



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

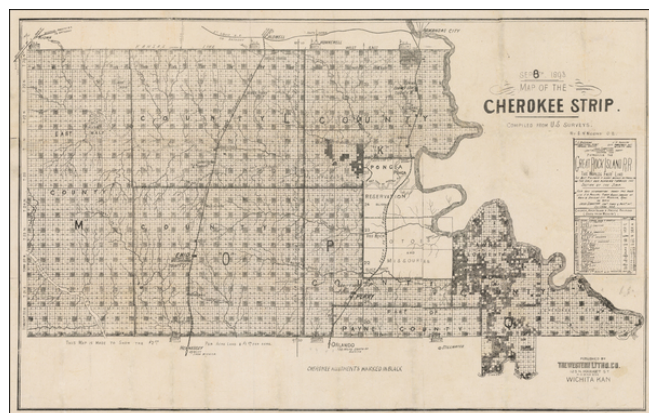
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### Sep. 8th 1893 Map of the Cherokee Strip. Compiled From U.S. Surveys By E.W. Wiggins C.E.

**Stock#:** 49819  
**Map Maker:** Western Lithographing Co.  
**Date:** 1893  
**Place:** Wichita, Kansas  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 32 x 20 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



#### Description:

#### *Rare Frontier Printed Map of the Cherokee Strip*

Second edition of this rare map of the Cherokee Strip in Indian Territory, identifying the lands available for homestead claims during the Cherokee Strip Land Run of 1893.

The present map, dated September 8, 1893, is the second privately printed edition of Wiggins' map of the Cherokee Strip. A first edition, with the date of September 4th, 1893, is known to exist in a single example, with only 3 recorded examples of this second state known, which is the source which was copied for a later US Congressional document entitled *Letter From the Secretary of War . . . 53d Cong., 1st Sess. House. Ex.Doc. No.27*, and printed by the Government publishing office in on November, 1893.

The Washington D.C. imprint can be distinguished by the "H Ex 27 53 1" in the bottom right corner, which is not on the earlier 2 printings.

#### The Cherokee Outlet

The Cherokee Outlet, more often referred to as the Cherokee Strip, was located in what is now the state of Oklahoma. It was a 58 by 225 mile strip of land south of the Oklahoma-Kansas border between the 96th and 100th meridians. The actual Cherokee Strip was a two mile strip running along the northern border of much of the Cherokee Outlet and which was the result of a surveying error. In 1828 and 1835, the Government granted seven million acres to the Cherokee Nation. The Government guaranteed to the Cherokee that this land would be a perpetual outlet west for tribal hunting grounds. After the Civil War, because part of the Cherokee Nation had fought for the Confederacy, the government demanded a new



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C.E.**

treaty. They reduced the original reservation lands and permitted so-called "friendly tribes" to be moved into the eastern end of the Outlet.

With the start of the cattle drives following the Civil War, the Cherokee used their western land to make a profit. The cattlemen wanted to fatten their cattle on the rich grasses before taking them to railheads in Kansas, so they leased land from the Cherokee. Settlers viewed the cattlemen's use of this area as a waste of fertile farmland and pressured the government to purchase the Cherokee land. Congress eventually paid \$1.40 per acre for the land and announced the opening of the Outlet to homesteaders. President Grover Cleveland designated September 16, 1893, as the date for the run for the 6 million acres.

On September 16, 1893, 100,000 prospective settlers gathered for the land run into the Cherokee Outlet by horse, train, wagon, and even on foot, hoping to claim one of the over-40,000 quarter sections. At noon September 16, 1893, a shot rang out and more than 100,000 determined settlers raced for 42,000 claims. By sunset, farms were being established, and the cities of Enid, Perry, Alva, and Woodward had been populated. There were endless lines at federal land offices and more losers than winners. The Cherokee Strip Land Run was a tumultuous finale to what many have called the last American frontier.

OCLC locates 3 examples of this September 8, 1893 edition.

**Detailed Condition:**

Multiple fold splits and minor additions in facsimile, expertly restored on verso.