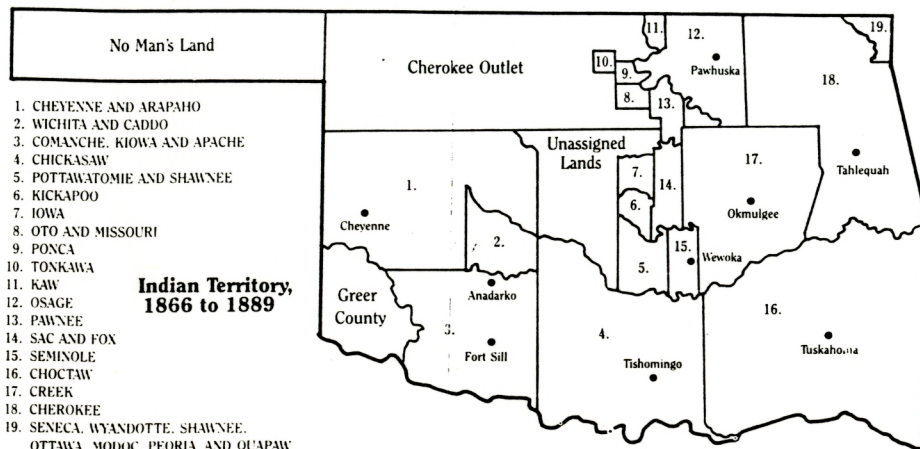


The Cherokee and other Tribal governments post 1866, became in effect "caretaker" governments having the burden of carrying out the dicta included in the 1866 treaties. It was like a government, held in "trusteeship" - truly "domestic dependent nations". Land assignments to the various tribes, including the permissive occupation by other covered tribes of previously assigned lands is shown:



INDIAN TERRITORY - 1866 - 1889

This map reflects the Tribal land allocations that resulted from the post-war treaties with the United States.

In addition to expected woes to flow from railroad rights of way, various cattle and other trails were to criss-cross the Indian Territory and further complicate land usage and the security of the designated owners. By a Treaty of June 7, 1869 the Shawnees were included in the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokees attempted to collect grazing fees for cattle that were being driven from Texas to the north. In 1883 it was apparent that they could not collect the fees. The land designated as the "Cherokee Outlet" was leased to a Kansas cattlemen's combine for \$100,000 per year. The income was used to develop an educational system which by 1870 had 69 separate schools.

The land rush of 1889 in the Oklahoma Territory prompted an interest by the U.S. in the Cherokee Outlet lands and after passage of enabling legislation, the Cherokees deeded some six and one-half million acres to the U.S. for a payment of \$8,595,736.00, leading to the famous land rush of September 16, 1893. Parts of twelve Oklahoma counties are included in the land sold. The same Act of Congress of March 3, 1893 in which the land purchase was authorized, also authorized the "Dawes Commission", which had the announced purpose of the negotiation with the tribes in order to disband them.