

to Mountain Zion was established in Cherokee country, not particularly county but country. It would add little to this presentation to discuss each one of them in detail. They all followed a like pattern, and they had like problems. However, for the sake of continuity and the record that it might and for the record, it might be well to enumerate just a few of the activities that pertain to it.

For instance, the United Brethren had two such schools. One at Bade's Prairie and the other at Spring Creek. In 1851, there were twenty-two schools in the Nation. This was in roughly twenty-five years. Twenty-two schools were established in the Nation. Only one of which was conducted in Cherokee language. Although these schools continued to expand and grow. They were unable to withstand the affects of the Civil War. The bitterness of that struggle coupled with the fact that contending armies marched across the Indian Nation, caused the closing of the schools. So as many parents would not pass by at any time. In fact, many of the Indians were refugees during the war. These schools that continued to expand and to grow they were refugees either from Kansas, all the way from Kansas down to the Red River. So education during that Civil War era, was not too solid.

Aside from the mission schools, other educational opportunities of institutions were being established. In 1845, a lady named Miss Mary Hoyt, Miss Mary Hoyt, a native Cherokee established a provate school in Tahlequah, an institution that compared very favorably with private schools in the east. It was not long before the Cherokees realized perhaps Mission Board Schools and private schools, admirable though they were, could not properly meet the demands that were being placed upon the educational institutions.