

drafted and concluded in December, 1835. This treaty was a clear release of all lands owned by the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, for the sum of \$5,000,000.

One of the saddest stories on record is that of the removal of the Cherokees from their eastern homes. Between sixteen and seventeen thousand men, women and youths left Brainard late in the fall, with a winter's journey of nearly half a year before them. The severity of the weather, together with the number of old and infirm emigrants, rendered them unable to make over from five to fifteen miles a day. As the season advanced, so did disease attack them with dreadful fatality. Numbers lay down by the roadside never to rise again. Soon the great caravan became a monstrous funeral procession, the averages of death reaching thirteen per day. The time taken to accomplish the journey increased from six to ten months, and when roll was called at the terminus of the trip, over four thousand persons were missing—one-fourth of the great exodus having left their bones by the wayside. What wonder that the survivors should seize the first favorable opportunity to inflict punishment upon those whom they believed to have brought about the calamities which attended this fearful journey.

The years of 1860 and '61 were characterized by great excitement and disturbance among the Cherokees. The bitterness of feeling between the North and South extended throughout the nation. Many of the Indians were slaveholders and vehemently opposed to the dissemination of any doctrine at variance with their traditional customs. Stand Watie, the leader of the Kidge party, organized his followers under the title of "Knights of the Golden Circle," and struck for the Confederate cause, while a counter organization was formed by those loyal to the United States Government, and chiefly from among the Ross faction. These latter were the Ki-tu-whas, better known as the "Pin" Indians. This society had been organized years before by John Ross and Rev. Evan