

issured to those passing the test and assignments were made accordingly. The Day Schools, that's just for those who attended in the day were located, were governed by the National Superintendent and by 1880, the large cumbersome Board of Education had been abolished and was replaced by three member board appointed by the Principal Chief. What I'm doing now is taking you back about twenty years in showing you the structure of the National Board of Education of the Cherokee Nation. This is the one Benedict wiped whenever he came in. This Board had complete control for all schools in the Nation. They located schools, examined and assigned teachers, supervised the Academies and planned the curriculum. Teachers were required to open school each day to reading of the Bible, keep thorough records of each day's activities. In practically all cases, competitive examination was given to teacher or teaching aspirants with those making the best grades getting the jobs that paid the most money. It was customary to pay a teacher thirty-five dollars a month if fifteen pupils or less were in attendance. One dollar extra for each student above fifteen with a maximum of fifty dollars. Schools nearing the fifty dollar level were regarded as choice assignments, and they were in theory given the best teachers. However, in actual practice favoritism often reigned, situation that will lessen the "spirit de corp" of the profession and gave the Federal Government grounds for one of its most serious accusations against the Cherokee Nation. When the Federal Government entered the field in 1898 found the Male and Female Seminaries, a colored high school, an orphan's home, and a hundred twenty day schools being maintained by the tribe. That's how we stood at the time the Federal Government stepped in and took over our Cherokee system. I repeat that, Male and Female seminaries, a Colored High School, an orphans' Home and a hundred and twenty day schools. The schools had an enrollment of four