

The situation of the tribe not only desired but took active steps to stimulate. Timber, building materials, and fuel were furnished by the tribe, even if it was a mission school, the tribe still furnished the timber, building materials, and fuel. The churches by the virtue of this act and this aid, soon had a number of various institutions rebuilt and opened for use. In 1871, the tribe wants to program that repaired on the Seminar buildings and had been ready to open by the Fall of 1872. In regard to these schools, the following description of them was given in 1886: The Male and Female Seminaries are exactly similiar in form. They are a hundred and eighty feet by a hundred and nine feet in size. The older structures are three stories in height. While the new structures are four stories in height. The store basement rising one and a half stories above the ground was used for laundry, furnace, and storage. The second floor were the restoration, what were resto-- (laughs) were recessation rooms, chapel, the study hall, library, a laboratory, text book rooms, dining hall, kitchen, and stewart's closets. The third and fourth floors were for teachers and pupils. There were seven teachers, a steward, domestic superintendent, two matrons, a medical superintendent, and a librarian. These schools continued to grow and serve the Cherokee Nation until they were replaced by institutions created by the state of Oklahoma. Many people deeply regreted their abandonment, especially the hundreds of Cherokees who could point with pride to the fact that this was their Alma Mater.

One of the more important private schools after the Civil War was the Worchester Academy. It was established in 1883 at Vinita under the austerties of the Congregational Church. Likewise, Indian University, Baptist, was established at Tahlequah, the same year 1883. Institutions