinnati District.¹⁰⁸ But the Reading board could see no benefit in the transfer and moved to refuse the request.

In 1937, the realtor appeared before the Cincinnati Board of Education.¹⁰⁹ He demonstrated the property's potential value to the Cincinnati board. He also asked the Cincinnati board to assist in inducing the Reading Board to release the property. After the matter had been considered by its committee on annexation, the Cincinnati board expressed its willingness to accept the territory if the Reading board would release it.¹¹⁰

On June 6, 1938, the realtor offered the Reading board a substantial gift if it would release the property.¹¹¹ The Reading board unanimously and permanently rejected both the gift and the request to release the property.

¹⁰⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Reading, Ohio, March 6, 1935."

¹⁰⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 12, 1937," p. 151-153.

¹¹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 28, 1938," p. 336.

¹¹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Reading, Ohio, June 6, 1938,"

Actually, there was no legal procedure whereby the property could be transferred from the Reading district to the Cincinnati district. The transfer of territory by the boards' mutual consent had been discontinued in 1915.¹¹² The only subsequent provision for the transfer of territory by the boards' mutual consent was contained in the September 2, 1935 amendment of Section 4692.¹¹³ Under the 1935 law, if city school district territory lay within an adjoining city, the two city boards of education could transfer it to the school district of the city in which it lay. Otherwise there was no longer a procedure for the transfer of territory by mutual consent. The procedure was replaced by the county board of education's jurisdiction in the transfer of school territory.

Part II of the Cincinnati City School District

In 1938, there was an attempt to transfer a part of the Cincinnati City School District to the St. Bernard City School District. The territory in question is traced in Figure 62. Because the St. Bernard school was closer than the Clifton school, the territory's residents desired to send their children to the St. Bernard school. Consequently, the residents requested the St. Bernard Board of Education to assist in transferring the territory to the St. Bernard district.¹¹⁴

¹¹²Laws of Ohio, 1915, Vol. 106, p. 397.

¹¹³Laws of Ohio, 1935, Vol. 116, p. 441.

¹¹⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, St. Bernard, Ohio, December 7, 1938," p. 4.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to St. Bernard School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1940
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1940

Figure 62.--Part II of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the St. Bernard School District on October 14, 1940.

#Interview between the writer and Mrs. Paul Shaeffer, Clerk of the Board of Education, St. Bernard, Ohio, at St. Bernard, Ohio, April 26, 1950.

The St. Bernard board referred the matter to the Cincinnati board and expressed its willingness to accept the territory.¹¹⁵ In reality, there was no legal procedure whereby the territory could be transferred. But the Cincinnati board's committee on annexation took the matter under consideration.¹¹⁶ Much later, on October 14, 1940, the Cincinnati board's committee on annexation recommended that the transfer be refused.¹¹⁷ Further, the committee recommended that the Cincinnati board not transfer any of its territory to adjoining school districts unless unusual circumstances warranted the change.

Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati City School District

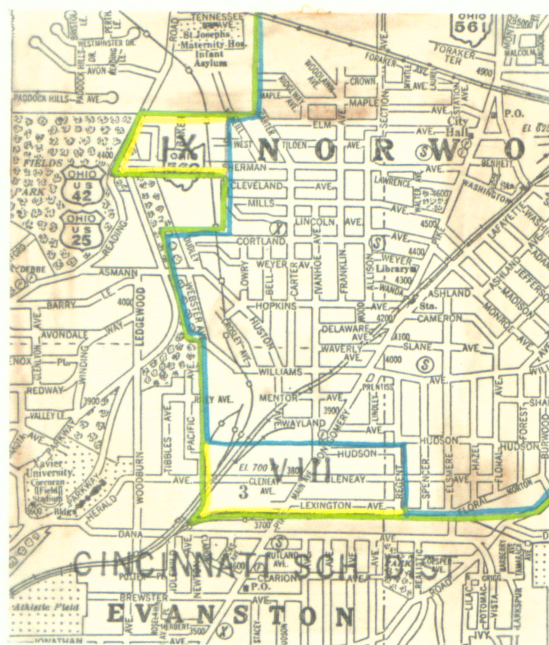
For many years, two parts of the Cincinnati City School District lay within the City of Norwood. The two territories are traced in Figure 63. The territory south of Hudson Avenue and west of Regent Avenue had been unincorporated territory belonging to the Woodburn School District, which was annexed to the Cincinnati district on June 7, 1873.¹¹⁸ The Baker Avenue area had been unincorporated territory belonging to the Avondale School District, which was annexed to the Cincinnati district on

¹¹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1938," p. 497.

¹¹⁶Ibid., p. 498.

¹¹⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1940," p. 251.

¹¹⁸"Annexation of the Village of Woodburn." Transcript, dated March 17, 1873, on file with the Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Norwood School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1943
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1943

Figure 63.—Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the Norwood School District on June 28, 1943.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," *op. cit.*

January 1, 1896.¹¹⁹ Two municipal annexations, on August 10, 1892,¹²⁰ and September 21, 1899,¹²¹ incorporated the Hudson Avenue-Regent Avenue area into the Village of Norwood. On September 11, 1900, a similar annexation incorporated the Baker Avenue area into the Village of Norwood.¹²² However, the two territories remained in the Cincinnati City School District. Under the prevailing law, city school district territory was not automatically transferred through its incorporation into an adjoining municipality.¹²³ The two territories could be transferred for school purposes only through the mutual consent of the Cincinnati and Norwood boards of education. Between 1904 and 1943, there was a continuous and unsuccessful struggle to transfer the territories to the Norwood School District.

¹¹⁹Annexation of the Village of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood, p. 5. Report of the Commissioners of Annexation, Terms and Conditions of Annexation, Exhibits of Financial Affairs, Official Statements, together with the Court Proceedings. Cincinnati: The Commercial Gazette Job Printers, 1896.

¹²⁰"Deed Book No. 779," p. 354. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1892.

¹²¹"Plat Book No. 14," p. 64. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1899.

¹²²"Plat Book No. 14," p. 84. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1900.

¹²³Laws of Ohio, 1894, Vol. 91, p. 307.

The pertinent records of the Norwood Board of Education were not available to this investigator.¹²⁴ However, the available data are sufficient to trace the course of the annexation struggle.

In 1904, the Cincinnati Board of Education discovered that the county auditor had transferred the Hudson Avenue-Regent Avenue area's tax duplicate to the Norwood School District.¹²⁵ The Cincinnati board protested the county auditor's action; requested that the tax duplicate be changed to its former status; and demanded that the 1904 taxes from the area be properly paid to the Cincinnati board. The county auditor rectified the matter and refunded to the Cincinnati board the tax revenue erroneously paid to the Norwood district in 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.¹²⁶

Through the ensuing twelve years, there were four attempts to transfer the Hudson Avenue-Regent Avenue area to the Norwood School District. The Norwood Board of Education first requested the transfer in 1906.¹²⁷ The request was refused.¹²⁸ The Cincinnati board felt that its

¹²⁴Interview between the writer and Emma Jungblut, Clerk of the Board of Education, Norwood, Ohio, at Norwood, Ohio, April 14, 1950.

¹²⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28, 1904," p. 271.

¹²⁶"Exciting was Passage of Aims at Last Night's Meeting of School Board," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 61 (November 29, 1904), 12.

¹²⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1905," p. 478.

¹²⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23, 1906," p. 101.

¹²⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1906," p. 144.

Evanston school could amply accommodate the territory's pupils.

The second attempt occurred in 1907 when a number of the territory's residents presented a petition requesting that the territory be transferred to the Norwood district.¹²⁹ The Cincinnati Board of Education simply received the petition and filed it.

In 1908, the Norwood Board of Education made a third try. The Norwood board adopted a resolution providing for the transfer of the Hudson Avenue-Regent Avenue territory from the Cincinnati district to the Norwood district. Upon receiving a copy of the resolution, the Cincinnati Board of Education took no action.¹³⁰

The fourth attempt to execute the transfer came in 1916. The Norwood Board of Education adopted a resolution requesting the Cincinnati Board of Education to transfer the Hudson Avenue-Regent Avenue area to the Norwood School District.¹³¹ To learn whether or not it could legally release the territory, the Cincinnati board referred the matter to the Cincinnati city solicitor. The transfer of school territory by the boards' mutual consent had been discontinued on August 27, 1915.¹³² But the city solicitor reported that under Section 4690 the Cincinnati board

¹²⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1907," p. 387.

¹³⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1908," p. 243.

¹³¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1916," pp. 43-44.

¹³²Laws of Ohio, 1915, Vol. 106, p. 397.

could transfer the territory by warranty deed.¹³³ The solicitor's interpretation of the law is not clear. Section 4690 governed the transfer of school territory through the territory's municipal annexation. The May 21, 1914 amendment of Section 4690 stated that school property in an annexed territory could be transferred by warranty deed.¹³⁴ The cited law must have been given an unusual interpretation. In any case, the Cincinnati board declined to make the transfer.¹³⁵

The first recorded attempt to transfer the Baker Avenue area from the Cincinnati School District to the Norwood district was made in 1930. On February 24, 1930, residents of the Baker Avenue area requested the Cincinnati Board of Education to make the transfer.¹³⁶ The petitioners wanted to straighten out the confusion of living in Norwood and being in the Cincinnati School District.¹³⁷ To learn whether or not the annexation was possible under the law, the Cincinnati board referred the matter to the

¹³³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1916," p. 77.

¹³⁴Laws of Ohio, 1914, Vol. 104, p. 134.

¹³⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1916," p. 77.

¹³⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1930," p. 449.

¹³⁷Interview between the writer and J. G. Wischmeyer, property owner, 1630 Sherman Avenue, Norwood, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1950.

Cincinnati city solicitor.¹³⁸ No further action was taken on the request. In 1930, there was no legal procedure by which the territory could be transferred.

In 1935, a legal procedure was established which seemed tailored to fit the Norwood-Cincinnati school district situation. The September 2, 1935 amendment of Section 4692 provided that city school district territory lying within the limits of an adjoining city could be transferred to the school district of the city in which it lay.¹³⁹ The transfer could be made upon the mutual agreement of the two city boards of education. The law provided that the two boards would make an equitable division of funds and indebtedness. According to the law, the transfer would be final when a map of the transferred territory was filed with the county auditor. Within thirty days after the map was filed with the county auditor, a remonstrance against the transfer could be filed with either board of education. If a remonstrance against the transfer was filed by a majority of the affected territory's residents, the transfer would not take effect. Under the special procedure, there were four unsuccessful attempts to transfer both the Hudson Avenue-Regent Avenue and the Baker Avenue areas to the Norwood School District.

¹³⁸Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1930," p. 449.

¹³⁹Laws of Ohio, 1935, Vol. 116, p. 441.

The Norwood Board of Education made the first attempt in 1938. On April 11, 1938, the Cincinnati board was requested to transfer the two areas to the Norwood district.¹⁴⁰ With its request, the Norwood board reported a letter survey which had been made in the areas to determine the residents' attitude toward the transfer. The results of the survey were inconclusive. Returns from the Hudson Avenue-Regent Avenue area actually indicated opposition to the transfer. Returns from the Baker Avenue area favored the transfer. It may be significant that children from the Baker Avenue area were already attending Norwood schools and their tuition was being paid by the Cincinnati board.¹⁴¹ As a condition of the requested transfer, the Norwood board proposed to pay the tuition for children from the two areas who were currently attending the eleventh and twelfth grades and the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades in Cincinnati schools. The Norwood board's request was referred to the Cincinnati board's committee on annexation and no further action was taken.

The second attempt to transfer the two territories to the Norwood district was a major one. On April 10, 1939, a petition requesting the transfer was presented to the Cincinnati board.¹⁴² The petition, signed

¹⁴⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1938," p. 350.

¹⁴¹Ibid.

¹⁴²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio April 10, 1939," p. 547.

"School Zoning Problem Looms Again," The Enterprise, 11 (April 13, 1939), 1.

by a substantial number of the territories' residents, was presented by a prominent Norwood realtor. A former president of the Norwood Board of Education and a state senator from Norwood also addressed the Cincinnati board in favor of the petition. Further, the Norwood Board of Education expressed its approval of the petition.¹⁴³

On April 24, 1939, a counter petition requesting that the territories not be transferred to the Norwood district was presented to the Cincinnati board.¹⁴⁴ The counter petition was presented by a group of people who had children attending Cincinnati schools and did not want them changed.¹⁴⁵

In face of the two petitions, the Cincinnati board decided to conduct another letter survey in the territories and to be guided by its results.¹⁴⁶ The survey was to be made in conjunction with the Norwood board. But the survey was not favored by the Norwood board.¹⁴⁷ The Norwood board felt that the letter survey would be of no more value than the poll which had previously been taken in the areas. As an alternative to a letter survey, the Norwood board proposed that representatives of the Cincinnati and Norwood boards jointly make a house-to-house canvass in the territories. However, the Cincinnati board restated its decision

¹⁴³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24, 1939," p. 551.

¹⁴⁴"Women Opposed to Annexation," The Enquirer, 99 (April 25, 1939), 10.

¹⁴⁵Interview between the writer and Mrs. Raymond Specker, 1970 Lexington Avenue, Norwood, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1950.

¹⁴⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, April 24, 1939," p. 551.

¹⁴⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8, 1939," p. 558.

to take a letter poll in the territories.¹⁴⁸

On June 12, 1939, the Cincinnati board received a letter from the Norwood board.¹⁴⁹ It was the opinion of the Norwood board that, unless the Cincinnati board saw fit simply to follow the provisions of Section 4692, it would be advisable to let the matter of the annexation rest. Upon receipt of the letter, the Cincinnati board rescinded its decision to conduct a letter poll in the territories. Also, the Norwood board was notified that the Cincinnati board would no longer assume tuition charges for pupils attending Norwood schools from the territories in question.

The transfer of the territories was requested for the third time on September 25, 1939.¹⁵⁰ The Norwood board stated that the territories' residents were dissatisfied when told that their children could not attend the Norwood schools without paying tuition. The Cincinnati board referred the matter to its annexation committee. Meanwhile, the group of people who had previously protested the transfer again voiced an objection.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁸"Cincy Refuses Norwood Idea," The Enterprise, 11 (May 11, 1939), 1.

¹⁴⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12, 1939," p. 570.

"Cincinnati to Keep Local Territory in Its School Zone," The Enterprise, 11 (June 15, 1939), 1.

¹⁵⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1939," p. 24.

¹⁵¹"Cincy Education Board Studies Local Request," The Enterprise, 11 (September 28, 1939), 1.

Though the Norwood board twice pressed the matter of the transfer,¹⁵² the Cincinnati board did not act for some time. Finally, on April 8, 1940, the Cincinnati board decided against transferring the territories to the Norwood district.¹⁵³ The Cincinnati district's voters had approved an extra tax levy in the Cincinnati district for the three year period 1940-1943. The extra levy request had been based on the Cincinnati district's current tax duplicate and the budget was fixed for the three year period. Consequently, the Cincinnati board decided against any decrease in the tax duplicate during the three year period.

The question of transferring the two territories to the Norwood School District was opened for the fourth time in 1943. The Federated Civic Association of Hamilton County adopted a resolution urging the transfer.¹⁵⁴ On June 28, 1943, the Cincinnati board noted that the situation was the same as it had been in 1940.¹⁵⁵ The extra tax levy had been extended through 1946. Also, the Cincinnati board noted that a new annexation

¹⁵²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1939," p. 71.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, 1940," p. 117.

¹⁵³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 8, 1940," p. 132.

¹⁵⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1943," p. 299.

¹⁵⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28, 1943," p. 312.

procedure was replacing that of transfer by the two boards' mutual consent. Under the new procedure, a petition of seventy-five per cent of the territories' residents would present the question to the state superintendent of public instruction for decision.¹⁵⁶ In light of the new law, the Cincinnati board felt that no further action was necessary.

In 1947, a law was passed for the specific purpose of transferring the two territories to the Norwood City School District.¹⁵⁷ The actual transfer of the two territories is traced in Chapter V of this report.

¹⁵⁶Laws of Ohio, 1943, Vol. 120, p. 475.

¹⁵⁷Laws of Ohio, 1947, Vol. 122, p. 259.

Analytical Summary

School annexation by mutual consent of the boards of education was a procedure that existed during the early years of the period covered by this study. Within the scope of this study, thirty-three territories were involved in school annexation proceedings which depended on the mutual consent of the boards of education. Of the thirty three territories, nine were complete school districts to be annexed to the Cincinnati district, twenty were parts of school districts to be annexed to the Cincinnati district, and four were parts of the Cincinnati district to be annexed to other school districts. The present chapter traces the annexation proceedings involving the thirty-three territories. The following paragraphs summarize the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that appear in the proceedings concerning the thirty-three territories.

The laws.--The proceedings concerning the thirty-three territories were necessarily influenced by the laws governing the annexation procedure. Between 1894 and 1904, the procedure of school annexation by mutual consent was set forth in the same laws that governed school annexation through municipal annexation. Between 1904 and 1915, a separate series of laws governed school annexation by mutual consent of the boards of education. Throughout the life of these laws, the procedure had three basic elements.

First, there was an attempt to check the board of education's misuse of power. Need for a check was exemplified in the Oakley board's 1909 attempt to transfer its school district to the Cincinnati district.

Between 1894 and 1904, any person living in the territory affected could appeal the transfer before the county commissioners. The county commissioners would either approve or vacate the transfer. Between 1904 and 1915, the laws vested more authority in the board's collective judgment. Under the laws, both boards had to evidence their consent by adopting resolutions by majority votes of their full memberships.

Second, there were provisions for the division of funds and indebtedness. The 1894 law stated that indebtedness would be apportioned by the county commissioners. The 1902 law stated that both funds and indebtedness would be apportioned by the county commissioners. Between 1904 and 1915, the apportionment was governed by the same laws that governed apportionment in school annexation by municipal annexation. The special laws simply stated that an equitable division of funds and indebtedness would be determined at the time of the transfer.

Third, a time when the annexations were final was established. Under all the governing laws, school annexations by mutual consent of the boards were final when the proceedings and maps of the transferred territories were filed with the county auditor.

In 1915, school annexation by mutual consent of the boards was essentially discontinued. Between 1935 and 1943, the procedure was reinstated for city school district territory which lay within the boundaries of an adjoining city. By mutual agreement of the two city boards of education, the territory could be transferred to the school district of the city in which it lay. Examples of the type of territory covered by the 1935 law were Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati City School District which

lay in the City of Norwood.

The 1935 law gave the procedure three basic elements. First, there was a check on the board's misuse of power. Within thirty days after the transfer was made, a majority of the territory's electors could file a remonstrance against the transfer. Second, an equitable division of funds and indebtedness was to be made between the two boards. Third, the transfer would be final when a map of the territory was filed with the county auditor.

Problems of procedure.—The application of the laws governing annexation by mutual consent gave rise to several complications in the proceedings. Certain of the complications indicate lack of familiarity with the laws. The Cheviot School District was annexed under a superseded section of the law. However, there were no laws at all to govern the proceedings to annex Part I of the Reading district, the attempt to transfer Part II of the Cincinnati district to the St. Bernard district, and several attempts to transfer Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati district to the Norwood district.

The operation of the procedure sometimes brought about peculiar circumstances. The transfer of the Hartwell School District's outlying territory was completed before the territory lying within the village was annexed by municipal annexation. In the case of the Pleasant Ridge School District annexation, the procedure was not properly followed. The law stated that a board's consent would be evidenced in a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the board's full membership. The Pleasant Ridge board properly adopted a resolution, but the resolution was later amended

without any proper board action. In the proceedings to annex the Uniontown School District, the procedure was not followed at all. Instead of a resolution from the Uniontown Board of Education, there was only a residents' petition requesting that their school district be annexed to the Cincinnati district.

Municipal annexation as a factor.—Municipal annexation was not only a procedure effecting school annexation but also a factor influencing school annexation by mutual consent of the boards of education. The factor of municipal annexation affected the proceedings concerning twenty-three of the thirty-three school territories. The Cheviot, Three Mile, and South Bend school districts were transferred to the Cincinnati district because parts of each district had already been annexed through municipal annexation. An additional incentive for annexing the Three Mile and South Bend school districts was the fact that their school houses were included in the territories annexed by municipal annexation. The Pleasant Ridge and Kennedy Heights village school districts were transferred to the Cincinnati district in anticipation of pending municipal annexations. The annexations of seven other school districts which had been dismembered through municipal annexations were completed by the transfers of sixteen territories.

Municipal annexation was a factor which also blocked acceptance of school annexations. Because of its policy not to annex territory to the Cincinnati School District until the territory was annexed to the City of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Board of Education refused to accept the Elmwood Place and Bridgetown school districts.

Issues of finance.—Several types of financial issues were apparent in the annexation proceedings concerning eleven of the school territories. Surprisingly, the division of funds and indebtedness was not a dominant problem. A division of funds and indebtedness was relevant only in the case of Part I of the Bridgetown School District, and the Bridgetown School District had no indebtedness.

A dominant issue was the tax valuation of the territories. The Cincinnati Board of Education felt that the Cheviot School District would not be a financial liability. By the same token, the Cincinnati Board was willing to accept Part I of the Reading School District. On the other hand, the Cincinnati board was afraid that the Bridgetown School District would be a financial burden. Tax valuation and the impending loss of revenue also played an important role in the Cincinnati board's refusals to transfer Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati district to the Norwood district.

In another phase, financial difficulties gave rise to annexation proceedings. The Elmwood Place Board of Education was in financial straits when it sought to annex its district to the Cincinnati district. The Kennedy Heights Board of Education, too, desired to annex its school district because of financial difficulties. The Kennedy Heights district had lost twenty per cent of its tax valuation through the municipal annexation of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati.

Certain annexations were completed to avoid financial difficulties. The South Bend School District, which was divided by municipal annexation, had a bonded indebtedness. It was considered simpler to annex the entire South Bend district than to apportion the indebtedness. Part I of the

Cincinnati district, which lay in the Village of Delhi, had been in the Sayler Park School District. Financially, it seemed more expedient to transfer the territory back to the Sayler Park district than to rehabilitate an old school and employ extra teachers.

Specific financial problems arose in some of the annexations. Since the Three Mile Board of Education had turned all of its funds over to the Cincinnati board, the Cincinnati board had to prepare the map required to complete the annexation of the Three Mile district. Before turning its records over to the Cincinnati board, the South Bend board transferred all of its monies into the building fund. The Cincinnati board believed that the South Bend board's action was an improper diversion of funds, but the Cincinnati city solicitor ruled that it was not.

Local desires.—Local desires and requests played an important role in the annexation proceedings involving ten of the school territories. In the 1909 attempt to annex its school district, the Oakley Board of Education was interested in being furnished with a new school. The interest was not openly stated, but there is evidence to indicate that it was a factor underlying the annexation movement.

Specific requests were made by most of the village boards of education who were transferring their entire districts to the Cincinnati district. The College Hill board wanted its funds used to make improvements in the College Hill school and to buy free textbooks for the school. The Cincinnati board followed the College Hill board's request. But the Cincinnati board did not agree to the Madisonville board's request that Madisonville's indebtedness, excepting bonded indebtedness, be paid within

thirty days after the annexation was final. The Cincinnati board agreed only to pay Madisonville's indebtedness as soon as might be convenient. Nor did the Cincinnati board accept the Madisonville and Pleasant Ridge boards' requests that their high schools be maintained with the same domestic science and manual training courses as were taught in other Cincinnati high schools. The Cincinnati board agreed only to maintain the Madisonville and Pleasant Ridge high schools as they had previously been conducted. However, the Cincinnati board did agree to maintain domestic science and manual training courses in the Kennedy Heights high school. The Cincinnati Board also agreed to maintain the Madisonville, Pleasant Ridge, and Kennedy Heights school auditoriums as places for public entertainments and community meetings.

Annexation proceedings were instigated in several territories because the residents desired attendance privileges in particular districts. Residents in part of the Williams district and Part I of the Bridgetown district wanted to send their children to Cincinnati schools. Residents in Part II of the Cincinnati district wanted to send their children to school in St. Bernard. Since they resided in the City of Norwood, most of the people in Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati district desired the privileges of the Norwood schools. The Cincinnati schools were more convenient to Part I of the Reading district than were the Reading schools. Consequently, the realtor who was developing Part I of the Reading district desired to transfer the territory to the Cincinnati district.

Territorial problems.—The annexations of the Cheviot School District and Part III of the Carthage district solved peculiar territorial problems.

The Cheviot and Carthage districts included non-contiguous islands of territory. After the municipal annexation of Westwood, the Cincinnati district lay between the two parts of the Cheviot district. After the annexation of Part II of the Bond Hill School district, the Cincinnati district surrounded the Carthage district's isolated territory. The annexations of the Cheviot district and Part III of the Carthage district brought the islands of territory into the Cincinnati district.

The problem of non-contiguous territory in a school district can no longer occur. Since 1914, Ohio laws have decreed that a school district cannot include non-contiguous territory except in the case of a natural island.

Previous commitment.--The proceedings to annex part of the Williams School District were begun because of a commitment previously made by the Warsaw Board of Education. People from the territory had been allowed the privilege of attending the Warsaw school. After the Warsaw district was annexed by municipal annexation, the territory's residents desired that the privilege be continued. So that the attendance privilege could properly be continued, proceedings to annex the territory were begun but were never completed.

Matters of administration.--When the annexation of its school district was pending, the Kennedy Heights Board of Education faced the administrative matters of levying taxes, employing personnel, and establishing a kindergarten for the ensuing school year. Anticipating early completion of the annexation, the Cincinnati board assumed the three administrative functions of the Kennedy Heights board.

Recent status.—By 1949, the legal procedure of school annexation by mutual consent of the boards of education had been discontinued. In its place were the procedures whereby the county board of education or the state superintendent of public instruction could transfer school territory. But the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation are recurrent. With specifically noted exceptions, the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that are revealed in the present chapter could recur in proceedings governed by current laws.

CHAPTER IV
SCHOOL ANNEXATION BY TRANSFER BY THE
COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Effective August 27, 1915, the county board of education was given jurisdiction over the transfer of county school district territory. Table 7 indicates the amendment dates of the laws governing the county board of education's transfer of school territory. In this study, the county board of education had jurisdiction in the annexation proceedings involving twenty-nine school territories. Table 8 lists the twenty-nine school territories. The present chapter traces the annexation proceedings concerning each of the twenty-nine territories and summarizes the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation which appear in the proceedings.

Part I of the Plainville School District

In 1916, the community of the Plainville School District was divided over the re-employment of the school principal.¹ The division of the community was a possible reason why a group of residents desired to transfer the east portion of the Plainville School District to the Cincinnati City School District. Figure 64 indicates the east portion of the Plainville School District.

¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Plainville, Ohio, May 29, 1916," p. 95.

TABLE 7

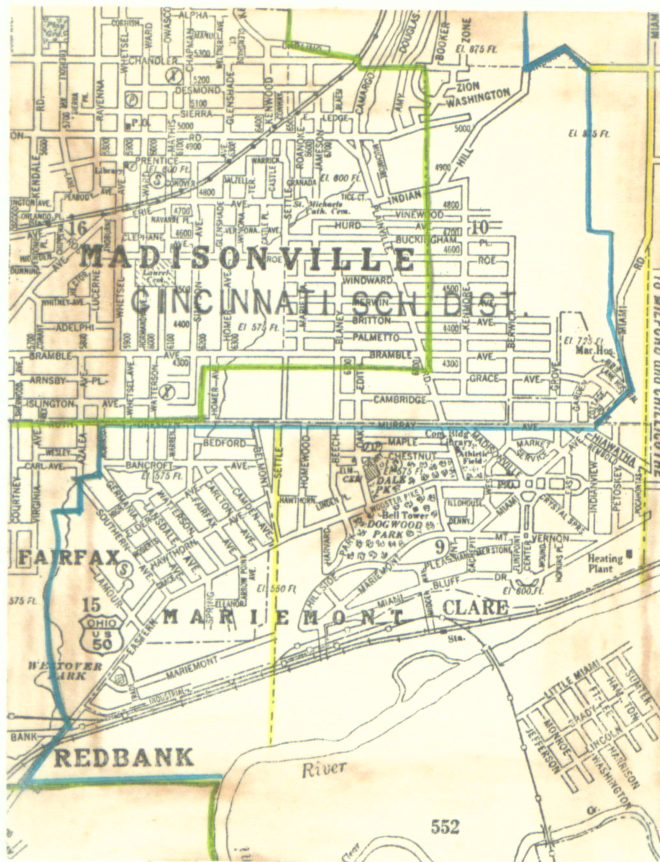
AMENDMENT DATES OF TWO OHIO LAWS
GOVERNING TRANSFER OF SCHOOL TERRITORY
BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
1915-1949

Amendment Date	Section of Law
August 27, 1915	4696
September 22, 1919	4696
July 8, 1921	4696
July 21, 1928	4696
September 16, 1943	4830-13
October 12, 1945	4830-13
September 25, 1947	4830-13

TABLE 8

TWENTY-NINE SCHOOL TERRITORIES INVOLVED IN
ANNEXATION PROCEEDINGS OVER WHICH THE
HAMILTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
HAD JURISDICTION, 1916-1945

Territory	Annexation Date	Final Date on Territory Not Annexed
Part I of Plainville Sch. Dist.	- - - -	July 10, 1916
Part II of Bridgetown Sch. Dist.	March 24, 1919	- - - -
Covedale Sch. Dist.	Sept. 12, 1921	- - - -
Deer Park Sch. Dist.	- - - -	May 14, 1923
Part I of Green Twp. Sch. Dist.	Sept. 10, 1923	- - - -
Part II of Green Twp. Sch. Dist.	Sept. 10, 1923	- - - -
Part II of No. College Hill Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Nov. 26, 1923
Part III of Green Twp. Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Dec. 11, 1923
Plainville Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Nov. 10, 1924
Part II of Salem Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Dec. 9, 1924
Salem Sch. Dist.	- - - -	April 13, 1926
Part I of Deer Park Sch. Dist.	- - - -	May 10, 1926
Part I of Concord Sch. Dist.	Nov. 14, 1927	- - - -
Part III of Bridgetown Sch. Dist.	Sept. 10, 1928	- - - -
Part II of Concord Sch. Dist.	Sept. 10, 1928	- - - -
Part II of Deer Park Sch. Dist.	April 22, 1929	- - - -
Part IV of Bridgetown Sch. Dist.	June 24, 1929	- - - -
Part III of Deer Park Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Oct. 14, 1929
Madeira Sch. Dist.	- - - -	July 15, 1932
Part III of Concord Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Dec. 12, 1932
Part IV of Deer Park Sch. Dist.	Sept. 10, 1934	- - - -
Part IV of Concord Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Nov. 25, 1935
Part V of Concord Sch. Dist.	- - - -	June 22, 1936
Part V of Bridgetown Sch. Dist.	June 1, 1938	- - - -
Part of Newtown Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Aug. 12, 1940
Part III of Cincinnati Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Oct. 14, 1940
Amberley Sch. Dist.	Oct. 14, 1940	- - - -
Part VI of Cincinnati Sch. Dist.	- - - -	Oct. 12, 1942
Finneytown Sch. Dist.	- - - -	June 11, 1945



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1916
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1916

Figure 64.—Part I of the Plainville School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 10, 1916.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1916," p. 525.

A petition requesting that the east portion of the Plainville School District be annexed to the Cincinnati School District was signed by seventy-five per cent of the territory's residents. The petition was first presented to the Plainville Board of Education.² The Plainville board held the petition over until its next meeting, when the petition was filed for future reference.³ The petition was then presented to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁴ Apparently, neither the Plainville board nor the Cincinnati board was aware that the county board of education had jurisdiction in the matter. The Plainville School District was county school district territory and the petition could be properly addressed only to the county board of education. In any event, the Cincinnati board's policy was not to annex territory to the Cincinnati School District until the territory became a part of the City of Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Board of Education declined to change its annexation policy and the petition was consequently refused on July 10, 1916.⁵

Part II of the Bridgetown School District

Part II of the Bridgetown School District consisted of two tracts of territory. The first tract included the Balser Mueller subdivision and

²Ibid.

³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Plainville, Ohio, June 26, 1916," p. 97.

⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1916," p. 525.

⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10, 1916," p. 8.

a part of the George W. Fenton estate subdivision. The second tract consisted of the Joseph Rothan property in the George-W. Fenton first subdivision. The two tracts adjoined each other, were adjacent to the Village of Cheviot, and lay in the Bridgetown School District. Attempts were made to annex each of the tracts separately to the Cincinnati City-School District. The attempts to annex the tracts individually were met with procedural difficulties. The tracts were finally combined and annexed in one plat, as indicated in Figure 65.

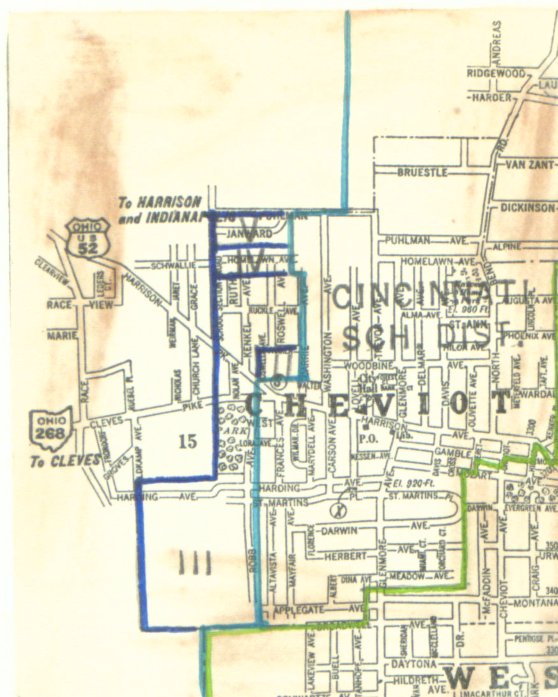
The first attempt to annex the Balser Mueller subdivision to the Cincinnati School District occurred on November 25, 1918, when owners of the subdivision presented a petition to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁶ The petition was accompanied by a Bridgetown Board of Education resolution transferring the territory to the Cincinnati district. To make the transfer final, the Cincinnati board needed to adopt a resolution accepting the territory. The Cincinnati board referred the matter to the Cincinnati city solicitor so that it could be put in proper legal form for completion.

In his reply, the city solicitor cited provisions of the governing law.⁷ The law governing the case was the August 27, 1915 amendment of Section 4696.⁸ Under the law, the solicitor pointed out, the county board of education alone could transfer part or all of a county school district

⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio November 25, 1918," p. 127.

⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 9, 1918," pp. 141-142.

⁸Laws of Ohio, 1915, Vol. 106, p. 397.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1919
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1919

Figure 65.—Parts II, III, IV, and V of the Bridgetown School District Respectively Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on March 24, 1919; September 10, 1928; June 24, 1929; and June 1, 1938.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1919," pp. 247-248.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1928," pp. 420-421.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24, 1929," p. 217.

"Deed Book No. 1817," pp. 79-88. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1938.

to an adjacent exempted village or city school district. The petition had to be addressed to the county board of education, and the Bridgetown Board of Education had no authority to make the transfer. Further, the solicitor stated, the petitioners were residents of the Village of Cheviot and had no authority to make the petition. The petition had to come from residents in the territory affected by the transfer.

In a second attempt to annex their tract to the Cincinnati School District, the owners of the Balser Mueller subdivision requested the Hamilton County Board of Education to make the transfer.⁹ The petition was accompanied by another Bridgetown Board of Education resolution transferring the territory to the Cincinnati district. The Hamilton County board moved to transfer the property to the Cincinnati district. To have the matter put in proper legal form, the Cincinnati Board of Education referred the Bridgetown and Hamilton County board resolutions to the city solicitor.¹⁰

Meanwhile, the Hamilton County Board of Education received a petition requesting that it also transfer the Joseph Rothan property from the Bridgetown School District to the Cincinnati district.¹¹ The Hamilton

⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 10, 1918," p. 86.

¹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 23, 1918," pp. 151-152.

¹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, January 14, 1919," p. 88.

County board moved to transfer the Rothan property. The matter of the Rothan property transfer was also referred to the Cincinnati city solicitor.¹²

It was the city solicitor's opinion that the transfer of the Balser Mueller property was not regular and according to the law.¹³ The property was entirely vacant and, consequently, the petition had not come from electors residing in the territory. In transferring the Rothan property, the Hamilton County board had assumed that the transfer of the Balser Mueller property was legal, which it was not.¹⁴ The solicitor advised the Cincinnati board not to accept the Rothan property alone. He suggested that those individuals seeking the transfer of the two tracts should present an entirely new petition to the county board. He stated that the new petition should describe both the Mueller and Rothan properties as an entirety.

On February 11, 1919, a new petition was presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education.¹⁵ The petition described both tracts as a whole and requested that the plat be transferred from the Bridgetown School District to the Cincinnati City School District. The petition was signed by Joseph Rothan, who was the only resident in the entire territory.

¹²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 27, 1919," p. 188.

¹³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10, 1919," pp. 204-205.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 11, 1919," p. 90.

Also, the petition was accompanied by a Bridgetown Board of Education resolution transferring the entire territory to the Cincinnati School District. The Hamilton County board accepted the petition and moved that the transfer be made.

The actions of the Bridgetown and Hamilton County boards were referred to the Cincinnati city solicitor for an opinion.¹⁶ The solicitor immediately indicated the extent to which the county board's action did not comply with the law.¹⁷ The resolution making the transfer did not show that the petition had been signed by fifty per cent of the electors residing in the territory. The resolution did not indicate that a majority of the full membership of the county board had voted in favor of the transfer. Also, the resolution did not suggest an equitable division of funds and indebtedness. The solicitor again pointed out that the transfer of county school district territory did not depend on the action of any local board of education. In fact, he stated, setting forth the Bridgetown board resolution only tended to confuse the matter. He suggested that the county board consult the county prosecutor and take proper action.

On March 11, 1919, the Hamilton County Board of Education rescinded its action of February 11 and adopted a proper resolution transferring the

¹⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1919," pp. 218-219.

¹⁷Ibid.

territory from the Bridgetown School District to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁸ The resolution stated that Joseph Rothan was more than seventy-five per cent of the electors residing in the territory. According to the law, transfer by the county board was mandatory if the petition was signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors. The resolution also indicated that a majority of the county board's full membership favored the transfer. Finally, the resolution exempted the territory from any indebtedness from the Bridgetown School District and stated that no division of funds was to be made. On March 24, 1919, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution completing the transfer and accepting the territory as part of the Cincinnati City School District.¹⁹

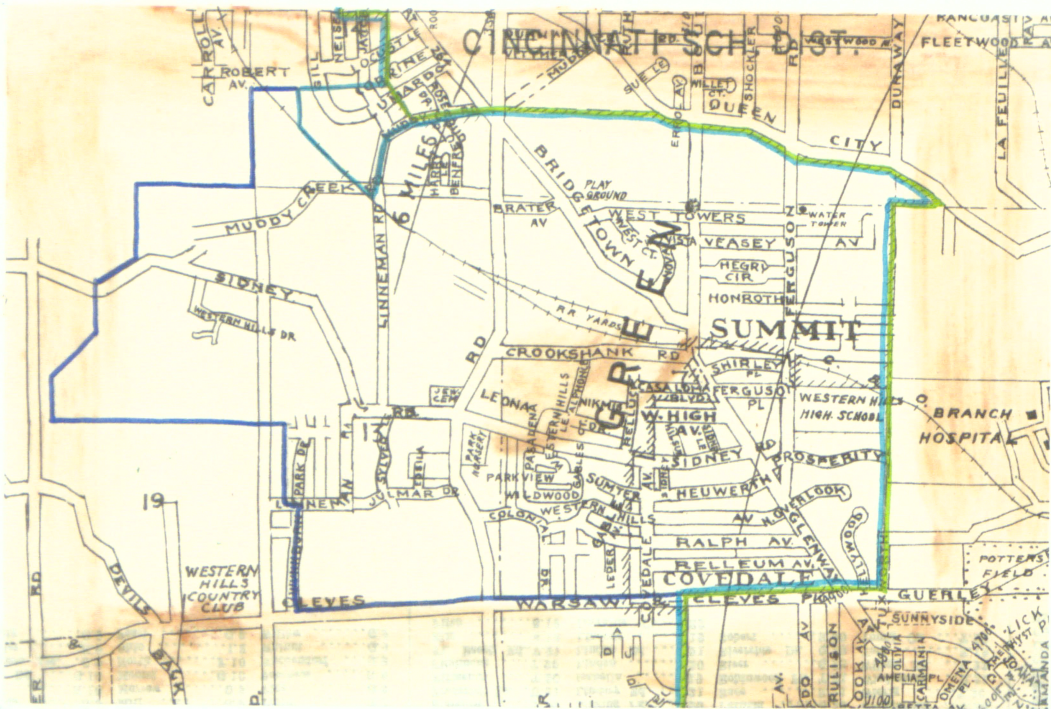
The Covedale School District

Between 1895 and 1911, the City of Cincinnati greatly extended its boundaries to the west. The residents of west Cincinnati became exceedingly anxious to have a high school built in their part of the city. The movement to acquire a site for the Western Hills High School led directly to the annexation of the Covedale School District, which is outlined in Figure 66.

On January 12, 1920, a delegation from west Cincinnati requested the Cincinnati Board of Education to acquire a site for a Western Hills High

¹⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 11, 1919," p. 92.

¹⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1919," pp. 247-248.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1921
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1921

Figure 66.—The Covedale School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on September 12, 1921.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 12, 1921," pp. 588-589.

School.²⁰ The delegation recommended that the site selected should be west of Rapid Run Road and south of Queen City Avenue. It was further suggested that the site be along the Bridgetown and Boudinot roadways - the highways along which the street car lines were soon to be extended. The Cincinnati Board of Education took the matter under advisement and assured the delegation that the next high school would be built in west Cincinnati.²¹

To press the matter of a high school, the residents of west Cincinnati held a mass meeting.²² By a letter and through a delegation, the mass meeting requested the Cincinnati Board of Education to obtain the site for the new high school without delay.²³ In response to the request, the Cincinnati board agreed to inspect the sites available in west Cincinnati and to purchase one for a new high school.²⁴

Nine months later, the residents of west Cincinnati repeated their request that a site for a Western Hills High School be obtained without

²⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 12, 1920," p. 559.

²¹The Commercial Tribune, 24 (January 13, 1920), 1.

²²"High School Sought," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 77 (March 20, 1920), 2.

²³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1920," p. 51.

²⁴"Protests are Made to the Board," The Cincinnati Enquirer, 77 (March 23, 1920), 8.

delay.²⁵ In their communication, the residents pointed out that bonds for the extension of the Warsaw Avenue car line were being sold. It seemed certain that property values would rise as the extension was built. Therefore, the residents urged the Cincinnati Board of Education to obtain a site at a price still within reason. The board of education moved that the city solicitor take steps to annex the land between Cheviot and the former Warsaw School District.

A committee of west Cincinnati residents soon informed the board that the city solicitor could not act because he had not been given any boundaries of the land to be annexed.²⁶ However, the committee had learned that the lands involved were in the Covedale School District, and the committee had met with the Covedale Board of Education. The committee had learned that the Covedale board was willing to transfer its school district to the Cincinnati School District. Consequently, the committee urged the Cincinnati board to annex the Covedale School District so that a suitable high school site might be secured. The Cincinnati board delegated its president and the superintendent of schools to confer with the Covedale board.

The report of the conference noted that the Covedale School District

²⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1920," p. 325.

²⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1921," p. 372.

was in excellent financial condition.²⁷ Further, it was reported that Covedale's tax duplicate would provide sufficient revenue to educate the children living in the Covedale district. The report recommended that the Covedale School District be annexed to the Cincinnati City School District. The Cincinnati Board of Education concurred in the report and instructed the city solicitor to take legal steps to annex the Covedale School District.²⁸

The residents of the Covedale School District asked for assurance that the Covedale school would not be discontinued after the annexation.²⁹ The Cincinnati Board of Education informed the residents of Covedale that it intended to maintain a school in Covedale during at least the next five years.

A petition requesting that the Covedale School District be transferred to the Cincinnati School District was then presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education.³⁰ The petition was in accordance with the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696.³¹ Since the petition was signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the Covedale district's electors, it was mandatory that the county board make the transfer. On August 30,

²⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25, 1921," p. 464.

²⁸"School Board Annexes Covedale District," Commercial Tribune, 25 (April 26, 1921), 8.

²⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 13, 1921," p. 514.

³⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 30, 1921," p. 136

³¹Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 65.

1921, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution making the transfer.

The Cincinnati city solicitor found the Hamilton County board's resolution to be regular and according to the governing law.³² The resolution stated that the county board had been petitioned by more than seventy-five per cent of Covedale's electors. But the resolution made no mention of the division of funds and indebtedness. A division of funds and indebtedness was unnecessary, since the entire Covedale School District was being transferred. The law required that a resolution accepting the territory be adopted by a majority vote of the Cincinnati board's full membership. On September 12, 1921, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a proper resolution accepting the Covedale School District as a part of the Cincinnati City School District.³³

According to the law, the annexation was not complete until a map of the transferred territory was filed with the county auditor. Also, when the annexation was complete, the legal title of the Covedale school property became vested in the Cincinnati Board of Education. Consequently, on October 10, 1921, the Covedale Board of Education transferred all of its property, credits, and moneys to the Cincinnati board.³⁴

³²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 12, 1921," p. 588.

³³Ibid., pp. 588-589.

³⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Covedale School District No. 10, Green Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 10, 1921," p. 217.

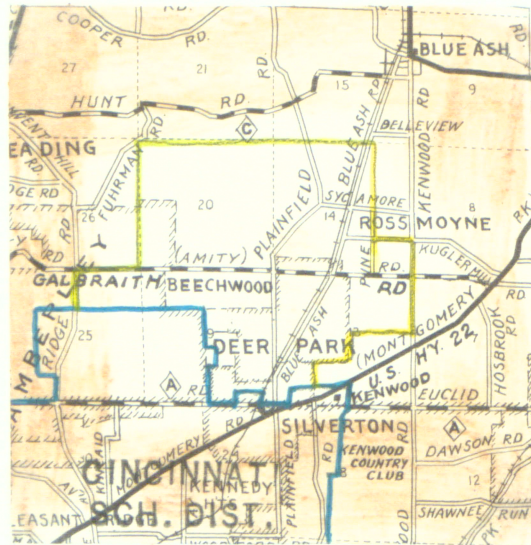
Deer Park School District

In 1923, an attempt was made to annex the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati City School District. No minutes of the Deer Park Board of Education were made available to this investigator.³⁵ However, the minutes of the Cincinnati Board of Education furnished reasonably adequate data regarding the Deer Park board's interest in the 1923 annexation movement.

On February 26, 1923, the Cincinnati Board of Education received a letter from the clerk of the Deer Park Board of Education.³⁶ The letter stated that the residents of the Deer Park School District desired to annex their district to the Cincinnati City School District. The Deer Park School District is outlined in Figure 67. The Hamilton County Board of Education was trying to induce the Deer Park Board of Education to join several rural school districts in establishing a centralized high school district. The clerk of the Deer Park board felt that joining the rural districts would be advantageous to the rural districts but unjust to the Deer Park district. He stated that the Deer Park district was in no sense a rural community. Most of the people in the Deer Park district were former residents of Cincinnati and Norwood and desired educational advantages that could be had only in city schools.

³⁵Interview between the writer and A. L. Holmes, Clerk of the Board of Education, Deer Park, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27, 1950.

³⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 26, 1923," p. 475.



Scale: 5/8 inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1923

Figure 67.—The Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 14, 1923.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 26, 1923," p. 475.

The question of annexing the Deer Park School District was referred to the Cincinnati superintendent of schools for investigation.³⁷ The superintendent reported that the Cincinnati Board of Education would not be justified in annexing the Deer Park School District.³⁸ He stated that, under the Cincinnati salary schedule, the tax duplicate of the Deer Park district would not produce enough revenue to educate the children residing in that district. On May 14, 1923, the Cincinnati Board of Education approved the superintendent's report and discouraged any action to annex the Deer Park School District.³⁹

Parts I and II of the Green
Township School District

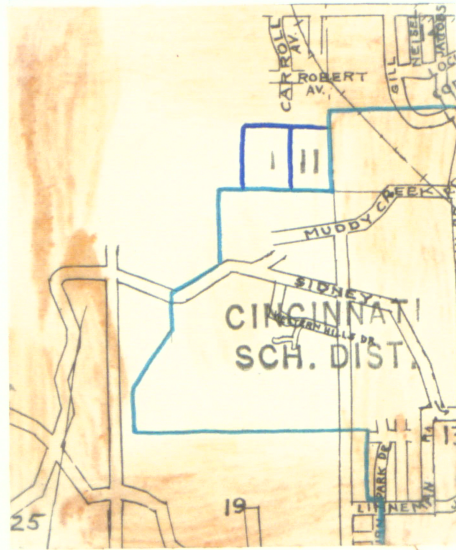
On March 13, 1923, the Hamilton County Board of Education received a petition from William M. Lewis requesting the transfer of his property to the Cincinnati School District.⁴⁰ The location of the Lewis property is indicated in Figure 68. Since it was not certain whether the property lay in the Delhi Township School District or was already in the Cincinnati

³⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1923," p. 495.

³⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1923," p. 549.

³⁹Ibid., p. 559.

⁴⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 13, 1923," p. 176.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1923

Figure 68.—Parts I and II of the Green Township School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on September 10, 1923.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1923," p. 55.

district, the Hamilton County board tabled the petition pending an investigation.

It was discovered that the Lewis property was part of the Green Township School District (labelled Part I in this study).⁴¹ On June 12, 1923, the Hamilton County Board of Education adopted a resolution transferring the Lewis property from the Green Township School District to the Cincinnati School District.⁴² The transfer of the Lewis property was governed by the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696. Under the law, the Hamilton County board was required to make the transfer because the petition had been signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors. In accordance with the law, the Hamilton County board's resolution stated that an equitable division of funds and indebtedness was to be made.

By a motion, the Hamilton County board also requested the Cincinnati board to change its school district boundary to include the property of William Waller.⁴³ The Waller property, indicated in Figure 68, was also part of the Green Township School District. The Hamilton County board stated that the Waller property had been in the Covedale School District,

⁴¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 12, 1923," p. 190.

⁴²Ibid., pp. 191-192.

⁴³Ibid.

but that it was omitted in the Covedale annexation. The Hamilton County board's transfer of the Waller property did not follow proper legal procedures. Since it was omitted from the Covedale annexation, the Waller property became Green Township School District territory. The Hamilton County board did not receive a petition requesting the transfer of the Waller property and did not adopt a proper resolution transferring it to the Cincinnati School District.

The Cincinnati board referred the matter of annexing the Lewis and Waller properties to the Cincinnati city solicitor for an opinion and report.⁴⁴ Neither the solicitor's report nor any resolutions accepting the Lewis and Waller properties appear in the minutes of the Cincinnati board. It is unknown to this investigator whether or not the transfer of the Lewis and Waller properties was brought before the Green Township Board of Education. The contemporary Green Township Board of Education minutes were not located through either the Hamilton County board or the present clerk of the Green Township board. In any case, the Lewis and Waller properties are included in the Cincinnati City School District.⁴⁵

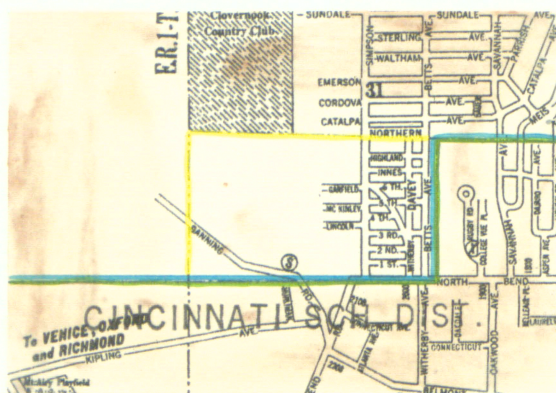
Part II of the North College Hill

School District

The Steele subdivision area, traced in Figure 69, was a sub-district

⁴⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1923," p. 55.

⁴⁵"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Revised through 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1884.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1923
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1923

Figure 69.—Part II of the North College Hill School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 26, 1923.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1923," p. 552.

of the North College Hill School District. In 1923, the North College Hill School District was a part of the Hamilton County School District. On May 8, 1923, the residents of the Steele subdivision requested the Hamilton County Board of Education to transfer their district from North College Hill to the Cincinnati City School District.⁴⁶ The Steele subdivision school was in poor condition. The residents requested the transfer in an effort to better their plight. Since the Steele subdivision was a financial problem, the North College Hill Board of Education favored the transfer.⁴⁷ The Hamilton County board adopted a resolution making the transfer.⁴⁸ In accordance with the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696, the resolution stated that an equitable division of funds and indebtedness would be made between the boards of education involved.

When the Hamilton County board resolution was presented to the Cincinnati Board of Education, the principal of the Steele subdivision school and the president of the North College Hill board both appeared and requested that the transfer be accepted.⁴⁹ The Cincinnati superintendent

⁴⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 8, 1923," p. 189.

⁴⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, North College Hill, Ohio, April 23, 1923."

⁴⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 8, 1923," p. 189.

⁴⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1923," p. 547.

of schools was directed to consult the state superintendent of public instruction and investigate the possibility of obtaining state aid for the Steele subdivision school.

The exact condition of the Steele subdivision school came to light at a later meeting of the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁵⁰ A delegation from the Steele subdivision appeared and pleaded for help. It was stated that the subdivision had been swamped by immigration until there were two hundred pupils and only three teachers in the school.⁵¹ One class was made up of one hundred pupils, with the pupils sitting three in a seat.⁵² It was estimated that the school needed between three and five thousand dollars to remedy the poor conditions. The president of the North College Hill Board of Education stated that the North College Hill board was unable to relieve the situation. To investigate possible remedial measures, the Cincinnati Board of Education arranged a meeting of those interested in the Steele subdivision school.

In his report on the meeting, the Cincinnati superintendent of schools stated that the Steele subdivision school had been materially

⁵⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22, 1923," p. 105.

⁵¹Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, 28 (October 23, 1923), 6.

⁵²"Three Pupils in One Seat," The Cincinnati Post, 86 (October 23, 1923), 7.

aided.⁵³ State aid had been obtained to make possible the employment of an additional teacher. State authorities had ordered the North College Hill board to provide another room by erecting a partition and cutting an additional exit. The Cincinnati Board of Education had loaned the furniture necessary to equip the extra room. The Cincinnati superintendent was sure that, when all possible legal sources of aid had been exhausted, interested individuals and civic organizations would further help the Steele subdivision school.

Part III of the Green Township School District

On November 13, 1923, the Hamilton County Board of Education received a petition requesting that the properties of Thurman Dudley and J. L. Robinson be transferred to the Cincinnati City School District.⁵⁴ The Dudley and Robinson farms were part of the Green Township School District. The Hamilton County board moved to consult the Cincinnati board concerning the transfer. The Cincinnati board had one objection to the transfer. The annexation of only the two farms to the Cincinnati district would form a very irregular school district boundary line. An effort was being made to establish a boundary satisfactory to both the

⁵³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1923," p. 152.

⁵⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, November 13, 1923," p. 202.

Cincinnati and Green Township School Districts.⁵⁵

The location of the Dudley and Robinson farms is unknown to this investigator. The Hamilton County board minutes describe neither the size nor the location of the two farms. To border the Cincinnati School District, the properties had to be in Section 13, 14, 19, or 20 of Green Township (reference Figure 66). In 1913, no property in the four sections was in the name of Dudley or Robinson.⁵⁶ A search of Hamilton County records did not reveal any property in the four sections deeded to or from Dudley or Robinson between 1914 and 1927.

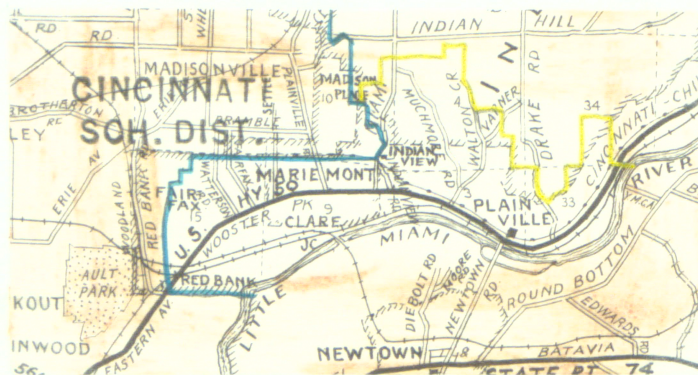
The Cincinnati Board of Education minutes do not record any discussion of the Dudley and Robinson properties. Since the Green Township board minutes were not located, any action taken by that board is unknown to this investigator. In spite of the missing data, it is clear that the Dudley and Robinson properties were not annexed to the Cincinnati School District. Other annexations account for all the Green Township territory presently included in the Cincinnati City School District.

Plainville School District

The boundary of the Plainville School District, which was part of the Hamilton County School District, is shown in Figure 70. Under the

⁵⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 11, 1923," p. 206.

⁵⁶"Map of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1913.



Scale: $5/8$ inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1924

Figure 70.--The Plainville School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 10, 1924.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Revised through 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1884.

July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696, the Hamilton County Board of Education had jurisdiction in the transfer of the Plainville School District. To transfer the Plainville School District to the Cincinnati district, Plainville's electors needed to present a petition to the Hamilton County board. However, on August 28, 1924, the Plainville Board of Education moved to petition the Cincinnati Board of Education for annexation to the Cincinnati School District.⁵⁷

In a letter to the Cincinnati board, the Plainville board stated that it was confronted with an attendance and transportation problem.⁵⁸ The children living near the border of the Cincinnati School District were far from the Plainville school and usually desired to attend the Cincinnati school. It was necessary for the Plainville board to transport pupils from the edge of Madisonville to the Plainville school. The Plainville board felt that annexation would remedy the difficulty and best serve the people of Plainville.

After an investigation of the matter, the Cincinnati superintendent of schools recommended that annexation of the Plainville School District be postponed.⁵⁹ The Plainville School District included the new Mariemont

⁵⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Plainville, Ohio, August 28, 1924," p. 38.

⁵⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 22, 1924," p. 444.

⁵⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1924," p. 509.

development. Future school organization in the district was uncertain. The Cincinnati superintendent thought it best to wait and consider the Plainville district's needs after the Mariemont development was completed. The Cincinnati board concurred in the superintendent's recommendation.⁶⁰

Part II of the Salem School District

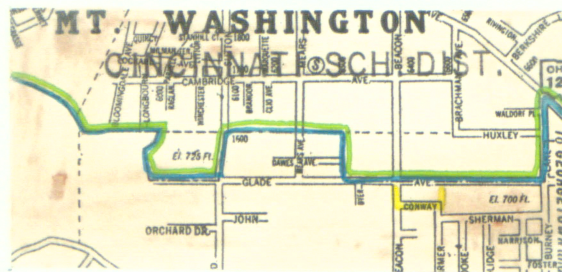
On February 12, 1924, a group of people living in Anderson Township south of Mt. Washington requested the Hamilton County Board of Education to transfer their property to the Cincinnati City School District.⁶¹ As indicated in Figure 71, the property was part of the Salem School District. However, the residents desired to send their children to the Mt. Washington school.

The residents' petition carried a certificate stating that the petition had been signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the electors residing in the territory. Since the petition had been signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the electors, the county board's transfer was mandatory under the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696. On March 11, 1924, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution transferring the territory from the Salem School District to the Cincinnati School District.⁶² In accordance with the law, the resolution stated that an

⁶⁰Ibid.

⁶¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 12, 1924," p. 212.

⁶²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 11, 1924," p. 213.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1924
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1924

Figure 71.—Part II of the Salem School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 9, 1924.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1924," p. 262.

equitable division of funds and indebtedness would be made between the boards of education involved.

To complete the transfer, the Cincinnati Board of Education needed to accept the territory by a majority vote of its full membership. However, the Cincinnati board took no immediate action.⁶³

The Salem Board of Education protested the transfer.⁶⁴ As evidenced in a letter to the Cincinnati board, the Salem board felt that the transfer would financially be more harmful to the Salem School District than beneficial to the Cincinnati District.⁶⁵ Of greatest importance to the Salem board was the hope that the Cincinnati board might annex the entire Salem School District. Further, the Salem board claimed that the petition's certificate erred in stating that it had been signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors. According to the Salem board, the petition contained seven valid signatures, but five of the territory's electors did not sign.

Evidently, the Hamilton County Board of Education confirmed the fact that the petition had not been signed by seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors. On December 9, 1924, the Hamilton County board

⁶³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1924," p. 262.

⁶⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Salem Rural School District No. 5, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, April 19, 1924," p. 78.

⁶⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 23, 1924," p. 385.

rescinded its resolution transferring the territory to the Cincinnati district.⁶⁶ Under the law, rescision of the transfer would have been impossible if the petition had validly exhibited the signatures of seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors.

Salem School District

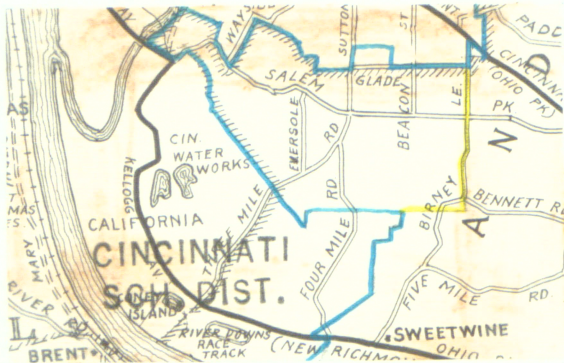
The boundaries of the Salem School District are traced in Figure 72. On February 9, 1926, seventy-five per cent of the Salem School District's electors requested the Hamilton County board to transfer their district to the Cincinnati School District.⁶⁷ The Hamilton County board took no immediate action on the petition.

Meanwhile, the Salem Board of Education contacted the Cincinnati board and urged the transfer.⁶⁸ The Salem board pointed out that the annexation would give Cincinnati an uninterrupted district from Mt. Washington to California. The Salem school was inadequate, but the Salem board felt that the pupils could be absorbed in the Mt. Washington school. The tax valuation of the Salem School District was increasing, and the Salem board believed that the additional tax revenue to the Cincinnati district would take care of the extra expense involved.

⁶⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio December 9, 1924," p. 232.

⁶⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 9, 1926," p. 267.

⁶⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 23, 1926," p. 470.



Scale: 5/8 inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1926

Figure 72.--The Salem School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on April 13, 1926.

"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

After a consideration of the matter, the Cincinnati superintendent of schools reported adversely on the annexation of the Salem district.⁶⁹ He estimated that, under the Cincinnati salary schedules for instruction and maintenance, the tax duplicate of the Salem district would not support the Salem school. If the Salem school were closed, the Mt. Washington school would require three additional teachers for whom there was no room. The superintendent did not believe that the Cincinnati board could undertake to annex additional territory unless the territory's tax duplicate was sufficient to meet the added expense. The superintendent's report was approved by the Cincinnati board.⁷⁰

Belatedly, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution transferring the Salem School District to the Cincinnati School District.⁷¹ On April 13, 1926, the Hamilton County board was notified that the Cincinnati board did not deem it advisable to consider the annexation at that time.⁷²

Part I of the Deer Park School District

Resulting from the 1912 annexation of the Kennedy Heights School District, more than half of the Village of Silverton was in the Cincinnati City School District. The remainder of Silverton belonged to the Deer Park School District.

⁶⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1926," p. 501.

⁷⁰Ibid., p. 504.

⁷¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 9, 1926," p. 271.

⁷²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, April 13, 1926," p. 275.

Residents of the territory traced in Figure 73, desired that their properties be transferred from the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati School District. The parents wanted their children to have the same educational facilities as other children in the Village of Silverton. A petition requesting the transfer was first presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education on July 14, 1925.⁷³ The Hamilton County board deferred the petition to determine what per cent of the territory's resident electors had signed it.⁷⁴ The County board delayed the petition further to investigate the financial effect on the Deer Park district if the transfer were made.⁷⁵

Meanwhile, the petition was presented to the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁷⁶ After an investigation of the situation, the Cincinnati superintendent of schools reported that it would be advantageous to the Cincinnati district to annex the territory.⁷⁷ He stated that the territory would not be a financial liability. However, he said, the transfer would work a hardship on the Deer Park Board of Education, who would lose considerable tax revenue without being able to reduce operating expenses.

⁷³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 14, 1925," p. 247.

⁷⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 11, 1925," p. 248.

⁷⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, January 16, 1926," p. 260.

⁷⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1925," p. 295.

⁷⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 8, 1926," p. 463.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1926

Figure 73.—Part I of the Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on May 10, 1926.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 14, 1925," p. 247.

The Cincinnati superintendent asserted that it had never been the policy of the Cincinnati board to cause financial hardship in outlying school districts.

To the Deer Park Board of Education, the Cincinnati superintendent suggested that the children from the territory be allowed to attend the Kennedy school.⁷⁸ He felt that privileges of the Kennedy school would tend to allay agitation for annexation, and the tuition would be a comparatively small expense to the Deer Park board.

In reply, the clerk of the Deer Park board stated that most of the petition's signers were not really dissatisfied with the Deer Park school.⁷⁹ The petitioners had believed that annexation would result in a new school building in Silverton. The Deer Park clerk felt that the real factor behind the annexation movement was the petitioners' desire to have a school in their locality.

Part I of the Concord School District

Part I of the Concord School District is indicated in Figure 74. The territory was closer to the Kennedy school than to the Concord school;

⁷⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1926," p. 76.

⁷⁹Ibid., p. 77.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1927

Figure 74.—Parts I and II of the Concord School District Respectively Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 14, 1927, and September 10, 1928, and Part III of the Concord School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on December 12, 1932.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1927," p. 59.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1928," p. 418.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28, 1932," p. 464.

so the residents desired annexation to the Cincinnati City School District.⁸⁰ The transfer was finally completed, but it was five years in process.

The first petition requesting the transfer was presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education in 1922.⁸¹ The Hamilton County board held the petition pending an expression from the Cincinnati Board of Education.⁸² Upon being approached in the matter,⁸³ the Cincinnati board expressed the belief that the pupils could be accommodated at the Kennedy school.⁸⁴

The territory's residents then presented their petition to the Cincinnati Board of Education, who referred it to the city solicitor.⁸⁵ The solicitor pointed out that the Cincinnati board had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition.⁸⁶ Since the properties involved were county school district territory, the petition had to be addressed to the Hamilton County board. After the county board had taken proper action, the matter would be

⁸⁰Commercial Tribune, 27 (September 12, 1922), 9.

⁸¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 29, 1922," p. 156.

⁸²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 12, 1922," p. 157.

⁸³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1922," p. 325.

⁸⁴Commercial Tribune, 27 (September 12, 1922), 9.

⁸⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1922," p. 337.

⁸⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1922," p. 357.

ripe for consideration by the Cincinnati board. Further, the solicitor noted, the petition had been signed by one hundred per cent of the territory's property owners. According to the governing law, the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696, the petition had to be signed by a requisite number of the territory's electors. Being signed by the property owners instead of by the electors, the petition was improperly made.

Before receiving a copy of the city solicitor's opinion,⁸⁷ the Hamilton County Board of Education acted on the petition and adopted a resolution transferring the territory from the Concord district to the Cincinnati district.⁸⁸ Since the county board acted on the basis of an improperly made petition, no further action was taken on the resolution.

A properly drawn petition requesting transfer of the territory was three times presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education.⁸⁹ The third time the petition was presented, the Hamilton County board adopted a new resolution transferring the territory from the Concord School District to the Cincinnati City School District. In accordance with the law, the resolution stated that an equitable division of the funds and indebtedness

⁸⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, November 14, 1922," p. 167.

⁸⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 10, 1922," p. 163.

⁸⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 12, 1922," p. 171.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, January 19, 1923," p. 172.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 13, 1923," p. 176.

would be made between the school districts involved. It was later learned, however, that the Concord district had no bonded indebtedness.⁹⁰

To complete the transfer, the Cincinnati Board of Education needed to accept the territory by a majority vote of its full membership. According to the city solicitor, it was likewise necessary that the Concord Board of Education authorize the transfer by a majority vote of its full membership.⁹¹ The city solicitor was interpreting the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696, parts of which read as follows:

A county board of education may ... transfer a part or all of a school district of the county school district to an exempted village, city, or county school district A county board of education may accept a transfer of territory from any such school district and annex same to a contiguous school district of the county school district.

In any case, before such a transfer shall be complete (I) a resolution shall be passed by a majority vote of the full membership of the board of education of the city, exempted village, or county school district making or accepting the transfer as the case may be⁹²

The city solicitor's interpretation of the law must have been retracted. A Concord Board of Education resolution authorizing the transfer does not appear in the completed proceedings. Nor were corresponding resolutions required in other cases governed by this school annexation procedure.

⁹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Concord School District No. 8, Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 25, 1923," p. 239.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 24, 1924," p. 261.

⁹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1923," p. 537.

⁹²Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 65.

The Cincinnati Board of Education delayed action in accepting the territory from the Concord School District. Evidently, the Cincinnati board was awaiting developments in a pending municipal annexation in the area.⁹³ On October 13, 1924, the petitioners requested the Cincinnati board to complete the annexation of their properties.⁹⁴ Not until November 14, 1927, did the Cincinnati board adopt a resolution accepting the territory from the Concord School District.⁹⁵

Part III of the Bridgetown School District

Part III of the Bridgetown School District is traced in Figure 65. This territory was annexed to the Village of Cheviot in 1927.⁹⁶ All of the Village of Cheviot was in the Cincinnati City School District. Boards of education were uncertain whether or not the newly annexed territory automatically became part of the Cincinnati School District. If school annexation to the Cincinnati district was automatic with the Cheviot municipal annexation, the Bridgetown Board of Education wanted the Cincinnati board to annex the entire Bridgetown School District.⁹⁷ The Bridgetown board felt

⁹⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1924," p. 460.

⁹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1927," p. 59.

⁹⁶"Plat Book No. 30," pp. 60-61, Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1927.

⁹⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1928," p. 285.

that loss of the territory's tax revenue would make it almost impossible to maintain the Bridgetown school.

However, the territory annexed to the Village of Cheviot did not automatically become part of the Cincinnati School District. The governing law stated, "When territory is annexed to a city or village, such territory thereby becomes a part of the city or village school district ..."⁹⁸ But the Village of Cheviot had no school district. In the judgment of the Ohio attorney general, the territory annexed to the Village of Cheviot remained in the Bridgetown School District.⁹⁹

A petition requesting that the territory be transferred to the Cincinnati School District was presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education.¹⁰⁰ The petition was signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, which made it mandatory for the county board to transfer the territory. On July 10, 1928, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution transferring the territory from the Bridgetown School District to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁰¹ In accordance with the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696, the resolution stated that an equitable division of funds and indebtedness would be made. However, this investigator found

⁹⁸Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 588.

⁹⁹Ohio Attorney General Opinions, No. 2249, 1928. Vol. II, p. 1512.

¹⁰⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 12, 1928," p. 34.

¹⁰¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 10, 1928," pp. 38-39.

no evidence to indicate that a division was actually made. For evidence of a division, the writer searched both the Cincinnati Board of Education records and the Hamilton County auditor's statements of the semi-annual apportionment of taxes.

The Cincinnati superintendent of schools recommended that the Cincinnati board take affirmative action to annex the territory.¹⁰² He recommended the action so that the Cincinnati district might benefit from the distribution of the property taxes. On September 10, 1928, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution accepting the territory from the Bridgetown School District.¹⁰³

Part II of the Concord School District

Figure 74 indicates Part II of the Concord School District. On April 10, 1928, seventy-five per cent of the electors residing in the area requested the Hamilton County Board of Education to transfer their properties to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁰⁴ After delaying the matter for consideration, the Hamilton County board moved to refuse the transfer.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1928," p. 432.

¹⁰³Ibid., pp. 420-421.

¹⁰⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, April 10, 1928," p. 31.

¹⁰⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 12, 1928," p. 33.

Under the July 8, 1921 amendment of Section 4696, the Hamilton County board's refusal was illegal. Since the petition had been signed by seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, it was mandatory that the county board transfer the territory. Evidently, the error was realized. Within a week, the Hamilton County board met in special session to rescind its action and to adopt a resolution properly transferring the territory.¹⁰⁶

The Concord Board of Education minutes for the period from January 1, 1926, to December 31, 1935, were not located by this investigator. Concord minutes prior to 1926 are on file with the Hamilton County Board of Education. Concord minutes since 1935 were turned over to the Indian Hill Board of Education, which absorbed the Concord district in 1941. The 1926-1935 records of the Concord Board of Education are considered to be lost.

In spite of the lost records, it is known that the Concord board asked the Cincinnati board not to accept the territory from the Concord School District.¹⁰⁷ The territory had a tax valuation of approximately twenty thousand dollars. The Concord board stated that the transfer of the territory would greatly interfere with Concord's resources and not be of much value to the Cincinnati School District.

After an investigation of the matter, the Cincinnati superintendent

¹⁰⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 19, 1928," p. 35.

¹⁰⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 25, 1928," p. 367.

of schools recommended favorable action on the transfer.¹⁰⁸ Only four pieces of property were involved, and children from three of the properties were already attending Kennedy school. The superintendent stated that the annexation would relieve the children of tuition, and taxes from the properties would take care of the expense. The superintendent noted the Concord board's unwillingness to have the transfer made, but he also cited the fact that the transfer had been unanimously approved by the county board. The only remaining question was a decision as to the distribution of funds and indebtedness.

On September 10, 1928, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution accepting the territory from the Concord School District.¹⁰⁹ The Cincinnati board's clerk was instructed to confer with the Concord and Hamilton County board clerks and report on the distribution of the funds and indebtedness. The clerk's report does not appear in the Cincinnati board minutes. As in the annexation from Bridgetown, a search of other records did not reveal evidence to indicate that a distribution was made.

Part II of the Deer Park School District

On February 12, 1929, the Hamilton County Board of Education received a petition from several Silverton residents requesting that their properties

¹⁰⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1928," p. 431.

¹⁰⁹Ibid., p. 418.

be transferred to the Cincinnati City School District.¹¹⁰ As indicated in Figure 75, the properties were part of the Deer Park School District. The Hamilton County board adopted a resolution transferring the territory from the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati School District.¹¹¹

The law governing the transfer was the July 21, 1928 amendment of Section 4696.¹¹² Significant provisions of the law were identical with those contained in the earlier amendment. Since the petition had been signed by seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, it was mandatory that the county board transfer the territory. In accordance with the law, the county board's resolution stated that an equitable distribution of funds and indebtedness would be made. However, as in previous cases, neither the Cincinnati board's records nor the county auditor's tax statements reveal any evidence to indicate that a distribution was made.

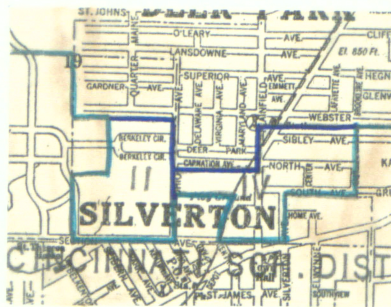
In presenting the transfer to the Cincinnati Board of Education, the Hamilton County superintendent of schools stated that no opposition to the transfer had developed.¹¹³ The properties were much nearer to the Kennedy

¹¹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 12, 1929," p. 53.

¹¹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 12, 1929," p. 55.

¹¹²Laws of Ohio, 1928, Vol. 113, p. 297.

¹¹³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 22, 1929," p. 128.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexion to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1929

Figure 75.--Parts II and IV of the Deer Park School District Respectively Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on April 22, 1929, and September 10, 1934.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 22, 1929," p. 123.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1934," pp. 201-202.

school than to the Deer Park school. On April 22, 1929, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution accepting the territory from the Deer Park School District.¹¹⁴

Part IV of the Bridgetown School District

The Homelawn subdivision, noted in Figure 65, was part of the Bridgetown School District. On May 14, 1929, residents of the subdivision presented a petition to the Hamilton County Board of Education requesting that the territory be transferred to the Cincinnati School District.¹¹⁵ The petition was signed by seventy-five per cent of the subdivision's electors. On June 11, 1929, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution making the transfer.¹¹⁶ In accordance with the July 21, 1928 amendment of Section 4696, the resolution stated that an equitable division of funds and indebtedness would be made. Again, this investigator found no evidence to indicate that a division was made.

The Cincinnati superintendent of schools investigated the circumstances of the transfer and recommended that the Cincinnati board annex the Homelawn subdivision.¹¹⁷ The subdivision adjoined the Cheviot school, but was

¹¹⁴Ibid., p. 123.

¹¹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 14, 1929," p. 60.

¹¹⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 11, 1929," p. 61.

¹¹⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24, 1929," p. 212.

a mile from the Bridgetown school. Further, the superintendent reported that the Bridgetown board approved the transfer. The subdivision was only in the process of development and its transfer would not deprive the Bridgetown School District of significant tax revenue. Acting on the superintendent's recommendation, the Cincinnati Board of Education adopted a resolution annexing the Homelawn subdivision to the Cincinnati City School District.¹¹⁸

Part III of the Deer Park School District

On September 10, 1929, the property owners in a small area of Silverton petitioned the Hamilton County Board of Education for transfer to the Cincinnati City School District.¹¹⁹ Traced in Figure 76, the territory was part of the Deer Park School District. Since the petition was signed by one hundred per cent of the territory's resident electors, the county board adopted a resolution transferring the territory from the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati School District.¹²⁰

According to the July 21, 1928 amendment of Section 4696, the transfer would not become complete until the Cincinnati Board of Education accepted the territory. On October 14, 1929, the Cincinnati board deferred action in accepting the territory.¹²¹ A house-to-house survey in the

¹¹⁸Ibid., p. 217.

¹¹⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 10, 1929," p. 66.

¹²⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 8, 1929," p. 68.

¹²¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1929," p. 294.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, October, 1929

Figure 76.—Part III of the Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 14, 1929.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 9, 1929," p. 240.

territory had revealed that the residents were generally satisfied with existing school accommodations.¹²² Further, if the annexation were completed, many children would have to travel a greater distance to the Kennedy school than to the school presently attended. There seemed to be no reason why the annexation should take place.

The Madeira School District

In 1932, a resident of Madeira approached the Cincinnati Board of Education concerning the possible annexation of the Madeira School District.¹²³ The Madeira School District is outlined in Figure 77. It was admitted that the Madeira Board of Education might not favor the annexation.¹²⁴ However, it was stated, seventy-five per cent of the electors in the area would sign a petition requesting the annexation. Would the Cincinnati board favor the annexation if seventy-five per cent of the electors requested it?¹²⁵ The Cincinnati board referred the question to a special committee.¹²⁶

Whether or not the question came before the Madeira Board of Education is unknown to this investigator. The Madeira Board of Education

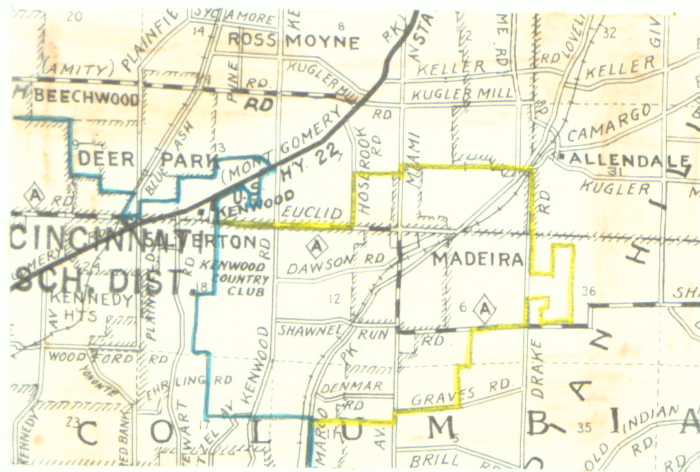
¹²²Ibid., p. 289.

¹²³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25, 1932," p. 347.

¹²⁴The Enquirer, 92 (April 26, 1932), 10.

¹²⁵The Enquirer, 92 (July 12, 1932), 18.

¹²⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 11, 1932," p. 388.



Scale: 5/8 inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1932

Figure 77.—The Madeira School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on July 15, 1932.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," *op. cit.*

minutes for the period 1925-1935 have been lost.¹²⁷ However, it is believed that financial embarrassment of the Madeira district was a possible factor behind the annexation move.¹²⁸

In any event, the Cincinnati board's special committee recommended that the annexation be not approved.¹²⁹ The committee recommended that, as a matter of policy, no adjoining school districts be annexed unless the district desiring annexation becomes a part of the City of Cincinnati.

Part IV of the Deer Park School District

As indicated in previous proceedings (May 10, 1926), more than half of the Village of Silverton was in the Cincinnati School District. The remainder of Silverton was in the Deer Park School District. A piece of Silverton was annexed to the Cincinnati School District on April 22, 1929. However, by 1934, one-fourth of the Village of Silverton still lay in the Deer Park School District.

On July 10, 1934, the residents of the part of Silverton lying in the Deer Park School District petitioned the Hamilton County Board of Education for transfer to the Cincinnati School District.¹³⁰ The affected part of the Deer Park School District is traced in Figure 75.

¹²⁷Interview between the writer and W. M. Sellman, Principal, Madeira High School, Madeira, Ohio, at Madeira, Ohio, May 10, 1950.

¹²⁸Ibid.

¹²⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1932," p. 408.

¹³⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 10, 1934," p. 183.

To the Cincinnati Board of Education, the petitioners pointed out that the transfer would not create an additional burden in the Cincinnati district.¹³¹ The transfer would add half a million dollars to the Cincinnati district's tax duplicate and involved only thirteen additional pupils. The petitioners stated that the transfer was desired for many reasons. The electors felt quite positive that they were entitled to and would receive better and broader educational advantages in the Cincinnati district. A probable reason for desiring the transfer was the fact that the school tax rate was almost four dollars per thousand lower in the Cincinnati district than in the Deer Park district.¹³² Since the petition had been signed by one hundred per cent of the territory's electors, the petitioners asserted that acceptance of the transfer should be mandatory.¹³³ However, the mandatory provision of the law applied only to the county board making the transfer and not to the board of education accepting the transfer.

The Deer Park Board of Education and the residents of the Village of Deer Park were bitterly opposed to the transfer. The Cincinnati board received a letter of protest from the Amity Parent Teachers Association of

¹³¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 9, 1934," p. 160.

¹³²Valuation and Rate of Taxation on One Dollar in the Various Townships, Corporations, and School Districts of Hamilton County, Ohio for the Year 1934. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1934.

¹³³"School Budget," The Enquirer, 94 (July 10, 1934), 1.

Deer Park.¹³⁴ The letter stated that the transfer would deprive the Deer Park School District of approximately one-eighth of its tax revenue. Obviously, the reduction of revenue would bring a financial burden and hardship to the Deer Park district.

The mayor of Deer Park felt that the primary factor behind the petition was the tax rate differential in the two school districts.¹³⁵ He deplored the fact that the whole question had degenerated into one of money only. From the mayor's viewpoint, the controversy displayed no real interest for the children involved.

Since the petition had been signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, the July 21, 1928 amendment of Section 4696 made it mandatory that the county board of education transfer the territory. Solely because of the law's mandatory provision, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution making the transfer.¹³⁶ As individuals, the members of the county board unanimously opposed the transfer.¹³⁷

Then the matter came before the Cincinnati Board of Education, representatives of the opposing factions appeared and reiterated their

¹³⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14, 1934," pp. 180-181.

¹³⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 27, 1934," pp. 186-187.

¹³⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 27, 1934," pp. 187-188.

¹³⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1934," p. 201.

cases.¹³⁸ The president of the Cincinnati Board announced that the board's policy had been not to complete annexations that would cripple outlying school districts. However, by a split vote, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution accepting the territory from the Deer Park School District. So, after a ten year struggle, all of the Village of Silverton was in the Cincinnati City School District.¹³⁹

In accordance with the law, a division of funds and indebtedness was made.¹⁴⁰ The territory transferred to the Cincinnati district was 12.8 per cent of the Deer Park district's total valuation. Consequently, the Cincinnati board received 12.8 per cent of the Deer Park district's indebtedness. In view of a significant court decision,¹⁴¹ teacher's and janitor's salaries were listed as part of the Deer Park district's indebtedness.

Parts III, IV, and V of Concord School District

During the period 1932-1936, three attempts were made to transfer a piece of territory from the Concord School District to the Cincinnati School District. The three plats that were presented are traced in

¹³⁸Ibid.

¹³⁹"Deer Park Loses Part of District to Cincinnati Schools," The Reporter, 3 (September 14, 1934), 2.

¹⁴⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1934," pp. 239-240.

¹⁴¹State Ex. Rel. v. Bd. of Ed., 114 OS 602.

Figures 74, 78, and 79. The attempts to transfer the three plats were spearheaded by the same individuals. The factors behind the petitions and the attitudes and problems encountered were similar in the three attempts.

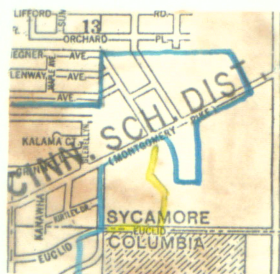
Most of the territory was in the process of development. The Concord school, at Kenwood and Amity roads, was some distance from the area. To enhance the sale value of the property, the realtor desired more accessible school facilities. Since the Concord Board of Education was planning to build a new school, the realtor offered to donate a site on the corner of Euclid and Kenarbre.¹⁴² The offer was refused. The realtor then began the attempts to transfer the territory to the Cincinnati School District.

A petition requesting the transfer of Part III of the Concord School District was first presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education on October 11, 1932.¹⁴³ The petition was signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors. Only because of the mandatory provision of the law, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution transferring the territory to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴²Interview between the writer and Ray Kilburn, former President and Clerk of the Board of Education, Concord School District No. 8, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Norwood, Ohio, May 4, 1950.

¹⁴³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 11, 1932," p. 141.

¹⁴⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, November 7, 1932," pp. 143-144.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1935

Figure 78.--Part IV of the Concord School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on November 25, 1935.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 28, 1935," p. 416.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1936

Figure 79.—Part V of the Concord School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 22, 1936.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 25, 1936," p. 533.

When the Cincinnati Board of Education considered the transfer, the realtor appeared and urged acceptance of the territory.¹⁴⁵ He said that residents had put up the money for a twenty acre park, which could be used for school purposes. Also, the realtor charged that the Concord Board of Education did not represent the sentiment of the community. The clerk of the Concord board appeared in opposition to the transfer. He said that loss of the territory's tax revenue would materially affect the Concord School District.

On December 12, 1932, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution refusing acceptance of the territory.¹⁴⁶ The resolution was adopted because of the Cincinnati board's policy not to cripple outlying school districts by annexing their territory. Further, the Hamilton County board was definitely against the transfer. Finally, only three children were involved; so there was no educational problem.

In 1935, the realtor made a second attempt to have the property transferred to the Cincinnati School District. A new petition requesting the transfer of Part IV of the Concord School District was presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education.¹⁴⁷ As before, the Hamilton County board transferred the territory only because of the law's mandatory requirement.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁵The Enquirer, 92 (December 13, 1932), 12.

¹⁴⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 12, 1932," p. 471.

¹⁴⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 16, 1935," p. 209.

¹⁴⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 8, 1935," p. 214.

The realtor again brought his case before the Cincinnati board.¹⁴⁹ He pointed out that it would be safer for children to travel the short distance to Kennedy school than the longer distance to the Concord school. He felt that the transfer would not hurt the Concord district financially, but he believed that the territory would develop rapidly and bring increased revenue to the Cincinnati district. Finally, the realtor emphasized a resident's offer of an eleven acre tract, which was in a wonderful location for a future school.

As before, the Cincinnati board refused to annex the territory because of its policy not to cripple outlying school districts.¹⁵⁰ Also, the Cincinnati board deemed it unwise to annex small and irregular fractional parts of adjoining school districts.

In 1936, the Hamilton County board received a third petition requesting that Part V of the Concord School District be transferred to the Cincinnati district.¹⁵¹ Since the petition was signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution making the transfer.¹⁵²

The president of the Concord Board of Education again protested the

¹⁴⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 28, 1935," p. 417.

¹⁵⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 25, 1935," p. 429.

¹⁵¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 11, 1936," p. 225.

¹⁵²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 12, 1936," p. 236.

transfer because of the loss of tax revenue.¹⁵³ Pending disposition of the Concord School District under the Traxler-Kiefer bill, the Cincinnati board postponed action on the transfer.¹⁵⁴ The Traxler-Kiefer bill was concerned with redistricting schools with less than 180 pupils. The Concord School District was eventually merged with the Indian Hill School District.¹⁵⁵

Part V of the Bridgetown School District

The Janward Drive area, indicated in Figure 65, was part of the Bridgetown School District. Janward Drive was annexed to the City of Cheviot on June 1, 1938.¹⁵⁶ All of the City of Cheviot was in the Cincinnati City School District. The September 7, 1921 amendment of Section 4690 stated, "When territory is annexed to a city or village, such territory thereby becomes a part of the city or village school district...."¹⁵⁷ As in the part of the Bridgetown district annexed to Cheviot in 1927, Janward Drive legally remained in the Bridgetown School District.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵³The Enquirer, 95 (June 23, 1936), 1, 3.

¹⁵⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1936," p. 544.

¹⁵⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Concord School District No. 8, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 21, 1941."

¹⁵⁶"Deed Book No. 1817," pp. 79-88. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1938.

¹⁵⁷Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 588.

¹⁵⁸Ohio Attorney General Opinions, No. 2249, 1928. Vol. II, p. 1512.

To become part of the Cincinnati School District, the Janward Drive area should have gone through the procedure of being transferred by the Hamilton County Board of Education. The territory was never transferred by proper procedures. However, in 1943, it was discovered that the children from Janward Drive had been attending Cincinnati schools, that taxes had been allocated to the Cincinnati School District, and that residents had voted on Cincinnati school issues.¹⁵⁹

To rectify the matter, the Hamilton County auditor could have transferred the Janward Drive tax valuation back to the Bridgetown School District. Having been returned to the Bridgetown School District, the residents of Janward Drive could either remain in that district or petition for transfer to the Cincinnati School District. However, the clerk of the Cincinnati board and the deputy auditor of Hamilton County agreed simply to continue to include Janward Drive in the Cincinnati School District.¹⁶⁰

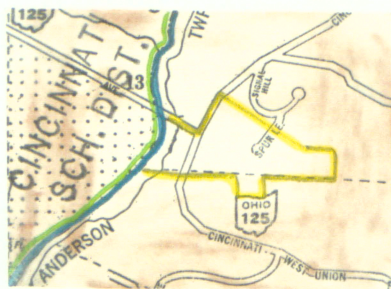
Part of the Newton School District

On June 11, 1940, the Hamilton County Board of Education received a petition requesting the transfer of territory from the Newton School District to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁶¹ The territory in question is outlined in Figure 80. The petition was signed by more than seventy-five

¹⁵⁹"Memo on Janward Drive, July 9, 1943," Annexation File, Bureau of Research, Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹⁶⁰Ibid.

¹⁶¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 11, 1940," p. 41.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1940

Figure 80.—Part of the Newtown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on August 12, 1940.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, 1940," p. 199.

per cent of the territory's electors. Because of the mandatory requirement of the law, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution making the transfer.¹⁶² As individuals, the members of the Hamilton County board opposed the transfer because of its financial effect on the Newtown district.

This investigator was not given access to the Newtown Board of Education minutes. An interview was had with the assistant superintendent of Hamilton County schools who had supervision of the county school district lying east of Vine Street.¹⁶⁴ He stated that the Newtown Board of Education had nothing to do with the transfer. However, a member of the Newtown board appeared before the Cincinnati board and requested that the annexation be not approved because of its financial effect on the Newtown district.¹⁶⁵

A representative of the petitioners also appeared and requested that the annexation be approved.¹⁶⁶ He pointed out that the territory involved good tax valuation and only three pupils. To investigate school district boundary lines before a decision was reached, the Cincinnati board referred the matter to a special committee.¹⁶⁷ This investigator found no further

¹⁶²"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, July 9, 1940," p. 42.

¹⁶³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, 1940," p. 200.

¹⁶⁴Interview between the writer and A. L. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1950.

¹⁶⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, 1940," p. 200.

¹⁶⁶Ibid.

¹⁶⁷The Enquirer, 100 (August 13, 1940), 1, 3.

data on the proceedings concerning the part of the Newtown School District.

Part III of the Cincinnati School District

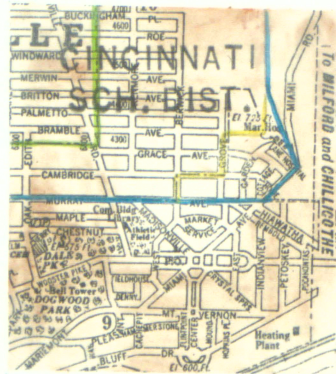
On September 27, 1937, the Cincinnati Board of Education received a petition requesting that part of the Cincinnati School District be transferred to the Plainville School District.¹⁶⁸ The territory in question is traced in Figure 81. Under the July 21, 1928 amendment of Section 4696, it was possible to transfer the territory to the Plainville district. The law stated that the county board of education could accept a transfer of territory from a city school district and annex it to a contiguous school district of the county school district.

The petitioners desired the transfer so that their children could attend the Mariemont school.¹⁶⁹ When the Mariemont school was first established, the children could attend Mariemont if it was so desired. However, the Plainville School District had taken over the Mariemont school and tuition was now charged for children from the Cincinnati district.

Although the files of the Mariemont Board of Education were searched, the contemporary minutes of the Plainville Board of Education were not

¹⁶⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1937," p. 263.

¹⁶⁹"Plainville Asks for School Area in City Limits," Eastern Hills Journal, 1 (October 1, 1937), 1.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Plainville School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1940

Figure 81.--Part III of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the Plainville School District on October 14, 1940.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1937," p. 263.

located by this investigator. According to the clerk of the Mariemont board, the minutes of the Plainville board from August, 1930, to December, 1939 are not available. However, it is known that the Plainville board adopted a resolution expressing willingness to accept the territory from the Cincinnati School District.¹⁷⁰

For three years, the Cincinnati Board of Education took no action on the transfer. Finally, on October 14, 1940, the Cincinnati board decided not to transfer the territory to the Plainville School District.¹⁷¹

Further, the Cincinnati board made it a policy not to transfer any of its area to adjoining school districts unless unusual circumstances warranted the change.

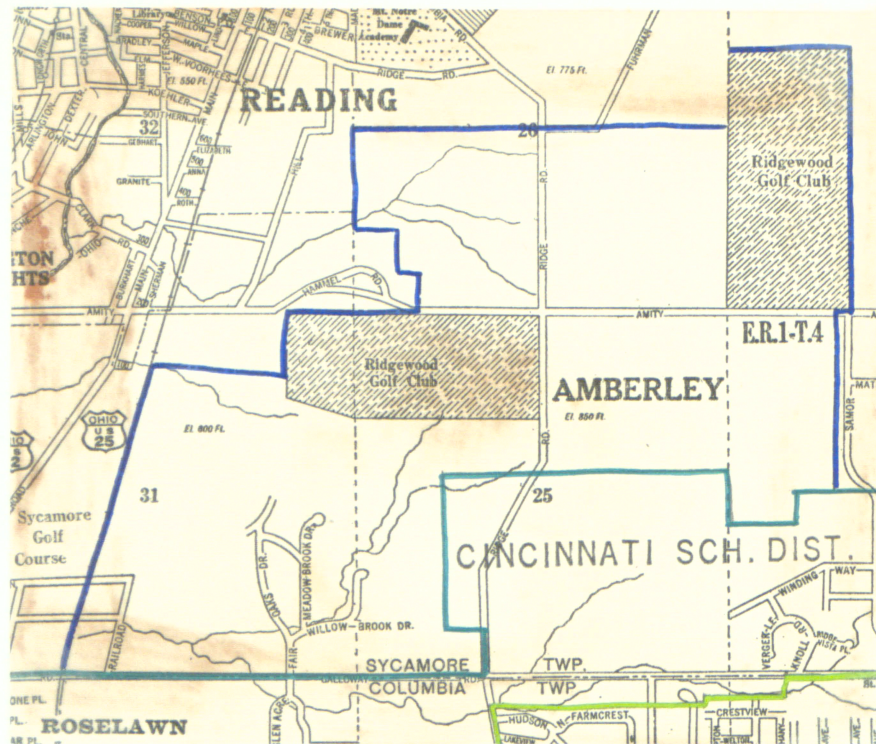
The Amberley Village School District

The Village of Amberley was incorporated on May 1, 1940. Under Section 4687 of the General Code of Ohio, the territory within the newly created Village of Amberley became a village school district.¹⁷² The boundaries of the Amberley Village School District are traced in Figure 82. The New school district drew its territory from the Reading, Deer Park, and Cincinnati school districts. During its short-lived existence,

¹⁷⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1937," p. 263.

¹⁷¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1940," pp. 251-252.

¹⁷²Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 588.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Cincinnati School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1940
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1940

Figure 82.—The Amberley School District Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on October 14, 1940.

*"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1940," pp. 252-253.

the Amberley Board of Education's chief business was to transfer its school district to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁷³

To comply with the July 21, 1928 amendment of Section 4696, a petition requesting the transfer was circulated among the electors of Amberley.¹⁷⁴ The petition was signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors and was presented to the Hamilton County Board of Education on August 13, 1940.¹⁷⁵ On September 10, 1940, the Hamilton County board adopted a resolution making the transfer.¹⁷⁶ In accordance with the law, the resolution stated that an equitable distribution of funds would be made between the districts involved.

As its legal counsel, the Amberley Board of Education employed a former president of the Cincinnati Board of Education.¹⁷⁷ When the annexation came before the Cincinnati board, the Amberley board's legal counsel appeared and urged the acceptance of the transfer.¹⁷⁸ The part of the Amberley School District that had not formerly been in the Cincinnati district had a tax valuation of almost three quarters of a million dollars.

¹⁷³Interview between the writer and Witham Smith, former Clerk of the Board of Education, Amberley, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1950.

¹⁷⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Amberley, Ohio, August 5, 1940."

¹⁷⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 13, 1940," p. 48.

¹⁷⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 10, 1940," pp. 50-51.

¹⁷⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Amberley, Ohio, September 6, 1940,"

¹⁷⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1940," pp. 229-230.

On the other hand, the Village of Amberley had only forty-seven children attending public schools. Some of the children lived more than two miles from the nearest Cincinnati school, but no parents were requesting transportation. On October 14, 1940, the Cincinnati board adopted a resolution annexing the Amberley School District to the Cincinnati School District.¹⁷⁹

With the annexation, the Cincinnati board assumed the Amberley Board of Education's financial obligations.¹⁸⁰ The Cincinnati board paid the salaries of the Amberley Board's clerk and legal counsel. The Cincinnati board also paid the Reading Board of Education \$400 on a \$1500 transportation contract for 1940-41. Reading was demanding \$600, but the Cincinnati board figured \$228 was due on a per cent basis. The \$400 was an arbitrary figure that seemed equitable. However, the Reading Board of Education still maintains that the transportation contract has never been paid.¹⁸¹

The Cincinnati board also assumed Amberley's share of the Reading and Deer Park boards' bonded indebtedness. The Amberley territory not formerly in the Cincinnati district and lying east of Ridge Avenue had come from the Deer Park School District. The territory was 5.0957 per cent of

¹⁷⁹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1940," pp. 252-253.

¹⁸⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10, 1941," p. 319.

¹⁸¹Interview between the writer and Mayme Koetter, Clerk of the Board of Education, Reading, Ohio, at Reading, Ohio, May 1, 1950.

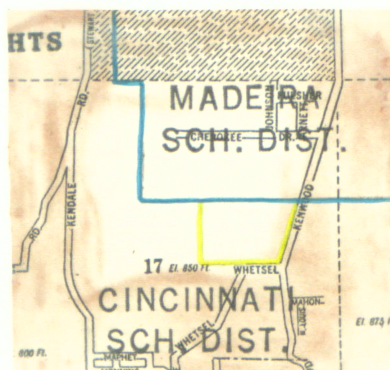
the Deer Park district's total valuation. The Cincinnati board assumed 5.0957 per cent of the Deer Park Board of Education's bonded indebtedness.¹⁸² The Amberley territory not formerly in the Cincinnati district and lying west of Ridge Avenue had come from the Reading School District. The territory was 6.1779 per cent of the Reading district's total tax valuation. The Cincinnati board assumed 6.1779 per cent of the Reading Board of Education's bonded indebtedness.¹⁸³ It is to be noted that only bonded indebtedness was apportioned in the Amberley annexation. Salaries and other debts were not included as they were in the September 10, 1934 annexation from the Deer Park School District. Nor was there any division of funds in the Amberley annexation. Under the law, the Cincinnati Board of Education was entitled to 5.0957 per cent of the Deer Park board's funds and 6.1779 per cent of the Reading board's funds.

Part VI of the Cincinnati School District

In 1942, an attempt was made to transfer part of the Cincinnati School District to the Madeira School District. As indicated in Figure 83, the territory lay on the border between the two districts. Children from

¹⁸²"Bonded Debt of Deer Park School District as of January 1, 1941, Yearly Maturities, Interest Charges and Payments to be Made by Cincinnati School District because of Amberley Annexation." Memorandum, February 10, 1941, on file with the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

¹⁸³"Bonded Debt of Reading School District as of January 1, 1941, Yearly Maturities, Interest Charges, and Payments to be made by Cincinnati School District because of Amberley Annexation." Memorandum, February 10, 1941, on file with the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Madeira School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1942.

Figure 83.--Part VI of the Cincinnati School District Not Annexed to the Madeira School District on October 12, 1942.

#"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1942," p. 121.

the territory had to walk through a congested area to the Madisonville school. Transfer to the Madeira district was desired because the Madeira Board of Education furnished transportation to their school.¹⁸⁴ The territory's electors first requested the Hamilton County Board of Education to make the transfer.¹⁸⁵ The petition was rejected because the Hamilton County board did not have jurisdiction.¹⁸⁶ Under the July 21, 1928 amendment of Section 4696, the county board of education would have jurisdiction after the Cincinnati board released the territory from the Cincinnati School District. After the territory was released from the Cincinnati School District, the Hamilton County board could annex it to the Madeira School District.

The territory's electors requested the Cincinnati Board of Education to release the property.¹⁸⁷ But the Cincinnati board denied the request.¹⁸⁸ The petitioners lived no more than a mile from the Madisonville school and the board could see no reasons justifying the transfer.

Finneytown School District

The boundaries of the Finneytown School District are traced in

¹⁸⁴Interview between the writer and W. M. Sellman, Principal, Madeira High School, Madeira, Ohio, at Madeira, Ohio, May 10, 1950.

¹⁸⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 8, 1942," p. 96.

¹⁸⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 13, 1942," p. 98.

¹⁸⁷"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1942."

¹⁸⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1942," p. 142.

Figure 84. In 1944, the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research conducted a survey and issued a report on the Finneytown School District.¹⁸⁹ The survey was made at the request of the Finneytown Board of Education. The report proposed that the Finneytown School District should become annexed to the Cincinnati School District. Annexation to the Cincinnati School District would mean a lower tax rate and broader educational facilities for the residents of Finneytown. Also, the report intimated, the Finneytown School District would make an ideal location for a Cincinnati school building.

As a result of the report, the Finneytown Board of Education approached the Cincinnati board concerning annexation.¹⁹⁰ The Finneytown board was trying to decide whether to enlarge its school building or to annex to the Cincinnati district. Some information was needed to help the board make its decision. The residents of Finneytown wanted to know if the overflow of pupils would be sent to College Hill, if the Cincinnati board would provide a kindergarten, and if the Cincinnati board would provide school bus transportation. The Cincinnati superintendent of schools was instructed to meet with the Finneytown board and answer the specific questions.¹⁹¹ The superintendent was also authorized to inform the

¹⁸⁹A Report of the Finneytown School District. Report No. 87. Cincinnati: Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., 1944.

¹⁹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1945," pp. 340-341.

¹⁹¹"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 11, 1945," p. 369.



Scale: $5/8$ inch = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1945

Figure 84.—The Finneytown School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on June 11, 1945.

#"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," op. cit.

Finneytown board that the Cincinnati board was sympathetic to the annexation.

Legal proceedings to annex the Finneytown School District would have been governed by the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4831-12.¹⁹² Under the new law, the Hamilton County Board of Education could include the proposed annexation in its 1946 plan of county school district territorial organization. Under the September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4831, the county board would adopt the territorial organization plan by a majority vote of its full membership.¹⁹³ The annexation would have been included in the territorial organization plan if the county board had deemed it advisable or if the county board had received a petition from seventy-five per cent of Finneytown's electors.

But the residents of the Finneytown School District were well satisfied with their school facilities.¹⁹⁴ An important factor was the question of school bus transportation, which the Cincinnati board could not promise to furnish. Consequently, there were no legal proceedings to annex the Finneytown School District.

¹⁹²Laws of Ohio, 1943, Vol. 120, p. 217.

¹⁹³Ibid.

¹⁹⁴Interview between the writer and Lester Bauman, Clerk of the Board of Education, Finneytown School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1950.

Developments in the Annexation Procedure

During the period 1945-1949, there were two amendments in the laws governing the county board of education's transfer of school territory. The September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4831-13, was only slightly changed by the October 12, 1945 amendment.¹⁹⁵ Under the 1945 amendment, the petition requesting a transfer had to be filed with the county board of education before March first instead of February first.

The procedure for the county board of education's transfer of school territory was markedly changed by the September 25, 1947 amendment of Section 4831-13.¹⁹⁶ The county board of education could still transfer county school district territory to an adjoining county, city, or exempted village school district. Also, the county board could still accept a transfer of territory from an adjoining county, city, or exempted village school district. If the county board deemed a transfer advisable, it was empowered to adopt a resolution making or accepting the transfer.

If the transfer of a territory of the county school district was requested by a petition of seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, the county board of education had to adopt a resolution either making the transfer or objecting to the transfer. A petition of seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors no longer made the transfer mandatory.

¹⁹⁵Laws of Ohio, 1945, Vol. 120, p. 475 (513).

¹⁹⁶Laws of Ohio, 1947, Vol. 122, p. 572 (573).

In the event that the county board objected to the transfer, the matter was referred to the state superintendent of public instruction. If the state superintendent did not agree with the county board's objection, a public hearing was held to discuss the transfer. After the hearing, the state superintendent either approved or disapproved the transfer. If the state superintendent's decision overrode the county board's objection, the county board was obliged to adopt a resolution making the transfer.

The transfer was not complete until a resolution accepting the territory was adopted by the board of education receiving the territory. Further, the transfer was not complete until an equitable division of funds and indebtedness had been made. Finally, a map of the transferred territory had to be filed with the county auditor.

Analytical Summary

Since 1915, the county board of education has had jurisdiction over the transfer of county school district territory. Within the scope of this study, the county board of education had jurisdiction in the annexation proceedings involving twenty-nine school territories. The present chapter traces the annexation proceedings concerning the twenty-nine territories. The following paragraphs summarize the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that appear in the annexation proceedings.

The laws.--The annexation proceedings concerning the twenty-nine school territories were necessarily influenced by the laws governing the county board of education's jurisdiction. In general, the laws provided that the county board could transfer territory from a school district of the county school district to an adjoining county school district or to an exempted village or city school district. Under certain amendments, the county board could also accept territory from an exempted village, city, or county school district and annex it to an adjoining school district of the county school district. Throughout all the laws, the procedure was given three distinct phases.

First, there were provisions for initiating a transfer of school territory. Throughout the laws, a transfer could be initiated through a petition addressed to the county board of education. Between 1915 and 1943, the laws applicable to this study required that the petition be signed by a majority of the territory's electors. If the petition was signed by seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, the county board of education had to transfer the territory. Between 1943 and 1947, the laws

required that the petition be signed by seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, but the county board of education was not obliged to make the transfer.

During the periods 1919-1943 and 1947-1949, the county board of education could accept a transfer of a territory from an exempted village, city or county school district and attach it to an adjoining school district of the county school district. To initiate a transfer of territory into the county school district, the detaching board of education adopted a resolution making the transfer. The resolution had to be adopted by a majority of the board's full membership.

Between 1943 and 1949, a transfer of county school district territory could be initiated by the county board of education itself. The county board could initiate a transfer if it felt that the transfer was advisable.

Second, the laws set forth the action to be taken by the county board of education. During the periods 1915-1943 and 1947-1949, the county board could adopt a resolution either making or refusing a transfer. The resolution had to be adopted by a majority vote of the board's full membership. Between 1943 and 1947, the county board simply included the transfer in its proposed territorial plan of county school district.

It is to be noted that there were also checks on the actions of the county board. Between 1915 and 1943, if a transfer had been requested by seventy-five per cent of a territory's electors, the county board had to adopt a resolution transferring the territory. Between 1947 and 1949, if the county board adopted a resolution refusing a transfer, the matter was referred to the state superintendent of public instruction. If the state

superintendent disagreed with the county board, he held a hearing and made a final decision. If the decision reversed the county board's action, the county board was obliged to adopt a resolution transferring the territory.

Third, the laws prescribed the steps necessary to complete a transfer of school territory. During the periods 1915-1943 and 1947-1949, three steps were necessary. First, the board of education receiving the territory into its school district had to adopt a resolution accepting the territory. The resolution had to be adopted by a majority vote of the board's full membership. Second, there had to be an equitable division of funds and indebtedness. Third, a map of the transferred territory had to be filed with the county auditor.

Between 1943 and 1947, a transfer of territory was complete when the county board of education adopted its plan of the county school district territorial organization. The plan had to be adopted by a majority vote of the county board's full membership.

Problems of procedure.—The laws governing the county board of education's transfer of school territory were comprehensive and specific. But the operation of the laws gave rise to problems of procedure.

There were difficulties in the initiation of annexation proceedings. Four petitions requesting transfers of territory were improperly made. The first petition from Part II of the Bridgetown School District was not signed by residents of the territory. The petition from the Plainville School District was made by the Plainville Board of Education instead of the district's electors. There was an insufficient number of valid signatures on the petition from Part II of the Salem School District. The first

petition from Part I of the Concord School District was signed by property owners instead of the territory's electors.

Five petitions were misaddressed to boards of education not having initial jurisdiction. Petitions from Part I of the Plainville district, the Plainville district, and Part I of the Concord district were addressed to the Cincinnati board instead of the county board of education. However, the petition to transfer Part VI of the Cincinnati district had to be addressed to the Cincinnati board instead of the county board.

The actions to be taken by the county board of education posed difficulties. Because it had been petitioned by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, the Hamilton County board had to reverse its action refusing to transfer Part II of the Concord School District. Also, because the petition had been signed by more than seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors, the Hamilton County board was forced to transfer Part IV of the Deer Park School District. In the case of Part II of the Green Township School District, the Hamilton County board did not follow proper procedures and simply transferred the territory by motion.

There was confusion concerning action to be taken by local boards of education. The Bridgetown Board of Education insisted on adopting resolutions transferring Part II of the Bridgetown School District. The Cincinnati city solicitor pointed out that the Bridgetown board had no jurisdiction to act in the matter. Later, it was the Cincinnati city solicitor's opinion that the Concord Board of Education had to adopt a resolution transferring Part I of the Concord district.

There were difficulties involved in the completion of annexations. The annexation of Parts I and II of the Green Township School District is not recorded in any board of education minutes. Part V of the Bridgetown School District was annexed in fact, but there were no legal proceedings transferring the territory.

Local desires.—The annexation proceedings were most influenced by the desires of the territories' residents. The desires of the people were expressed in the proceedings concerning twenty-seven of the twenty-nine territories. The two exceptions were the Madeira School District, the annexation of which was urged by one individual, and Part V of the Bridgetown District, on which there were no school annexation proceedings.

Petitions requesting annexations were initiated by the residents of twenty-four school territories. Also, the Deer Park, Plainville, and Finneytown boards of education approached the Cincinnati board concerning annexation of their school districts. The petitions, and the proceedings which they initiated, reflected the desires of the people.

Eleven annexations were requested because the people desired attendance privileges at particular schools. The residents of the Plainville district, Part II of the Salem district, and Part I of the Deer Park district desired to attend Cincinnati schools. Part III of the Deer Park district, Part IV of the Bridgetown district, and Parts I, II, III, IV, and V of the Concord district were closer to Cincinnati schools than to schools of the districts in which they lay. On the other hand, Part III of the Cincinnati district was closer to the Mariemont school than to Cincinnati schools.

The desire for school bus transportation influenced two annexation proceedings. The transfer of Part VI of the Cincinnati district to the Madeira district was requested because school bus transportation to the Madeira school would be furnished. The annexation of the Finneytown district was blocked largely because the Cincinnati board might not furnish school bus transportation in Finneytown.

Four annexations were requested because of desires for new or improved school facilities. The Covedale district was annexed as a result of public pressure for a high school in west Cincinnati. The residents of Part I of the Deer Park district entertained hopes of a new school in their territory if the territory became part of the Cincinnati district. The residents of the Salem district and Part II of the North College Hill district hoped to improve their inadequate school facilities through annexation to the Cincinnati district.

Desires to escape difficult situations in local districts fostered two overtures for annexation to the Cincinnati district. When residents of Part I of the Plainville district petitioned for annexation, the Plainville district was split over the re-employment of its principal. The Deer Park Board of Education sought annexation because it was being urged to join several rural districts in forming a joint high school district.

Financial issues.—Financial issues loomed large in the annexation proceedings. The proceedings concerning nineteen territories contained financial aspects. The completed proceedings transferring eight territories required divisions of funds and indebtedness. Funds and indebtedness were divided only in the annexation of Part IV of the Deer Park district. In

the Amberley annexation there was an apportionment of indebtedness. In the cases of two territories, no indebtedness was involved. In the cases of four territories, this investigator found no data concerning divisions of funds and indebtedness.

A vital factor in the annexation proceedings was the tax valuation of the territory being transferred. The criterion of good tax valuation was a territory's ability to be self-supporting in the education of its children. If the tax valuation of a territory was low, the Cincinnati Board of Education did not want the territory. The Cincinnati board refused to annex the Deer Park district, Part II of the North College Hill district, and the Salem district because it felt that they were potential financial burdens. If the tax valuation of a territory was high, the local board of education usually did not want to lose the territory. It was the policy of the Cincinnati board not to complete annexations which would cause financial hardship in outlying school districts. Because of its policy, the Cincinnati board declined to annex Part I of the Deer Park district, Parts III, IV, and V of the Concord district, and part of the Newtown district. However, the Cincinnati board was not consistent in its policy. Over the protests of the local boards of education, the Cincinnati board accepted Part III of the Bridgetown district, Part II of the Concord district, and Part IV of the Deer Park district. Largely because the territories had good tax valuation, the Cincinnati board also accepted the Covedale district, Part IV of the Bridgetown district, and the Amberley district.

Differences in tax rates between school districts influenced

annexation. The fact that the tax rate was considerably lower in the Cincinnati district than in the Deer Park district largely motivated the annexation petition from Part IV of the Deer Park district.

Municipal annexation as a factor.—Municipal annexation affected transfers of school territory by the county board of education. The proceedings concerning six territories were influenced by municipal annexation.

The laws governing school annexation by municipal annexation influenced the transfers of Parts III, IV, and V of the Bridgetown School District. The three territories were annexed to Cheviot, which belonged to the Cincinnati School District. Under the existing laws, the municipal annexations did not automatically transfer the territories to the Cincinnati School District. The transfers of the territories to the Cincinnati district came under the jurisdiction of the county board of education. The circumstances surrounding Parts III, IV, and V of the Bridgetown district can no longer occur. Under present laws, a territory annexed to a city or village becomes a part of the school district of which the city or village is a part.

Municipal annexation was a factor which also blocked the acceptance of transfers of school territory. It was the Cincinnati Board of Education's policy not to annex territory to the Cincinnati School District until the territory became annexed to the City of Cincinnati. Because of its policy, the Cincinnati board refused to accept Part I of the Plainville district and the Madeira district.

Municipal annexation through the incorporation of Amberley affected

the transfer of the Amberley School District. As transferred to the Cincinnati district, the newly-formed Amberley School District consisted largely of parts of the Reading and Deer Park districts. In effect, the annexation of the Amberley district transferred parts of the Reading and Deer Park districts to the Cincinnati School District.

Territorial issues.--In the proceedings concerning five territories, problems and issues arose from the location and shape of the territories themselves. In two cases, it developed that territories had been overlooked by boards of education. The Hamilton County board was not certain whether the William Lewis property, which proved to be Part I of the Green Township district, belonged to the Delhi Township district or was already in the Cincinnati district. Part II of the Green Township district originally belonged to the Covedale district but was omitted from the Covedale annexation.

In three cases, the shape of the territories affected the annexation proceedings. The Cincinnati Board did not want Part III of the Green Township district or Part IV of the Concord district because they would give the Cincinnati district an irregular boundary line. The question of boundary lines was used to press the annexation of the Salem district. The Salem board pointed out that annexation of their district would give the Cincinnati district an uninterrupted boundary from Mt. Washington to California.

Recent status.--In 1949, the county board of education continued to have jurisdiction over the transfer of county school district territory. The county board's jurisdiction was continued by the 1947 amendment of the law. Since the law introduced the state superintendent of public instruction

as a mediator in transfers disapproved by the county board, there was increased control in the annexation procedure. Because of the control, it was more difficult to complete school annexations over the county board's objection. Under the 1947 law, transfers such as the 1934 annexation of Part IV of the Deer Park district probably could not be completed. Otherwise, the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that occurred under the earlier amendments could also occur under the 1947 law.

CHAPTER V

SCHOOL ANNEXATION THROUGH TRANSFER BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND BY POPULAR VOTE IN DETACHED CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT TERRITORY

Since 1943, the laws of Ohio have established two new procedures for the transfer of school territory. The first procedure, effective September 16, 1943, gave the state superintendent of public instruction jurisdiction in the transfer of city and exempted village school district territory. Table 9 indicates the amendment dates of the laws governing the state superintendent's jurisdiction. The second procedure governed the transfer of territory lying within a municipality but attached to an adjoining municipality for school purposes. Effective September 12, 1947, a vote of the detached territory's electors could transfer the territory to the resident municipality's school district.

Within the scope of this study, there was one school annexation transaction involving the Cincinnati City School District under each of the two new annexation procedures. The state superintendent of public instruction had jurisdiction in the unsuccessful proceedings to transfer Part V of the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati district on January 10, 1946. Popular vote in Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District transferred the territories to the Norwood City School District on June 15, 1948. The present chapter traces the two proceedings which followed the two new procedures and summarizes the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that appear in the proceedings.

TABLE 9

AMENDMENT DATES OF ONE OHIO LAW GOVERNING SCHOOL ANNEXATION
THROUGH TRANSFER BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1943-1949

Amendment Date	Section of Law
September 16, 1943	4831-14
October 12, 1945	4831-14
September 25, 1947	4831-14

Part V of the Deer Park School District

Part V of the Deer Park School District is traced in Figure 85.

The territory was annexed to the Village of Silverton on March 3, 1939.¹ The Deer Park Village Council and the Deer Park Board of Education protested the municipal annexation because of the consequent annexation of the territory to the Cincinnati School District.² All of the Village of Silverton was included in the Cincinnati School District. It was believed that the municipal annexation to Silverton would transfer the territory from the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati district. The Deer Park Board of Education was concerned over the loss of the tax revenue from the territory.

However, the municipal annexation to Silverton did not transfer the territory from the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati School District. The governing law stated, "When territory is annexed to a city or village, such territory becomes a part of the city or village school district...."³ But the Village of Silverton was included in the Cincinnati School District and had no school district of its own to which the territory could be annexed. In accordance with the Ohio attorney general's ruling in a parallel case,⁴ the territory annexed to the Village of Silverton

¹"Deed Book No. 1817," p. 374. Records of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, March 28, 1939.

²Ibid., pp. 369-373.

"Protest Lodged by Deer Park Council Over Annexation Move by Silverton," The Reporter, 6 (June 24, 1938), 1.

³Laws of Ohio, 1921, Vol. 109, p. 588.

⁴Ohio Attorney General Opinions, No. 2249, 1928, Vol. 2, p. 1512.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Territory Not Annexed to Cincinnati School District#
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1946
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1946

Figure 85.—Part V of the Deer Park School District Not Annexed to the Cincinnati School District on January 10, 1946.

"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1938," p. 498.

remained in the Deer Park School District.⁵

After 1943, the annexation of territory to Silverton for municipal purposes alone could no longer occur. The September 16, 1943 amendment of Section 4830-5 stated that territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city school district or the school district of which the village was a part.⁶

The matter of annexing Part V of the Deer Park district to the Cincinnati district rested until 1945. In 1945, action was taken under a procedure established by the September 16, 1943, and October 12, 1945 amendments of Section 4830-14.⁷ The procedure gave the state superintendent of public instruction jurisdiction in the transfer of city and exempted village school district territory. The procedure provided two methods for referring proposed transfers to the state superintendent. In the first method, a city or exempted village board of education could adopt a resolution requesting the transfer. In the second method, the transfer could be requested by a petition of seventy-five per cent of the affected territory's electors. Under either method, the request had to be forwarded to the state superintendent before the first Monday in May.

⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 12, 1938," p. 434.

⁶Laws of Ohio, 1943, Vol. 120, p. 475.

⁷Ibid., p. 217.

Laws of Ohio, 1945, Vol. 120, p. 513.

In the present case, the electors of Part V of the Deer Park district requested the transfer by a petition forwarded to the state superintendent in April, 1945.⁸

In accordance with the law, the state superintendent held a hearing on the question of annexing Part V of the Deer Park district to the Cincinnati district. The hearing was held in the Deer Park district on November 30, 1945.⁹ At the hearing, residents of the affected territory stated their desire to send their children to the Cincinnati schools. Further, they stated that they had purchased property in the territory in the belief that it was in the Cincinnati School District. The Deer Park Board of Education opposed the transfer. Representatives of the Deer Park board appeared at the hearing and pointed out the serious loss of tax revenue to their district if the transfer were made. The Cincinnati Board of Education was neutral in the matter. A representative of the Cincinnati board appeared and stated that board's neutrality. He also outlined the Cincinnati board's policy not to annex parts of outlying school districts if the loss was serious to the other district.

The governing law stipulated that, within thirty days after the hearing, the state superintendent would render a final decision either approving or disapproving the transfer. If the decision was an approval,

⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1945," pp. 477-488.

⁹Newspaper clipping, dated November 30, 1945, in clipping file of The Cincinnati Post, Cincinnati, Ohio.

three steps were necessary to complete the transfer. First, the affected boards of education had to adopt resolutions appropriately making and accepting the transfer. Second, an equitable division of funds and indebtedness had to be made under the supervision of the state superintendent. Third, a map of the transferred territory had to be filed with the county auditor. However, in the present case, the state superintendent disapproved the transfer on January 10, 1946, and it was not necessary to follow the final three steps of the procedure.¹⁰

Developments in the procedure.---The September 25, 1947 amendment of Section 4831-14 made three minor changes in the annexation procedure. First, the board of education's resolution or the resident's petition requesting a transfer of territory had to be filed with the state superintendent on or before April first in an even numbered year. Second, a hearing on a proposed transfer was held only if the state superintendent deemed it advisable. Also, either the state superintendent or his representative could preside at the hearing. Third, the state superintendent's decision approving or disapproving a transfer had to be rendered not later than the first day of September. With the exception of the three minor changes, the significant provisions of the 1947 law were similar to those of the earlier amendments governing the procedure.

¹⁰"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14, 1946," p. 524.

¹¹Laws of Ohio, 1947, Vol. 122, p. 259.

Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District

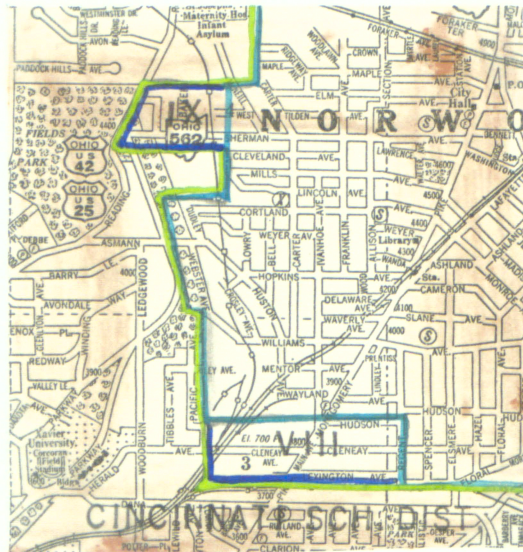
Outlined in Figure 86 are Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District which lay within the corporate limits of the City of Norwood. Chapter III of this report sets forth the background of the peculiar circumstances and traces a long but unsuccessful struggle to transfer the territories to the Norwood City School District. The struggle was unsuccessful because the two boards of education never reached an agreement on the transfer.

Effective September 12, 1947, Section 4831-15 established a procedure whereby the territories could be transferred by vote of their electors.¹² Sponsored by a state senator from Norwood, the law was intended specifically for the Norwood situation.¹³

The law related only to that portion of a municipality which is attached to the school district of an adjoining municipality. A petition of ten per cent of the detached territory's electors would place on the ballot the question of transferring the territory to the resident municipality's school district. If a majority of the territory's electors voted in favor of the transfer, the transfer would be carried out on the next following June 15.

¹²Laws of Ohio, 1947, Vol. 122, p. 259.

¹³"Minutes of the Board of Education, Norwood, Ohio, June 19, 1947," p. 57.



Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile

- Annexation to Norwood School District*
- Cincinnati School District Boundary, 1948
- Cincinnati Corporation, 1948

Figure 86.--Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District Annexed to the Norwood School District on June 15, 1948.

*"Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County," Unpublished. Revised to 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1884.

The Norwood Board of Education lost no time in taking action under the new law. Even before the law was effective, the necessary petitions were circulated.¹⁴ In the election held November 3, 1947, majorities of the electors in Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati School District voted to transfer the territories to the Norwood School District.¹⁵ The transfer was automatic on June 15, 1948.

To close the transfer the law required that an equitable division of funds and indebtedness be made under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction. The territory transferred to the Norwood district constituted .29656 per cent of the Cincinnati district's total valuation.¹⁶ There was no division of funds, but the Norwood Board of Education assumed .29656 per cent of the Cincinnati board's bonded indebtedness.¹⁷ The division of indebtedness was approved by the state

¹⁴"Minutes of the Board of Education, Norwood, Ohio, June 23, 1947," p. 67.

¹⁵"Minutes of the Board of Education, Norwood, Ohio, November 20, 1947," p. 111.

¹⁶"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1948," p. 37.

¹⁷"Schedule of Requirements to Retire 1948 Bonded Debt of Cincinnati School District Including Yearly Portion to be Assumed by Norwood School District Due to June 15, 1948, Transfer of Ward 1, Precinct G, and Ward 3, Precinct D to the Norwood School District Under Section 4831-15 of the General Code and a Vote of the Norwood School District Electorate Held November, 1947." Memorandum on file with the Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

superintendent of public instruction on May 25, 1948.¹⁸ Finally, the law required that maps of the transferred territories be filed with the county auditor.

¹⁸"Minutes of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1948," p. 37.

Analytical Summary

Between 1943 and 1949, two new procedures of school annexation were established. One gave the state superintendent of public instruction jurisdiction over the transfer of city and exempted village school district territory. The other provided that popular vote in a detached city school district territory could transfer the territory to the resident city's school district. The present chapter traces one transaction under each of the procedures. The following paragraphs summarize and analyze the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation revealed in the two transactions.

The procedures.--There were both contrasting and similar elements in the two new procedures of school annexation. The proceedings traced in the present chapter demonstrate a contrast in the power that each procedure gave to the electorate. In Part V of the Deer Park district, seventy-five per cent of the territory's electors requested the transfer of the territory but the request could be vetoed by a central authority. On the other hand, a simple majority of the electors in Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati district could transfer the territories to the Norwood district. The two procedures were similar in their stipulations for the completion of a transfer. Both procedures required that a division of funds and indebtedness be made under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction. Also, both procedures required that a map of the transferred territory be filed with the county auditor.

Following the procedures.--In the proceedings traced under each procedure, neither procedure was followed with exactness. In the

proceedings concerning Part V of the Deer Park district, it was more than thirty days after the hearing before the state superintendent's decision was announced. In the transfer of Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati district, there was a division of indebtedness but no division of funds.

Financial aspects.—Both of the proceedings related in the present chapter had financial aspects. The Deer Park Board of Education protested the loss of the tax revenue from Part V of the Deer Park district if the territory were transferred. The Cincinnati board's stated policy not to injure school districts through annexation of their territories may have been a deciding factor in the disapproval of the transfer. The transfer of Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati district involved a division of the Cincinnati board's indebtedness. It is to be noted that the transfer should also have resulted in a division of the Cincinnati board's funds.

Local desires.—The desires of the residents in the affected territories influenced both of the annexation proceedings related in the present chapter. Excepting the territory which was Part V of the Deer Park district, all of Silverton was in the Cincinnati School District. The residents in Part V of the Deer Park district desired similar privileges of the Cincinnati schools. The residents' desire spearheaded their petition requesting the transfer of the territory to the Cincinnati School District. Parts VIII and IX of the Cincinnati district were transferred to the Norwood district by vote of the residents in the territories. The vote was a direct expression of a desire to be included in the Norwood School District.

Municipal annexation as a factor.---The laws governing school annexation by municipal annexation influenced the background of the proceedings concerning Part V of the Deer Park district. The territory had been annexed to the Village of Silverton, which belonged to the Cincinnati School District. Under the existing law, the municipal annexation did not transfer the territory to the Cincinnati School District. Consequently, the territory remained as the only part of Silverton which did not belong to the Cincinnati School District. The circumstance can no longer occur. Under present laws, a territory annexed to a city or village becomes a part of the city school district or the school district of which the village is a part.

Recent status.---The two procedures of school annexation through transfer by the state superintendent and by popular vote in a detached city school district territory remained in effect in 1949. With the exception of the uniqueness of the territories' backgrounds, the same factors and issues of school annexation that are traced in the present chapter could recur under the two procedures.

CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Problem

The school districts in expanding metropolitan areas are faced with the problem of annexing outlying school district territory. Replies to an inquiry addressed to the city school districts in several expanding metropolitan areas indicated that the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation are common and recurrent ones. The purpose of this study is to analyze factors influencing school annexation and problems arising in school annexation.

To analyze factors and issues of school annexation, this study investigates the annexation proceedings involving the Cincinnati City School District, 1895-1949. During the years 1895-1949, the Cincinnati City School District was involved in proceedings concerning the annexation of one hundred eighteen school territories. This study traces the proceedings concerning the one hundred eighteen territories and summarizes the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that appear in the proceedings.

To trace the proceedings concerning the one hundred eighteen school territories, data were obtained from a wide variety of sources. The most significant sources of data were of three general types: official documents recording or pertaining to the proceedings, newspaper accounts of the proceedings, and interviews with witnesses to the proceedings. Using the historical method of research, this study selects valid

material from the sources of data and synthesizes and interprets the evidence.

Summary of the Findings

Throughout the proceedings concerning the one hundred eighteen school territories are found recurring circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation. The following paragraphs summarize the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that appear in the proceedings.

Procedures of school annexation.--School annexation in Ohio is governed by the laws of Ohio. During the period covered by this study, the laws of Ohio set forth five significant procedures of school annexation.

The first procedure, which remained in effect throughout the period covered by this study, provided for school annexation by virtue of a territory's municipal annexation. A territory annexed to a city or village for municipal purposes was also annexed to the city or village for school purposes. The second procedure, which was essentially discontinued in 1915, provided for school annexation by mutual consent of the boards of education. To transfer territory from one school district to another, it was necessary to secure the consent of both boards of education. The third procedure, established in 1915, gave the county board of education jurisdiction over the transfer of school territory. The county board had jurisdiction in the transfers of county school district territory. The fourth procedure, established in 1943, gave the state superintendent of public instruction jurisdiction in the transfer of school territory.

Questions of transferring city or exempted village school district territory were referred to the state superintendent for decision. The fifth procedure, established in 1947, provided for the transfer of detached city school district territory to the resident city's school district. City territory, attached to an adjoining city for school purposes, could be transferred to the resident city's school district by vote of the territory's residents.

Financial aspects.—The application of the five school annexation procedures to the one hundred eighteen territories gave rise to financial problems. Problems of finance were evident in the proceedings concerning fifty-seven territories.

All of the five school annexation procedures required that a division of funds and indebtedness be made between the boards of education involved in the transfer of school territory. The completed proceedings transferring twenty-six territories should have resulted in divisions of funds and indebtedness. However, in the annexations of eighteen of the territories there were no divisions of either funds or indebtedness. In the cases of three territories there were divisions only of indebtedness. In only five of the cases were both funds and indebtedness divided as prescribed by law. It is apparent that funds and indebtedness were divided only in the annexations of territories that had significantly high tax valuations or in annexations that were protested. For example, there was a division of indebtedness in the annexation of Part III of the North College Hill district, which had a high tax valuation. Also, the annexation of Part IV of the Deer Park School District, which was vehemently

protested, resulted in a division of both funds and indebtedness. On the other hand, there were no divisions of funds or indebtedness in the annexations of territories like Parts I and II of the Delhi School District, which were relatively small tracts of newly developed property.

The tax valuation of the territory being transferred was an important factor in the annexation proceedings. The criterion of good tax valuation was a territory's ability to be self-supporting in the education of its children. If the tax valuation of a territory was low, the Cincinnati Board of Education usually did not accept the territory. For example, in 1914 the Cincinnati board refused to annex the Bridgetown School District because it felt that the Bridgetown district would be a financial burden. If the tax valuation of a territory was high, the local board of education usually did not want to lose the territory. It was the policy of the Cincinnati board not to complete annexations which would cause financial hardship in outlying school districts. For example, the Cincinnati board declined to annex Parts III, IV, and V of the Concord School District. However, the Cincinnati board was not consistent in its policy. Territories which had high tax valuations, like Part IV of the Deer Park School District, were annexed to the Cincinnati district over the protests of the local boards of education.

When school districts lost substantial portions of their tax valuation through annexation, there were movements to annex the remainders of the districts. The Kennedy Heights School District was an example. Part of the Kennedy Heights district lay within the Village of Pleasant Ridge. When the Village of Pleasant Ridge was annexed to the City of Cincinnati,

the territory was automatically transferred from the Kennedy Heights School District to the Cincinnati School District. The territory represented twenty per cent of the Kennedy Heights district's tax valuation. Consequently, the Kennedy Heights Board of Education desired the immediate transfer of its entire district to the Cincinnati School District.

Closely associated with the tax valuation of a territory was the tax rate for school purposes. Differences in tax rates between school districts gave impetus to school annexation movements. An example was the annexation of Part IV of the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati district. The annexation of Part IV of the Deer Park district was motivated largely by the fact that the school tax rate was considerably lower in the Cincinnati district than in the Deer Park district.

The transfer of territory from one school district to another was a means of avoiding or solving financial problems. For instance, Part I of the Cincinnati district was transferred to the Sayler Park district so that the Cincinnati board would not need to rehabilitate an old school in the territory. To solve financial difficulties, boards of education sought to annex their school districts to the Cincinnati district. For example, the Board of Education of Elmwood Place was in financial difficulty in 1913 and desired to transfer its school district to the Cincinnati district.

Local desires.--In the annexation proceedings concerning the one hundred eighteen school territories, the desires of the people in the territories rightfully played an important role. The desires of the people, which were expressed in the proceedings concerning fifty-three of

the territories, can be grouped in two categories.

First, the residents in the territories were concerned about the future of their schools. In the annexation of villages to the City of Cincinnati, the future of the schools in the villages was a constant concern. Residents in the Village of Linwood, for example, wanted assurance that their schools would be maintained after annexation. It was standard practice for the municipal annexation commissioners to recommend that the schools in the villages be maintained and expanded as future needs might require. However, the residents in the villages usually had more specific desires concerning the future of their schools. For example, the people in Madisonville wanted the school auditorium maintained as a place for community meetings and entertainment. Further, the people in the villages wanted specific improvements in their schools. For instance, in the annexation of the College Hill School District it was agreed that the funds of the College Hill board would be used to make improvements on the school building and to buy new textbooks. The Cincinnati Board of Education was not consistent in agreeing to the requests of the villages. For example, both Pleasant Ridge and Kennedy Heights requested that their respective high schools be maintained with the same courses as were taught in other Cincinnati high schools. The Cincinnati board disapproved the request pertaining to the Pleasant Ridge high school but approved the same request pertaining to the Kennedy Heights high school.

Desires for improved school facilities motivated movements to annex territories to the Cincinnati School District. For example, the school in Part II of the North College Hill district was inadequate. Residents

in the territory wanted the Cincinnati Board of Education to annex the territory and improve the school facilities. In some cases, desires for improved school facilities meant the building of new schools. For instance, the Covedale School District was annexed to the Cincinnati district primarily for the purpose of locating a new Cincinnati high school in that district. Residents of other territories, like Part I of the Deer Park School District, requested annexation to the Cincinnati district in the hope of obtaining schools in the territories.

Second, the residents in the territories desired attendance privileges in particular school districts. For example, the residents in Part I of the Bridgetown School District wanted to attend Cincinnati schools. It is noteworthy that the desire was not always to attend Cincinnati schools. The residents in Part II of the Cincinnati district, for instance, wanted to send their children to the St. Bernard schools. Desires for attendance privileges in particular districts spearheaded proceedings to transfer school territory both into and out of the Cincinnati School District.

In the procedures of school annexation, there was a diminishing trend in the power vested in the will of the people. Before 1943, if a petition requesting the transfer of a territory was signed by seventy-five per cent of the territory's residents, the law stated that the county board of education was obliged to transfer the territory. An excellent example was the transfer of Part IV of the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati district which was made only because of the mandatory provision of the law. After 1943, either the county board of education or the state superintendent of public instruction could veto the will of seventy-five

per cent of a territory's residents. For example, the transfer of Part V of the Deer Park School District to the Cincinnati district was petitioned by seventy-five per cent of the territory's residents but was disapproved by the state superintendent.

Municipal annexation as a factor.--Municipal annexation was not only a procedure effecting school annexation but also a factor influencing school annexation under the other four procedures of school annexation. The school annexation proceedings concerning thirty territories were influenced by the factor of municipal annexation.

Since municipal annexation effected school annexation, municipal annexations of large territories dismembered the school districts in which they lay. For example, the annexation of Part I of the Winton Place School District to the City of Cincinnati essentially blighted the existence of the Winton Place School District. Following the municipal annexations, the territories remaining in the dismembered school districts, like Parts II and III of the Winton Place district, were annexed to the Cincinnati School District.

School annexations were completed in anticipation of municipal annexations. For example, anticipating the annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati, the Pleasant Ridge School District was transferred to the Cincinnati district. On the other hand, school annexations were blocked in anticipation of municipal annexations. It was a policy of the Cincinnati Board of Education not to annex territory for school purposes until the territory became a part of the City of Cincinnati. For example, in 1913 the Cincinnati board declined the annexation of the

Elmwood Place School District until the Village of Elmwood Place might become a part of the City of Cincinnati. It is to be noted, however, that the Cincinnati Board of Education was not consistent in its policy. Territories, like the Amberley School District, were subsequently annexed to the Cincinnati School District without becoming parts of the City of Cincinnati.

Before 1943, territories annexed to municipalities which were in the Cincinnati School District did not automatically become parts of the Cincinnati School District. The governing laws stated that territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city or village school district. If the city or village to which the territory was annexed had no school district of its own, the municipal annexation did not transfer the territory for school purposes. An example was Part III of the Bridgetown School District which was annexed to the Village of Cheviot. The Village of Cheviot was in the Cincinnati School District and had no school district of its own. Consequently, the territory remained in the Bridgetown School District until it was transferred to the Cincinnati district by the county board of education. The circumstance of Part III of the Bridgetown district can no longer occur. After 1943, the governing law stated that territory annexed to a city or village became a part of the city school district or the school district of which the village was a part. An example was Part VI of the Deer Park School District which was annexed to the Village of Amberley. The annexation brought the territory into the Cincinnati School District, of which the Village of Amberley was a part.

Territorial issues.--In the school annexation proceedings, the location and shape of territories gave rise to problems and issues. Territorial issues appeared in the proceedings concerning eighteen territories.

In the annexation of villages to the City of Cincinnati, only the territories lying within the villages were automatically transferred to the Cincinnati School District. The school districts of several villages, like Madisonville, included territories which lay outside the limits of the villages. The territories, like Parts III, IV, and V of the Madisonville School District, had to be transferred to the Cincinnati School District under separate proceedings. Villages annexed to the City of Cincinnati included territories that were detached for school purposes. For instance, part of the Village of Delhi was detached to the Saylor Park School District. The annexations of the villages to the City of Cincinnati brought the detached territories into the Cincinnati School District. For example, the territory detached from the Village of Delhi for school purposes was transferred to the Cincinnati School District from the Saylor Park School District. Villages annexed to the City of Cincinnati included territories that were already in the Cincinnati School District. For example, when the Village of Bond Hill was annexed to the City of Cincinnati, part of the Village of Bond Hill was already included in the Cincinnati School District. The territory in Bond Hill had been annexed to the Cincinnati School District as part of the Avondale School District.

School districts annexed to the Cincinnati School District included non-contiguous territories. An example was the Cheviot School

School District which included territories lying on either side of the Westwood School District. The circumstance of non-contiguous territory in a school district can no longer occur. Since 1914, the laws of Ohio have decreed that the territory of a school district must be contiguous except in the case of a natural island.

Territories were overlooked in the annexations of school districts. For example, part of the Covedale School District was omitted from the annexation of the Covedale district to the Cincinnati district. The territory omitted from the Covedale annexation reverted to the Green Township School District and was later annexed to the Cincinnati district as Part II of the Green Township District.

The shape of territories influenced proceedings to annex them to the Cincinnati School District. For example, the Cincinnati Board of Education did not want to annex Part III of the Green Township School District because it would give the Cincinnati district an irregular boundary line. On the other hand, the Salem Board of Education, for example, urged the annexation of its district on the basis that it would give the Cincinnati district an uninterrupted boundary from Mt. Washington to California.

Problems of administration.--In the proceedings concerning five school territories the pending annexations involved administrative problems. There were problems of employing personnel. Anticipating the annexation of its school district to the Cincinnati district, the Saylor Park Board of Education, for example, consulted the Cincinnati board concerning the employment of personnel in the Saylor Park district. Another example

occurred in the pending annexation of the Kennedy Heights School District to the Cincinnati district. The Cincinnati board assumed the Kennedy Heights board's administrative functions of levying taxes, employing personnel, and establishing a kindergarten for the coming year in the Kennedy Heights district.

Administrative functions were assumed without legal authority. For instance, the Cincinnati board assumed the administration of the Hartwell School District before the Hartwell district legally was a part of the Cincinnati district.

The pending annexations of school districts posed problems of interim attendance privileges. For example, while the annexation of the Oakley district to the Cincinnati district was pending, the residents of Oakley were granted the privilege of attending either the Oakley or the Cincinnati schools.

Previous commitments.---Problems of previous commitments arose in the proceedings concerning four territories. If the commitment was contractual in nature, the Cincinnati board approved it. For example, the Cincinnati board assumed the lease that the Clifton board held on the Resor Academy. However, if the commitment was based on a verbal agreement, the Cincinnati board did not accept it. For example, the Cincinnati board did not honor the Winton Place board's agreement to pay the tuition of Winton Place pupils attending high school in the Wyoming district.

Recent status.---In 1949, the laws of Ohio continued to provide four procedures of school annexation. Under the laws, school territory could be transferred by municipal annexation, by the county board of

education, by the state superintendent of public instruction, and by vote of the people in a detached city school district territory. Specifically noted in this report are circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation which can no longer occur. Otherwise, the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation that are found in this study can recur under the present procedures of school annexation.

Conclusion

The procedures of school annexation in Ohio are the products of development and change. During the period covered by this study, the five significant procedures of school annexation were set forth in twenty-one amendments of nine sections of Ohio law. In the development of the school annexation procedures, there was a trend to vest increasing power in a central authority such as the county board of education or the state superintendent of public instruction.

In the application of the school annexation procedures, circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation are found. The circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation revealed by this study fall into six categories. The six categories are financial aspects, local desires, municipal annexation as a factor, territorial issues, problems of administration, and previous commitments. With the few exceptions that are specifically noted in this report, the circumstances, factors, and issues that appear in this study can recur under present procedures of school annexation.

In this study, the most important element in the school annexation proceedings was municipal annexation. Municipal annexation operated both

as a procedure effecting school annexation and as a factor influencing school annexation proceedings. In the school annexation proceedings, boards of education were influenced more by the tax valuation of a territory than by the effects of annexation on educational opportunities. However, the residents in the territories affected by school annexation proceedings were gravely concerned about the effects of annexation on schools and educational opportunities. The residents in school districts which were annexed to the Cincinnati School District not only wanted assurance that their schools would be maintained but they also requested specific improvements in their schools. Also, petitions requesting the annexation of territories were motivated by desires to improve the schools and educational opportunities in the territories.

Finally, this study reveals a diminishing trend in the annexation of large territories to either the City of Cincinnati or the Cincinnati City School District. Since 1914 no municipalities have been annexed to the City of Cincinnati and only two school districts have been annexed to the Cincinnati School District.

Need for Further Research

This study suggests three questions which require further research. First, what are the effects of school annexation? A logical sequel to this study would be an investigation of the effects of school annexation in terms of administrative organization, finance, and educational opportunity.

Second, what is the true meaning of the laws governing school annexation in Ohio? A statute law becomes definitive as it is interpreted by judicial opinion. This study indicates that the laws governing school

annexation in Ohio have been subject to many interpretations and much litigation. Once completed, an investigation of the interpretations could be cumulative as new laws are adopted.

Third, to what extent are the circumstances, factors, and issues of school annexation common ones? From experience in one metropolitan area this study partially answers the question. Only through similar investigations in other metropolitan areas can the question be finally answered.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General

- Alford, Harold D. Procedures for School District Reorganization. Contributions to Education, No. 852. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1942. Pp. 165.
- Alves, Henry F. and Morphet, Edgar L. Principles and Procedures in the Organization of Satisfactory Local School Units. United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Bulletin, No. 11. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1939. Pp. 164.
- Bateman, Edward A. Development of the County-Unit School District in Utah. Contributions to Education, No. 790. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1940. Pp. 98.
- Breckner, Elmer L. "Old Districts into New," Nation's Schools, 32 (August, 1943), 22-24.
- Butterworth, Julian E. "A New Attack on Rural School Problems," Nation's Schools, 33 (January, 1944), 29-30.
- Carpenter, C. C. "Characteristics of a Satisfactory Administrative Unit," American School Board Journal, 117 (December, 1948), 27-28.
- Chambers, Merritt M. "The Right School for Every Pupil," Nation's Schools, 27 (January, 1941), 64-66.
- Chambers, Merritt M. "Court Decisions on Reorganization," Nation's Schools, 43 (January, 1949), 46.
- Chisholm, Leslie L. "Redistricting Plan Works Well," Nation's Schools, 35 (April, 1945), 24.
- Chisholm, Leslie L. "Will District Reorganization Take the Schools Away from the People?" Nation's Schools, 38 (October, 1946), 28-29.
- Cook, Katherine M., Editor. Reorganization of School Units. United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Bulletin 1935, No. 15. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1936. Pp. 91.
- Cope, E. R. "Story of the Formation of Iowa's Largest School District," Midland Schools, 61 (December, 1946), 110.
- Cyr, Frank W. "Looking Ahead in Rural Education," Teachers College Record, 42 (May, 1941), 700-708.
- Dawson, Howard A. and Reeves, Floyd W. Your School District. The Report of the National Commission on School District Reorganization, Department of Rural Education, National Education Association. Washington, D. C.: The Association, 1948. Pp. 286.

- Fuller, Edgar E. "Local Organization for More Effective Education in Massachusetts," Harvard Education Review, 13 (January, 1943), 25-29.
- Greene, Crawford. "Local Autonomy a Handicap to School District Reorganization," American School Board Journal, 111 (December, 1945), 29-30.
- Hill, Henry H. "Consolidate City Schools," Nation's Schools, 34 (September, 1944), 41-42.
- Massanari, K. L. "Public Opinion as Related to the Problem of School District Reorganization in Selected Areas of Illinois," Journal of Experimental Education, 17 (June, 1949), 389-458.
- Mulford, Hubert B. "Illinois Again Tries to Reorganize 12,000 School Districts," American School Board Journal, 111 (October, 1945), 41-42.
- Mulford, Hubert B. "Marked Progress in Effort to Reorganize 12,000 Illinois Public School Districts," American School Board Journal, 112 (February, 1946), 58.
- Mulford, Hubert B. "Illinois Trying to Reduce 11,880 School Districts to 1402," American School Board Journal, 115 (July, 1947), 56.
- "Ohio School Redistricting Proposed," American School Board Journal, 118 (February, 1949), 74.
- O'Keefe, T. C. "District Reorganization is a Major Consideration," Ohio Schools, 26 (November, 1948), 353.
- "Period of School District Reorganization," American School Board Journal, 115 (September, 1947), 54.
- Reavis, W. C. "Problems of Educational Administration Created by Changing Population in Urban Communities," Elementary School Journal, 45 (October, 1944), 77-84.
- Reusser, W. C. "Steps in Redistricting," Nation's Schools, 41 (May, 1948), 50-51.
- Rosenfield, Harry N. "The School District Problem Has Long Roots," Nation's Schools, 34 (December, 1944), 43-44.
- Shanner, W. M. "Reorganizing Schools Districts," Elementary School Journal, 49 (April, 1949), 426-427.
- Strayer, George D. Jr. Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Public Education. Contributions to Education, No. 618. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1935. Pp. 135.
- Strayer, George D., Director. A Report of a Survey of Public Education in the State of West Virginia. Charleston, W. Va.: Legislative Interim Committee, 1945. Pp. xxxii / 757.

- Sumption, M. R. "Flexibility an Asset in Reorganization," Nation's Schools, 42 (August, 1948), 24-25.
- Wilson, Frank R. "Our Cities are Flattening Out," Nation's Schools, 26 (December, 1940), 18-20.
- Wochner, R. E. "School District Reorganization in the United States," American School Board Journal, 117 (September, 1948), 25-26.

Legal

- Anderson's Ohio School Code. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson Company, 1943. Pp. 264.
- Baldwin, William Edward. Baldwin's Ohio School Laws. Cleveland: Banks-Baldwin Company, 1940. Pp. xxii / 466.
- Laws of Ohio, 1894-1947.
- Miller, Frank W. Ohio School Laws. Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer, 1915. Pp. 478.
- Ohio Attorney General Opinions, 1928, 1940.
- Ohio State Reports, 1926, 1928.
- Page, William H. Page's Ohio General Code, Annotated. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson Company, 1945. Vol. III, Pp. viii / 636; Vol. IV, Pp. viii / 321.
- Page, William H. Page's Ohio General Code, Cumulative Pocket Supplement for Volume Four, 1948. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson Company, 1948. Pp. 66.
- Sutton, D. H., and Schwartz, A. A., Editors. Ohio School Code. Columbus, Ohio: F. J. Heer, 1935. Pp. 874.

Maps

- "Annexations to the City of Cincinnati," Acc. No. 18050, File 12-7-115. Revised. Cincinnati: City of Cincinnati, Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, February 10, 1949.
- "Atlas of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1884.
- "Map of Cities, Villages, and School Districts of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Revised through 1940. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Auditor, 1884.
- "Map of Hamilton County." Unpublished. Cincinnati: Hamilton County Recorder, 1913.

Minutes of Boards of Education

Amberley, Ohio, 1940.

Anderson School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1934-1946.

Avondale, Ohio, 1895-1896.

Bond Hill, Ohio, 1903.

California School District, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1909.

Carthage, Ohio, 1911.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 1895-1949.

Clifton, Ohio, 1895-1896.

College Hill, Ohio, 1911.

Concord School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1923-1936.

Covedale School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1921.

Delhi, Ohio, 1910.

Elmwood Place, Ohio, 1913-1914, 1936.

Fernbank, Ohio, 1912.

Hamilton County, Ohio, 1915-1949.

Hartwell, Ohio, 1912.

Indian Hill, Ohio, 1941.

Kennedy Heights, Ohio, 1912-1913.

Linwood, Ohio, 1895-1896.

Madeira, Ohio, 1942.

Madisonville, Ohio, 1911.

Mariemont, Ohio, 1941.

Millcreek Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1904-1911.

Mt. Airy, Ohio, 1911.

Mt. Washington, Ohio, 1911.

North College Hill, Ohio, 1923, 1939-1940.

Norwood, Ohio, 1947-1948.

Oakley, Ohio, 1909-1913.

Plainville School District, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1916, 1924, 1940.

Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, 1912.

Reading, Ohio, 1938, 1947, 1949.

Riverside, Ohio, 1895-1896.

Salem School District, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1924, 1926.

Sayler Park, Ohio, 1910-1911.

South Bend School District, Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1909.

Spencer School District, Spencer Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1909.

St. Bernard, Ohio, 1940.

Three Mile School District, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1909.

Warsaw School District, Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1902.

Winton Place, Ohio, 1903.

Newspapers

Daily

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 1895-1896.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, 1899-1930.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 1895-1949.

The Cincinnati Post, 1895-1949.

The Cincinnati Times-Star, 1895-1912, 1932-1940.

Weekly

Eastern Hills Journal, 1940-1941.

Hilltop News, 1939.

Mt. Washington Press, 1941, 1946.

Norwood Enterprise, 1906-1907, 1939.

Norwood Gazette, 1906.

The Reporter, 1934-1936, 1938, 1940, 1949.

Population Studies

Population Characteristics of Metropolitan Districts. Summary Report No. 35. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Series P-21. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1948. Pp. 36.

Thompson, Warren S., and Whelpton, P. K. Estimates of Future Population of the United States, 1940-2000. Prepared for the Committee on Population Problems of the National Resources Planning Board, 1943. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1943. Pp. 138.

Thompson, Warren S. The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1948. Pp. vi / 61.

Proceedings Annexing Villages to the City of Cincinnati

Annexation of the Villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood. Report of the Commissioners of Annexation, Terms and Conditions of Annexation, Exhibits of Financial Affairs, Official Statements, together with the Court Proceedings. Cincinnati: The Commercial Gazette Job Printers, 1896. Pp. 142.

"Annexation of the Village of Bond Hill to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished transcript of the annexation agreement, dated November 16, 1903. In files of the Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Carthage to the City of Cincinnati," Unpublished joint report of the Carthage and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911. Pp. x / 1071.

"Proceedings, Report and Agreement of Annexation of the Village of College Hill to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished joint report of the College Hill and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911. Pp. 478.

"Report of the Delhi Annexation Commissioners." Unpublished. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1910. Pp. 96.

"Proceedings and Records in the Matter of the Annexation of the Village of Fernbank to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished joint report of the Fernbank and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912. Pp. v / 147.

- "Annexation Proceedings, Village of Hartwell, Ohio." Unpublished joint report of the Hartwell and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912. Pp. v / 576.
- "Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Kennedy Heights to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished joint report of the Kennedy Heights and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1914. Pp. 702.
- "Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the City of Madisonville to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished joint report of the Madisonville and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911. Pp. 1256.
- "Proceedings, Agreement and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Mt. Airy to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished joint report of the Mt. Airy and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911. Pp. 109.
- "Proceedings, Report, and Agreement of the Annexation of Mt. Washington to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished joint report of the Mt. Washington and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911. Pp. 300.
- "Annexation Agreement Between the City of Cincinnati and the Village of Oakley." Unpublished transcript, dated January 14, 1913. In files of the Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- "Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of the Village of Pleasant Ridge to the City of Cincinnati," Unpublished joint report of the Pleasant Ridge and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1912. Pp. 1275.
- "Proceedings, Agreement, and Report of the Annexation of Sayler Park to the City of Cincinnati." Unpublished joint report of the Sayler Park and Cincinnati Commissioners of Annexation. Cincinnati: The Commissioners, 1911. Pp. vii / 208.
- "Annexation of the Village of Winton Place to the City of Cincinnati," Unpublished transcript of the annexation agreement, dated November 17, 1903. In files of the Clerk of Council, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Records of Hamilton County

Plat Books, 1895-1949.

Deed Books, 1895-1949.

Tax Rate and Valuation Listings, 1895-1949.

Witnesses to Events

Attorneys

Koch, George. Assistant City Solicitor, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Metzger, George. Traction Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

General

Jackson, Mrs. Clifford. 1913 Elm, Norwood, Ohio.

Manthey, John E. 3816 Spencer, Norwood, Ohio.

Specker, Mrs. Raymond. 1970 Lexington, Norwood, Ohio.

Strong, Robert O. 2578 Cypress Way, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wischmeyer, J. G. 1624 Sherman, Norwood, Ohio.

Members of Boards of Education

Ayer, R. C. Former Clerk of the Board of Education, Anderson School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Bauman, Lester. Clerk of the Board of Education, Finneytown School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Holmes, Albert L. Clerk of the Board of Education, Deer Park, Ohio.

Judd, William M. President of the Board of Education, Anderson School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Jungblut, Emma. Clerk of the Board of Education, Norwood, Ohio.

Kilburn, R. J. Former President of the Board of Education, Concord School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Koetter, Mayme. Clerk of the Board of Education, Reading, Ohio.

Kuhn, Roy. Clerk of the Board of Education, Delhi Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Mittenkoetter, William. Clerk of the Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ruehrwein, Elmer. Clerk of the Board of Education, Bridgetown School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Shaeffer, Mrs. Paul. Clerk of the Board of Education, St. Bernard, Ohio.

Smith, Witham. Former Clerk of the Board of Education, Amberley, Ohio.

Thomas, Margaret. Clerk of the Board of Education, Newtown, Ohio.

Wood, Ray E. Clerk of the Board of Education, Indian Hill, Ohio.

School Administrators

Bates, Harold E. Superintendent of Schools, Norwood, Ohio.

Courter, Claude V. Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Harrison, C. O. Principal, Delhi Township School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Hawk, Joseph M. Principal, Bridgetown School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Johnson, Charles W. Former Superintendent of Schools, Norwood, Ohio.

Roberts, Edward D. Former Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Shubert, Elmer. Principal, Monfort Heights School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Sellman, W. M. Principal, Madeira School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

West, W. Montgomery. Principal, Newtown School District, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Wilson, A. L. Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Hamilton County, Ohio.

APPENDIX A

1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio
September 17, 1949

Mr. George C. Rogers, Superintendent
Charleston Public Schools
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Rogers,

As a doctoral research, I am setting up an historical study of the annexation of schools and school districts.

Analyses and estimates based on census data indicate that the metropolitan area of Charleston has grown remarkably in recent years. It is possible that, as the city grows, you are faced with the situation of annexing suburban schools.

Similar situations have been faced many times in the city of Cincinnati. Since 1895, some thirty schools and school districts have been annexed to the city system - largely as contiguous territories have been annexed to the city. Data are available for rather comprehensive and complete analyses of problems, experiences, and results of these annexations. "Before and after" studies of individual schools are possible in at least sixteen instances.

Answers, solutions, or outcomes of many prevalent issues may be found in Cincinnati's wealth of experience. What aspects of annexation loom as problems to the Charleston Public Schools? Just a brief notation in the enclosed envelope will be much appreciated and will help the proposed study be of greatest possible value.

Sincerely yours,

Stewart Berry

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Bureau of Measurement, Statistics, and Research
Three East 25th Street
Baltimore 18, Maryland
October 19, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

Dr. Lemmel has referred to me your letter of September 17 regarding annexation of suburban schools by the municipality. In 1919 sections of Baltimore County surrounding the city of Baltimore were annexed to Baltimore City. Since that time, Baltimore County has become increasingly urban in character and as an observer I would say, conscious of its own political entity. It has its own centralized system of schools which operate from the county seat very much as the Baltimore schools operate from the office of the Superintendent of Schools. Consequently, it seems to me very unlikely that there will be no further annexation within the near future.

I do not feel that these statements are an adequate answer to your inquiry. We, of course, have certain data on the schools that were in existence before the 1919 annexation and are still operating but there have been so many changes that I doubt if it would be possible to assemble material that would be of value. However, if you feel that I could be of further assistance to you after you have defined your problem I shall be glad to have you write me directly.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Chapman
Assistant Director

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
A. C. Flora, Superintendent
Columbia 1, S. C.

Sept. 22, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

The Columbia School District has grown much more rapidly than the incorporated limits of the City of Columbia. At one time the school district lines were coterminous with the city boundary lines, but since 1928 there have been a number of annexations to the point that the school district now covers about forty-five square miles which is approximately three times the size of the City of Columbia. In each instance the annexation was made by a vote of the people because they wanted the type of educational advantages for their children that our district was offering to its youth.

Yours very sincerely,

A. C. Flora,
Superintendent

COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Columbus, Georgia

September 21, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

The city limits of Columbus were expanded on January 1, 1949 to include 3,500 additional pupils. There were no white school buildings in this area. There were three inferior buildings for Negroes in the new area.

On April 14, 1949, the City of Columbus and the County of Muscogee voted to merge the two school systems on January 1, 1950. The buildings in the County are inferior and are of temporary construction with the exception of one large union school, grades one through twelve, built by the Government in 1942. Soon after January 1, the new Board of Education will ask the people to vote on a large bond issue, probably three and one-half million dollars, for the purpose of providing adequate school facilities for the children in the entire City-County school area.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Henry Shaw
Superintendent

CORPUS CHRISTI PUBLIC SCHOOLS
M. P. Baker, Superintendent
Corpus Christi, Texas
September 21, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

You are right in assuming that our rapid growth presents definite annexation problems. School and city boundary lines are not necessarily the same, and we have and operate under entirely separate governing bodies—a school board and a city council.

Some of the problems involved are as follows:

1. At least three school districts adjoin us in such a way that even now they should belong in part or in whole to the Corpus Christi Independent School District.
2. By Texas law we cannot arbitrarily annex them as a whole, though we could take one-tenth of the area of such districts under certain conditions.
3. Actually, however, we already have children on half-day sessions because of crowded classrooms. Hence from the standpoint of what they would bring in pupil load as compared to valuation they would be no asset.
4. Difference in tax rates and the valuation of property further complicates the problem.
5. On the other hand, our school district is prevented from making out a long range program relative to acquiring logical school sites for future development because by law we cannot buy sites in another district.

Such are a few of the problems involved. Trusting that this partially meets your needs, I am,

Very truly yours,

M. P. Baker

DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Administration Building
414 Fourteenth Street
Denver 2, Colorado
Kenneth E. Oberholtzer, Superintendent

October 24, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

I am sorry that it has been necessary to delay my reply to your request relative to annexations to school districts, but my time in the past months has been entirely devoted to our new school budget.

We have the problem of annexations, but it does not present any particular difficulty. At present we have about twenty annexations, and each year we have the work of making tax levies on each individual annexation to cover school bonds. We had one large annexation on which it was necessary to make a deficiency appropriation in order to handle the debts which we acquired with it.

Very sincerely yours,

Lois Christy
Budget and Research Assistant

HOUSTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
1500 Louisiana Street
Houston 3, Texas

September 26, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

The Houston Independent School District comprises an area about twice the size of the incorporate limits of the City of Houston. The district has annexed several school districts over a period of years. Unfortunately, I know of no one study which gives the history of the annexation of districts to the Houston Independent School District. However, there are only twelve districts which have been annexed since 1925. One annexation proposal last fall failed to pass at a special election. Houston voted to take in this district but the district voted against it.

The City of Houston has annexed territory in all directions but even this annexation will be within the area of the present Houston Independent School District.

We have checked records in the Administrative Offices and submit the following which may be of interest to you:

<u>District</u>	<u>Date Annexed</u>
Brunner (Independent)	February, 1925
District No. 4 (Common)	December, 1925
Harrisburg (Magnolia Park)	February, 1927
Harrisburg (Park Pl. Brookline)	April, 1927
Harrisburg	October, 1927
District No. 23	June, 1927
District No. 24	June, 1927
District No. 28	April, 1928
West University Place	May, 1929
Garden Villas	July 19, 1935
Almeda	May 10, 1937
Oates	August 8, 1938

Sincerely yours,

Edwin D. Martin

JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
K. P. Walker, Superintendent
Jackson, Mississippi

September 23, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

I believe the enclosed copy of a release to local papers will give you some background which you were seeking in your letter of September 17. We have just completed the annexation of approximately 50 square miles to our school district.

After six weeks of intensive study, planning and work following the enlargement of the Jackson Municipal Separate School District on June 30, the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Public Schools through its Vice-Chairman, W. R. Newman, in the absence of Jno. C. Batte, Chairman of the Board, announced the educational program for white and colored pupils for the session 1949-50 with assignment of pupils to the schools which they will attend.

It is estimated that 3,000 more pupils are to be provided for in 1949-50 by the Jackson schools than were given instruction last session. The new school district comprises four times the area of the old district which had approximately 16 square miles in it. It was pointed out that until permanent facilities can be provided in the new areas, attendance districts and assignments to the respective schools in a number of instances are to be considered as tentative and effective only for the session 1949-50.

As soon as plans can be completed and estimates made, a request for a bond election will be made to vote on the question of issuing approximately \$5,000,000 in bonds for new sites and buildings and improvement of existing buildings.

Cordially yours,

K. P. Walker
Superintendent of Schools

BOARD OF EDUCATION
of the
Memphis City Schools
317 Poplar Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

October 10, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

I do not have the staff make an historical study of the annexation of schools and school districts to the City of Memphis. On February 1st, next, the Memphis city limits will be extended to incorporate nineteen square miles of additional territory into the city. Here are the problems which we will face at that time.

1. The public will demand housing facilities equal to those in the Memphis City Schools, at the present time.
2. Salary adjustments, increased employees and a readjustment of school district lines will have to be made.
3. Since the city does not provide transportation for its students, we face a real problem in setting up adequate protection for children to travel to and from school. The county areas are without sidewalks, the streets are not too wide, and the schools are quite some distance apart because the county has a transportation system.
4. We face an economic problem because residential areas do not have a sufficient assessment to pay for the operation of their schools.

Trusting the above information will meet your needs in your study, I am

Yours very truly,

Ernest C. Ball
Superintendent

NEWPORT NEWS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
R. O. Nelson, Superintendent
222 Thirty-Second Street
Newport News, Virginia

September 20, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

Virginia's annexation law seems to be somewhat unique. The city decides the area it proposes to annex and brings suit in the annexation court. This court is composed of three judges, one of whom must be the judge of the local circuit, the second must be the judge of the adjacent area, and the third is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and may come from anywhere within the state.

However, some years ago a law was passed by the General Assembly prohibiting annexation if and when the county was left with less than sixty square miles of area. Since one of the counties bordering the city of Newport News has less than sixty square miles in area and the other county little more than sixty square miles, further annexation by the city seems exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

Very sincerely,

R. O. Nelson
Superintendent

SCHOOL BOARD OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VA.
School Administration Building
Bank and Charlotte Streets
Norfolk 10, Virginia

September 23, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

Your letter to Superintendent Brinkley has been turned over to me for reply.

About a year ago the City of Norfolk (not the school system, although it approved) made an effort to annex three magisterial districts in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties. Because the district in Princess Anne County was only slightly contiguous, the Court denied the petition, and the City of Norfolk had to start anew on annexing the two districts in Norfolk County.

In the meantime, the adjacent town of South Norfolk, entered a petition to annex about five square miles of the most desirable part of the territory desired by the City of Norfolk. Court hearings are now being held on the proposed South Norfolk annexation.

The biggest problem posed by the proposed Norfolk annexation is to demonstrate to the Court that the City is justly entitled to this suburban area, although the citizens of the territory would rather remain in the County, because of the lower taxes.

The problems of the school system, were the territory annexed, would be involved in offering a more desirable and more expensive type of instruction in the annexed area. The average cost per pupil for Norfolk County is \$126.00 and the average cost for the City of Norfolk is \$192.00. It would be necessary to gradually replace those teaching on Local Permits and Emergency Licenses, and bring the teacher qualifications, also the supplies and equipment up to the standard of those in the City of Norfolk.

Then, too, a new high school building would need to be erected at a cost of about \$2,100,000.00 and also a Negro elementary building at about \$141,000.00. The City of Norfolk would incur the expense of paying for the present buildings and equipment.

No drastic changes would be made in the teaching or employee personnel, but minor changes would be made gradually as conditions seemed to warrant.

Mr. Stewart Berry
Page 2
September 23, 1949

In your letter you indicate that data are available regarding the problems of previous annexations. I should be glad to receive some specific references on this, and also any specific questions the answers to which might help you in your study.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. B. Truitt
Director of Research

PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS
631 Northeast Clackamas Street
Portland 8, Oregon

September 23, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry

Superintendent Paul A. Remus assigned your letter of September 17 to me for an answer. Out here in the West where cities are of comparative recent origin, expansion and annexations are common phenomena. A community rises on the banks of some river and for quite a long time, surrounding settlements on both sides of that river are independent communities. Gradually the most dominant settlement in the area becomes the nucleus of an integration which eventually grows up to become a metropolis. That has been the history of the city of Portland and also of its school district which under Oregon State law is a separate governmental entity.

It would take quite a bit of research to describe the various annexations to the Portland school district since the first Portland settlement was made on the west bank of the Willamette River. However, they follow two common patterns. In the beginning well established settlements with their own school systems and their own bonded indebtedness, petition to join the larger school district. This follows the procedure dictated by Chapter 97 of the 1931 session law of the Oregon State Legislature. When the necessary legal formalities have been satisfied, the annexation takes place. The second pattern is illustrated by a new suburban settlement composed of families once resident in Portland but now living outside the school district boundaries. These families accustomed to a modern school system with its various child services, first try to organize a school of their own but soon petition to be annexed when they find the cost excessive. This was the case of the most recent annexation of School District Number 13, known as West Portland. This took place in June 1933.

Sometimes the process goes into reverse. In 1936 three outlying areas of School District Number One, Collins View, Maplewood, and Whitaker, angered at the failure of the larger School Board to improve the school facilities in their areas decided to withdraw to their original status and set up their own schools. This decision was facilitated to some extent by the fact that in the depression year of 1936 it was possible to get considerable Federal aid in the construction of school buildings. With modern costs what they are, it is doubtful if secession would have been as attractive.

Mr. Stewart Berry
Page 2
September 23, 1949

The problem of the annexation of suburban areas, as you undoubtedly know, is a much larger one than the improvement of school facilities. Every large city suffers from the fact that so many of its leading citizens build their homes in the surrounding countryside and thus form small satellite communities which drain off from the metropolis a great deal of the interest and the brain power which should go toward improving the government and the schools of the city in which these very people make their living. We in Portland have similar deluxe suburban areas inhabited by our wealthy citizens. These are perfectly willing to tax themselves heavily for the support of their own little school, but they resist every effort to increase the support of the larger school district. Until very recently when a nation-wide shortage of teachers dramatized the plight of the public schools, these people had well financed tax conservation fronts designed to defeat every tax raising issue. At present the situation is much improved.

Hoping this will add something to the data you need, I am

Very sincerely yours,

H. M. Barr
Director of Research

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Office of the Superintendent
Municipal Annex
Portsmouth, Virginia

September 21, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

I have your letter of September 17 with reference to problems that have arisen by reason of annexation.

Your question is so general that I do not know just what information to give you. I shall simply state that the greatest problem with us incident to an annexation program is the tremendous burden placed on this office by our attorneys in giving information, preparing statistical statements, etc. The actual annexation procedures provided the greatest problem to us.

The problems presented by the annexation after it goes into effect are not very troublesome. It is not at all difficult to organize our school system to incorporate the newly annexed territory. The matter of finances is adequately taken care of by the City Council. We recently annexed 2000 school children and 12,000 people, most of whom were people who moved out from the old city to the suburbs.

Any further specific information you might desire, I shall be glad to give you.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Hunt, Supt. of Schools

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
of Salt Lake City, Utah
Office of the Superintendent

September 21, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

Your letter addressed to our superintendent of schools under date of September 17, has been referred to me for reply.

The public schools of Salt Lake City were consolidated into one district in 1890. Since that date, there have been only three major annexations of areas in the county to the city. These were in 1906, 1912, and 1919. In each instance, the area involved included the annexation of a small elementary school from the Granite School District, which is the school district in Salt Lake County just south of Salt Lake City. The other two school districts in Salt Lake County, in addition to Salt Lake City and Granite, are the Murray School District and the Jordan School District. They are in the south end of Salt Lake Valley.

If areas in the present Granite School District are annexed to Salt Lake City, school buildings or school sites now owned by the Granite School District would likely be transferred to the Board of Education of Salt Lake City.

The annexation of areas of Salt Lake County into Salt Lake City has not posed any difficult problems in the past to the Board of Education of Salt Lake City, nor does it seem likely that it will in the future.

Very truly yours,

Arthur E. Arnesen
Director of Research and
Supervisor of Mathematics

SAN ANTONIO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
San Antonio 3, Texas

September 22, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

San Antonio has not gone into extensive annexation of adjoining school districts. We did annex one this past year of some ten square miles, known as the Los Angeles Heights School District.

The particular problems that have come with that annexation have been the problems of attempting to rehabilitate a rundown school system which is also rapidly growing, and consequently has more children than buildings. There seem to be no problems connected with it that cannot be solved with good administration over a period of years.

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS B. PORTWOOD
Superintendent

SAN DIEGO CITY SCHOOLS
Administration Building
825 Union Street
San Diego (1) California

September 22, 1949.

Mr. Stewart Berry,
1310 Park Ridge Place,
Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Berry:

Answering your inquiry of September the seventeenth, may I state that San Diego City School District is composed of some areas which have been annexed to the city during the past years. Most of these annexations took place many years ago, so I am not familiar with their detail. During the last school year we annexed one nearby elementary district at its request and it is possible that some other contiguous territories will probably be annexed. Any such annexation is being worked out in connection with recommendations resulting from a state-wide survey on school district reorganization authorized by the Legislature several years ago. You may wish to write for further information on this survey from the State Department of Education in Sacramento.

Yours very sincerely,

WILL C. CRAWFORD
Superintendent of Schools

SAN JOSE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
408 Almaden Avenue
San Jose, Calif.

September 29, 1949

Mr. Stewart Berry
1310 Park Ridge Place
Cincinnati 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Berry:

Since San Jose is a much smaller city than Cincinnati, we have had a less extensive experience with annexation than you have evidently had. The problem here is one of small areas which annex without bringing in schools with them. Currently, we have under consideration a proposal that will bring in two complete school districts and a portion of another including one school, at one election. The city and school district are growing. It is inevitable that many of the fringe areas will ultimately be a part of both the City and the San Jose Unified School District. It is also inevitable that, as these areas come in, they will tend to reduce our assessed valuation per pupil and, also, to increase our problems so far as school building needs and facilities are concerned. In every instance, the outlying area has a lesser assessed valuation per pupil than we have in the present school district. Aside from that factor, the basic difficulty probably is in continued small annexations which do not permit adequate long range planning of school sites, buildings and facilities.

Very truly yours,

Cecil D. Hardesty
Superintendent of Schools