

the Assistant Chief, and the Executive Council. The Executive Council consisted of the Treasurer, and a representative from each of the nine districts of the schools. Along with its other duties, the Board gave examinations, granted first, second and third grade teaching certificates, assigned teachers, adopted uniform text books, furnished apparatus and supplied and made necessary regulations governing the Seminaries and the private schools. As to the support, the financial support of their schools, the Indians probably spend a greater amount of their income for this purpose than did any of the neighboring states. For instance, in 1823, the Cherokees voted two thousand dollars a year for the next ten years to schools. A few years later, fifteen thousand dollars was added to the previous fifty thousand that had been extended to education. Sum of five hundred thirty-five dollars was allowed each mission school in 1843 for the hiring of teachers, the buying of books and for other expenses. Two hundred dollars was allowed each year for the support of orphan children while attending schools. From five to ten orphans were supported at each school annually out of this fund. During 1842 and 1843, eight thousand dollars was spent each year carrying out this phase of Cherokee education. Since the eleven day schools in operation in 1841 were under the complete tribal control, they were not aided by religious organizations, but they were supported entirely by interest from the invested funds of the Nation. From this source, for the supporting of other such schools, the Cherokees allotted two thousand two hundred fifty-seven dollars in 1841 which was a sum that grew steadily until the Civil War. However, as soon as the tribe had made peace with the Federal Government, a large sum, a larger than even before was allocated these schools. As the years went by, more and more of the invested funds were spend on local education;