



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

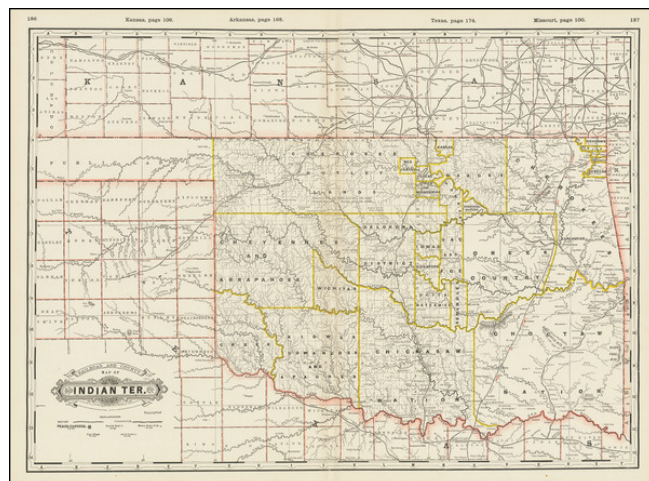
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### Railroad and County Map of Indian Ter.

**Stock#:** 71981  
**Map Maker:** Cram  
  
**Date:** 1882  
**Place:** Chicago  
**Color:** Color  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 22 x 16 inches  
  
**Price:** SOLD



#### Description:

Interesting early map of Indian Territory, showing the various regions controlled by the tribes relocated to the region, along with the Public Lands in the Pan Handle.

The map depicts early railroads, settlements, train stations, rivers, lakes, and the extent of the township surveys in Indian Territory. The map has been revised from earlier editions of the map with a similar title, to include Gate City in the Public Lands and to name and identify the route of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway through the Choctaw Nation.

The grant of the right of way to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway was not without controversy. Prior to this line, the only two lines in operation were the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (running north and south) and the Atlantic and Pacific (running east and west). An application was processed by the Texas and Mexican Central Railway to run a line from Mexico to Fort Smith and then on to Chicago, but when the US Government began investigating the granting of the application, it learned that the St. Louis and San Francisco was already actively pursuing a line. The Texas and Mexican Railway gave way to the application of the St. Louis and San Francisco, which was approved by the Upper House of the Choctaw legislature, but rejected by the lower house as a result of a controversial vote, which was later deemed illegal. When the bill approving the line was forwarded to Washington, dissident representatives of both the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations objected, the latter curiously so, since the line did not come within 6 miles of the Chickasaw Nation (although they claimed that their nation still required consolation).

In fact, the representatives of these nations were actually doing the bidding of the rival railroads (backed by Jay Gould), who feared increased competition. The Choctaws then sent proper representatives to



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Washington to support the bill. The matter became further complicated when the Texan and Mexican claimed that their agreement and joined in what would become a 3-way fight. The St. Louis and San Francisco ultimately prevailed, although not without extensive litigation.

**Detailed Condition:**