

to make the run on one provision: that your intentions were, "I will be an American citizen." In other words, you might be here one-two weeks or two years. But, you are not required to be an American citizen--your intentions that you would be. If you were head of a family, and not twenty-one years of age, but married, have a responsibility, you could make the race. Otherwise, you must have attained the age of twenty-one. And, I'm wondering how closely they check to make sure. But, anyway, that was the rule that they provided to be permitted to make the run.

Unidentified voice: Since the survey's not done until just shortly prior to 1907, how did they determine that the Seminoles, for instance, was getting rid of 20,000 acres?

Mr. Turnbow: Now, that, in other words, I don't--when I say survey I mean into sections. That's what I meant by surveying. In other words, they made surveys certainly in large amounts, but as far--I mean the over all picture, but as far as section lines, thirty-six section to township. It's my--I believe I'm right in that that happened at time of Dawes Commission.

Unidentified voice: Well, one further question, now, in that same connection. When the land was owned by the Cherokee tribe, for instance, and this land belonged to the Boudinot, to Sequoyah, or so and so, how did they determined the extent of the land--

Mr. Turnbow: You can farm as many acres, I believe the law read as you securely sensed. But if you wanted to make a risk, in other words, cattle eating your corn, whatever it is, that was your problem. But you go by here and farm and till as many acres as you wanted to providing you feel-- and I believe I'm quoting it right--securely fenced. You might have a hundred fifty acres. You might have twenty-five, but if, but I believe