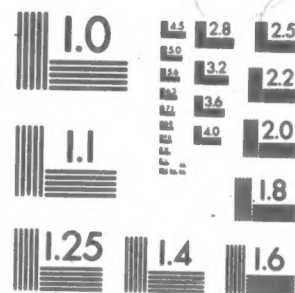
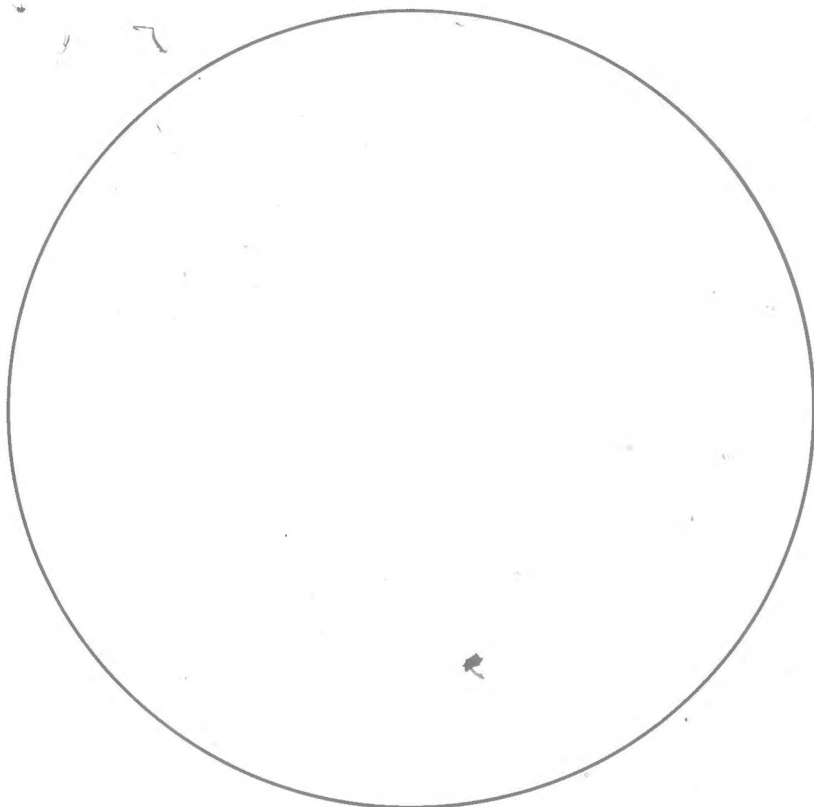
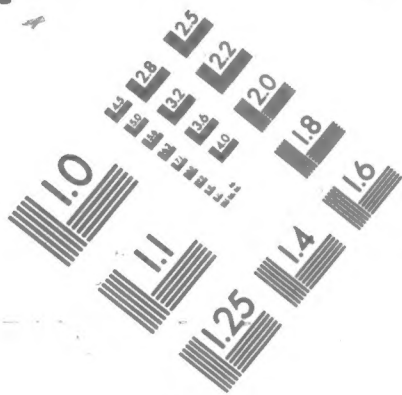
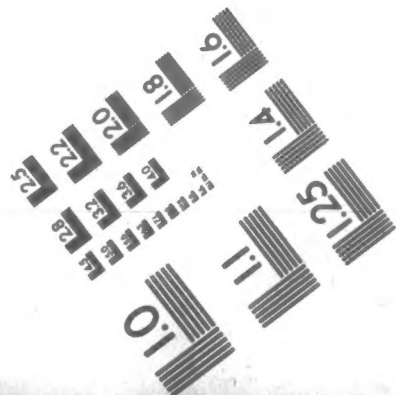




NATIONAL ARCHIVES CENTER
FORT WORTH, TEXAS



SHOULD MEASURE .25" AT REDUCTION



MANUFACTURED BY
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCES CORPORATION
770 SACKET ROAD
P.O. BOX 558
WHITE, NEW YORK, 14090

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS
Microfilm Publication #1301

APPLICATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT OF THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
1898 - 1914

ROLL 466

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN 1482 - 1523

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN MINOR 1 - 47

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 20543

Chic. 1482

Chic. Fr. 1482

Record transferred from Chic. Fr. card D-55

10-21-04

19-D-55.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 18, 1904.

In the matter of the application of Dave Colbert
for enrollment as a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Dave Colbert having been first duly sworn upon his
oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Dave Colbert.
Q What is your post office address? A Bald Hill, Indian
Territory.
Q Is that in the Creek Nation? A Yes sir that's in
the Creek Nation.
Q How old are you now? A I can't tell you now, I was
19 years old when the war ended.
Q You are about 60 now are you? A Yes sir I guess I'm
about 60.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in the Choctaw
Nation.
Q Were you born a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Whose slave were you? A Jim Colbert's.
Q What was he, a Chickasaw? A Yes sir he was a
Chickasaw.
Q Were you a slave of Jim Colbert's at the beginning of
the war? A Yes sir.
Q Were you his slave at the end of the war? A Yes sir
I worked for him six months after the war ended and I was
turned free.
Q Where were you freed? A Near Goodland.
Q Is that in the Chickasaw nation? A Yes sir that's in
the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Where have you lived since then? A I lived 13 or
14 years in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Then where did you live? A Then I come up here to the
Creek Nation.
Q About how many years ago was it that you came up here
to the Creek nation? A About 2 years ago.

19-D-55-22

Q Have you lived in the Creek Nation ever since. A Yes sir I've lived in the Creek Nation ever since.

Q You state you lived 15 years in the Chickasaw Nation and 8 years in the Creek Nation now where were you the other years? A I was down in the Choctaw Nation where I was raised, and where I was born.

Q After you left the Choctaw Nation you came to the Chickasaw Nation and from there to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.

Q And you have lived in the Creek Nation ever since? A Yes sir I've lived here ever since.

Q You are a married man are you? A Yes sir.

Q You have a wife and children? A Yes sir.

Q Have you ever applied for your wife and children as Chickasaw freedmen? A No sir; they are all Creek citizens.

Q They are all filed as Creek citizens are they? A Yes sir.

Q Have they taken their allotments? A Yes sir they all have got their allotments.

Q You never applied for them as Chickasaws did you? A No sir I never applied for them as Chickasaws; they was always Creek citizens.

Q Have you got any property in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A No sir, I only in the Creek Nation.

Q You have no property at all in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A No sir I never claimed any property in the Choctaw Nation; I always claimed in the Chickasaw Nation; I belonged to the Chickasaws; all the stock I had there I brought up here.

Q Is it your intention to go back to the Chickasaw Nation to live? A Yes sir I intend to go back there to live; I want to go back home.

Q What is the name of your wife? A Her name is Harriett Harriett Colbert.

Q What are the names of your children? A My oldest boy is named David; the next one is Grant, and the next one is Abraham and the next one is Joe Colbert, and the next one is Tom and Richard and my daughter's name is Hattie; she's married now to a man by the name of Adams.

Q These have all taken allotments in the Creek Nation have they? A Yes sir, they have all got their land now.

Q Have you ever lived outside of the Indian Territory? A No sir I never have; I was born here and have lived here all my life.

Witness Excused.

19-D-55---13

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of October 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public.

FREEDMAN

In re application of Dave Colbert to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Tahlequah, I. T., May 31st, 1899, for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Dave Colbert.

Q. Where do you live? A. In the Creek Nation.

Q. How old are you? A. About 58.

Q. Were you a slave during the war? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. Jim Colbert.

Q. What was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Chickasaw.

Q. Where have you been living since you were turned loose? A/ I lived in the Choctaw Nation a little and some in the Chickasaw Nation and have been in the Creek Nation for four or five years.

Q. Did you ever live outside of the Indian Territory? A. No sir.

Q. We have a memorandum here that you ran off? A. I started off but I didn't go no where but up on the other side of Mr. Crowder's. Mr. Matubby brought us back.

Q. Have you any proof that you didn't go outside of the Territory?

Q. Yes sir, Mr. Matubby.

Peter Matubby being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. Do you know whether Dave Colbert ran away or not? A. He undertook to run away, but I brought him back home? I caught him before he got outside of the Territory.

Q. Did he stay after you brought him back? A. Yes sir, he stayed.

Q. You are sure he is the same fellow? A. Yes sir, I knew him when he was a boy.

Q. What is he a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw.
Dave Colbert re-examined.

Q. How long have you been living in the Creek Nation? A. Four or five years.

Q. You live there now do you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where did you live before that? A. In the Chickasaw Nation.

Dave Colbert #2.

Mr. Matubby: He was turned loose here in the Choctaw Nation, after he was turned loose he went to the Chickasaw Nation, and lived until he went to the Creek Nation.

(Dave Colbert put on white card as a Chickasaw Freedman)

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W. A. Samsley

COMMISSIONERS
HENRY L. DAWES
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

17/3

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING

Creek Tr. 622.

AT LENGTH ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 13, 1903.

Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that Grant Colbert, aged 23 years, and his daughter, Sarah Colbert, aged 5 months, are regularly enrolled on Creek Freedman Card, Field No. 622; that selections of land have been made for them in the Creek Nation, and that their names are included in partial roll of Creek freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior, March 13, 1902.

It appears from the records of the Creek Enrollment Division that the father of said Grant Colbert is Dave Colbert, a Chickasaw freedman, and his mother is Harriet Colbert, a Creek freedman; and that the mother of his said child, Sarah Colbert, is Harriet Colbert, a Creek freedman.

Respectfully,


Acting Chairman.

19 W 55

Chic. Fr 1483

Chic. Fr 1483

Record transferred from Chic. Fr. Card D-57

10-21-04

19-D-57.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory September 19, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Dan Williams and his daughter Madie Williams as ~~next~~ freedmen of
the Chickasaw Nation.

James Hart, Muskogee, Ind. Ter., attorney for applicants.

Moses Harlan being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Moses Harlan.
Q How old are you? A Well I don't know sir.
Q Just as near as you can get at it? A I couldn't tell you, I
can tell you how old I was at the close of the war - I was about
twenty-five or twenty-six at the close of the last war.
Q Do you know Dan Williams? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him ever since
he was small.
Q Have you known him since his birth? A Yes, sir.
Q What was his mother's name? A Her name was Celeste.
Q Was Celeste, the mother of Dan Williams, a Choctaw freedman or
a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, sir, in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q What was her master's name? A Cooper.
Q Cooper was a white man? A Yes, sir, Indian Agent.
Q At the time of the war he was not a citizen of the Chickasaw
Nation was he? A Well I don't know I heard that he was adopted.
Q That was after the war wasn't it? A No, sir, that was before
the war.
Q How during the war General Cooper was Indian Agent down in the
Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Did Celeste the mother of Dan Williams belong to General Cooper?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did she belong to him at the beginning of the war? A I suppose
she did he had her in charge.
Q Did Celeste, the mother of Dan Williams, remain the slave of
General Cooper from the beginning of the War of the Rebellion
until the time that all the slaves were freed? A Yes, sir.
Q She was freed under General Cooper? A Yes, sir.
Q Did she remain a slave of his - she never ran away? A If she
ran away I never heard of it; I don't think she did because I saw
her there at the close of the war.
Q Was Dan Williams born before the close of the war? A Well I
don't recollect been a long time and after they got away from me I
never paid any attention.
Q Do you know where Celeste and Dan Williams lived from the close

of the war on until the present time? A Well I don't know they ~~xxxx~~ left right then but I don't know where they moved to.

Q Do you know what nation? A They moved down in the Choctaw Nation near Fort Smith.

Q Did they move in Fort Smith? A No, sir, they lived right at Hainsworth Ferry, I lived there near them.

Q When did Dan Williams first go to Arkansas? A He was around there until after he was of age.

Q Did he live in the Choctaw Nation until he was of age? A Yes, sir.

Q Did he ever make his home in the State of Arkansas? A He went into business but he was backwards and forwards.

Q Just working over in Arkansas? A Yes, sir.

Q And at the time he was working over there his home was in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.

Q Where was Dan Williams living on June 28, 1898 - that is about six years ago last June? A Well I don't know exactly where he was living at; Dan is just k like other poor people he has to rustle around to make a living.

Q Where was he living at that time? A I don't know he was in the Choctaw Nation part of the time, I don't know whether he was living in Forth Smith or not.

Q As a matter of fact you don't know whether he has been making his home in the Choctaw Nation or Fort Smith? A I have seen him in both places.

Examination by attorney Hart:

Q Do you remember when Dan was married? A No, sir.

Q Do you remember the fact of his being married? A I know he was married.

Q Do you know who he married? A I know her when I see her and I know her name but ~~xxxxxx~~ it has slipped my memory.

Q Do you know whether or not he has any children? A Yes, sir, he has one or two some where I don't know where.

Q Now this General Cooper you mentioned you understood was an intermarried white? A I know he was the Indian Agent.

Witness excused.

Dan Williams being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Dan Williams.

Q How old are you? A To my best memory and what the older people tell me I was born in '66.

Q What is your post office address? A Fort Smith.

Q How long have you been living in Fort Smith? A Been living in Fort Smith twelve or fourteen years backwards and forwards.

Q Where have you made your home for the last fourteen years? A I have lived at one place as much as the other.

19-D-57---3.

Q You have lived as much in the State of Arkansas as you have in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.

Q Which place have you considered your home during this time? A I lived at one place as much as the other.

Q Up until twelve or fourteen years ago had you always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A From then back you mean?

Q Yes? A Yes, sir.

Q When you first went to Arkansas twelve or fourteen years ago how long did you live there continuously? A I suppose maybe two years up on the river I was working at first one place and then the other.

Q And ever since that you have been going back and forth between the Indian Territory and Arkansas? A Yes, sir.

Q Where were you living, in the Choctaw Nation or Arkansas, on June 28, 1898, that is six years ago this last June? A I was in Fort Smith working there.

Q Did you consider Fort Smith your home at that time? A Well I never did really.

Q You don't remember anything about General Cooper do you? A No, sir.

Q Then for the last twelve or fourteen years you have considered Arkansas your home as much as Indian Territory, you had no preference? A No, sir.

Examination by attorney Hart:

Q Dan did you have any place in the Choctaw Nation - improvements or property? A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you had those? A Well I couldn't remember when it was improved.

Q You have always retained that place? A Yes, sir.

Q And have it now? A Yes, sir.

Q Is there a house on there now? A Yes, sir.

Q That is where you lived with your mother until she died? A Yes, sir.

Q And when you spoke of living in the Choctaw Nation was this the place that you referred to as your home? A Yes, sir, that is the place.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of September 1904.

J. H. Campbell

Notary Public.

Marriage License.

State of Arkansas

County of Sebastian.

Fert Smith District.

To any Person authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage---Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to solemnize the Rite and publish the Bans of Matrimony, between Mr. Daniel Williams of the County of Sebastian and the State of Arkansas aged twenty one years, and Miss Pellie Robinson of the County of Sebastian and the State of Arkansas aged twenty two years, according to law. And do you officially sign and return this License to the parties herein named.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 4th day of January 1887.

John M. McClure

Clerk of the County Court.

By John H. McClure D. C.

Certificate of Marriage.

State of Arkansas,

County of Sebastian. I, A. J. Phillips do hereby certify that on the 4th day of January A.D. 1887, I did duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing license solemnize the Rite and publish the Bans of Matrimony, between the parties therein named.

A. J. Phillips, Minister M.E. Church

My credentials are recorded in Crawford County, Arkansas.

Filed and duly recorded this 4th day of January 1887.

John M. McClure,

Clerk of the County Court

By John H. McClure D.C.

State of Arkansas

County of Sebastian

Fert Smith District. I, T. N. Reed, County Clerk within and for the aforesaid County and State do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the record of the marriage of Mr Daniel Williams to Miss Pellie Robinson, as the same appears of record in my office on page 366 Marriage record volume C.

Witness by my hand and official seal this 17th day of

February 1905.

T. N. Reed County Clerk.

Jan 207

22 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8

In Matter of *Clara*

of *David William*
for *Chief Justice*
Freeman

Daniel William
Father of David

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

FEB 25 1905

CHAMAN

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

State of Arkansas
County of Sebastian
For South District

I Daniel Williams
do solemnly swear that I am the
identical Daniel Williams who was
enrolled by the Commission to the
Five Civilized Tribes as a Chickasaw
Indian the same being approved by
the Secretary of the Interior on Mar
16th 1904 & I further swear
that the copy of the record of marriage
hereto attached and enclosed is a copy
of my marriage with Polly Robinson
and that Maide Williams is a child
from this marriage and that she is
a lawful and legitimate child of
mine by reason of this marriage

Daniel Williams
Sworn to and subscribed before
me ~~at~~ my office this the 20th day
of February 1905
Sam Edmondson
Notary Public

Citizenship claim by
Jas. Williams on
behalf of his wife

Department of the Interior

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

MAY 22 1904

CHAIRMAN

Commissioner

Handwritten notes and signatures, including names like Williams and various initials and dates.

In the Matter of the Claims
of Citizenship in the Chickasaw
Nation of Indians by Dan.
Williams.

United States of America
Western District of Arkansas } ss.
Fort Smith Division

On this day personally appeared before me,
Thom as Bales, Clerk of the United States Circuit
Court within and for the District and Division
aforesaid Dan. Williams, who after being
duly sworn deposed and says:—

That his name is Dan. Williams, that
he was born on the 11th day of June 1865, that
he understands from those who know that
he was born as above stated on the 11th day of
June near Fort Washita in the Chickasaw
Nation, I. I.; that his mother's name was
Celeste Cooper, a colored woman, who was
a slave of Genl. Daniel H. Cooper, a white
man, who, as he understands and claims, was
an adopted citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
That his mother has been dead a great many
years.
That about four years ago he was paroled
by the Davis Commission at Spiro, I. I. and that
he was again paroled by said Commission at
Wister, Choctaw Nation, I. I. about the middle
of December 1902.

That he bases his claim of citizenship upon
the fact of being in the afore said, and descent
from Celeste Cooper, who was the slave of the

said Cooper who was a citizen by adoption
of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians.

That he makes this statement under oath
for the purpose of establishing his said
claim as a citizen of the Chickasaw
Nation.

And that the above statement of facts
applies to his daughter, Madie Williams.

Dan Williams

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th
day of May 1914. And I certify that I
believe the deponent to be a credible
person.

In Testimony Whereof I hereunto
set my hand as Clerk as aforesaid
and affix the Seal of said
Court at Fort Smith, Ark.
on the day and year
first above written.

Thomas A. Jones
Clerk

WILLIAMS

Williams
In re application of Dan ~~Smith~~, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Spiro, I. T., June 15th, 1899, for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

- Q. What is your name? A. Dan Williams
- Q. How old are you? A. About 35.
- Q. Were you born a slave? A. I don't know.
- Q. Who is your mother? A. Celeste McDuffin.
- Q. Where do you live? A. I live in Ft. Smith now.
- Q. How long have you lived there? A. Several years.
- Q. How old were you when you went to Ft. Smith? A. I was about 24 or 25 years old I guess.
- Q. Were you born here in the nation? A. Yes sir.
- Q. You have been living in Ft. Smith for the last few years? A. Yes sir.

Wesley McKinney being duly sworn and examined ~~by him~~, testified as follows:-

- Q. What do you know about Dan Williams? A. I have known him ever since he was a baby..
- Q. Who was his mistress? A. I think Mrs. McCarty.
- Q. Was he born here in the Territory? A. Yes sir.
- Q. He lives in Ft. Smith now does he? A. Yes sir.
- Q. How long has he been living there? A. Several years.

Dan Williams re-examined.

- Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.
- Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. Yes sir.
- Q. Were you married to her? A. Yes sir.
- Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir. one.
- Q. Have you got a certificate of marriage? A. No sir, was were married over here in the Territory.

Dan Williams #2.

Q. Is there any body here that you can prove your marriage by? A.
Not here I believe, we were just married by a preacher.

Maggie Johnson being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Maggie Johnson.

Q. How old are you? A. 51

Q. Where do you live? A. Here in the Choctaw Nation.

Q. Do you know Dan Williams? A. yes sir.

Q. Who was his mother? A. Celeste.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. General Cooper.

Q. Was she freed under General Cooper? A. Yes sir, same man I
belonged to.

Q. Was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Chickasaw.

(Dan Williams and Child put on white card as Chickasaw freedmen)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as
stenographer to above named Commission, that this
transcript is a true, full and correct translation of
my stenographic notes.

W. A. Smiley

White Card

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/15 1899.

Name Sam Williams

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? yes County St. Smith Year Page Not on roll

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship Chickasaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day

White Card Names of children Chickasaw

9 Madie Williams County St. Smith Year Page No. Not on roll

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

D 57

Chectaw Freedman
D 9; D 16; D 57

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 20, 1904.

Thomas Boles,

Attorney at Law,

Fort Smith, Arkansas,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 19, inclosing affidavits of Sylla Clark, Abraham Gordon and Dan Williams in support of their respective applications for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and the same have been filed with the records in these cases.

Replying to that portion of your letter in which you ask if a copy of the act of Council admitting Doughass H. Cooper as a citizen of the Chectaw or Chickasaw Nation, you are advised that on May 24, 1904, a letter was addressed to you in which you were fully informed relative to this matter.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-57

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Dan Williams,

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself and your daughter Madie Williams, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your rights as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

19-D-57.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 21, 1904.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

It appears from the records of the Commission that you are attorney for Dan Williams and his daughter, Madie Williams, who are applicants for enrollment as freedmen of the Chickasaw nation.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Madie Williams as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary, before her rights as such freedman can be determined, for the Commission to be supplied with evidence of marriage between Dan Williams and Alice Williams, the non-citizen mother of said child.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-57.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 21, 1904.

Dan Williams,
Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your daughter, Madie Williams, as a Chickasaw freedman, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with evidence of your marriage to Alice Williams, the non-citizen mother of said child.

Such evidence of marriage may consist either of your marriage license and certificate or a certified copy thereof or the affidavits of two eye-witnesses of the marriage.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1485

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 1, 1904.

Dan Williams,

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 21, 1904, stating that the mother of your minor daughter Madie Williams has been dead about seventeen years and you have no record of your marriage to her. It is further stated in your letter that Charley Robinson and Mauda Starks are the witnesses to said marriage.

You are advised it is important that you furnish the Commission immediately with the affidavits of said persons relative to your marriage to Alice Williams as no further consideration can be given the application for the enrollment of your minor daughter Madie Williams until evidence of your marriage to her mother is received.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-1483

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 11, 1905.

Dan Williams,
902 South 7th Street,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 7, 1905, in which you state that you will forward affidavits in the matter of the enrollment of your daughter Maudie Williams in a short time.

In reply to your letter you are informed that such evidence as you desire to introduce in the matter of the application for the enrollment of your daughter Maudie Williams as a Chickasaw freedman should be submitted at the earliest practicable date.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chickasaw Freedman
1483

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 25, 1905.

Dan Williams,

Fort Smith, Arkansas,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 20, inclosing certified copy of marriage license and certificate between Daniel Williams and Pollie Robinson, and your affidavit, which are offered in support of the application for the enrollment of your daughter, Madie Williams, and the same have been filed with the record in this case.

It appears, however, from our records that the mother of Madie Williams is Alice Williams, and you are requested to advise this office as to the discrepancy, inasmuch as you allege in your affidavit that Polly Robinson is the mother of Madie Williams.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Ft. Smith Ark..

Feb 27th 1905

Gentleman

Dear Sir

this is to certify that I have been marrie twice first to Pollie Roberson who is the mother of Madie Williams. My last wife was Allice Market and of course her name is Allice Williams now. I have ne children by my last wife and if you think it nesserary for me to send you a marriage licence to my last wife I can do so. You say it appears that on your record that my last wife is the Mother of Madie William but she is not. Rollie (Roberson) William is the Mother of Madie Williams

Resp Your

Dean William

902 South 7 st

Ft Smith Ark

19-1488

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1905.

Dan Williams,
302 South 7th Street,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 27, 1905, in which you state that your wife Polly Roberson was the mother of your child Madie Williams and that you have no children by your second wife Alice Williams.

This information has been made a matter of record.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-1483.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 12, 1906.

Dan Williams,
South First Street,
Fort Smith, Arkansas?

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 7 which was received at this office on May 8, 1906, in which you ask to be advised if you have forwarded proper proof of the birth of your daughter.

In reply to your letter you are advised that if further evidence is necessary in the matter of the application for the enrollment of your child, Madie Williams, you will be duly notified.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chic. Fr 1484

Chic. Fr 1484

Record Transferred from Chic. Fr. Card D-60

10-21-84

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 9, 1904.

D-60.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jesse Kemp as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Q Jesse Kemp, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q Your name is Jesse Kemp? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Whose slave? Jackson Kemp's.
Q Was he a Chickasaw? A He wasn't a Chickasaw himself. He married in a Chickasaw family.

Bart Franklin, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Bart Franklin.
Q Where do you live? A Wynnewood.
Q Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you taken your allotment of land yet? A Yes, sir, I have filed.
Q Do you know Jesse Kemp? A I do.
Q How long have you known him? A Since he was a slave.
Q What do you know about his running away from his master?
A I only know he went away.
Q How long before the war ended did he leave Jackson Kemp?
A I cannot tell you. I don't think he went before the war ended.
Q Was it not during the war? A Yes, sir.
Q When did he come back? A Well, my master was gone to Washington to make the treaty. And he told me he had been to Fort Gibson.
Q Has he been here ever since? A Yes, sir, here and in the Choctaw Nation.

Solomon Abram, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Solomon Abram.
Q Where do you live? A Just below Wiley.
Q Taken your allotment? A Yes, sir.
Q As a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know Jesse Kemp? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you remember the time he ran away? A Yes, sir.
Q You didn't go with him, did you? A No, sir.
Q Then he came back? A Yes, sir. But I didn't see him.
Q You know he was the slave of Jackson Kemp? A Yes, sir.

Delia Brown, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Delia Brown.
Q How old are you? A Forty-four.

- Q Have you taken your allotment? A Yes, sir.
 Q Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
 Q What do you know about this case? A I came over from Red River here to Tishomingo, the first year after the surrender. We were here a short time before my uncle came, and he says he came from Fort Gibson.
 Q Is Jesse Kemp your uncle? A Yes, sir.

Jesse Kemp, re-called:

- Q When did you first apply for enrollment? A At the first enrollment; I don't know exactly; about six or seven years ago when the Commission was around here.
 Q Did you ever make an application in writing? A No, sir, I never made any in writing.
 Q You left your master before the war ended? A Just about in the closing of the war. In '65.
 Q But the slaves were not freed? A No, sir.
 Q Is it a fact that you ran away? A Yes, sir. I went because I had to go, because he said I should not be freed and he was going to kill me.
 Q When, in '66, did you come back? A About March of '66. I came right here to Tishomingo.

Bart Franklin, re-called:

- Q You say you saw him in '66? A Yes, sir.
 Q About what time of the year was that? A I don't know.
 Q Was it spring or fall? A Spring.
 Q And your master was one of the Commissioners, was he?
 A Yes, one of the delegates to Washington to transact that treaty.
 Q Wasn't that at Fort Smith? A No, sir, he went to Fort Smith and then went to Washington.
 Q Was this before he went to Fort Smith, or afterwards, that Jesse Kemp came back?
 A I think it was after the treaty of Fort Smith.
 Q You think it was between the time of the making of the treaty of Fort Smith and the time the delegates went to Washington on that same treaty? A Yes, sir.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1904.

Elsie E. Ashton
Charles H. Sawyer
 Notary Public

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, Ind.T., Aug. 30, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jesse Kemp, said Kemp being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al., testified:

I am about 60. I belonged to Jackson Kemp, a Chickasaw. I have never lived out of the territory. My mother's name was Lila Kemp. She belonged to Jackson Kemp at that time, but afterwards some of the children drew her. I went to the Cherokee Nation in '65. I never did go outside of the Cherokee nation. I came back to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in '65. I belonged to a place called Old Cherokee Town. I stayed at Gibson about one year. Ben Kemp voted against me at Stonewall last year and said I went out in '64, and since I come to think of it I think it was in '64 that I went out, but I came back in '65 about Christmas. I am certain of that. I remember positively that I came back in '65 because they were setting the negroes free then.

(This man was rejected by Captain McKennon at Stonewall, and Commissioner Needles sends him to Capt. McKennon for further action.)

Department of the Interior

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

D. McDonald

In the matter of the application of Jesse Kemp for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Jesse Kemp being sworn says: *(Stonewall, September 6th 1898)*

I am about 61 years old. I belonged to Jackson Kemp.

I went to Fort Gibson in the year of the Surrender. I went up there in February or March. The grass was not up when I went, and when I returned I fed on the grass. The grass was up.

Jesse Kemp further states: *(Pauls Valley, September 16th 1898)*

When I left it was in February or March. I came back in the same year I left. That was in 1865. When I got to Fort Gibson I went to the officer and told him I wanted to enlist. He told me that they did not want any more soldiers, that the war was about over. I was there three or four weeks.

I then came down to Stonewall.

Aleck Mike being sworn says: (Honevall, September 6th 1898)

I am about 55 years old. I know Jesse Kemp. It was in cool weather when he came back. It was in the fall. I had been freed about one year when he came in here. I belonged to Henry Frasier. I was living at the Cochran old place, and he came to my house.

Dora Willis being sworn says: (Paul's Valley, September 16th 1898)

I am 25 years old. I know Jesse Kemp.

Jesse Kemp did not leave until peace was declared.

He came back the same year we were turned loose. We were turned loose in the winter. It was cold weather. We heard of him before we saw him.

He is my mother's brother.

Sylvester Colbert being sworn says: (Pauli Falley, September 16th 1898)

I am 54 years old. I know Jesse Kemp. I knew him during the war. I do not know anything about the time he left home. I think it was after peace was made that he left. It was before Christmas. It was cold weather. I met him in November and it must have been about the time I met him.

I am mistaken about my statement as to the time he left home. I do not know anything about when he left home. I was referring to the time the other witnesses met him, because I was with the witness Hickman Johnson when he met Jesse Kemp at Stonewall. I think it was some time in November. That was in 1865. I understood that he had just come back from Fort Gibson.

It has been a long time and I was young. This is all I can tell about it.

Hickman Johnson being sworn says: *(Paul's Valley, September 16th 1898)*

I know Jesse Kemp. I knew him during the war. I lived about two miles from him. I do not know when he left the country. I do not know what year it was. I do not know whether or not he left before or after the close of the war.

He came back after I went from home. I went from home in November 1865. I left home and was going round over the country up on Boggy and Blue and he came back after I left home. I know that because I met him and spoke to him and asked him about times up at Fort Gibson. The first place I saw him was just after I left him at Stonewall. I left on the 18th of November and saw him some time afterwards. I do not know how long he had been back. I do not know how long he remained at Fort Gibson.

Lorenza Lewis being sworn says: (Stonewall, September 4th 1898)

(Extract from statement in his own case)

. . . . I left Fort Gibson the day after Christmas 1866
and then came down to Stonewall in the Chickasaw Nation . . .

I met Jesse Kemp at Fort Gibson. He came down with me to the Chick-
asaw nation. He knows when I came here.

George Reynolds being sworn says; (Colbert, October 10th / 1898)

(Extract from statement in his own case)

I went out from home in the year that peace was made. I went in March to Fort Gibson, I remained there one year. I came back in April of the following year.

I went out with Jesse Camp, Isaac Camp, Tom Reynolds, Sanders Reynolds and Philip Abram. I left them there. They came back shortly after I did.

Jesse Kemp,

IN RE

Application for enrollment as
Chickasaw Freedman.

19-D-66.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Jesse Kemp,

Wiley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right as such freedman.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Chic. Fr 1485

Chic. Fr 1485

Record Transferred from Chic. Fr card D-62
10-21-04

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

South McAlester, March 21st, 1899.

In re application of William Fisher
for Enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Witness Mat Russell, being duly sworn and examined, testified as follows, to-wit:

Q What, state what you know about William Fisher living in the country in 1865 or 1866?

A The first time I saw this man to know him it was in February, 1866. I met him at the Cochran Place, near Stonewall. I was living there at that time. It was the first time I saw him, in February, 1866.

Q You don't know where he had been before that?

A No sir, I don't know. I heard him say.

Q You don't know when he come back? If he had been away you don't know when he come back?

A No sir, I can only say when I first saw him.

Q Did you know him continuously after that time? A: Yes sir

Q See him often? A: Yes sir

Q Live in the same neighborhood with him?

A Yes sir, and we live there yet.

Q Has he lived there all the while, ever since? A: Yes sir

Q How is it that you remember that it was 1866?

A Because I was living with Fandy Walker in 1865, on the Washita.

Q Was that before the war or after the war? A: After the war.

Q How long? A: About a year I suppose.

Q The year you stayed with Walker?

A I recollect I left my ~~land~~ owners in Texas and hired to him. I think it was 1865, might have been 1864, but I think it was 1865

Q Was it the year the war ended, or a year after the war ended, that you were with Walker? A: It was after the war ended. It was in February

the year in which I lived with Fandy Walker, that I first

(2)

saw William Fisher. When I saw him he told me that he come from port Gibson and had been at Joe Nails sick for some time. He then looked feeble, as though he had been sick.

Witness B. Franklin, called and sworn, upon being examined testified as follows, to-wit:

A I am about sixty years old. I know Bill Fisher, and knew him in 1864 and 1865 and 1866 and 1867.

Q Do you know anything about his having gone away from the Indian territory and returned? A: Yes sir, I do. I think it was in 1865 that I saw him; after he went away and come back. It was in April, I think.

Q Where were you when you saw him? A: At Stonewall.

Q Did he come there? A: Yes sir, and stopped about one week.

Q What become of him then? A: He went on up towards RedRiver. I saw him again riding around after he had come in.

Q Have you known him ever since? A: Yes sir

Q Where has he been living? A: In three miles of me; close to me.

Q You first saw him in April, 1865? A: Yes sir, that is about the time I saw him.

Q When you saw him had he just returned? A: He had just come in and he was sick and stopped over there .

Q That was in 1865? A: Yes sir.

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo, I.T., August 21, 1899.

In the matter of the application of William Fisher for enrollment, Henry Prince being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I know Bill Fisher. He lived in the Chickasaw Nation the last I heard of him. I was acquainted with him when he was a slave.

Q Was he freed at the time of freedom?

A No sir, he was in Arkansas somewhere. He was not in the Territory so far as I know.

Q Do you know when he returned to the country after he went away?

A No, but I saw him about four years after the war and I saw him again about eight years ago. He did not have anything to say to me about when he came back here when I saw him four years after the war.

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

B. McVane

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as
stenographer to above named Commission that this
transcript is a true, full and correct translation of
my stenographic notes.

B. McDonald

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

August 30, 1899. Atoka, I.T.

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the enrollment of Bill Fisher said Fisher being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I am about 50. I belonged to Osborn Fisher, a Choctaw. My mistress was a Chickasaw named Lizzie Kemp. I belonged to her when I was turned loose. My mother's name was Nancy Kemp and she belonged to Jackson Kemp. I was at Lake West in the Choctaw Nation when I was turned loose. My master moved in the Choctaw Nation in the time of the war and broth me with him them. I left them there and went to Poteau and stayed there about three or four months and came back to BOGEY Depot. I never was out of the Choctaw Nation until after I came back, and it got so hot below BOGEY that I went back to Gibson again and came back early in the Spring. I went to Fort Gibson after we were turned loose. It was in the first of the fall when I left Lake West and went to Poteau. I came back in the next spring and then left and went to Fort Gibson. I did not leave Osborn Fisher before the war ended. I ran away from my young master after peace was made. I ran away from him before I went to Poteau. Everybody was free when I ran away from him. The war was over when I ran away.

Q Where did you live in the year '66? A I was here.
I belonged to Lizzie Kemp at the time I was turned free and that was in the Choctaw Nation.

(White card.)

William Fisher,

IN RE

Application for enrollment as

Chickasaw Freedman.

In the matter of the application of William Fisher for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

William Fisher being sworn says: *(Pauli Valley, September 15th 1898)*

I am about 59 years old. I belonged to Lizzie, the wife of Osborn Fisher. I am a son of John Kemp.

I went out of the country to Fort Smith in September. I do not remember what year. They had freed all the slaves in Texas. This was the year they were freed. I remained at home about 20 days after I was freed and then went to Fort Smith. I remained at Fort Smith until December. I came back to Boggy Depot.

I went out about the 1st of September and came back in December. They had surrendered before I went to Fort Smith.

I am certain I went away about 20 days after I was freed. The colored people were all going to their homes in Arkansas and Missouri. I was told at Fort Smith that my owners owed me for 60 days' work, as I had worked 60 days after I was freed. I now think I went away about 60 days after I was freed.

My wife Clara is dead. She belonged to Amelia Kemp.

I have four children. They are all girls and all married.

They are: Susie, wife of Dixie Smith; Patsy, wife of Jeff Harper; Ella, wife of Lawrence Low; and Arminta, wife of Jim Hennesy.

Robert Johnson being sworn says: *(Paul's Valley, September 15th 1898)*

I know William Fisher. I do not know when he left the country.

I think he went away in the fall. That is the best of my recollection. He came back just after the close of the war. It was in the same year of the surrender or the second year. It was in the winter season that he came back.

I was at Fort Smith during Christmas, and he had left before that time. It was after he was freed that he went to Fort Smith, because our master had told us that we were free.

MEM
183

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN INDEX

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD.

Sidney Fisher

As a citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved JUL 29 1901 1899.

[Signature]

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

JUL 29 1901

[Signature]

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

Department of the Interior,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Sidney Fisher, born on the 30 day of October, 1899.
Name of father: William Fisher, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of mother: Sarah Fisher, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post Office: Wynnewood, Ind Ter

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.

I, Susanah Fisher, on oath, state that I am 28 years of age and a
citizen, by marriage, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the
lawful wife of William Fisher who is a citizen, by birth, of the
Chickasaw Nation; that a child was born to me on the 30 day
of October, 1899; that said child has been named Sidney Fisher
and is now living.

Lucie Fisher
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of March, 1899.
David Williams
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.

I, Sena Kemp, a midwife, on oath, state that I
attended on Mrs. Susanah Fisher, wife of William Fisher
on the 30 day of October, 1899; that there was born to her on said date a male child;
that said child is now living and is said to have been named Sidney Fisher

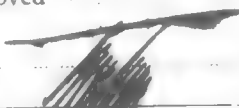
Gabriel Kemp Sena Kemp
Mytha Simms
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of March, 1899.
David Williams
Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Mattie Lee Fisher
Freedman
as a ~~child~~ of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved AUG 12 1905 190



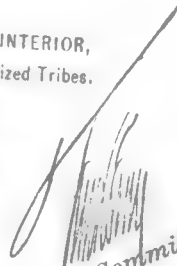
Commissioner.

*Application for enroll-
ment of this child
was made Jan. 17, 1901.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

FILED

AUG 11 1905



Commissioner

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN
1485

Application
RECEIVED
Jan. 17, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Mattie Lee Fisher, born on the 20th day of November, 1900
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Bill (William) Fisher a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Susie Fisher a citizen of the Non-Citizen Nation.
Postoffice Wynnswood, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
SOUTHERN DISTRICT DISTRICT. }

I, Susie Fisher, on oath state that I am Thirty-three
years of age and a citizen by Non-Citizen, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Bill Fisher, who is a citizen, by
Freedom, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Female child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 20th day of November, 1900; that said child has been named
Mattie Lee Fisher, and was living March 4, 1905.

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses) } [Signature]
[Signature]
Susie Fisher
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1905.
[Signature]
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern DISTRICT. }

I, Mary Cochran, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Susie Fisher, wife of Bill Fisher,
on the 20th day of November, 1900; that there was born to her on said date a Female
(Male or Female.)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1905, and is said to have been named Mattie Lee Fisher.

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses) } [Signature]
[Signature]
Mary Cochran
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1905.
[Signature]
Notary Public.

Certificate of Record of Marriage.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
The Indian Territory. } SET.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

I, JOSEPH W. PHILLIPS, Clerk
of the United States Court in the Territory
and District aforesaid.

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the license for,
and certificate of the marriage of
Mr *Wes Fisher* and
M *Lula Simmon*
were filed in my office in said Territory and District
the *23* day of *Dec*, A. D., 189*6*
and duly recorded in Book *B* of marriage
Record *1143*

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Court,
at Ardmore, this *DEC 29 1896* of *Dec*, A. D., 189*6*

JOSEPH W. PHILLIPS, Clerk.

By

Joseph W. Phillips
Deputy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED
JUL 29 1901

[Signature]
ACTING CHAIRMAN.

19-00

Marriage License.

United States of America,
THE INDIAN TERRITORY, } ss.
Southern District.

To Any Person Authorized By Law to
Solemnize Marriage—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to
solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between
Mr. Billy Fisher of *Wynnewood*
in the Indian Territory, aged *25* years, and
Mrs. Lewis Simmons of *Wynnewood*
in the Indian Territory, aged *25* years,
according to law and do you officially sign and return this License
to the parties therein named

WITNESS My hand and Official Seal this *20* day of *Dec*, A. D. 189*6*

BY

DEPUTY

Joseph W. Phillips
CLERK OF THE U. S. COURT

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE INDIAN TERRITORY.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

1. *Cap. Harper*
2. *Minister of Gospel*

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that on the *17*^m day of *December*, A. D. 189*6*
I did duty and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing License, solemnize the
Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between the parties therein named.

WITNESS my hand this *19* day of *December*, A. D. 189*6*

My credentials are recorded in the office of the Clerk of United States Court,
Indian Territory, Southern District, Book *U*, Page *78*

Cap. Harper
Minister of Gospel
A. J. Williams

NOTE.—This License and Certificate of Marriage must be returned to the Office of the
Clerk of United States Court in the Indian Territory, from whence it was issued, within sixty days from
the date thereof, or the party to whom the License was issued will be liable in the amount of One Hun-
dred Dollars (\$100.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

JUL 29 1904

ACTING CHAIRMAN

19062

Wynnewood S. Y.
July 20/1907
To the Hardaway Court
Muskeget
Gentlemen

In reply to
yours - concerning the
registering of my child
Sidney Fisher, will say
that - I was enrolled
at Atoka S. Y. during
the year 1899 - at the time
I was enrolled, Jesse
Kemp et al were
enrolled at the same
time and place. I was
owned by Jayson
Kemp, and he gave
me to his daughter
who married H. O. Fisher
I was raised in the
Chickasaw Nation and
was born in the
Charlaw Nation at
an old place called
Doxin. I am yours
Respectfully
By William Fisher

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1901.

William Fisher,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission is in receipt of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Mattie Fisher, the infant daughter of William and Susanna Fisher, born November 20th, 1900. The same is returned to you for additional information.

The records of this Commission show that you were on August 30th, 1899, listed for enrollment by this Commission as a doubtful claimant to enrollment as a citizen by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation and your rights to enrollment as such Chickasaw freedman have not been determined by the Commission up to this time under the authority of law granted for the preparation of the rolls of the Chickasaw freedman.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your child, it is stated in the affidavit of the mother that her name is Susanna Fisher, 29 years of age and a Chickasaw freedman by intermarriage. If this is true and your wife does not make any claims to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, it will be necessary that the Commission be supplied with either the original or certified copy of the marriage license and certificate between yourself and your wife. Upon receipt of the said marriage license and certificate and the return of the application for the enrollment

William Fisher 2

of your child, the matter will receive further consideration.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman

In reply please
reply to 19-D-52

Enc tt

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 7, 1901.

Elijah Blue,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 5th instant in which you desire to be informed if William Fisher is enrolled by this Commission as a Chickasaw freedman.

Replying to your letter the Commission has to inform you that Bill Fisher, 50 years of age, of Wynnewood, Indian Territory, the son of John Kemp and Nancy Kemp, is listed as a doubtful claimant to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The Commission has not up to this time rendered a decision in the matter of his application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman but when such decision is rendered a copy of the same, stating fully therein the reason for any action that may be taken by the Commission, will be mailed to Bill Fisher at his present post-office address.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

19-D-62

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 9, 1901.

Dixie Smith,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 6th instant in which you desire to be informed if Bill Fisher is on the Chickasaw freedman roll.

Replying to your letter you are informed that the records of the Commission show that Bill Fisher, 50 years of age, of Wynnewood, Indian Territory, was on August 30th, 1899 listed as a doubtful claimant to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and his right to such enrollment has not up to this time been determined by the Commission.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

19-D-62

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 29, 1901.

Mr. William Fisher,
Wynnewood, Ind, Ter.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 26th instant, giving information relative to your owners, and stating that you were born in the Choctaw Nation but were raised in the Chickasaw Nation.

Receipt is also acknowledged of the marriage license and certificate between Bill Fisher and Susie Simmons, and the same has been duly filed with the records of the Commission.

Receipt is also acknowledged of the application for enrollment as an citizen of the Chickasaw Nation of Sidney Fisher, the infant son of William and Susannah Fisher, born October 30, 1899, and the same being in proper form has been accepted and filed as evidence of the birth of your child.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

19-1485

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 2, 1905.

Susie Fisher,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 24, 1905, in which you state that you are the wife of Bill Fisher deceased, by whom you have two children Sidney and Mattie Lee Fisher; that Sidney Fisher has been duly enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman and has taken his allotment but that Mattie Lee Fisher has never been enrolled though application was made for her through David Williams who has since died; you state that this child is now five years old and entitled to all the rights of her father and brother and the only question now is whether it is too late to have her enrolled; you therefore ask what steps to take in the matter.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that on January 17, 1901, an application for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Mattie Fisher, daughter of William and Susanna Fisher born November 20, 1900, was returned to William Fisher, Wynnewood, Indian Territory, for additional information as to the mother of said child and evidence of marriage between

S F #2

William and Susanna Fisher.

On July 29, 1901 there were received by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes affidavits to the birth of Sidney Fisher, son of William and Susie Fisher, born October 30, 1899, and marriage license and certificate between Bill Fisher and Susie Simmons.

The application for the enrollment of Mattie Fisher does not appear to have been returned and there is inclosed herewith blank for the enrollment of an infant child which you should have executed and returned to this office as early as practicable at which time the matter of the enrollment of said child will receive consideration.

Respectfully,

B C

Commissioner.

19-1485

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 12, 1905.

Susie Fisher,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 7, 1905, enclosing your affidavit and the affidavit of Mary Cochran to the birth of Mattie Lee Fisher, daughter of Bill (William) Fisher and Susie Fisher, November 20, 1900, and the same have been filed as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1486

Chic. 1486

Records Transferred from Chic. Fr. Card D-33

10-21-04

FRIEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SOUTH McALESTER, I.T., Sept. 11, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Vacey McKenny, said McKenny being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I am about 72. I belonged to the McKenny, s. I have been living from here to Red River all my life. I was turned free on this side of the Red River in the Chickasaw Nation and have always been here since. The McKenney~~s~~ are Choctaws. I belonged to Alex McKenny. My mistress married Joshua Pussley, a Choctaw. I was living with him when I was freed. I am a Chickasaw.

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

R. McDonald

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

19-D-63.

In the matter of the enrollment of Vacey McKinney and her granddaughter, Ora McKinney, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Vacey McKinney, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Vacey McKinney.
Q. Where do you live? A. South McAlester.
Q. How old are you? A. Seventy-six.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Mrs. McKinney's.
Q. What was her first name? A. Her name was Margaret McKinney and she married a Pusley.
Q. Was she a Chickasaw? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you freed? A. Right there at her house.
Q. Did you go away during the war? A. No, sir, staid in the Choctaw Nation.
Q. Where have you lived since then? A. South McAlester.
Q. Never been a way from there? A. Never.
Q. Have you any grandchildren? A. One: Ora McKinney.
Q. How old is she? A. Twenty-four.
Q. Who was her mother? A. Silla McKinney.
Q. Was she a states woman? A. No, sir, she belonged to the Pusleys she was my daughter in law.
Q. She belonged to the same family as you did? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was Ora's father's name? A. Scott McKinney, my son.
Q. Do you know whether Scott and Silla were married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you there? A. No, sir, I wasn't.
Q. Is Ora living now? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where? A. South McAlester.
Q. Has she always lived in the Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Never went to Fort Smith? A. Only on business.

Witness excused.

Doc Carson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Doc Carson.
Q. What are you? A. Chickasaw freedman.
Q. What do you know about this case? Do you know Ora McKinney?
A. Yes, she is the daughter of Silla McKinney, a sister in law of mine.
Q. Was Silla a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know.
Q. How do you know she was a slave? A. Her mother said so.
Q. Do you know whether Scott and Silla were married? A. Yes, sir, they were.
Q. How do you know? A. I saw them married.
Q. And you know that Ora is their child? A. Yes, sir.

19-D-63.

-2-

Q. Has she been living in the Nation all the time? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes?

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of September, 1904.

J. Kempbell
Notary Public.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Atoka, Indian Territory, September 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for enrollment
of Vacey McKenney and granddaughter, Ora McKenney,
as Freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation. Chickasaw
Freedmen Card D-63.

VICKEY MCKENNEY, having been first duly sworn, tes-
tified in her own behalf as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Vacey McKenney.
Q How old are you? A About 76.
Q What is your post-office address? A South McAlester.
Q What is the name of your father? A William Johnson.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Sophie Johnson.
Q Did she have any other name? A That was her owner's name,
when she was freed she took the name of McKenney.
Q What was your mother's name--when she died--what was her name?
A Sophie McKenney.
Q The name of your mother has been given to the Commission as
Sophie Pusley,--that is a mistake is it? A Yes, sir.
Q Then, what is your mother's name? A Sophie McKenney.
Q Who owned you when you were a slave? A McKenney owned us
first. In about slave time we were sold, at the time of the
land sales, we were sold to the McKenneys, and we remained
there until we was freed.
Q Which one of the McKenneys did you belong to? A Isaac bought
us, but he died, and we were staying with the children's
uncle, Alex McKenney, when we were freed.
Q In other words, you belonged to Alex McKenney when you were
freed? A No, we belonged to the children.
Q You belonged to Alex McKenney when you were freed, as a slave?
A We was living with him.
Q Where did you live at the time you were freed? A We lived
down on Red River, close to Colbert Station when we was freed.
Q Did you live with the McKenneys, there, all during the war?
A Yes, sir.
Q You never went to Texas? A No, sir.
Q Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Always lived in the
Chickasaw Nation. I didn't know one from the other.
Q Were the McKenneys Choctaws or Chickasaws? A I don't know,
they was called Chickasaws.
Q You lived at Colbert, in the Chickasaw Nation, all your life?
A Yes, sir.
Q Were you born there? A No, sir, I was born in the states,
and at the time of the land sales I was bought by the McKenneys
and they brought me to the Chickasaw Nation.
Q And you have been living in the Chickasaw Nation ever since
you came here? A Yes, sir.
Q The McKenneys never sold you? A No, sir. They bought me

- when I was six or seven years old.
- Q Did you know your mother? A Yes, sir.
- Q Who owned her when she was a slave? A The McKerneys owned her, but they didn't raise her.
- Q They owned your father too? A My father was freed.
- Q Who raised your mother? A A man by the name of Doctor Johnson, from Kentucky, and his son sold my mother to the McKerneys.
- Q Who owned her after she came over here, anybody but the McKerneys? A No, sir.
- Q Did you ever hear of a woman by the name of Margaret Pusley owning your mother? A Margaret Pusley would have been our young mistress if we had not been freed. You see this Margaret married a Pusley. She was Margaret McKenney before she married.
- Q She owned your mother? A Yes, sir.
- Q You have a granddaughter, haven't you? A Yes, sir.
- Q What is her name? A Ora McKenney.
- Q Is she the daughter of a daughter of yours or the daughter of a son of yours? A My son's child.
- Q What is his name? A Scott McKenney.
- Q Is he living or dead? A No, sir, he is dead.
- Q What was the name of Ora's mother? A Silla McKenney.
- Q Are Ora's father and mother living? A No, sir, both dead.
- Q How old is Ora McKenney? A She will be 26 in January. She is 24 now.
- Q Is Ora McKenney living now? A Yes, sir.
- Q Didn't you say your father was a freedman? A Yes, sir, in Kentucky. He never came to the Nation. He was freed in Kentucky.
- Q Was your son, Scott McKenney, legally married to Silla, his wife? A Yes, sir.
- Q Were you present at the marriage? A No, sir.
- Q Scott McKenney and his wife lived together, as husband and wife, up to the time of his death? A Yes, sir.
- Q Which of them died first? A He died first.

Witness excused.

DOCK CARSON, having been called as a witness on behalf of the applicants, and first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Dock Carson.
- Q How old are you? A I am forty-seven.
- Q What is your post-office address? A McAlester.
- Q What is the name of your father? A Albert Carson.
- Q What is the name of your mother? A Mary Wolf.
- Q Are you a freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation? A Chickasaw Freedman.
- Q Are you on the approved schedule? A Yes, sir.
- Q Have you selected your land? A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you know the witness who has just testified? A Yes, sir.
- Q How long have you known her? A About 22 years.
- Q What do you know about her? A All I know is she is the mother of Scott McKenney. He was a grown man when I got acquainted with him, but she was always classed as his mother.

- Q Was Scott married? A Yes, sir.
- Q What was the name of his wife? A Silla.
- Q Were you present at the time of his marriage? A Yes, sir.
- Q You know they were legally married, and that they lived together, as husband and wife, up to the death of his wife? A Yes, sir.
- Q How many children did they have? A Three.
- Q What are the names of those children? A Lou, Frances and Ora.
- Q Now, are these three children living? A No, sir, only one, Ora.
- Q Where does Ora live now? A South McAlester.
- Q Does she live with her grandmother? A Yes, sir.
- Q You don't know anything about who owned this woman during slavery time? A No, sir.

Witness excused.

VICKEY MCKENNEY, being re-called, testified as follows:

By the commission,

- Q Have you any other witnesses to testify in your case? A No, sir.
- Q What was the name of the McKenney that owned you? A I was with Alex McKenney when I was freed.
- Q Who was your owner? A One of Alex's nieces; her father was Isaac McKenney.

Witness excused.

Mary E. Rogers, having been by me first duly sworn, on oath states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes as taken in said cause on said date.

Mary E. Rogers

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 15th day of September, 1904.

Arthur Chilly
Notary Public.



19-235

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 26, 1904.

Ora McKinney,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam :-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 20th inst., requesting to be advised relative to the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are informed that Vioey McKinney, and her granddaughter, Ora McKinney, of South McAlester, Indian Territory, are listed for enrollment, but before their application can receive further consideration it will be necessary that Vioey McKinney appear in person before the Commission, with such witnesses as she may be able to produce, for the purpose of proving her right to enrollment. Such appearance may be made at the office of the Commission in Muskogee, Indian Territory, at any time, or at the Choctaw Land Office, at Afton, Indian Territory, September 6 and 7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8 and 9, 1904.

It is important that this matter receive attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner

Chic. Fr 1487

Trans from D.66

Chic. Fr 1489

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory June 16, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of June Love as a Chickasaw freedman.

June Love being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A June Love.
Q What is your post office address? A Checotah, Creek Nation.
Q How old are you? A About fifty-five, I couldn't tell you my age you know.
Q You claim to be a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Who were you the slave of at the time of the War of the Rebellion? A Martha Pearcy.
Q Whose slave were you first? A Sloan Love's.
Q Who was Sloan Love? A A Chickasaw Indian.
Q Then to whom did you belong? A After the old man died his son took me.
Q Wilson Love? A Yes, sir, Wilson Love turned me over to Martha Pearcy.
Q Was Martha Pearcy an Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q What kind of an Indian? A Chickasaw Indian.
Q Is she alive today? A No, sir, I couldn't find any of them.
Q Has she any relatives that are living today? A No, sir, she has a daughter but I couldn't find her.
Q Is Wilson Love living today? A No, sir.
Q What has become of Mandy, what is her name now? A She must have married some white man, she was a daughter of Wilson Love.
Q Where were you when the war broke out? A I was on Red River close to the mouth of Briar Creek.
Q In what nation was that? A That was Chickasaw.
Q Well did you stay there during the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Didn't you go out of the Chickasaw Nation? A I was in the Chickasaw Nation until the close of the war.
Q Do you remember anything at all about the treaty at Fort Smith? A I have heard about it - I have heard that they was going to make a treaty and that is about all I know of it.
Q Where were you at that time? A I was at Old Boggy, I was there when all the soldiers and people were coming back.
Q Didn't you go down in Texas during the war? A No, sir, never was there but once.
Q Didn't you run away from your master? A No, sir, I come with the Creeks to this country.
Q You stayed in the Chickasaw Nation until the slaves were freed? A Yes, sir, some of them weren't turned loose until the soldiers come that is about all I know of it.
Q About how old were you at the end of the war? A I must have been a boy between fifteen and sixteen years old.
Q What was your mother's name? A Mary Love.
Q What was your father's name? A Reuben Love.

- Q To whom did Reuben Love belong? A To Sloan.
- Q Who did your mother belong to? A Wils Love, after the old man died they scattered us all out to the children, Wilson Love sold her to Hens.
- Q Who is Hens? A He was a cousin of Wils Love.
- Q Are you sure you were in the Chickasaw Nation at the end of the war? A Yes, sir, I could swear that, I didn't leave there until the soldiers were all coming back.
- Q How long after the end of the war did you move to the Creek Nation? A When the war ceased I was in the Chickasaw Nation, the Indians were all down there, the Cherokees and Creeks were all coming back and I come with them to the Creek Nation.
- Q Then you went back to the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
- Q How soon did you go back? A I think about a year after I went back and worked for Cubby Love a Chickasaw Indian, in 1866 after the slaves were freed.
- Q What time did you commence to work for him? A It was along in the fall but I don't know what year it was.
- Q Why didn't you say it was 1866? A Yes, sir, I went down there in 1866 - the year after 1866 that is it.
- Q Do you know what year it is now? A No, sir, I couldn't tell you, about 1904 ain't it.
- Q Is Sallie Sandridge your sister? A Yes, sir.

The sister of the applicant is identified on Choctaw freedman card number 81 and is number 2535 upon the lists prepared by this commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 11, 1903.

- Q Did you and your sister Sallie belong to the same master? A Yes, sir, until about the commencement of the war and then they sold Sallie to Harlan.
- Q Harlan was a Choctaw wasn't he? A Yes, sir, I guess he was he lived there in the Chickasaw Nation though, he lived at Tishomingo when I knew him.
- Q At the end of the war you were living in the Chickasaw Nation and you then moved soon after to the Creek Nation and have been living in the Creek Nation ever since? A After I went down there and stayed with Cubby Love I come back to the Creek Nation and have lived here ever since.
- Q At the close of the war when the niggers were freed you were living in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
- Q And soon after you went to live in the Creek Nation and you lived in the Creek Nation ever since except the few months you worked for Cubby Love in the Chickasaw Nation which was about the year 1867? A Yes, sir.
- Q Who is Newton Burney? A He belonged to Slean Love, Slean died and we was divided and he went to Nancy Love.
- Q Have you been down there to try to get any witnesses? A I met the Commissioners at South McAlester and Col. Needles told me I would have to get some citizens to identify me or get some affidavits from them.
- Q Don't you know any Indians down there? A I know some of the old Indians, I know most of the Loves, I went to Tishomingo but couldn't find any of them around there.

19-D-66---3

- Q Have you got any more brothers and sisters? A I have one
sister living besides Sallie.
Q What is her name? A Annie Kemp, my brother died since he
enrolled.
Q What is his name? A James Love.
Q When did he die? A In February.
Q This year 1904? A He died this year.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Bifendiser being first duly sworn states that
the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of
his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Bifendiser

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June 1904.

Charles H. Harvey
Notary Public.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

South McAlester, I.T., Sept. 15, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of June Love, said Love being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I am about 58. I belonged to Wilse Love, a ~~Chickasaw~~ Chickasaw. I have been living in the Creek Nation since I was turned free. I was born in the Chickasaw Nation and never went to the Creek Nation until after the war. I have been living there ever since the war. I was in the Chickasaw Nation until the year of peace? The year of the surrender I came to the creek Nation. There was a heap of the Creeks that went off during the war and I came on home with them. I did not go into Kansas; I stayed there in the Creek Nation. My master never told me I was free, but everyone else was crying out freedom after the war. They must have left about '63. I have always lived in the Territory since. When Wilse Love died I lived with a man named Chas. Pearse. I have never been enrolled in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations.

(Excused to find further witnesses.)

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

B. M. Donald

Indian Territory,)
)
Southern District,) SS.
)
At Purcell.)

A P P I D A V I T S.

Newt Birney, being duly sworn, says that he is now about 74 years old and has lived in the Chickasaw Nation about sixty years; was brought from the state of Mississippi by Sloan Love in about 1837 who settled near Preston near the Red River; have known June Love since he was born which was about 1845 and on Sloan Love's place, and was owned by Sloan Love; after Sloan Love's death this June Love was given to Sloan Love's son, Wilson Love; afterward this June Love was given to Martha Pearcy who was an Allen before her marriage and lived with Mrs Martha Pearcy until he was freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. June Love's father & mother were Reuben and Mary Love. Affiant further says that he knows that said June Love has lived in the Chickasaw Nation all his life, and is a freed-man.

Witness to mark:

John Sandridge

Newt Birney
mark

19-465

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 19th day of May 1904.

Georn Miller
Notary Public.

Sallie Sandridge being duly sworn says that she is about 52 years of age and has lived in the Chickasaw Nation all her life; is a sister of June Love and was born on the plantation of Sloan Love near Red River; was taken by Wilson Love with her brother and then was bought by Sarah Harlan from said Wilson Love, and was afterward freed under said Sarah Harlan after the Proclamation of Emancipation; her father and mother were owned by said Sloan Love and were named Reuben and Mary Love, and Gabe Love, the oldest son of Sloan Love, killed her father, Reuben Love. Affiant further says that her brother June Love has always been a law-abiding citizen and is a freed-man, having been held in slavery under said Sarah Harlan, who was a Choctaw Indian and aunt of Sam Moncrief.

Witness to mark:

John Sandridge

Sallie Sandridge
mark

17-81

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 19th day of May 1904.

Georn Miller
Notary Public

Chickasaw Freedman
D 66

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 6, 1902.

J. F. Sharr,

Attorney at Law,

Parcell, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 1, stating that Nellie Hamwittah, a Chickasaw Freed woman called at your office and requested you to draw up certain affidavits in the matter of the enrollment of her brother, June Love, of Choctaw, Indian Territory, and you say that you advised her that it would be necessary for the witnesses to appear in person. You state that if the affidavits can be used they will be forwarded later on and wish to know whether the same would be accepted.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that on September 18, 1899, June Love was listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Chickasaw Freedman, and that his rights as such Chickasaw Freedman have not yet been determined. You are further advised that the Commission is averse to accepting affidavits in support of applications for enrollment, and would prefer that these witnesses appear in person at one of its appointments in the Choctaw Nation most convenient to their residence, to testify in regard to this claim. However, if it is impossible

J. P. S. R.

for them to do so, their affidavits will be received and filed in
this case for such consideration as may be deemed proper.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

COMMISSIONERS
HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING

Creek Tr. 498.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1903.

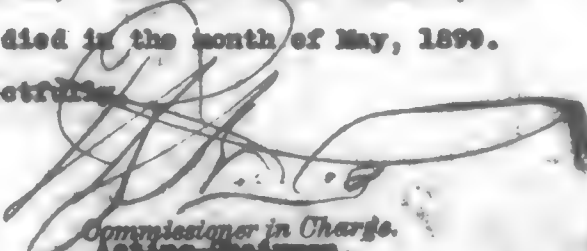
Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that Rose Williams, aged 26, and her children, Roy, Thedora and John Williams, aged respectively 9, 6, and 3 years, and Lorena Williams, aged 3 months, are regularly enrolled on Creek Freedman Card, Field No. 498; that selections of land have been made for them in the Creek Nation, and that their names are included in partial roll of Creek freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior, March 13, 1902.

It appears from the records of the Creek Enrollment Division that the father of said Rose Williams is June Love, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, and her mother is Dorcas Love, a citizen of the Creek Nation; that the father of said children of Rose Williams is Wash Williams, a United States citizen, and that the said Lorena Williams died in the month of May, 1899.

Respectfully,


Commissioner in Charge.
~~Acting Commissioner.~~

19 266

Received Muskogee I. J. Sept 12 1904
of Commissioner to the Five
Civilized Tribes one copy of the
testimony taken June 16 1904. June Love
to Chickasaw Nation

W. Brewster
Att'y for June Love

COMMISSIONERS
HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING

Creek 7 809.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 2, 1908.

Chectaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that Josephine, Ellis, Sam and Eda Love, aged 16, 12, 11 and 3 years, respectively, are regularly enrolled on Creek Freedman Card Field No. 809; that selections of land have been made for them in the Creek Nation, and that their names are included in partial roll of Creek freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior, March 23, 1908.

It appears from the records of the Creek Enrollment Division that the father of said children is June Love, a Chickasaw freedman, and that their mother is Fannie Love, a Creek freedman.

Respectfully,


Acting Chairman.

1908 (216)

COMMISSIONERS
HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING

Creek F 852.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 2, 1903.

Chectaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that Amanda Woodley, aged 26, is regularly enrolled on Creek Freedman Card Field No. 852; that section of land has been made for her in the Creek Nation, and that her name is included in a partial roll of Creek freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior, March 28, 1902.

It appears from the records of the Creek Enrollment Division that Amanda Woodley is the daughter of June Love, a Chickasaw citizen, and Fannie Love, a Creek citizen.

Respectfully,


Acting Chairman.

19 D 66

COMMISSIONERS
HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

Creek F 1809.

ADDRESS OF THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 13, 1903.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that Susie Love, aged 17, is regularly listed for enrollment on Creek Freedman Card Field No. 1809, and that a selection of land has been made for her in the Creek Nation.

It appears from the records of the Creek Enrollment Division that said Susie Love died April 18, 1899; that June Love, a Chickasaw freedman, was her father, and that Fannie Love, a Creek freedman, was her mother.

Respectfully,



Acting Chairman.

17 1806

Chic. Fr 1488

Chic. Fr 1488

Trans. from D# 72

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MARCH 31, 1900. MUSKOGEE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF FRANK WILSON FOR
CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP FOR HIMSELF AND HIS MINOR CHILDREN.

Frank Wilson, being first duly sworn, on his oath testified
as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Frank Wilson
- Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I is. I have got
it here thirty eight; I don't know my age, I just put it down
something any how. I don't know how old I am.
- Q Where do you live? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q What is your post office? A Ark, Indian Territory.
- Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your wife? A Annie
- Q What was her maiden name? A Quillen
- Q Does she claim to be a Freedman? A No sir.
- Q She is a non-citizen? A Yes sir.
- Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
- Q How many children have you? A Four
- Q What are their names and ages? William Robert Wilson, 12; Nellie
Wilson, 10 Weagdoll Bell Wilson, 5; Sindy Reller Wilson, 2.
- Q Are all of them living? A Yes sir.
- Q What was your father's name? A Philip Wilson
- Q What was your mother's name? A Caroline Wilson.
- Q Are they living? A No sir.
- Q Both dead? A Yes sir.
- Q Who was you the slave off? A Susah Wilson.
- Q Who was your father's owner? Susan Wilson.
- Q What was the name of your mother's owner? A They both belonged to
the same people.

Both of them.

Q Who was that? A Susan Wilson. Both of them belonged to Susan Wilson

Q Have you ever appeared before this Commission as an applicant for citizenship as a Chickasaw Freedman? A No sir.

Q Have you ever been recognized by the Chickasaw authorities? A No.

Q You knew that they were registering the Chickasaw Freedmen? A Yes, when they come there near me, why I was down there sick with slow fever then at Ardmore.

Q Well you knew that they were in the Chickasaw Nation for the purpose of registering Chickasaw Freedmen? A Yes sir, I knew that they was there, but I could not go.

Chickasaw Freedmen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
COLBERT, IND. TER., JUNE 16, 1900.

In the matter of the application of Frank Wilson for himself and on behalf of his minor children for enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen, said Wilson being sworn by Acting Chairman Bixby, testified:

By the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Frank Wilson.
- Q How old are you? A I don't know.
- Q About how old-- born before or after the civil war? A I was born during the war, but don't remember anything about it.
- Q Do you remember when the slaves were freed? A No sir.
- Q You apply for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A yes.
- Q Also for the enrollment of your minor children?
- Q Where do you live? A In Pickens county in the Chickasaw Nation near Ardmore.
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Ark, I.T.
- Q Were you a slave of a Chickasaw indian? A Yes.
- Q What was your master's name? A I don't know the master's name, the mistress was named Susan Wilson.
- Q Did you take her name when you were freed? A That was my father's name; he took her name.
- Q You do not remember when you were freed? A No sir. I took my father's name.
- Q What is the name of your father? A Phillip Wilson.
- Q Is he living? A No sir.
- Q When did he die? A When I was small.
- Q A boy 6 or 7 years old? A I don't know; I was small.
- Q Did he die after the slaves were freed or before? A He died, I suppose since freedom.
- Q Was he the slave of a Chickasaw indian? A Yes.
- Q What was his master's name? A I don't know.
- Q His mistress? A Susan Wilson.
- Q Do you know whether he belonged to Susan Wilson at the time the slaves were freed or not? A Yes..
- Q When the slaves were freed? A yes.
- Q What was the name of your mother? A Caroline.
- Q Is she living? A A No sir.
- Q When did she die? A She died just before my father died.
- Q Do you remember when she died? A A No sir. People tell me that is all, I know.
- Q Was she the slave of a Chickasaw indian? A Yes.
- Q Who was her mistress? A Susan Williams.
- Q Do you know where Susan Williams lived? A The last accounts I had he of her she lived on Beef creek in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Is she a Chickasaw Indian? Is she a full blood. A I think she is a half breed.
- Q Does she look like full blood? A No sir.
- Q Like a half breed? AA yes, I guess so.
- Q Do you know where she lived when the slaves were freed? A No sir, I don't.
- Q Have you all of your life lived in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations? A Only in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Have you ever been out of the Chickasaw Nation? A Have been out to visit, not to stay.
- Q Do you know where you were in September 1865, the year after the slaves were freed? A I was not old enough then to remember.
- Q You don't know where you were then? A I can't remember exactly where.
- Q Do you know you were in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, I have ale

Chickasaw Freedman-2.

- ways been in the Chickasaw Nation and never been anywhere else.
- Q You swear positively you were in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes.
- Q Do you know where your father was on the 13th day of September, 1865? A I have been taught that he was here.
- Q How did you happen to be taught that he was here on that particular day of September? A I was just taught that he was freed here.
- Q You do not know of your own knowledge that he was here on the 13th day of September? A No sir.
- Q Do you know whether your mother was here on the 13th day of September 1865? A No sir, I don't know.
- Q Did Susan Wilson live on beef creek when you were freed? A I don't know.
- Q Where did Susan live when the slaves were freed? A I don't know.
- Q Are you the same Frank Wilson who appeared before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on the 31st day of March, 1900, and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes.
- Q Did you ever at any other time appear before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A No sir.
- Q How does it happen that you never appeared before the commission before this? A One time when they were down there I was sick with slow fever.
- Q Is that the only reason you have for not appearing before them before March 31, 1900, you knew they were enrolling Chickasaw freedmen for the last two years, don't you? A No sir.
- Q When did you first hear that they were enrolling Chickasaw freedmen? A When I was down sick.
- Q When was that? A About two years ago.
- Q Are you married? A Yes.
- Q Have you any children? A Four.
- Q Is your wife a United States citizen or a Chickasaw freedman? A She is a state raised woman.
- Q You do not claim for her? A No sir.
- Q Where were you married to her? A Over here in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q At what point? A We were not at any postoffice or anything like that, it was close to where I live.
- Q Whose house? A McCarrell's.
- Q Is there anyone present at your marriage? A No sir.
- Q Were you married by a minister of the gospel? A Yes.
- Q Under Chickasaw law or United States law? A Chickasaw law.
- Q Are you sure you were married under the Chickasaw law? A Yes.
- Q How much did you pay for your marriage license? A Didn't get any.
- Q When did you say you were married? A 12 or 13 years ago.
- Q Ever been married more than once? A No sir.
- Q Do you desire to offer your marriage license or certificate in evidence at this time? A I haven't got it with me.
- Q What is your wife's name? A Ann's.
- Q Are all your children living at home with you? A Yes.
- Q Give their names and ages? A William Robert, born August 16, 1898; Nellie, born December 3, 1890; Wanda Velle, born March 17, 1894; Sina Raller, born October 5, 1898.
- Q Have you ever been recognized by the Chickasaw Tribal authorities as a Chickasaw Freedman? A What do you mean by that?
- Q Did the Nation ever recognize you as a freedman citizen? A Oh, I have always been here and been doing like the rest of them.
- Q Is there any additional statement in regard to your case you desire to make at this time? A No sir.

Chickasaw Freedman #3.

Q Have you any other witnesses you desire to introduce? A. Yes.
Q Have you any papers you desire to file in your case? A. No sir.

WILLIAM DINKS, witness for the applicant for the applicant, being sworn by Acting Chairman, Taz Bixby, testified:

By the Commission.

Q What is your name? A William Dinks.
Q How old are you? A 56.
Q Where do you live? A Ardmore.
Q How long have you lived there? A About seven (7) years.
Q Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A No sir.
Q What is your citizenship? A Choctaw Freedman.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation?
A Off and on ever since I have been born.
Q Were you born in this country? A Yes sir.
Q In what Nation? A About on the line of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation.
Q Whereabouts on the line? A In there close to old Perryville.
Q Did you ever know a man by the name of Frank Wilson? A. Yes sir.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir.
Q Where does he live? A On Hickory, in Pickens County, in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Is he the applicant who has just testified before the Commission? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Ever since he was four or five years old.
Q Did you know him before the Civil War? A. Yes sir.
Q How old was he at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War? A About four or five years old at that time.
Q Where did you last see him before the war broke out?
A Down on the river at Mrs. Wilson's in the Chickasaw Nation, in Pickens County.
Q At what place on the river and what river? A Down below Charlie Eastman's on Red River.
Q You remember distinctly having seen him here before the war?
A Yes, it might have been during the war; I do not know exactly when the war started?
Q Was he the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes.
Q Who was his mistress? A Susan Wilson.
Q Did you know her? A Yes.
Q She was a Chickasaw? A yes sir.
Q What percent of Chickasaw blood did she have?
A I think half breed.
Q Was Frank Wilson owned by her at the time he was freed?
A Yes sir.
Q How long after the slaves were freed that you saw this man?
A I saw him several times at church on Spring Creek.
Q How long after the war was ended? A Every fourth Sunday in the month for about five years after the slaves were freed.
Q Do you remember distinctly having seen them there within the year from the time they were freed? A Yes, we had a meeting there of the Conference and called the roll of the names.
Q Was his mother a member of your church? A Yes sir.
Q You knew her well? A Yes sir.
Q Who owned her? A Susan Wilson.
Q Were he and his mother in the Chickasaw Nation on the 16th day of September, 1865? A I would not say for certain that they were living here during that time.
Q Has he ever lived out side of the Indian Territory during your knowledge? A No sir, not to my knowledge.
Q You have known him since the Civil War? A Yes sir.
Q See the affidavit? A Yes.

Chickasaw Freedman #4.

By Mr. Murray.

Q You stated you saw this boy at Mrs. Eastman's just after the war - what county did Mrs. Eastman live in? A Pickens County.

Q What was Betsy Eastman? A I do not know.

Q Who was her husband? A Charlie Eastman.

Q Are you right sure they lived in Pickens County?

A I think so; I won't be sure, but think it was down there on the river; if I am not mistaken it is in Pickens County.

Q How far did she live from Ardmore? A About forty (40) miles.

Q Who was Mrs Wilson's husband? A I do not know his name.

Q. Do you know any of her children? A No sir, I don't.

Q You know she had some children? A I do not know that she ever had any.

Q Where did she live at? A She lived on Wachitau, in there close to that Moore settlement somewhere - they now live on Beef Creek close to Purcell there; I think though she is living in the town of Purcell now.

Q She is now living? A She was living the last I saw of her.

Statement by R. L. Murray.

This William Binks stated just now that Mrs. Eastman lived in Pickens County. Mrs. Eastman is my aunt on my mothers side, a Chickasaw woman, and I have known her since 1861, and she lived here about six miles east of Colbert - lived there in 1861 and died there, and I have been in this county (Panola County) since 1861 and never knew of a Susan Wilson living in Panola County, nor a Betsy Eastman living in Pickens county. He asks that the case be held open until he can have an opportunity to secure further evidence.

By the Commission:

You will be advised at a later date through the mail of the decision ~~is~~ of the Commission in regard to your case.

Brown McDonald, being first duly sworn, states that he as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, he reported in full the testimony of the applicant, Frank Wilson, and the witness William Binks, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct of his notes.

Brown McDonald

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of June, 1900, at Colbert, Indian Territory.


ACTING CHAIRMAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, NOVEMBER 27, 1900.

Chickasaw Freedman D 72

In the matter of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman of Frank Wilson.

Additional Testimony.

Solomon Russell, having been first duly sworn, testifies on behalf of the applicant, as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Solomon Russell.
Q What is your age? A About fifty.
Q Fifty? A Yes sir.
Q What is your post office address? A Ran.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations?
A Lived there always.
Q Born there? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever been outside? A No sir, just to go to town to trade sometimes.
Q Where do you go? A Over to Dexter
Q Where is that, over in Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Frank Wilson? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Known him always.
Q Known him always? A Ever since he was big enough to know.
Q Was he ever the slave of a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know Frank Wilson's mother? A Yes sir.
Q What was her name? A Susan Wilson.
Q Who did she belong to? A I don't know; somebody who lived over on the other side of Colbert.
Q Were you living in the Chickasaw Nation when the Choctaw and Chickasaw slaves were freed in 1868? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know Frank Wilson at that time? A No sir, he was a little bit of a fellow at that time.
Q Did you know his mother then? A Yes sir.
Q Was she living in the Chickasaw Nation then? A Yes sir. She was living on the other side of Colbert.
Q Where? A In Panola County.
Q Was she living in the Chickasaw Nation when the slaves were freed?
A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever go away from the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Did she ever go across into Texas? A No sir.
Q Was her child, Frank Wilson, with her at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Was he born in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir, I reckon he was; known him ever since I have been big enough to know anything, a boy big big enough to know.
Q Was you the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Who was your owner? A Tyson.
Q What was his full name? A Tyson, I always knew him.
Q How near did you live to Susan Wilson when the Chickasaws had slaves? A I was living up there in Pickens County.
Q How near to Susan Wilson? A About ten miles I reckon.
Q Did you see her every once in a while during that time? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know who her master was? A No sir, I don't know who her master was, but I used to see her there on the other side of Colbert.

Anna Bell, having been first duly sworn, on her oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in this cause on the 27th day of November, 1900, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes in said cause.

Anna Bell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1900.

Guy L. Emerson
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MARCH 31, 1900. MUSKOGEE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF FRANK WILSON FOR
CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP FOR HIMSELF AND HIS MINOR CHILDREN.

Frank Wilson, being first duly sworn, on his oath testified
as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Frank Wilson
- Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I is. I have got
it here thirty eight; I don't know my age, I just put it down
something any how. I don't know how old I am.
- Q Where do you live? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q What is your post office? A Ark, Indian Territory.
- Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your wife? A Annie
- Q What was her maiden name? A Quillen
- Q Does she claim to be a Freedman? A No sir.
- Q She is a non-citizen? A Yes sir.
- Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
- Q How many children have you? A Four
- Q What are their names and ages? William Robert Wilson, 18; Nellie
Wilson, 10 Weagdoll Bell Wilson, 5; Sindy Reller Wilson, 2.
- Q Are all of them living? A Yes sir.
- Q What was your father's name? A Philip Wilson
- Q What was your mother's name? A Caroline Wilson.
- Q Are they living? A No sir.
- Q Both dead? A Yes sir.
- Q Who was you the slave of? A Susan Wilson.
- Q Who was your father's owner? Susan Wilson.
- Q What was the name of your mother's owner? A They both belonged to
the same people.

Both of them.

Q Who was that? A Susan Wilson. Both of them belonged to Susan Wilson

Q Have you ever appeared before this Commission as an applicant for citizenship as a Chickasaw Freedman? A No sir.

Q Have you ever been recognized by the Chickasaw authorities? A No.

Q You knew that they were registering the Chickasaw Freedmen? A Yes, when they come there near me, why I was down there sick with slow fever then at Ardmore.

Q Well you knew that they were in the Chickasaw Nation for the purpose of registering Chickasaw Freedmen? A Yes sir, I knew that they was there, but I could not go.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 9, 1904.

19-D-72.

In the matter of the application of Frank Wilson for the enrollment of himself and his children, William R., Nellie, Weada Bell and Sindy Reter Wilson, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

S. A. Apple, of Tishomingo, Indian Territory, Attorney for applicant.

Frank Wilson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Frank Wilson.
Q Have you any children for whom you have applied, and what are their names?
A Yes, sir; William R., Nellie, Weada Bell and Sindy Reter.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Ark.
Q Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you lived there? A About seventeen years.
Q Where were you born? A I don't know exactly. My aunt knows.
Q Where have you lived all your lifetime? A In the nation and out of the nation.
Q When did you live out of the nation? A About two or three years ago.
Q Is that the only time you have been out of the nation?
A No, sir. But my home has always been in the Nation.
Q What were you doing out of the Nation? A Just working.
Q Have you any property in this country? A Yes, sir.
Q What is it? A A home I made.
Q When did you improve it? A Thirteen or fourteen years ago.
Q Have you held that property ever since? A Yes, sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Caroline Wilson.
Q Is she living? A No, sir.
Q How long since she died? A I don't know; died when I was born.
Q To whom did she belong? A Susan Wilson.
Q Do you know that yourself? A No, sir, just what they told me.

Witness excused.

Susan Kemp, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Susan Kemp.
Q Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Any relation to this man? A Yes, sir, I am his aunt. His father's sister.
Q Was this man's mother a freed woman? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did she belong? A Susan Wilson.
Q What was his father's name? A Philip Wilson.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes, sir.

Q To whom did he belong? A Susan Wilson.
 Q Do you know whether Philip and Caroline were married? A Yes, sir. I didn't see them married.
 Q Did you belong to Susan Wilson? A No, sir, to Betsey Colbert.
 Q Philip Wilson and Caroline were slaves at the end of the war and both belonged to Susan Wilson? A Yes, sir.
 Q Were they freed under her? A Yes, sir.
 Q Where did they go to live after that? A They died directly after freedom.
 Q How soon? A I don't know.
 Q About how long? A I don't know.

Witness excused.

Lizzie Williams, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Lizzie Williams.
 Q Are you a freed-woman? A Yes, sir.
 Q Chickasaw? A Yes, sir.
 Q Have you taken your allotment? A Yes, sir.
 Q Did you know this man's parents? A Yes, sir.
 Q Who were they? A Caroline and Philip.
 Q Were they slaves? A Yes, sir.
 Q To whom did they belong? A Susan Wilson.
 Q Who was she? A I don't know.
 Q Do you know whether Philip Wilson and his wife, Caroline, were freed at the end of the war? A Yes, sir.
 Q Were they living with Susan Wilson at the time? A Yes, sir.
 Q After freedom, where did they go to live? A They didn't live very long.

Witness excused.

Charley Smith, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Charley Smith.
 Q Do you know Frank Wilson? A Yes, sir.
 Q Whose son is he? A Philip Wilson's son.
 Q What was his mother's name? A Caroline Wilson.
 Q Were they slaves? A Yes, sir.
 Q To whom did they belong? A Joe Mitchell's family.
 Q Who was Joe Mitchell? A He was part Chickasaw.
 Q Did you know Susan Wilson? A Yes, sir.
 Q Was she a Chickasaw? A Yes, sir.
 Q Is Susan Wilson living today? A Yes, sir.
 Q Where is she living? A I don't know exactly where.
 Q What is her name now? A I don't just exactly know. Her first husband is dead. I think it is Susan Mayes.

(Is Susan Mayes, on Chickasaw Field card #415, the owner of the father and mother of the principal applicants in this case?)

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this nd 22 day of October, 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public.

UD

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

William Robert Wilson
as a ^{resident} citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved, *Nov. 2* 190*4*

~~_____~~
Commissioner.

Roll 4585

19-1485

Department of the Interior,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE: Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of William Robert Wilson, born on the 16th day of August, 1888
 Name of Father: Frank Wilson a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Annis Wilson, a citizen of the State of Texas
 Postoffice, Ark, S. D.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.)

I, Annis Wilson, on oath state that I am 28
 years of age and a citizen, by of the State of the Texas Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Frank Wilson, who is a citizen, by
freedomship, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a boy child was
 born to me on the 16th day of August 1888; that said child has been
 named William Robert Wilson, and is now living; and also the
now named children whose respective names and ages are hereunto attached

WITNESSES TO MARK:
 (Must be Two Witnesses.)
Don McCarrell
R. D. Stubblefield Annis Wilson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May 1900

S. M. Ransom
 for the Southern District of 20.
 NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.)

I, Missouri Clay, a midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Annis Wilson, wife of Frank Wilson,
 on the 5th day of October, 1898; that there was born to her on
 said date a girl child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
 named Liddy Ruler Wilson

WITNESSES TO MARK:
 (Must be Two Witnesses.)
Don McCarrell
R. D. Stubblefield Missouri Clay

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May 1900

S. M. Ransom
 for the Southern District of 20.
 NOTARY PUBLIC

and made a part of this affidavit.

Office of
Susan E. Mayes

DEPARTMENT OF THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVIL
FILED
OCT 13 1904

CHAIRMAN

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

072

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Frank Wilson for the enrollment of himself and four children, William R., Nellie, Weedy Bell, and Cindrella Wilson, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

AFFIDAVIT OF SUSAN E. MAYES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SOUTHERN DISTRICT, INDIAN TERRITORY.

I, Susan E. Mayes, a duly enrolled citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation state: That I am 64 years old, and my post office is Mayesville, Indian Territory; that I knew Phillip Wilson and ~~Caroline Wilson~~ ^{his} ~~Caroline Wilson~~ in ~~their~~ ^{his} life time; that the said Phillip Wilson ~~and Caroline Wilson~~ were slaves owned by me prior to the emancipation of slaves in 1863, and that I know Frank Wilson, who is an applicant before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman; that I know that he is a son of the said Phillip and Caroline Wilson, ~~who were~~ ^{who were} my former slaves.

I further state that I have no interest whatever in the application for enrollment of these persons.

sign Susan E. Mayes

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 5 day of October, 1904.

P. E. Neigh
Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan 19-1908

Chickasaw N. }
Indian Territory } SS
Southern District }

After being by me, a Notary Public
in and for the Southern District
of Indian Territory, Duly Sworn
Susan Kemp disposes and saith
I am about 60 years old, I am well
acquainted with Frank Wilson of Ark. T.,
who is the son of Phillip &
Carolina Wilson, Phillip Wilson
being my brother & Frank Wilson
is my Nephew

Witnesses

H. L. Mienigan

W. F. Hudson

Susan ^{her} Kemp
mark

Subscribed and Sworn to, this 30th
day of October 1903

H. Schneider

Notary Public So. Dist. A. T.

My Commission Expires
April 25th 1905

Chickasaw N. }
Indian Territory } SS
Southern Dist

After being by me, a Notary Public
in and for the Southern District of
Indian Territory, duly sworn
Sedwick Colbert disposes ^{and} saith
I am about 60 years old, I am
well acquainted with Frank Wilson
of Ark Ind. Ter. who is the son
of Phillip Wilson and Carolina
Wilson, Phillip Wilson being
my half brother

Witnesses

Sedwick ^{his} Colbert
mark

J L Milligan
W F Hudson

Subscribed and sworn to
This 30th day of October 1905

A. Schneider
Notary Public So. Dist. I.T.

My Commission expires
April 25th 1905

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

(Date) JUN 16 1900 1899.

Frank Wilson (?) - Ark, I, T.

Choctaw? CHICKASAW FREEDMEN. County Year No.

Chickasaw? Fred County Year Page

Citizen by blood? no Mother's citizenship CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

Intermarried citizen? no

Married under what law?

License filed this day,

Wife's name, Annis Wilson

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law? CHICKASAW

License filed this day (no) not with sum

Names of children:

(12) William Robert County Year Page No.

(10) Nellie County Year Page No.

(6) Wiada Bell County Year Page No.

(2) Sisdady Beler County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

(mother) Caroline Wilson (DEAD) CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

(father) Philip Ada Wilson (DEAD) CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

names of Susan Wilson

8570

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

OCT 13 1900

 ACTING CHAIRMAN

Identified as
Pinkhead trout

of the ...
...
... that ...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

...
...
...-1907
...
...

Roll of Children.

No.	Names	Ages.
1.	Wm. Robert Wilson	12
2.	Nellie Wilson	10
3.	Headsa Bell Wilson	6
4.	Sunfy Rilu Wilson	2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 24, 1900.

Mr. Frank Wilson,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

On March 31st, 1900, you appeared before this Commission as an applicant for enrollment of yourself and four children as Chickasaw Freedmen. At that time the testimony given by you was not sufficient on which this Commission could pass a decision, and before action can be taken in your case, it will be necessary for you to appear again before the Commission for examination. This you may do either at the office at Muskogee, or at Atoka from June 4th to June 8th, or at Colbert from June 11th to June 16th, 1900, inclusive. It is desired that you appear at one of these latter appointments as at that time representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation will be before the Commission for the identification of Freedmen.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 19, 1900.

Frank Wilson,

Mus., Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission is in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant enclosing certificate of marriage between Frank Wilson and Arnie Quilins of August 15th, 1897, offered by you for filing with the records of this Commission in the matter of the application of yourself and your minor children for enrollment as Chickasaw freed men and the same will receive the consideration of the Commission in the disposition of your application.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

19- D 72

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 5, 1903.

Frank Wilson,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Susan Kemp and Sedwick Colbert, which are offered in support of your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Chickasaw Freedmen and the same have been filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-72.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Frank Wilson,
Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself and your children William R., Nellie, Weada Bell and Sindy Reler Wilson, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your rights as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

17-D-78

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 14, 1904.

S. A. Apple,

Attorney at Law.

Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing the affidavit of Susan E. Mayes stating that Phillip Wilson was a slave owned by her prior to the emancipation of the slaves in 1863, and that Frank Wilson who is an applicant before the Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, is the son of said Phillip Wilson, and the same has been duly filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Frank Wilson and family as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Chic. Fr 1489

Trans. from D-77

Chic. Fr 1489

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, I. T. March 12, 1901 .

In the matter of the application of Bell McCarrell and her five minor children for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen. Bell McCarrell being first duly sworn by the Commission, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Bell McCarrell.
Q How old are you? A About 35 I think .
Q What is your post-office address? A Ark.
Q Where is that? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you resided in the Chickasaw Nation?
A I have been here always, as long as I can recollect.
Q Born in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Ever lived any where else? A No sir.
Q Lived in the Chickasaw Nation all your life? A Yes sir.
Q Ever been outside of it? A Yes sir but always made this my home.
Q How long have you been away from the Chickasaw Nation at any one time? A I don't know exactly just how many days.
Q Did you ever move from the Chickasaw Nation with the idea of making your home any where else? A No sir.
Q Did you ever have a home any where else? A No sir.
Q What is your father's name? A His name was Douglas.
Q What was his given name? A Alfred Douglas.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir he was the last time I heard.
Q Has he ever been enrolled by the Commission? A No sir.
Q Was he a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A No sir.
Q Was he a slave of a United States citizen? A Yes sir, he lived on yon side of the river and I lived on this side.
Q Your father belonged to some one in Texas then during the Rebellion, did he? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Mandy.
Q Mandy what? A Mandy James.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A I don't know. I was small.
Q About how long has she been dead? A I don't know sir.
Q Well, about how long. How old were you when she died, About how big? A I don't know, sir. I was small and can't remember.
Q Well, how small were you? Have you any idea? A No sir.
Q Well, were you ten years old? A No sir, I don't reckon I was. I might have been. I reckon I was about eight or nine.
Q Your mother has been dead then about twenty five years has she? A Yes sir.
Q Where did she die? A In the Nation.
Q In which Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Had she always lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know where she was living when the war started in 1861? A They all told me she was living with George James. I was young and couldn't remember.
Q Who was George James? A An Indian man.
Q A Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Did she belong to him? A Yes sir.
Q Was she living in the Chickasaw nation as the slave of

Bell McCarrell -2

George James when the war began? A Yes sir.

Q Did she leave the Chickasaw Nation at all? A She died here

Q Well, did she leave the Chickasaw Nation during the time the war was going on? A Well I was young and couldn't remember that. I don't reckon she did? A She died here.

Q Did you ever hear her say she went away? A No sir.

Q You were born after the Emancipation were you not? A Yes sir I guess I was.

Q You were never a slave? A Yes sir, I reckon I was. My mother was a slave.

Q Did you ever belong to any body? A I don't know, sir. I was young. I know my mother belonged to George James and I was young and couldn't remember anything about that.

Q Have you any children you want to make application for?

A Yessir, I have five.

Q What are their names and ages? A One of them is named Laura.

Q What is the name of the oldest one? A That is it, Laura McCarrell.

Q How old is Laura? A She's 14 years old.

Q All right, the next one? A 11 years old.

Q What is the name? A Atwood McCarrell.

Q What is the next one? A Mattie McCarrell.

Q How old is Mattie? A 9.

Q The next one? A Sally McCarrell.

Q How old is Sally? A Sally's 6 years old.

Q What is the next one? A Joe McCarrell.

Q How old is Joe? A He is 5 years old.

Q Are you the mother of all five of these children? A Yes sir.

Q Who is the father of them? A There is my husband.

Q What is his name? A Dan McCarrell.

Q When were you married to him? A I don't know exactly what year. We have been married sixteen years.

Q Always lived together as man and wife? A Yes sir.

Q These children all live with you? A Yes sir.

Q They have always lived in the Chickasaw nation? A Yes sir.

Q Have you ever applied to be enrolled as a citizen or freedman of any other tribe in the Indian Territory? A No sir.

Q Did you ever receive any money from any other tribe in the Indian Territory? A No sir.

Q Did you ever receive any benefits of any description from any of the tribes in the Indian Territory? A No sir.

There is offered in evidence, filed and made a part of the record in this case, evidence of the marriage between Dan McCarrell and Bell Douglas, the 11th day of January, 1884.

Q Is there anything more you want to say, any statements you want to make? A No sir, I believe not.

Ball Willis being duly sworn by the Commission testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Bal Willis.

Q Are you a Chickasaw freedman? A I guess so. I have been enrolled.

Q Been enrolled by the Commission? A Yes sir.

Q How old are you? A 42 I guess.

Q What is your post-office address? A Ran.

Q Is that in the Chickasaw nation? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A All my life.

Bell McCarrell-3

Q Do you know this woman, Bell McCarrell? A Yes sir, I have been knowing her ten or twelve years.

Q Did you ever know her mother? A No sir, I can't recollect her mother.

Q Do you know anything about her mother? A No sir. I can't recollect her.

Q Who did you belong to? A Willis.

Q What Willis? A Holmes Willis. I was just raised up there with them. We was all boys together. I belonged to them. I don't know which one I belonged to.

Q You don't know whether this woman's mother was ever a slave do you? A I can't recollect her. I just know the people she says she belonged to. I know James.

Q Do you know whether he ever owned a woman named Mandy Douglas? A No sir, I can't recollect her. I can't recollect her mother. I just know the people she belonged to. I know they was Indians.

Myra Young, upon her oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of March, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Myra Young,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1901.

Guy L. P. Emerson
Notary public.

19-D-77.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 22, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Bell McCarrell and her five minor children, Laura, Atwood, Mattie, Sally and Joe McCarrell, as Chickasaw freedmen.

Charles Cohee, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-six years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Berwyn.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country?
A I have lived in the Chickasaw Nation all my life.
Q Were you acquainted with one George James, an Indian who lived about two miles from where the town of Lebanon is now situated? A Yes sir, I was.
Q Was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A He was a Chickasaw.
Q Do you know what degree of Chickasaw blood he possessed?
A About one-half.
Q You do not know Mandy James, a Chickasaw freedman, who is alleged to have belonged to George James? A No sir, I do not remember now, except I knowed her.
Q Did you know a daughter of hers by the name of Bell, you remember her, born about 1861? A No sir, I do not just remember Bell.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the above and foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Sworn to before me this the 22nd day of October, 1904.



Notary Public.

Oyfidavit.

Tompson Pickens

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

MAR 21 1901



ACTING CHAIRMAN

Southern Dist
Pickens County
Sud. Terr.

I now call men by these
I recite that on this 11th day of
March 1901. Personally appeared
before me (N. H. Keller, a Notary Public
in and for the aforesaid Terr.) Thompson Pickens
(a. native of said Terr) and after being duly
sworn states the following to wit:

That, Amanda James was a slave
under George James (a. Chickasaw Indian),
and said Amanda James was the
mother of Belle McCarrel (wife of
Dew McCarrel) of said Terr)

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 11th day of March A.D. 1901

N. H. Keller

Notary Public

Wesley B. ...

... of ...

... the ...

... of ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

10-D-211

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED

JUL 29 1903

19-D-77

19-D-77.

Department of the Interior, Commission to the Five
Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of Belle M. Carrell and her minor
children for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

The affiant, Wm. Hinks, says that he is personally
acquainted with Belle M. Carrell and has seen all of her life
that at the time she and others were freed in the Chickasaw
Nation, Indian Territory, he was present, and it was some
time in the month of August, 1865, on Geo. James' farm, about
two miles from where the town of Lebanon is now situated. She
had been prior to this time owned by the said Geo. James, who
was a member of the Choctaw tribe of Indians and a resident of
I.T. The affiant says that the applicant, Belle M. Car-
rell and infant children now reside near Rann, I.T. The af-
fiant says his post-office address is Ardmore, I.T.

Wm. Hinks

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 25th.
day of July, 1902.

Wm. Hinks

Notary Public.

Report Series

201.01.1071.1003

Interviewed and sworn to before me this 28th

day of August, 1903.

James W. ... the following was his ...
... The witness says that if he ...
... from a small ... and that ...
... the fact he ...
... I ...
... was a ...
... in the ...
... after ...
... the ...
... a ...
... in ...
... the ...
... of ...

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
FILE
JUL 29 1903

Department of the Interior, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

Department of the Interior, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The affiant, Tom Randolph, says that he knew Geo. James in his life time, and knew that he was an Indian, and either a member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe of Indians but does not know to which tribe he belonged. His post-office was Tishomingo, Indian Territory, but he lived about two miles from where the town of Lebanon, I.T. is now situated in the Chickasaw Nation. I knew Belle Mc.Carrell when she was a child. I also knew her mother, Mandy ~~Manderson~~ James. I became acquainted with her a short time after she was free. She told me the Belle Mc.Carrell was her daughter, who was then a small child, and that she had been a slave of Geo. James. The affiant says that it is his understanding that Mandy James is now dead. The affiant says his postoffice address is Ardmore, I.T.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 25th. day of July, 1903.



Notary Public.

... .. of the 1800 C

... ..

... .. Dec. 1800.

... ..

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE CIVILIZED

... .. of the
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..

... ..

Department of the Interior ,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes .

Indian Territory , Southern District of the said Territory.

In the matter of the claim of Bell Mc.Carrell for Freedman-ship.

Personally came and appeared before me , a notary public in and for
the So. District aforesaid ,

Phillip Stevenson of

Springer, Ind. Ter. who states on oath the following :

I am 75 years of age , a citizen of the United States, and a Chickasaw
Freedman. I was acquainted with Amanda James in her life time and I
was also acquainted with her minor little daughter Bell James.

Amanda was a Freedwoman and she belong to George James a Choctaw
Indian by blood. I have known the claimants here in for a number of
years and during the time of my acquaintance these claimants were
and have ^{been} residents of the Chickasaw Nation , of the Ind. Ter.

Affiant states further that he has known the mother of Bell Mc.Carrell
for forty years and the daughter for at least thirty.

Witness: *Jas. M. Seary.*

Phillip Stevenson
man

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 5th. day of Dec. A.D. 1903.

J. D. Brown

Notary Public

My commission expires on the 9th. day of May , 1908

J. D. B.

Returns to

Bill McCarroll

at/2

Ind. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

19 1904

~~Handwritten signature~~

Indian Territory
Chickasaw Nation }
Southern Dist. } Adline Gaines
after being sworn states that
she is personally acquainted
with Mandy James, who is
the mother of J. Bell McCarrell,
also that Mandy James used to
belong to George James, who
was a Choctaw Indian
by blood. George James lived
2 miles south of Lebanon, I.T.
Chickasaw Nation. His Post-
Office was Lishomingo, I.T.
Adline Gaines states that she is
65 years of age.

Frank Delridge. Adline ^{her} Gaines
Matty Wood. _{mark}

Be it known that on this 12 day of Sept. 1904
personally appeared before me the above named
Adline Gaines who being by me duly sworn
did depose and say that the foregoing
statement of facts by her subscribed
is in all things true, of her own
knowledge.

J. C. Wood
A. P.
Burnsville, I.T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

MAR 12 1901

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'H. C. ...', written over the typed name.

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Your mother was
sold by Selby to James

This January the 11,
1884.

Certificate of marriage
Pickens County Chick-
saw Nation.

I the Judge Dickerson
of the Indian Nation
do hereby certify that
on the 11th day of January
1884. I did solemnly and
under the common law
marriage solemnize
the rite and holy bonds
of matrimony between
Egan McCasell and

Bell Douglass
Witness my hand this
the 11th day of January
1884
Judge Willis Dick-
erson

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 31, 1901.

H. L. Keller,

Welder, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby of your letter of the 16th instant enclosing the affidavit of Thompson Pinkens and such affidavit has been duly filed by the Commission in the matter of the application of Bell McCarrell for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

13-D-77

Chickasaw Freedman
B. 77.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 3, 1903.

Dave Jones,
Willsville, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 26, stating that you formerly owned Mandy, the mother of Bell McCarrill and that Bell was born in 1861; that you sold Bell and her mother to George James.

In reply to your letter you are advised that this information has been made a matter of record in the application of Bell McCarrill for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-D-77

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 25, 1903.

H. F. Keller,

Holder, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing joint affidavits of I. Hunter Pickens, Sallie Toles and Mary Wright, stating that Bell McCarrell and her mother were both freed in George James yard.*

You request that in case the papers are not correctly prepared that the same be returned to you, with instructions and blanks, stating that you will properly attend to the matter; you are informed that the Commission has no blanks for the purpose indicated in your letter. The affidavit is returned to you however, for the reason that it is not specific enough, as to date or location of the time and place where the parties referred to therein were freed, and it is of no value as evidence in support of the application for enrollment of Bell McCarrell and her minor children, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Respectfully,

Enc. KT. 140

Commissioner in Charge

10
19-D-47

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 29, 1903.

Bill McCarrell,
Man, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of
Tom Randolph and Wm. Binks, and the same have been duly filed
with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application
for enrollment of yourself and your five minor children as Chickasaw
freemen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-D-77

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 10, 1903.

Belle McCarrell,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 5, enclosing the affidavit of Phillip Stevenson which you offer in support of your application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw freedmen, and the same has been filed with the records in this case.

Replying to that part of your letter in which you ask if it will be necessary for you and your witnesses to appear in person before the Commission, you are informed that if you desire to introduce the testimony of witnesses in support of your application, they will be heard upon their personal appearance at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-77

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 19, 1904.

Bell McCarroll,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavit of Adeline Gaines, stating that your mother, Mandy James, was a slave of George James, a Chickasaw Indian, who resided near Lebanon, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and the same has been duly filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the enrollment of yourself and family as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

JD

Chairman.

Chic. Fr 1490

Chic. Fr 1490

John Chidwell et al.

Records transferred to Chidwell Friedman
Cards D-83. 10-22-04.

Arthur Dick and Georgia Chidwell trans-
ferred Aug 17-1906.

2-374 GRANTED

ALL- 1906

August 20-1906 Records forwarded
Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as a
Chickasaw freedman.....OF.....

HENRY CHILDERS.....Memo-116.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
TISHOMINGO, IDNAIN TERRITORY,
September 8, 1904.

19-D983.

In the matter of the enrollment of John Childers as a Chickasaw Freedman.
(See former testimony taken at Atoka, September 6th or 7th.)

Nellie Leggins, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Nellie Leggins.
Q. Are you a freedman? A. Yes, sir, Chickasaw.
Q. Have you taken your allotment? A. No, sir.
Q. Are you on the final roll? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know John Childers? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you known him? A. I don't know.
Q. About how long? A. Ever since I was a young woman.
Q. A good many years ago? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know him during the war? A. Yes, sir, and before and after the war.
Q. Did you belong to the same man? A. No, sir, he belonged to Newberry, an Indian.
Q. Chickasaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know that he was there with the Newberrys during the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the end of the war? A. No, sir, he was stolen from them and came back when--
Q. When did he come back, before the war ended? A. Yes, sir, before the war ended.
Q. Do you remember when the war ended and the negroes were freed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he living then? A. I don't know exactly.
Q. How soon after the war did you see him? A. Early after the war.
Q. Where was he living at that time? A. In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. Did you see him often? A. Yes, sir.
Q. During the war? A. After the war.
Q. Are you sure this is the fellow you knew then? A. Yes, sir, we used to call him "Boot" but his right name is John Childers.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above and this is a true, full and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

19-D-83.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER. OCTOBER 22, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
John Childers as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Cohee being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-six.
Q Did you know John Childers? A Yes, sir.
Q Is he a colored man? A Yes, sir.
Q Was he formerly the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q What was that Chickasaw Indian's name? A I have forgotten who
he belonged to - one of the Newberry's.
Q Was Lewis Newberry a white man or Chickasaw Indian? A I am not
sure whether he was a white man or halfbreed, I think he was a half-
breed Chickasaw.
Q Did John Childers belong to Lewis Newberry at the beginning of
the war? A Well I am not right sure, he belonged to him before
the war.
Q Was John Childers sold into Texas before the war? A Why he was
in Texas.
Q Before the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Was he sold or was he stolen? A It was never decided, it was
said he was stolen.
Q When did he come back to the Chickasaw Nation after he went to
Texas? A Some time right after the war.
Q After the war was closed and were the slaves all freed? A Yes,
sir.
Q Did he return on or before April 28, 1866? A I couldn't tell
be right sure.
Q What time of the year was it spring or fall? A I don't remember
what time.
Q But you do know he was either sold or stolen into Texas? A
Yes, sir.
Q And was with a white man in Texas? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that
the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his
stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *22nd* day of October 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public.

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 12, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Henry Childers as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Henry Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner.

Q What is your name? A Henry Childers.

Q How old are you? A Thirty years.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Colbert, I. T.

Q Do you claim to have applied for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freed man? A Yes sir.

Q When do you claim that you made that application? A Why, I don't know what year it was; it's slipped my remembrance, but I know it was when the Dawes Commission was traveling around from place to place.

Q About how many years ago? A I think about four or five years ago.

Q You have got enough education so that you know the difference between one year and another, havn't you? A Yes sir.

Q Then don't you know just how many years ago it was that you were at Colbert? A I live there all the time.

Q Well, you know about how many years ago when you say you applied to this Commission, don't you? Can you tell us what year it was? A I can't tell you what year it was to be honest with you; it seems to me that it was 1900 or 1901. Somewhere along there.

Q Was it more than four years ago? A It seems to me that it was.

Q What is your business? A Farming.

Q Have you been living in Colbert--how long have you lived at Colbert? A Been living there all mynlife.

Q Do you know how many times the Dawes Commission was at Colbert to receive applications? A You mean how many days?

Q I mean how many different sessions they had at Colbert?

A One only I can remember.

Q You have lived at Colbert all your life? A Yes sir.

Q Whenever the Dawes Commission went there to enroll people, you would know about it wouldn't you? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know anything about how many times they were there?

A Only one time. I only remember one time, the earliest I can remember.

Q And you don't know when that was? A No sir.

Q Do you know who was in charge of the Dawes Commission at the time you were there? A It seems to me the --you mean the Commissioners there?

Q Yes. A It seems to me it was Tams Bixby and T. B. Needles, and I forgot the other fellow.

Q You say that those two men were at Colbert at the time you were there? A Yes sir.

Q You swear that, do you? A Why, yes.

Q You saw those two men there? A That's what they told me.

Q Do you know Mr. Bixby when you see him? A No sir.

2-Henry Childers.

Q Do you know Mr. Needles? A No sir.

Q Then you don't know whether Mr. Bixby or Mr. Needles were at Colbert or not do you? A They told me they was there, yes.

Q Who told you? A These people at Colbert said it was the Commissioner's names.

Q What did you say to the person that you went before to whom you say you applied? What did you tell them that you wanted? A Why, he asked me what I come for and I told him to see about my land, and he said "Your father is not on the roll yet"; "your father is on the doubtful list, and I can't do anything with these papers".

Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.

Q They told you that your father was on the doubtful list and that they couldn't do anything with you yet? A Yes sir.

Q Tell you anything else? A That's all I can remember.

Q That is about four or five years ago? A Yes sir.

Q What have you done about it since that time? A I have been writing letters to the Commission and employing lawyers.

Q When did you write those letters to the Commission which you speak of? A Oh, we have been writing them--

Q I want to know what you have done. Have you written any?

A Why, no.

Q Who did write them? A My brothers, first one and then another would write.

Q Did they write about your enrollment? I am trying to find out what was done with reference to yourself? Did you do anything about your own enrollment? A No sir.

Q Did you write to the Commission? A No sir.

Q Did your brother write about your enrollment? A Yes, he wrote for the whole of us.

Q Did he mention your name in those letters? A Yes sir.

Q When did he write those letters? A I don't just remember.

Q Well, about when? A It seems to me in was in 1903.

Q About how many years after you were at Colbert was it that he started writing those letters? A They was writing, well, it was about a year I think.

Q And you think they first began writing in 1903? A Yes sir.

Q And that was about a year after you were at Colbert? A Yes.

Q So you was not at Colbert until 1902? You didn't go before the Commission until 1902? A It seems to me it was right about that time. I wouldn't swear about it--1901-2, but it seems to me it was about that time.

Q Did you get any letters from the Dawes Commission in reply to these letters you speak of? A Yes sir.

Q Have you those letters with you? A No sir.

Q Are they in your possession? A Yes sir.

Q You say your father's name is John Childers? A Yes sir.

Q Where were you born? A In Texas.

Q How long have you lived in the Indian Territory? A Well, all I knew is in the Indian Territory.

Q Do you know how old you were when you came to the Indian Territory from Texas? A No, I don't.

Q You never heard anything about that? A Well, as near as I can get at it we have been in the Indian Territory 24 or 5 years.

Q For the last twenty years have you lived any place else except the Indian Territory? A No sir.

Q Whereabouts in the Indian Territory have you lived for the last twenty years? A We lived at Colbert.

3-Henry Childers.

Q I want to know what you have done? You keep talking about "we". A I have lived at Colbert.

Q For the last twenty years? A Yes sir--since '79.

Q Is your father living? A Yes sir.

Q What is your mother's name? A Charlette Colbert.

Q Is she living? A Yes sir.

Q Was your father a slave? A Yes sir.

Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes sir.

Q Who did your father belong to? A Lewis Newberry .

Q Was Lewis Newberry a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.

Q Are you married? A Yes sir.

Q What is your wife's name? A Siller Childers.

Q Have you any children? A Yes sir.

Q How many? A Two.

Q How old are they? A One is eight and the other is five.

Q What is the name of the oldest one? A Ora Childers, eight years old the 1st day of this last past June.

Q What is the other child's name? A Henry Childers, Jr.

Q How old is he? A He was five years old the 20th of September.

Q When you appeared before the Commission as you claim, were both your children living at that time? A Yes sir.

Q Did you say anything to the Commission about your children? A No, they didn't ask me.

Q Well, did you say anything to them without being asked? A No sir.

Q Why not? A Why, I didn't know that I would have to say anything like that. I thought they would ask me the questions the same as you are doing now.

Q You went to the Commission to get enrolled didn't you? A Yes sir.

Q Did you expect to get your children enrolled? A Yes sir.

Q What is the reason that you neglected to mention your children? What is the reason you expected them to ask you about your children if you didn't tell them anything about them? A They just told me that my father was on the doubtful list and they couldn't do anything with me.

Q You didn't say anything about your children? A No, they didn't give me a chance.

Q And you don't claim that any application was ever made for your children? A No, only writing.

Q You sent the children's names in to the Commission? A Yes.

Q When? A I disremember when it was, but it was about--it was sent in by a fellow named Jim--Gillett-- called himself a lawyer.

Q How do you spell that name? Jim G-i-l-l-e-t-t? A Yes sir, that seems to be the name.

Q Who was this Jim Gillett? A He said he was a lawyer.

Q Where did he live? A Wynnewood.

Q How did Jim Gillett come to get mixed up with it? How did you come to employ this Jim Gillett, or did you employ him? A Yes sir.

Q When did you employ him? A Why, its been so long I don't remember.

Q About how many years ago? A As near as I can recollect it must have been about three or four years.

Q What did you employ Jim Gillett to do? A To look into it and see if we was proved up yet.

Q By "we" whom do you mean? A Myself and the children.

4-Henry Childers.

- Q Did you ever see any letters from the Commission addressed to this Jim Gillett, mentioning the matter at all? A Yes sir.
- Q You say that you did? A Yes sir.
- Q What was in that letter, if you remember? A Why, it said that "you will receive the final consideration"--I can't tell exactly what it said, but as near as I can get at it it said that I would receive final consideration.
- Q That was in a letter received by Jim Gillett from the Dawes Commission--addressed to Jim Gillett from the Dawes Commission? A Yes sir.
- Q What did Jim Gillett do with that letter? A He sent it to me.
- Q Is that letter in your possession at the present time? A No sir.
- Q At the time you claim to have appeared before the Commission at Colbert, who was with you? A Me and my brothers and sisters.
- Q Who else was with you besides your relatives? A Old man Tom Abram, and I can't call all the names; a whole bunch of them scattered around on the ground; some of them was right close to me.
- Q You say your wife's name is Siller Childers? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you married to her? A Yes sir.
- Q When were you married? A The 23rd day of August, 1895.
- Q Where were you married? A I was married at Grayson county, Texas? A Yes sir.
- Q Where were you living at that time? A Living in the Nation.
- Q What did you go to Texas to get married for? A I was work on the railroad at that time and I had to send to Ardmore or to South McAlester, one, for a license, and I had planned to marry on Wednesday night, and I couldn't send after my license and get it there in time.
- Q At the time you were married where were you living? Where was your home? A Colbert.
- Q Did you get a license? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you get a certificate of marriage--get a certificate from the man who married you? A No sir.
- Q What did you do with the license? A Sent them back.
- Q Where to? A Sherman, Texas.
- Q You haven't got that license and certificate in your possession now? A No sir.

Applicant is allowed thirty days from this date in which to present additional evidence in the matter of his alleged application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause, and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this August 12, 1906.

W. J. Whitely

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 29, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Henry Childers as a Chickasaw Freedman.

The applicant is not represented by an attorney.
No notice for the introduction of testimony has been served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

John Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A John Childers.

Q How old are you? A I can't tell you how old I am.

Q Well, are you forty, fifty or sixty, or how old? A I can't tell you exactly; I just can't tell you my age.

Q Were you born before the war? A Well, I don't know whether I did or not.

The witness has the appearance of being somewhere between the ages of sixty and seventy-five years.

Q Where do you live? A Colbert.

Q Do you know Henry Childers? A Yes sir.

Q Are you related to him? A He is my boy.

Q Have you any knowledge of any application, or of any time that Henry Childers ever went before the Dawes Commission to be enrolled? A Yes, I carried him.

Q When? A I couldn't tell that; it was the first time he ever went there at Colbert; was the first time.

Q How long ago was it? A I can't tell you how long ago; it is hard for me to say; I couldn't tell you.

Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Chickasaw.

The witness is identified as John Childers, Chickasaw Freedman Card 1490, and upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior opposite No. 4595.

It appears from the records of this office that application was made by John Childers for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman at Colbert, Indian Territory, October 12, 1898.

Q What did they do when you and Henry Childers went before the Dawes Commission at Colbert? A He wouldn't receive him at all until he received me.

Q Do you swear that this man Henry Childers was there with you at Colbert? A Yes, I carried him with all the children I had.

Q Where were you living then? A Near Colbert.

Q Where was this boy, Henry Childers living? A Living there with me.

Q Was he then living at your home? A Yes, right there with me, working the same farm that he is now.

Q How long ago was it that you went before the Dawes Commission at Colbert? A I couldn't tell you that. I can't tell you like I ought to; I don't want to tell you nothing wrong.

2-Henry Childers.

Henry Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Henry Childers.
Q How old are you? A Thirty years old.
Q Are you the same Henry Childers that appeared before the Commission on August 12, 1905? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
Q In your testimony of August 12, 1905, you state that you didn't make application until the Commission was at Colbert in 1902. A You say I state that?
Q Yes. Now, how long ago was it since you made this application at Colbert. A I think it is a little longer.
Q Well, answer the question. How long ago was it since you made this application at Colbert? A I don't know just exactly; Its been seven or eight years.
Q Were you married at that time? A No sir.
Q Were you living with your father, John Childers? A I wasn't living with him. I was living on the same place; on his place at that time.
Q Did you go with your father to Colbert at the time he applied? A Yes sir.
Q Why didn't they enroll you at that time? A They said he wasn't approved and I would have to wait until he was approved.

Witness excused.

Tom Abram being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Tom Abram.
Q How old are you? A About seventy.
Q Where do you live? A Down near Colbert.
Q How long have you lived there? A Fifteen or twenty years.
Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Neither one. I come from Texas.
Q You are a state negro are you? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Henry Childers? A Yes sir
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him 15 or 20 years.
Q Do you live in the town of Colbert? A No, I live on the Colbert farm down the river.
Q Have you any personal knowledge about Henry Childers appearing before the Dawes Commission while they were at Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q What do you know about it? A I know they went there.
Q Were you at Colbert at the time? A Yes, I was there in Colbert at the time they went there.
Q In the town? A Yes, right where they was enrolling.
Q Where were they enrolling? A I think it was over on the south side of the town.
Q Were they in a building? A No, they was in a tent.
Q Did you see Henry Childers there? A Yes sir.
Q What was he doing there?--what were you doing there?
A Well, I was just there. I had never heard of such a thing and I had never seen such a thing before and I was there to see what I could and hear what I could.

3-Henry Childers.

Q What took place at the time Henry Childers was there? What happened? A The old man went to be enrolled---

Q I am not talking about the old man. I am talking about Henry. What happened when Henry went to be enrolled? A He went up to be enrolled. The old man--

Q Don't get Henry confused with the old man. I am talking about Henry, not John Childers, but Henry. What took place?

Q Well, I don't understand what you mean.

Q Well, you say you were there and saw Henry there? A Yes sir.

Q What did Henry do? A He went to be enrolled.

Q Where did he go? A He went to the tent where they was enrolling.

Q What did they do about it? A They rejected him.

Q How do you know that? A I was right there and heard that he was rejected; he couldn't be enrolled until his father was enrolled.

Q Who said that? A I can't tell the man's name. I never knew the name.

Q You say that you are a states negro? A Yes sir.

Q You don't claim to be a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman?

A No sir.

Q How did you happen to be in the tent? A There was so many people I went there to see and hear what I could; that was why I was there.

Q You say that you have known Henry Childers twenty years?

A Yes sir.

Q Where has he been living during that time? A Living right here in the Territory.

Q Who has he been living with for the last ten years? A Staying there with his father.

Q How far from the town of Colbert does he live? A About two miles, maybe three; maybe not so far.

Witness excused.

Henry Childers being recalled testified as follows:

Q Do you claim that when you went before the Dawes Commission at the time your father was there, that you ever applied for your child? A Yes sir.

Q How many children had you then? A One.

Q What is that child's name? A Ora.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this September 29, 1905.

Edward Mervin
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Henry Childers, et al, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that on August 12, 1905, Henry Childers appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and gave testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children, Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

On said date Henry Childers testified that he was thirty years of age and resided at Colbert, Indian Territory; that about four or five years ago he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, but on his appearance before said Commission he was informed that, inasmuch as his father, John Childers, was on the doubtful list his application could not be received; that he did not mention the names of his two children and ask for their enrollment, and assigned as his reason therefor, that he was not asked, and that there was present on said occasion, one Tom Abram, who heard him make said application. He further testified that he has on several occasions addressed communications to said Commission relative to the enrollment of himself and children, but an examination of the records in the possession of this office fails to disclose that any such communications were ever received. On September 29, 1905, he testified that his appearance before said Commission was made seven or eight years ago, and that he had but one child, Ora Childers, living at that time.

On September 29, 1905, John Childers testified that he was the father of the applicant, Henry Childers, and was present at Colbert, Indian Territory, when the latter made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, and heard the Commission inform said applicant that his application could not be received, inasmuch as he (John Childers), had not been approved.

Tom Abram, on September 29, 1905, corroborated the statements of John Childers.

The records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes show that, on October 12, 1898, John Childers appeared before the said Commission at Colbert, Indian Territory, and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

I am of the opinion that the evidence herein establishes the fact that application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Henry Childers as a Chickasaw Freedman within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that his application should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that the evidence fails to establish that an application was made for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (28 Stat., 841), and that I am now without authority to take any action looking to the enrollment of said applicants as Chickasaw Freedmen and that I should decline to receive or consider the same, and it is so ordered.

SIGNED

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Waukeges, Indian Territory,

JUN 22 1906

Memo-116
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Henry Childers as a Chickasaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made for the enrollment of Henry Childers as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

It further appears from the record herein that Henry Childers was born in about the year 1875 and is the son of John Childers whose name appears as No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904, and that said applicant was a resident in good faith of the Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Henry Childers should be enrolled under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 8 1907

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1900.

Arthur Childress
.....
as a ^{Fredman} member of
Chickasaw Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

Born May 4, 1886.

✓
19-1490

4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Arthur Lehdress, born on the 4 day of May 1886
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: John Lehdress a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Charlotte Lehdress a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother Chickasaw
Postoffice Leahurst I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, Charlotte Lehdress on oath state that I am 52
years of age and a citizen by Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of John Lehdress, who is a citizen, by
Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 4th day of May 1886; that said child has been named
Arthur Lehdress and was living March 4, 1906.

Charlotte Lehdress
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

J. J. Wigand
S. C. Gauntner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of Aug 1906.

Enclis

J. J. Wigand
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, Malinda Bell a mid-wife, on oath state that I
attended on Charlotte Lehdress wife of John Lehdress
on the 4th day of May 1886; that there was born to her on said date a male
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Arthur
Lehdress.

Malinda Bell
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

J. J. Wigand
S. C. Gauntner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of Aug 1906.

J. J. Wigand
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.*Sick Childress*as a ^{*Fredman*} citizen of*Chickasaw* Nation.

Approved..... 190...

Commissioner.

Born July 25, 1888

✓

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 20, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the *Chickasaw* Nation,
of *Dick Lehdar*, born on the *25* day of *July*, 18*88*
[Here insert name of child]
Name of Father: *John Lehdar* a citizen of the *Chickasaw* Nation.
Name of Mother: *Charlotte Lehdar* a citizen of the *Chickasaw* Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: *Freedman* Tribal enrollment of mother: *Chickasaw*
Postoffice: *Colbert I. T.*

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

Charlotte Lehdar on oath state that I am *52*
years of age and a citizen by *freeman* of the *Chickasaw* Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of *John Lehdar*, who is a citizen, by
freeman of the *Chickasaw* Nation; that a *male* child was
born to me on *25th* day of *July*, 18*88*; that said child has been named
Dick Lehdar and was living March 4, 1906.

Charlotte Lehdar mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

J. S. Wigand
S. C. Cantor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *24th* day of *Aug*, 1906.

J. S. Wigand
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

Melinda Bell a *mid-wife* on oath state that I
attended on *Charlotte Lehdar* wife of *John Lehdar*
on the *25th* day of *July*, 18*88*; that there was born to her on said date a *male*
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named *Dick*
Lehdar.

Melinda Bell mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

J. S. Wigand
S. C. Cantor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *24th* day of *Aug*, 1906.

J. S. Wigand
Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Georgia Childress
.....
Fredman
as a citizen of
Chickasaw..... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

Born April 7, 1890

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Georgia Chedress, born on the 7th day of April 1890
Name of Father: John Chedress a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Charlotte Chedress a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: Chickasaw
Postoffice: Leolbert, D. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Central District.

I, Charlotte Chedress on oath state that I am 52
years of age and a citizen by freeman of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of John Chedress, who is a citizen, by
freeman of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
born to me on 7th day of April 1890; that said child has been named
Georgia Chedress and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

J. G. Wiggand
S. C. Coampter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of Aug 1906.

J. G. Wiggand
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Central District.

I, Melinda Bell a midwife on oath state that I
attended on Charlotte Chedress wife of John Chedress
on the 7th day of April 1890; that there was born to her on said date a female
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Georgia Chedress.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

J. G. Wiggand
S. C. Coampter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of August 1906.

J. G. Wiggand
Notary Public.

Stable paper

Stacy Palmer

do his land

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

OCT 31 1901



ACTING CHAIRMAN

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this Oct 8 1901

Ed Franklin

Notary Public

So his said Gen

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

OCT 31 1901

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Northern District

Indian Territory } Oct 8 1901

in the matter of application of John
Childers for enrollment as Chickasaw nation
Treedman.

personally appeared before me a natality
Public, in and for district above named.

Judy Stembery, who after being duly sworn
deposes and says. My name is Judy Stembery,
I live at Mead and her. I am about 38
years of age, am a Chickasaw Indian by blood
I am the Lawful Widow of Lewis Stembery
Deceased. I am personally acquainted with
John Childers (Colored) he did belong to
my husband, Lewis Stembery, before the
Civil war. He loaned him to some of
McKinnis, and they taken him to Texas
and sold him, and we lost him. But
my husband never did sell him, he was my
husbands property at close of the Civil
war. But was sold with us, he had to
be sold by some of the McKinnis, with out my
husbands consent, my husband was going
to Schore at that time, in consequence
therefore I have no interest in the process
of this claim.

Frances France
Soll, a fella

Judy Stembery
to mark

COPY

State of Texas,
County of Grayson.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

To any Judge of the District Court, Judge of the
County Court, Ordained or Licensed Minister or Jewish Rabbi
or Justice of the Peace or Grayson County.

Greeting:

You are hereby authorized to celebrate the rites of
Matrimony between Henry Childress and Siller Finley, and make
due return to the Clerk of said Court Sixty days thereafter
certifying your action under this license.

Witness my official signature and seal this 23d day
of Aug. 1895.

T. W. Hudson, Clerk.

By

August 23

Deputy

I, I. T. Abram, a minister of the Gospel

Marriage of Henry Childress and Siller Finley the parties
above named.

Witness my hand this _____ day of my hand 190

Grayson Co.

The State of Texas
County of Grayson. I W. E. Baird, Clerk of the County Court of
Grayson County, Texas, do hereby certify that the above and fore-
going is a true and correct copy of the original marriage license
issued to Henry Childress and Siller Finley, in my office in Book
M., Page 423 of the marriage records of Grayson County, Texas.
Given under my hand and seal of office this the 23^d day of
September, 1905.

W. E. Baird
By P. H. Jemenat, Deputy.

(SEAL)

Endorsed
Department of the Interior
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes
Filed Sep. 29, 1905.
Tamm Dixby, Commissioner.

John Childers,

IN RE

Application for enrollment as
Chickasaw Freedman.

In the matter of the application of John Childers for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

John Childers being sworn says: *(Collected October 12th 1898)*

I am about 65 years old. I belonged to Childers when the war closed. He was a white man. I worked for him. He was hauling through the Territory. He did not marry an Indian. He lived in Texas before he came here.

(Letter of Lucy Newberry introduced stating that John Childers was never sold out of the Territory)

Aleck McKinney took me of the country to Preston and sold me there. I do not remember when I came back after the war. The negroes were freed when I came back here. I hired to Dan Collins when I first crossed the river. I came home when the folks were going to Kansas. I had a son that went to Kansas at that time.

Dick Eastman being sworn says: *(Calvert, October 17th 1898)*

I know John Childers. I have known him all his life. I do not know that he belonged to the Newberrys. We were companions going out to Fort Washita. He stayed with a man by the name of Charley Galloway there. I do not know who he belonged to. That was a long time before the war. I did not know him during the war.

Charley Smith being sworn says: *(Calhoun, October 12th 1898)*

I know John Childers. He was said to belong to the Newberrys and was hired to Captain Alberson. He was working there. I heard before the war that he belonged to the Newberrys. He was carried out of here before the war by a man by the name of Johnson. He was trading in negroes . I never saw him again until 19 or 20 years ago.

Daniel Collins being sworn says: *(Called, October 13th 1898)*

I remember Aleck McKinney taking a boy across the river and selling him to the Johnson boys who were negro traders. These boys boarded at my father's house when they were waiting for the property to be brought. It was said that the property was in dispute and that they were going to sell it. Childers tells me that he is the same boy. I can only tell what was told me. McKinney was a brother-in-law of mine.

It was said that this boy belonged to Logan Alberson. When he died his wives got in a dispute over the property and McKinney took the property and ran him across the river and sold him. McKinney said the boy belonged to Logan Alberson.

After this man came back here in 1880 he came to my house and told me the circumstances and I remembered the boy that was taken away from here. He said he was the same one, that McKinney had taken away from here. A short while after that McKinney was at my house and I told him about it and he said that was right and that he had run him off and sold him, and that it was in 1854

He came back here when the negroes were migrating to Kansas. He stopped at my house. A son of his had gone on, and he sent for him to come back.

Lucy Newberry being sworn says: (Colbert, October 14th 1898)

I know John Childers. He was a slave among the Chickasaws. We belonged to Lewis Newberry. He was not here during and after the war. He went across Red river. I was living on Blue at that time and do not know exactly what year he was put off in Texas. It was before the war. The woman he was hired to was a Cherokee and her husband, as a Chickasaw. He was Logan Alberson.

He was in Texas until we were all set free. I do not know how long after the war it was that he came back.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 31, 1902

M. G. Gillett,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 24th instant enclosing the affidavit of Lucy Newberry, a Chickasaw Indian, which you desire to be filed with and made a part of the application of John Childers for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. The same has this day been filed with the records in this case and will receive the consideration of the Commission in the disposition of the application of John Childers.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

19-D-62

19-D-83

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 24, 1903.

John Childress,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letters of the 5th and 9th instant, respectively, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and by him forwarded to this Commission for consideration and appropriate action. You state that you have improved eighty acres of land and have four children; that the white people don't want you to have the land and are trying to drive you from it, and you request to be advised if you can purchase the same in case you are not enrolled.

You are informed it appears from our records that no person by the name of John Childress is an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. It does appear, however, that John Childers, now about 69 years of age, is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, but his right to final enrollment as such has not yet been determined by this Commission. You do not state the names of your children, therefore, no advice relative to their enrollment can be given you.

J. C. --2.

Relative to the purchase of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, your attention is invited to Section 16 of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), which is as follows:

"All lands allotted to members of said tribes, except such land as is set aside to each for a homestead as herein provided, shall be alienable after issuance of patent as follows: One-fourth in acreage in one year, one-fourth in acreage in three years, and the balance in five years; in each case from date of patent: Provided, That such land shall not be alienable by the allottee or his heirs at any time before the expiration of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal governments for less than its appraised value."

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chickasaw Freedman,
D-18.

83

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 21, 1904.

George H. Bartlett,

Volbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 16, inquiring relative to the citizenship of John Childers or Childers. You state that the former owner of this freedman is living and will testify as to his being a Chickasaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of John Childers for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. If he desires to introduce additional testimony in support of his application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, the Commission will hear the same at its office at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-D-83.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

John Childers,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right to enrollment as such freedman.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Chickasaw Freedman
1490

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 22, 1904.

John Childress,
Colbert, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 14, acknowledging receipt of a notice of the approval of your enrollment, and asking if you will have to come to Muskogee in order to get your children enrolled; that some of them are of age and some are minors, and you wish to know what steps you should take to secure their enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you do not mention the names of your children and it is therefore impracticable to give you any information as to whether or not they are applicants for enrollment, but if no application has heretofore been made to this Commission for the enrollment of your children the Commission is now without authority to receive or consider the same.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chickasaw Freedman
1490

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 27, 1905.

E. D. Childress,

Colbert, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 22, stating that your father, John Childress, is enrolled and approved as a Chickasaw freedman and you do not see why you are not entitled to enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from our records that application has been made to this Commission for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1900, the Commission is without authority to receive or consider original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

However, if you insist that an application has been made for your enrollment, your testimony relative thereto will be taken upon your personal appearance at the office of the Commission in Muskogee, Indian Territory, accompanied by the person making such application and witnesses who have knowledge of the facts.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1490

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August, 12, 1905.

John Childers,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 9, 1905, stating that your children were not included in the application with you; you ask that they may not be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you do not state the names of your children referred to and it is therefore impracticable to give you any definite information as to whether or not any application has been made for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, but if no application has been made there is now no provision for the reception of original applications in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Mem. 116.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 6, 1905.

Henry Childress,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 30, 1905, in which you state that at the time of your appearance at this office on August 18, 1905, you were allowed thirty days additional time within which to introduce the testimony of witnesses in reference to your alleged application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman and requesting that this time be extended an additional thirty days.

You do not state in your letter any sufficient grounds for the continuance, nor does it appear that any effort has been made by you to secure the attendance of your witnesses in this matter. This office is averse to a continuance of this character, but will hold this case until October 1, 1905, for the introduction of such testimony as you desire to submit.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

COMMISSAR TO FIVE TRIBES	
No. 30209	Received JUL 20 1968
ANSWERED	Book Page

RECEIVED
 JUL 20 1968

JUL 20 1968

JUL 20 1968

Colbert, I. T.

July/15/06

Hon. Dana H. Kelsey,

Muskogee, I.T

Hon Sir:-

I am yet depending on you on the Part of my 3 child
ren, Namely Authar Childress, Richard Childress and Geargie Childress,
I would like the Best in the World to get them on. as they are
the yougest, Please let me here from you regarding the matter what
you think is Best I hope to Recd and early reply from you at your
convenience.

Yours Most Reptt.

John Childress.

Colbert, I. T.

Aug, 2/06.

Hon. Dana Kelsey,

Muskogee, I. T.

Hon. sir:---

I am Sorry to say, While I was in Muskogee The applicatio n
Blank for enrollment. Came and I was not here, to have it fill and
sent back at the proper time, I carried them to the ~~Natasy~~ republic.
just as soon as I made my arrival. But the Claim it was to late.
So you Know the reason Why I did not Send them I was in your Office
I would like to know if I Send them in now Coukd you do anything
with them Please let me here from ^{you} by way of return mail regarding it.

Yout Ob'ct Servant

John Childress

N.B.

I got Witness's A penty When Me Kneed they

No. 45660

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1906.
OFFICE OF U. S. INDIAN AGENT,
MUSKOGEE, IND TER

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 22, 1906.

Henry Childers,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir.

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 22, 1906, declining to receive or consider the application for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Tams Bixby.

Commissioner.

Registered

Inc. Memo-116.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 22, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 22, 1906, declining to receive or consider the application for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Tams Bixby,
Commissioner.

Inc. Memo-116.

19-1490

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 21, 1906.

John Childress,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of August 2, 1906, addressed to the United States Indian Agent has been by him referred to this office for appropriate action. Therein you state that application blanks for enrollment came while you were in Muskogee, and you ask if it is now too late to enroll your children.

In reply you are advised that, if you so desire, you may forward affidavits to the birth of your three children upon the blanks heretofore sent you.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Refer in reply to the following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

Land
54359-1906.

(COPY)

January 4, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is transmitted herewith for Departmental consideration report of Commissioner Bixby, dated June 22, 1906, together with the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw freedmen, including the decision of the Commissioner rendered June 22, 1906, declining to receive or consider the application.

It appears from the record herein that on August 12, 1905, Henry Childers appeared before the Commissioner at Muskogee, and gave testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made by him for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children, Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641).

The Commissioner reports that the records of his office show that on October 12, 1898, John Childers appeared before the Commission at Colbert, I. T., and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. A preponderance of the evidence, however, seems to indicate that Henry Childers at no time prior to the time limited by the Act above referred to made application for

the enrollment of his minor children, Ora and Henry Childers, Jr. It is therefore recommended that the applications for their enrollment be denied, in accordance with Commissioner Bixby's decision.

Very respectfully,

AJW--SD

C. F. Larrabee,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

D. C. 2229-1907

I.T.D. 136-1907.

January 9, 1907.

LRS

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

June 22, 1906, you transmitted the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw freedmen, including your decision of the same date, declining to receive or consider said application.

Reporting January 4, 1907 (I.T.D. 54359-06), the Indian Office recommends that your decision be approved. A copy of its letter is inclosed.

The Department concurs in said recommendation, and your decision is hereby affirmed. The papers in the case have been returned to the Indian Office for its files.

It is requested that you proceed with the adjudication of the case involving the application of Henry Childers, Sr., the father of the applicants in the above case.

Respectfully,

Through the Commissioner of
Indian Affairs,
1 inc. and 2 for Ind. Of.

Thos. Ryan
First Assistant Secretary.

Memo-116

Muskogee, Indian Territory. January 23, 1907.

Henry Childers,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that on January 4, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes denying the application for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Memo-116

Muskogee, Indian Territory. January 23, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that on January 4, 1907,
the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes denying the ap-
plication for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry
Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Memo-116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 1, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that on January 9, 1907,
the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes dated June 22,
1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Ora
Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Memoll6

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 1, 1907.

Henry Childers,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear sir:

You are hereby notified that on January 9, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes dated June 22, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Ora Childers and Henry Childers, Jr., as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Memo-116

COPY

Maskogee, Indian Territory, February 8, 1907.

Henry Childers,
Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 8, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Henry Childers will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Jesse Bixby

Commissioner.

Incl. 17-
Memo-116

Registered.

Memo-116

COPY
Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 8, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 8, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Henry Childers as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Henry Childers will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Dixby*

Commissioner.

Incl. Memo-116

Registered.

Memo 116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 12, 1907.

Henry Childress,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 19, 1907, in which you received a statement from this office that your application and affidavits had been sent to the Secretary of the Interior for his decision and you ask what action has been taken in your case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on February 8, 1907, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision granting the application for the enrollment of Henry Childers as a Chickasaw freedman and on the same date the record in this case was forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, but this office has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon. You will be notified when action is taken in your case.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1491

Chic. Fr 1491

Trans from D. 102 10-24-04

D.C.LL
(1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation of--

Esther Wright,
Elisa Brown.

19-1491.

D.C. 44

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Walter Wright, et al. as Chickasaw freedmen.

~~10-11-37.~~
14-1491

Chickasaw freedmen

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory. November 21, 1902.

In the matter of the application for enrollment as
Chickasaw Freedman of Louisa Cherry and her minor children, Jennie,
Pearlie, James, Doctor, Ocie, Melvinia, David, Jonas and T.C.
Cherry.

Louisa Cherry being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Louisa Cherry.
Q What is your age? A I don't exactly know my age.
Q How old do you think you are? A I reckon I am close on fifty
years.
Q What is your post office address? A Rag.
Q Is that in Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q In the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A I have
been in the Chickasaw Nation all my days.
Q Were you born in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was his name? A James.
Q What was his given name? A Henry— Henry James.
Q Is Henry James living? A No sir, I think he is dead now.
Q When did he die? A I don't remember when he died.
Q About how long ago? A Ten or twelve years since he died.
Q Whereabouts did he live? A Down close to Rocky Point in the
Chickasaw Nation.
Q In the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir, right below Lebanon.
Q Was he a recognized citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are any of the members of his family living? A I don't know;
I think some of them are living; I guess the old lady was
the last to die.
Q Henry James' wife? A Yes sir.
Q When did she die? A About five years ago. I think she has
one daughter living in Denison.
Q Where was you living when you were set free? A In Pickens
County, Chickasaw Nation.
Q Are you married? A No sir, my husband is dead.
Q Was your husband a Chickasaw freedman? A No sir.
Q What is the name of your oldest child under twenty years of age?
A Jennie.

- Q She is about nineteen years old, is she? A I reckon so, I don't know exactly.
- Q What is the name of the next child? A Pearlle is the next oldest one.
- Q And she is about seventeen? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of the next one? A James Cherry.
- Q He is about sixteen? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of the next one? A Doctor Cherry.
- Q And he is about thirteen? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of the next one? A Olcie.
- Q About eleven years old, is she? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of the next one? A Melvinia.
- Q She is about eight years old? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of the next one? A David.
- Q David is about six years old? A Yes sir.
- Q The name of the next one? A Jonas.
- Q Jonas is about four years old? A Yes sir.
- Q And the name of the youngest is T.O. Cherry, you say? A Yes sir.
- Q And he is about three years old? A Yes sir.
- Q Are these children all living with you at the present time?
- A Yes sir, they are all at home, them what you got there.
- Q You have two older daughters? A Yes sir.
- Q One named Esther Wright? A Yes sir.
- Q And what is the name of the other? A She was Eliza Factor when she first married, and they parted. Now she is Eliza Brown.
- Q Was any application ever made for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Eliza? Not that I know of; not unless her husband made it.
- Q What is the name of her husband? A Arch Factor was her first husband, and her last husband is Victor Brown.
- Q You have lived in the Chickasaw Nation all your lifetime, was born there? A Yes sir.
- Q And your children were also born there? A Yes sir.
- Q State why you never made application before this time for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw freedmen.
- A Well, the first time they had enrollment at Ardmore I was down sick and couldn't go; and the next time they were having enrollment at Ardmore I went; but they said they were not taking applications for the enrollment of anything but children.
- Q What time was it you last went before the Commission at Ardmore?
- A I don't know; it had been about two or three weeks ago now.
- Q And you did not appear before the Commission at Ardmore in the month of October? A No sir.
- Q But you went to Ardmore for that purpose? A Yes.
- Q But you did not go before the Commission? A No sir.

(Witness excused).

William Binks being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A William Binks.
- Q What is your age? A I am sixty years old.
- Q What is your post office address? A Ardmore.

Louisa Cherry----3

- Q Are you a Chickasaw freedman? A A Choctaw freedman.
Q Whose slave were you? A Miss Sarah Harlan's.
Q How long have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A I have been here all my life; I was raised here.
Q Do you know Louisa Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know her children, Jennie, Pearlle, James, Doctor, Olcie, Melvinia, David, Jonas and T.C. Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know Henry James? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a recognized citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was Louisa Cherry his slave? A Yes sir.
Q Where did Louisa Cherry live at the time she was freed?
A She was living in Pickens County, if I am not mistaken.
Q How long have you known her? A Louisa?
Q Yes. A About forty-five— nearly fifty years.
Q You have known her nearly all her lifetime? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know why she never made application to the Commission before? A Well, she was sick at the time they were first at Ardmore and she could not get there; and this last time they were at Ardmore she went up there and they told her she would have to come here, that Mr. Needles was not there.
Q You say that she was the slave of Henry James? A Yes sir.
Q And that Henry James was a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Is Henry James living? A No sir, he's dead.
Q When did he die? A The latter part of the Civil War— I don't know whether it was '60 or '61.
Q Did he die before the slaves were set free? A Yes sir, she belonged to his widow, but then he was dead before she was set free.
Q At the time she was set free she was the slave of the widow of Henry James? A Yes sir.
Q What was Henry James' wife named? A I don't recollect her name.
Q Was she a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Were they both full blood Chickasaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Are any of their relatives living now in the Chickasaw Nation?
A Well, I think George James' son is living, Simon James I think is his name, I don't know for certain.
Q Has Louisa James always been recognized as a Chickasaw freedman?
A Yes sir.
Q Been recognized as a Chickasaw freedman by the Indians in the neighborhood where she resided? A Yes sir.
Q Has she got a farm? A Well, she has a little place there, yes sir. I said she has got it— she did have it. I don't know what she's got now; I haven't been down in that settlement for a year or two.

(Witness excused).

Beryl Ingram, being duly sworn upon her oath states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on November 21, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Beryl Ingram

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1902.

Charles H. Harnett

Notary Public

19-D-102: 1491

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER. OCTOBER 24, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Louisa Cherry, et al., as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Cohee being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q What is your age? A Fifty-six.
Q Were you acquainted before and during the war with Henry James?
A Yes, sir.
Q About how old was he at that time? A I couldn't tell you, he
was a middle aged man when I knew him.
Q Middle aged man during the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Is he living? A No, sir, he is dead.
Q About when did he die? A I don't just remember but he has been
dead a long while.
Q Was Henry James an Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q Of what tribe? A He was Choctaw and Chickasaw mixed, I don't
know which really was his citizenship, I don't know whether he was
more Choctaw than he was Chickasaw or not.
Q Was he a full blood Indian? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. F. Difenderfer being first duly sworn states that the
above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his
stenographic notes taken in said case on said date.

Chas. F. Difenderfer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October 1904.

Charles H. Langford
Notary Public.

19-1491.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER., MARCH 14, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Esther Wright and Eliza Brown as Chickasaw freedmen.

Esther Wright being first duly sworn testifies as follows.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

- Q What is your name? A Esther Wright.
Q What is your age? A I will be thirty-one years old this coming August, 13th.
Q What is your post office address? A Ran, Indian Territory.
Q What nation is that in, Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman?
A Yes, sir.
Q You were not old enough to have been a slave were you? A
A No, sir, I don't know anything about a slave.
Q Through whom do you claim the right to enrollment? A
I claim through my mother.
Q What is your mother's name? A Eliza Cherry.
Q What is your father's name? A Jonas Cherry.
Q Was he a citizen of the states? A Yes, sir.
Q Was Louisa Cherry a slave? A I reckon she was, I don't know whether she was or not.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Texas I believe.
Q Born in Texas? A I think it was in Texas.
Q How long did you live in Texas before you came to the Chickasaw Nation? A I don't know, sir.
Q About how old were you when you came to the Chickasaw Nation? A About eight years old.
Q Since you came here have you made your home any place other than in the Chickasaw Nation? A No, sir.
Q You have lived in the Chickasaw Nation ever since you came here when you were eight years old? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you married? A I have been married.
Q What was your husband's name? A His name was Jesse Wright.
Q Is he living or dead? A No, sir, he is dead.
Q Was he a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A He was a citizen but I don't think he ever made application to be enrolled before he died.
Q How long has he been dead? A I think it has been about six years.
Q You say you came to the Chickasaw Nation when you were about eight years old and you have lived here ever since? A Yes, sir.

Q Never made your home outside of the Chickasaw Nation up until now? A No, sir, I have been here ever since I came to the Nation.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

ELIZA CHERRY being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A Eliza Cherry before I was married.
Q Isn't your name Brown now? A Yes, sir.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-eight years old.
Q What is your post office? A Ardmore.
Q You claim to be entitled to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Through whom do you claim? A Mother.
Q Through your mother? A Yes, sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Louisa Cherry.
Q Where were you born? A Born in Texas.
Q How long did you live in Texas? A I don't know sir I wasn't quite large enough to remember, I was a little bit of a thing when I came here.
Q How old were you do you think when you came to the Chickasaw Nation? A About six or seven years old.
Q Where have you lived since you came here? A Lived right here in the Territory ever since.
Q Lived in the Territory ever since you came? A Yes, sir.
Q In what nation did you live? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Lived in the Chickasaw Nation all the time? A Yes, sir.
Q You are married are you? A Yes, sir.
Q What is your husband's name? A Victor Brown.
Q Is he a freedman or states man? A State man.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

ESTHER WRIGHT recalled testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q Have you got any children? A Yes, sir.
Q What are the names of the children? A Rosa, Joe, Birdie and Elbert and Walter, the three oldest ones have already been filed.
Q How old is Elbert? A Six.
Q How old is Walter? A Three.
Q Did you ever apply to the Commission prior to this time for the enrollment of those children? A No, sir.
Q You never made application for the last two? A No, sir.

Q Did anybody else ever make application for them? A Not as I know of. I went to Mr. Binks to have him make application for them, I don't know whether he did or not.
Q You say that you never made application for them at all?
A No, sir, because I wasn't on the roll.

Joe Wright, Rosa Wright and Birdie Wright, children of the application are identified on Chickasaw field card #616 and are numbered 2613, 2614 and 2615, respectively upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 10, 1903.

Q Who made application to the Commission for the enrollment of your children Joe, Rosa and Birdie? A My brother-in-law.

Q What is his name? A John Wright.

Q At that time were your children Elbert and Walter living?

A No, sir.

Q They were not living? A No, sir.

Q Have you got any witnesses who can testify that application was made for these other two children? A No, sir, I want to be straight I told you I went to Mr. Binks to have him make application but whether he done it I don't know.

Q Can you establish that he did or did not - that anybody did? A No, sir, I can't he has never told me. I wrote three letters to ask if ~~any~~ application had been made for me.

Q You never mentioned those children in these letters did you?
A No, sir, never mentioned the children at all.

Q And excepting that you asked William Binks to have these children enrolled that is all you ever did? A Yes, sir.

Q And you don't know whether he ever made application for them or not? A No, sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

WILLIAM BINKS being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A William Binks.

Q How old are you? A Sixty.

Q You live at Ardmore? A Yes, sir.

Q Esther Wright has just testified here today that she is the mother of two children one named Elbert and the other Walter Wright and that she never made any application personally for their enrollment; do you know anything about any application having been made for them by anybody? A No, sir, only what I have heard and I don't suppose that would be competent.

Q Only what you have heard. You never made application for them yourself? A No, sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

ELIZA BROWN ~~being first duly sworn~~ recalled.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q Have you got any children? A One.

- Q What is the name of that child? A George Marion.
Q How old is that child? A Twelve years.
Q Have you ever made application to this Commission for the enrollment of that boy? A No, sir.
Q Did anybody else ever make application for the enrollment of that child? A Not as I know of.
Q You never asked anybody else to make application for that boy? A No, sir, I haven't.
Q And so far as you know nobody else ever did so? A No, sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March 1905.

Myron White
Notary Public.

19-1491

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment
of Esther Wright and Eliza Brown as Chickasaw Freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that Louisa Cherry on November 21, 1902, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for the enrollment, among others, of her two children, Esther Wright and Eliza Brown. Further proceedings were had in the matter of the application of Esther Wright and Eliza Brown at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on March 14, 1905.

The evidence in this case shows that Esther Wright and Eliza Brown are the daughters of said Louisa Cherry, whose name appears as No. 4596 upon the lists prepared by the said Commission under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641) of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen, approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904; that the said Esther Wright was born in the year 1874, and the said Eliza Brown was born in 1877, and that they were both born in the State of Texas and remained there until they were about seven years old, when they removed to the Choctaw-Chickasaw country and have continuously resided therein up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Esther Wright and Eliza Brown should be enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 11 1906

19-NB-387.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

D. L. Ho

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Walter Wright et al. as Chickasaw freedmen.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on September 19, 1906, written applications were made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Walter Wright (born March 22, 1899) and Elbert Wright (born August 2, 1901) as Chickasaw freedmen.

It does not appear from the records of this office that any formal applications had been made for the enrollment of the applicants prior to December 1, 1905.

It appears, however, from the records of this office that on March 14, 1905, Baster Wright, the mother of the applicants, gave testimony relative to the matter of the application for the enrollment of herself as a Chickasaw freedman, at which time she stated that she had two children, Walter Wright and Elbert Wright, for whom no application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen had been made prior to that time.

I am of the opinion that the records of this office establish that applications were made for the enrollment of the applicants herein as Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), and that the same should now be determined on their merits, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 14 1907

19-NB-387.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Walter Wright and Elbert Wright as Chickasaw freedmen.

-: D E C I S I O N : -

It appears from the record herein that applications were made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Walter Wright and Elbert Wright as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by law.

It further appears from the record herein and from the records of this office that the applicants, Walter Wright and Elbert Wright were born March 22, 1899 and August 2, 1901, respectively and are the children of Easter Wright, whose name as Esther Wright, appears opposite No. 4711 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior March 14, 1906, and were living September 25, 1902.

I am of the opinion that Walter Wright and Elbert Wright should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 18 1907

713 387

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

.....
as a citizen of

..... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.
.....

A/B 331

SEP 17 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS. APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Walter Wright, born on the 22 day of March, 1899.
Name of Father: Jess Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Ester Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Tribal enrollment of mother:

Postoffice: Legate Ig

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Ester Wright, on oath state that I am 34 years of age and a citizen by Fredonia of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jess Wright, who is a citizen, by Chickasaw of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was born to me on 22 day of Mar, 1899; that said child has been named Walter Wright and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { B. J. Crawford
J. J. Smith
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of Sept, 1906.
L. J. Buller
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, M. Clay, midwife, on oath state that I attended on Ester Wright, wife of Jess Wright, on the 22 day of Mar, 1899; that there was born to her on said date a male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Walter Wright.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { B. J. Crawford
J. J. Smith
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of Sept, 1906.
L. J. Buller
Notary Public

N.B. 387

100

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 24, 1906.

.....
as a citizen of

..... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

N.B. 387
Sep 17 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS. APPROVED APRIL 20, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, of Walter Wright, born on the 22 day of March 1899. Name of Father: Walter Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. Name of Mother: Ester Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. Postoffice: Legate I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, Southern District.

I, Ester Wright on oath state that I am 34 years of age and a citizen by Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jess Wright man Chickasaw Freed the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was born to me on 22 day of Mar 1899; that said child has been named Walter Wright and was living March 4, 1906.

(SEAL)

Easter Butler

WITNESSES TO MARK:

B. F. Crawford

[Must be Two Witnesses]

L. B. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of Sept 1906.

L. F. Butler

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, Southern District.

I, M. Clay a Midwife on oath state that I attended on Ester Wright wife of Jess Wright on the 22 day of Mar 1899; that there was born to her on said date a male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Walter Wright.

her

M. X. Clay

mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

B. F. Crawford

[Must be Two Witnesses]

L. B. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of Sept 1906.

(SEAL)

L. F. Butler

Notary Public.

N.B. 387

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 28, 1900.

.....
as a citizen of

..... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

N.B. 387

Sep 17 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Elbert Wright, born on the 2 day of Aug. 1901
Name of Father: Jess Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Ester Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father Tribal enrollment of mother
Postoffice: Legate 1. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Ester Wright on oath state that I am 34 years of age and a citizen by Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jess Wright who is a citizen, by Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was born to me on 2nd day of Aug. 1901; that said child has been named Elbert Wright and was living March 4, 1906.

Ester Wright

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] B. F. Crawford
L. B. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Sept. 1906.

(SEAL)

L. F. Butler

Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, M. Clay a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Ester Wright wife of Jess Wright on the 2nd day of Aug. 1901; that there was born to her on said date a Male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Elbert Wright.

her
M. X Clay
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] B. F. Crawford
L. B. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Sept. 1906.

(SEAL)

L. F. Butler

Notary Public

NO. 387

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 28, 1906.

.....
as a citizen of

..... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

NO. 387

SEP 17 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Elbert Wright, born on the 2 day of Aug, 1901.
[Here insert name of child]
 Name of Father: Jess Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Ester Wright a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father: Tribal enrollment of mother:

Postoffice: Legate St

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Ester Wright, on oath state that I am 34
 years of age and a citizen by Grandman of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Jess Wright, who is a citizen, by
Grandman of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
(Male or Female)
 born to me on 2nd day of Aug, 1901; that said child has been named
Elbert Wright and was living March 4, 1906.

Ester Wright

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] B. B. Crawford
H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Sept, 1906.
L. G. Butler
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, M. Clay, a midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Ester Wright wife of Jess Wright
 on the 2nd day of Aug, 1901; that there was born to her on said date a male
(Male or Female)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Elbert Wright

M. Clay
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] B. B. Crawford
H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Sept, 1906.
L. G. Butler
 Notary Public.

19--D--102.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 13, 1904.

Easter Wright,
Care of E. P. Crawford,
Rav, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 4th, in which you ask if your mother, Lou Cherry, enrolled your name or not, and if not you ask whether you can now make application for enrollment.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that it appears from our records that on November 21, 1902 Louisa Cherry made application for the enrollment of herself and her children, Jennie, Pearlle, James, Doctor, Olcie, Melvina, David, Jonas and T. G. Cherry as Chickasaw freedmen. It does not appear from our records that application has been made to this Commission by you or in your behalf for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 the Commission is now without authority to receive or consider original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-102

Muskogee, Indian Territory October 24, 1904.

Louisa Cherry,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your daughter Elisa Brown as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary for said Elisa Brown to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory for the purpose of testifying relative to her right to enrollment as such freedman. This appearance should be made as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-102.

Muskogee, Indian Territory October 24, 1904.

Easter Wright,

Hazbar, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of your enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary, before your rights as such freedman can be determined, for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as such freedman. You should make such appearance as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

W.O.B.

COMMISSIONERS
JAMES BIXBY
THOMAS B NEEDLES
G. R. BRECKINRIDGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING
Chickasaw Freed-
men 1491.

WM O BEALL,
SECRETARY

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 31, 1904.

Louisa Cherry,

Hoxbar, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are requested to advise this office the name of the father of your children, Jennie, Pearlle, James, Doctor, Oloie, Melvinia, David, Jonas and T. C. Cherry, Esther Wright and Eliza Brown.

This matter should have your immediate attention .

Respectfully,

Chairman.

12-1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 17, 1905.

Easter Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 8, 1905, addressed to the United States Indian Agent which has been by him referred to this Commission for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you ask if application has been made for your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that before further consideration can be given your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to such enrollment.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19--1491.

Waukegee, Indian Territory, May 2, 1906.

Easter Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 25, giving information relative to your enrollment and asking to be permitted to file a contest.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Easter Wright, the daughter of Louisa Cherry, is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, but her right to such enrollment has not yet been determined.

You will, however, be permitted to institute a contest for land upon which you own the improvements which have been filed on by another person, upon your personal appearance at the land office for the nation in which the land is located.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19--1491.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 25, 1905.

Easter Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 17, asking that the names of your children be sent to the land office in order that you may file contest.

In reply to your letter you are advised that at the time of your appearance before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, on March 14, 1905, you testified that you had never previous to that time made application for the enrollment of your two children, Elbert and Walter Wright, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the Commission was at that time and is now without authority to receive or consider an application for their enrollment. No selection of allotment can, therefore, be made in their behalf nor would you be permitted to file a contest in behalf of these children.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chickasaw Freedman
1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 28, 1905.

Easter Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 6, 1905, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, which has been by him referred to this Commission for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you state that you are the daughter of Louisa Cherry who has already been approved and you desire to file a contest for certain land on which you claim the improvements.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that you are an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and if any other person has selected in allotment land on which you own the improvements you will be permitted to institute contest therefor upon your personal appearance at the land office for the nation in which the land is located within nine months from the date of the original selection.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 9, 1905.

Easter Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of November 22, 1905, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you ask if Chickasaw freedmen children can be enrolled and state that a man in your neighborhood claims that he can enroll them on a payment of twenty dollars for each child; you state that you have been heretofore advised that there is no provision for the enrollment of Chickasaw freedman babies and you now desire to be informed in regard to this matter.

In reply to your letter you are advised that under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, there was no provision for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen and there is no legislation at this time providing for the reception of applications for enrollment in their behalf.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1491

COPY:

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 11, 1906.

Esther Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 11, 1906, granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

W. W. L. D. D. D.

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1491.

19-1491

COPY,

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 11, 1906.

Eliza Brown,

Ardmore, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 11, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered.

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-1491.

19-1491

4
COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 11, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Chectaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,
Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 11, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Esther Wright and Eliza Brown as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no pretest has been filed, the names of Esther Wright and Eliza Brown will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James D. Dixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1491.

19-1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1906.

Easter Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 19, 1906, asking if protest has been filed against your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the name of Esther Wright has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior and you will be notified when your enrollment is approved by the Department.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 16, 1906.

Easter Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 4, 1906, in which you ask if your application for enrollment has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, as you desire to file contest and have been advised you cannot do so until you have been enrolled.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on January 11, 1906, a decision was rendered granting your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were allowed fifteen days from the date of the decision to file protest and if at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

You are further advised that if you desire to institute contest for land on which you own improvements, which have been selected in allotment by other persons, you will be permitted to do so upon your personal appearance at the land office for the nation

E. W. #2

in which the land is located.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 29, 1906.

Easter Wright,

Legate, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 20, 1906, asking relative to the enrollment of your children; you state that you forwarded their names to this office a year ago.

In reply to your letter you are advised that if you desire to forward affidavits to the birth of your children Elbert and Walter Wright you may do so upon the blanks inclosed herewith.

Respectfully,

2 B. C.

Acting Commissioner.

19-1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 21, 1906.

Easter Wright,

Harietta, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Easter Wright and M. Clay to the birth of Elbert Wright and Walter Wright, children of Jess and Easter Wright, August 2, 1901 and March 22, 1899.

In compliance with your request there are inclosed herewith two blanks.

Respectfully,

Z B. C.

Commissioner.

19-NB-387

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Jess Wright,

Legate, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 18 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Walter Wright and Elbert Wright as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that the names of Walter Wright and Elbert Wright will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

James Bixby

Commissioner.

19-NB-387.
Registered.

19-MB-387

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 18, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Walter Wright and Elbert Wright as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that the names of Walter Wright and Elbert Wright will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *James Bixby*

Commissioner.

19-MB-387.
Registered.

1671-61

Department of the Interior.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,

MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

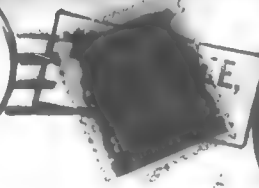
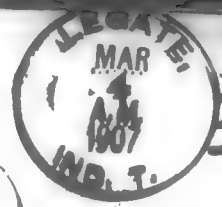
1907

15884

Registered. 27

Registered.

Unknown at
this office



Jess Wright,

Legate, Indian Territory.

UNCLAIMED Legate, I. T.

3372

Chic. Fr 1492

Chic. Fr 1492

Trans. from D101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the enrollment as Chickasaw
freedmen of---
William Dailey and Mary Brooks, 19-1492.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen of:

ANANIAS DAILEY, ET AL.

19-1492.

Chickasaw Freedman

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 21, 1908.

In the matter of the application for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen of Hannibal Dailey and his minor children, Ananias, Obie and Dorcas Dailey.

Hannibal Dailey being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Hannibal Dailey.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-nine.
Q What is your post office address? A Ran.
Q Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Is that in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir, Ran, I.T.
Q How long have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A All my days nearly.
Q Were you born in the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir, was born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Whereabouts in the Choctaw Nation were you born? A Lewi.
Q Whereabouts in the Choctaw Nation is that? A Thirty miles about below Doakville.
Q Were you the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was his name? A Sobe Love.
Q Was he a recognized citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a full blood Chickasaw? A A half blood.
Q Is Sobe Love living? A Living, yes sir.
Q How old is he now? A I don't know, sir.
Q How old do you think he is? A He is older than I am.
Q Whereabouts does he live? A He lives below Marietta.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been married? A I was married under common law.
Q Is your wife living? A Dead.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir.
Q Are they under twenty-one? A Some of them are, some over.
Q How many children have you living that are under twenty-and years of age? A I have got three.
Q Do you want to make application for their enrollment also? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of the oldest one? A The oldest one?
Q The oldest one living under twenty-one years. A Ananias.
Q How old is he? A He is about fourteen.
Q What is the name of the next one? A Obie.
Q Boy or girl? A Girl.
Q How old is she? A Twelve.
Q What is the name of the next one? A Dorcas.
Q How old is Dorcas? A Seven.

Hannibal Bailey—2

- Q Is that all there are under age? A Yes sir.
- Q Are these children living with you in the Chickasaw Nation at the present time? A Yes sir.
- Q Were they born in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Why have you never made application for enrollment before? A Well, I was slow-- I just didn't get around to it. I have a lot of little children at home to take care of and I never stir out.
- Q Where were you living in 1898, four years ago? A Right where I am living now.
- Q You knew then that the Commission was hearing applications for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen at that time? A Yes sir, I knew that.
- Q Did you believe at that time you had a right to make application? A Yes sir, I believed I had a right.
- Q This is the first time you ever came before the Commission? A First time, yes sir.
- Q No one else has ever made application for you or for the children? A No sir.
- Q How many children have you over twenty-one years old? A Got two..

(Witness excused).

William Binks being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A William Binks.
- Q What is your age? A Sixty years old.
- Q What is your post office address? A Ardmore.
- Q You are a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know Hannibal Bailey? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you know Hannibal Bailey? A About forty-five or fifty years, may be.
- Q Did you know him at the time he was a slave? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you know him at the time he was set free? A Yes sir.
- Q Was he the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
- Q What was the name of the Indian? A Love.
- Q What was his given name? A Sobe.
- Q Is Sobe Love still living? A Yes sir, he is.
- Q He is a recognized citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Whereabouts does he live now? A I think he lives five or six miles southeast of Marietta.
- Q Do you know the three children named in the application of Hannibal Bailey, Ananias, Obie and Dervus Bailey? A Yes sir.
- Q Is Hannibal Bailey the father of these children? A Well, I suppose so.
- Q Are they living with him now? A Yes sir.
- Q Had he been recognized by the citizens in his vicinity as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q Has he always resided in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir, he has been living down there where he is living now twenty-nine or thirty years.

Hannibal Dailey—5

- Q Did he leave the territory during the war that you know of?
A No sir, I don't think he did; I never heard of it.
Q Do you know whether he has left the territory since then to make a home? A No sir, he has not.
Q Do you know why he never made application for the enrollment of himself and these children prior to this time? A I don't know about the first time what the reason was; but this last time they were up at Ardmore I told him to go up there and perhaps it would save him a trip to Muskogee, and he went up there and the man told him he would have to come here. The first time I don't know about.

(Witness excused).

Beryl Ingram being duly sworn on her oath states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on November 21, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Beryl Ingram

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of November, 1902.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

Went

19-D-101.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE IND. TER. OCTOBER 22, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Hannibal Dailey as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Cohee being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q What is your age? A Fifty-six.
Q Were you acquainted with one Hannibal Dailey? A Yes, sir.
Q About how old is he? A Why he is some older than I am I don't
know just how much.
Q Just a little older than you are? A Yes, sir.
Q About sixty? A Yes, sir, sixty or sixty-five.
Q Was he formerly the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you acquainted with him during the war? A No, sir, I wasn't.
Q Then all you know about him being the slave of a Chickasaw
Indian is just hearsay? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was the master of Hannibal Dailey from what you have been
told? A Sobe Love.
Q Was Sobe Love a recognized citizen by blood of the Chickasaw
Nation? A He is.
Q Is he living today? A He is living.
Q How old is he? A Must be seventy-five years old I reckon.
Q Is he still known by that name? A Yes, sir, call him Overton
Love once in a while.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difenderfer being first duly sworn states that the
above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his
stenographic notes taken in said case on said date.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *22nd* day of October 1904.

Charles T. Sawyer
Notary Public.

19-D-101.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE IND. TER. OCTOBER 22, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Hannibal Dailey as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Cohee being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q What is your age? A Fifty-six.
Q Were you acquainted with one Hannibal Dailey? A Yes, sir.
Q About how old is he? A Why he is some older than I am I don't
know just how much.
Q Just a little older than you are? A Yes, sir.
Q About sixty? A Yes, sir, sixty or sixty-five.
Q Was he formerly the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you acquainted with him during the war? A No, sir, I wasn't
Q Then all you know about him being the slave of a Chickasaw
Indian is just hearsay? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was the master of Hannibal Dailey from what you have been
told? A Sobe Love.
Q Was Sobe Love a recognized citizen by blood of the Chickasaw
Nation? A He is.
Q Is he living today? A He is living.
Q How old is he? A Must be seventy-five years old I reckon.
Q Is he still known by that name? A Yes, sir, call him Overton
Love once in a while.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Diefenderfer being first duly sworn states that the
above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his
stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Diefenderfer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of October 1904.

Charles T. Sawyer

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 11, 1908.

In the matter of the alleged applications of Paris Dailey, Malinda Rody and Laura White and her minor child, Lutie White, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Hannibal Dailey being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Hannibal Dailey.
Q How old are you? A Sixty-seven odd years old.
Q Where do you live? A Ran, Indian Territory.
Q That is in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
Q On the final roll? A Yes sir.
Q Have you taken your allotment yet? A No sir.
Q Are you the father of Paris Dailey, Malinda Rody and Laura White? A Yes sir.
Q How old are those children? A Malinda is the oldest; I disremember how old.
Q About how old is she? A About thirty.
Q Is she older than Paris Dailey? A Yes sir.
Q When was it that you made application for your own enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A I disremember what year it was.
Q Well, as near as you can remember what year was it? A I don't know exactly what year it was.
Q As near as you can remember--was it five years or six years ago, or what? A No, I don't think it was that long; a couple of years ago I think.
Q About two years ago? A Yes, I think so.
Q At the time you applied for your own enrollment did you apply for the enrollment of anyone else? A I spoke about all the children.
Q Just answer the question. Did you apply for the enrollment of anyone else? A I told them I had other children.
Q Isn't it a fact that you first applied for enrollment for yourself in November, 1902? A I guess so.
Q Now, that was your first appearance before this Commission to apply for the enrollment of yourself or anyone else? A Yes sir.
Q At that time who did you apply for? A I said all my children, and they said I couldn't enroll for anyone else but my three youngest children, Ananias, Obie and Dorcas.
Q Now, you say that at the time you gave in all the names of your children--at that time? A Yes, and they said that I couldn't enroll only the three little ones; the grown ones would have to come themselves.
Q What names did you give in, as you call it? The names of what children? A Malinda Rody, Laura White, Mary Dailey-- Mary Brooks she is now, Emily Cogswell, Maria Mitchell, Paris Dailey and William Dailey.

2- Paris Dailey et al.

- Q What did you say when you gave in the names of these children? What did you ask should be done, if anything, with reference to them? A I never asked anything. I told them I had other children; asked me who was grown; I didn't have but three that was grown not grown; he said, "you can't have them enrolled; they will have to come themselves".
- Q Where was it you made this application? A Where?
- Q Here in Muskogee? A Yes sir.
- Q Your children, Paris Dailey, Malinda Rody and Laura White were of full age at that time were they not? A Yes, they was grown.
- Q You say the Commission told you at that time that they would have to come and make application themselves?
- A Yes sir.
- Q What did you do about it? After the Commissioner had told you that? A Not anything.
- Q Didn't you tell the children what the Commissioner had told you? A Yes.
- Q What did they say about it? Anything? What did they do about it? A I don't know what they did.
- Q Are they living with you? A No sir.
- Q Were they living with you at that time? A No, only the three little ones.
- Q How was it that you came to make application in 1902 for three married children? A I told them the number of children and they said who was grown, and I said all was grown but three.
- Q You didn't think of mentioning these grown children until you were asked by the Commission how many children you had?
- A If they let me tell them I would tell them how many I had.
- Q Did you think anything about enrolling these grown children until the Commission asked you how many you had? A Of course I didn't want to leave any out.
- Q Didn't you suppose that they were old enough to take care of themselves, - to take care of their own interests? A I don't know.
- Q You say he asked you how many children you had? A Yes sir.
- Q And until then you didn't think of these grown ones? A Yes, I thought of them right away.
- Q What was your intention when you came up here? A To tell about all my children as near as I could, whatever they asked me about them.
- Q You just came up here--you thought they were old enough to look out for their own interests. Isn't that a fact?
- A I didn't know anything about it in the right way at all; I just come up to see.
- Q Didn't you think and intend, when you came up here, that these older children of yours could look after their own interests? A I don't know how they would do; I didn't know until I come here and they told me.
- Q So it was your intention when you came here to apply for all of your children? A I mentioned them all.
- Q Well, what did you do? Did you come here to apply for them all or not? A They asked me to tell them how many children I had; I didn't know anything until come here and asked them. I didn't know about these older children, and he said they would have to come for themselves.
- Q Before you left home, did you say anything to anyone with reference to how many children you were going to apply for?
- A No sir.
- Q Didn't say a word to them? A No sir.

3-Paris Dailey. et al.

- Q Didn't you say anything to any of your children as to who you were going to apply for? A No, I told them that I was coming.
- Q Who did you tell that to? Which of your children?
- A To Paris. I told him I was coming.
- Q You said a little while ago that these children were not living with you at that time. A They aint but three living with me.
- Q And the grown children did not live with you? A No sir.
- Q They were married and living away from you altogether?
- A Some of them lived about half a mile and some of them a little further. I have got three living close around.
- Q Which three? A Mary, Laura and Lindy live close to me. Maria Mitchell and Emily live on the bayou.
- Q Where did Paris Dailey live at that time? A Right there close to me. William Dailey lives on the bayou.
- Q When you were here in 1902, did you mention the names of anyone else except your own family--your own children?
- A No one except my own children.
- Q That's all you mentioned? Just your own children?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Did your children have any children of their own at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you know that at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q Why was it that when you were mentioning the names of your children you didn't mention the names of their children too? A He said just the names of my children.
- Q When you got back to your home did you tell any of your children anything as to what you had done? A Yes, I told them that the big children would have to come for themselves.
- Q Did you tell Paris Dailey that? A Yes sir.
- Q Is that all that you told him? A Yes, that they would have to come.
- Q Did you tell him that you had tried to get him enrolled?
- A I told him they said he would have to come.
- Q Answer the question; did you tell him that you had tried to get him enrolled? A I didn't. I told him they said that he would have to come himself.
- Q Did you tell him that you had tried to get him enrolled?
- A No sir.
- Q Did you tell him that you had tried to get his children enrolled? A No sir.
- Q Did you tell him that you had handed in the names of his children? A No, I spoke of my children.
- Q How didn't say anything to him about having handed in the names of his children at all? A No sir.
- Q You only made that one appearance before the Commission, did you? A That's all.
- Q That was the only time you were here? A Yes sir.
- Q Who was with you at that time? A William Binks.
- Q William Binks was present with you, was he? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was it that you made that application? In this building? A I don't know--I reckon it was in here; it was in the land office. I don't know.
- Q You don't know whether it was in this building or not?
- A No, I don't.
- Q That's only a little more than two years ago? A Yes sir.
- Q You don't know what room it was in? A No, I don't know.
- Q Was William Binks in the room with you, wherever the room was? A Yes,--he wasn't in the room at the time.
- Q Was he close enough to you so that he could hear what was said? A They had only one in the room at a time.

4-Paris Dailey et al.

- Q So he didn't hear what was said by you or the Commissioner at the time? A Not that I know of.
- Q He couldn't have heard, could he. A I don't know whether he heard or not.
- Q You say that he was not in the room with you when you made that application? A No, I think they only had one of them in the room at a time.
- Q Two of you were not in the same room any part of the time? A I don't think they was--yes, I think he was in the room, but--
- Q I mean, when you were trying to get the children enrolled? A When they was asking me about my children there wasn't any one but me and him and the lady in the room that I remember.
- Q He wasn't in the room with you when you were applying for the enrollment of these children, was he? A I don't think he was in the room.
- Q You know whether he was or not? A I think there was no one but me and the man in the room, and the lady.
- Q Just yourself and the Commissioner and the lady? A Yes.
- Q And he could not hear what was said between you and the Commissioner? A I don't know.
- Q If he was not in the same room he couldn't hear, could he? A If he was outside the door he might. I don't know.
- Q And you swear positively, do you, that you mentioned the names of these children and asked to have them enrolled and were told that they would have to appear for themselves? A He asked me how many children I got. I told him exactly, and he said, what ages, and I told him what ages as near as I could remember. After hearing the names of the big children, he said "You can't enroll them. You will have to tell them to come themselves".
- Q And you say you told them that when you got back home? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you pay any further attention to see whether they did come or not? A No, I told them to come and thought that they knew enough to tend to it. I thought they would sure come. I said "you ought to go yourselves".
- Q And you thought they were big enough to look out for themselves? A Yes sir.
- Q Didn't you think that when you came down here? You was not thinking anything about these older children? Didn't you just come to make application for those that were living with you? A No, I didn't do that; I come to look out for all of them. I care just as much for one as I do another, if they allowed me to enroll.
- Q Did you state to anyone before you left home that you were coming down here to make application for your children? A That was my idea coming--to enroll all the children.
- Q Did you tell anyone what you were coming for? A Of course I come to see about all of them.
- Q Did you call the names of all your children out when you started from your home? A I don't know as I did.
- Q Did you tell anyone you could answer for your children? A No sir.
- Q You didn't say anything to anyone about it? A No sir.
- Q When you first came here was William Binks called upon as a witness? A I think he was.
- Q How did he happen to come with you? A He come with me.
- Q For what purpose? A How do you mean?
- Q I mean just what I say. What is the reason that he came with you? A Well, he come along as a witness.

5-Paris Dailey et al.

What did you want with a witness when you came in here to give in the names of yourself and children? Did you want him to testify that you were yourself? A He knew my children. To know these were my children.

Q Did he testify at that time? A I reckon so.

Q Was he put on the stand and sworn? A I don't remember now whether he was.

Q Didn't you tell me a little while ago that what occurred between you and the Commissioner was when you and this Commissioner and the lady were in the room together, and Binks was not in the room at that time? A I think later on he was there in the room. I don't think when they was asking the questions--when they asked me the names of my children, he was there.

Q That was after everything was done, just when you were talking among yourselves? A I think so.

Q So he didn't appear until you had transacted all the business you could at that time? A No, I remember he was, maybe, in the room---I disremember exactly how he was in that room.

Q Was Binks put on the stand and sworn? Was his testimony taken? A I wouldn't be too positive about that.

Q You can remember other things pretty positively. I should think you could remember whether Binks was sworn and testified or not? A I am just trying to remember now. I don't believe I can remember.

Witness excused.

-----o-----

William Binks being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A William Binks.

Q You are about sixty years old and your postoffice is Ardmore? Is that correct? A Yes sir.

Q You know Hannibal Dailey who has just testified? A Yes sir.

Q What do you know with reference to the application which he claims to have tried to make for the enrollment of his children, Paris Dailey, Laura White and Malinda Rody?

A Well, I don't know anything about that. I was testifying in his behalf and he presented his children's names himself.

Q Do you know anything at all about his presenting his children's names? A He had the names all on a paper, and I think he has got them here yet. I don't know whether he presented them or not; Suppose he did.

Q Do you know anything at all of your own knowledge about his trying to make application for those children whose names I have mentioned? A Yes, he said he was going to try and enroll all of his children.

Q I am asking you what he did. Do you know of your own knowledge whether he did it? A I don't know about that.

Q You didn't hear him make application for these children or any of them? A I did not.

Q Did you hear him mention any of these children to the Commissioner at all? A No, I didn't hear him mention anyone's name in particular. I disremember whether he handed me the paper or not; they was all talking and after I get through with him I stepped out in the hall.

Q But while you were there, did you hear him mention the names of any of these children? A No, I was out in the hall.

Q Were you in the same room with him at the time he made the

- A application for these children, if he did make one?
I think I was standing in the doorway.
- Q And you still didn't hear him mention the names of any of his children? A I didn't hear him call anyone's name in particular; heard him speak about his children.
- Q Did you hear him mention their names? A No, I didn't; I think he handed in the paper when he got about the names.
- Q You testified here about a month ago when Paris Dailey was up here, didn't you? A Yes sir.
- Q Didn't you swear at that time that you heard Hannibal Dailey mention the name of Paris Dailey to this Commission at the time he made application before? A I said that I heard him make mention of his children.
- Q Didn't you swear that you heard him mention Paris Dailey?
- A In person?
- Q Yes. A No, I don't remember.
- Q You swear now, do you that you didn't hear him mention the name of Paris Dailey.
- A I don't think that I heard him mention any one name, particularly.
- Q But about a month ago you swore that you did. A I swore that I heard him mention the names of his children but not any particular one.
- Q Didn't you swear a month ago that you heard him mention the name of Paris Dailey? A I don't know, sir. As near as my memory serves me I heard him make mention of his children, but as to any one certain name, if my memory serves me right, I said I heard him mention his children, but not Paris in particular.
- Q You swear now that you didn't hear him mention Paris Dailey then? A I heard him call his children's names.
- Q Answer the question. You swear now that you didn't hear him mention Paris Dailey's name at that time? A No, I don't think I did, if my memory serves me right.
- Q Were you at Ardmore at the time that Hannibal Dailey left there for the purpose of coming here to apply for the enrollment of himself? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you hear him at that time, say anything in the station at Ardmore, or any place else, as to who he was going to apply for when he got here? A He said all of his children.
- Q Did he mention the names of his children? A Yes, Paris, Melinda, Maria and Mary.
- Q That was at Ardmore when he started to come here that he mentioned these names? A Yes sir. He was speaking just now about the boy Paris. If I mentioned about Paris it was in that very instance at the depot. I heard him mention the name there, and Melinda.
- Q And the only time that you heard him mention the name of Paris Dailey was at the Depot at Ardmore? A Yes sir.
- Q You didn't hear him mention it here before this Commission at all? A No, I only heard him say children.
- Q Do you remember when that was he came here? A About two years ago.
- Q How did you happen to come with him? A He had me come as a witness to swear who he belonged to.
- Q Were you sworn at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q You were? A Yes sir.
- Q Here about a month ago didn't you swear that when you came with him you were not called as a witness and that you did not testify and that you were not called on the stand?
- A They didn't swear us at all.

7-Paris Dailey et al.

- Q Then they didn't swear you when you were here with him?
A No sir.
- Q And you didn't testify? A I testified--they asked me who he belonged to and I told them.
Q But you didn't testify? A No sir.
- Q You swear here now that you didn't testify? A I told them that I was called in and asked who he belonged to and I told them.
- Q Wasn't you asked this question: "Did you testify at the time his father made application", and didn't you answer "No"?
A You say, was I sworn?
- Q When you were here a month ago, didn't I ask you this question: "Did you testify at the time his father made application" I asked you that a month ago? A Yes.
- Q And didn't you answer "No"? A No sir.
- Q Now you swear that you did testify when his father made application? A I understood you to say was I sworn in the Dailey case when I was here before, and I told you, no, and that they called me up and asked me who he belonged to and I told them.
- Q A month ago you swore on your oath that when you came here with Paris Dailey you did not testify. That is what you stated a month ago? A Yes, they called me and asked me did I know--
- Q Wasn't you asked at that time this question: "You came here for the purpose of testifying at the time his father made application if you were called upon?" A Yes.
- Q And you answered that "Yes"? A Yes sir.
- Q Then I asked you, "But you wasn't called upon" A Yes.
- Q And you answered "NO"? A Yes sir.
- Q And now you say you were called upon? A They called me to the door and asked me did I know Hannibal Dailey.
- Q Was that and the question as to who he belonged to the only two questions you were asked? A And who he belonged to.
- Q You swear positively those were the only two questions you were asked when you came here at that time? A That's all I recollect now. He wanted to know if I knew Lew Cherry.
- Q But as far as Hannibal Dailey was concerned, they were the only two questions--do you know him and as to who he belonged to? A That's all I have any recollection of.
- Q You wasn't asked how long you had known him, for instance, were you? A They may have asked me that question, but its been so long. I believe they did ask me that question.
- Q So we have got three questions that you were asked now?
A I think they asked me that.
- Q Did they ask you anything about the names of his children?
A I don't recollect of their asking anything about the names of his children.
- Q But you swore a minute ago that they only asked you two questions; now you say you don't remember. Your recollection was positive as to how many questions were asked you; can't you be equally positive as to what they asked you about the children? A I wouldn't say positively--they might have asked me that.
- Q But you don't recollect whether they did or not? A No sir.
- Q Were you asked whether you knew these children? A I can't be positive; they might have asked me that.
- Q But you don't recollect whether they did or not? A No sir.
- Q Were you asked whether you knew those children? A I couldn't be positive; they might have asked me that question.
- Q Were you asked how long he had lived in the Chickasaw Nation?
A No, I don't know, I am not positive about that.
- Q Your answer is not as positive as it was a minute or two ago?
A Of course--
- Q You answered two or three times that you were absolutely

8-Paris Dailey et al.

certain that they asked you only two questions; now you don't know what they did ask you? A They might have asked me several questions; I am not positive now; they asked me how old he was.

- Q Your memory was pretty good a month ago wasn't it? A I don't know as it was any better than it is now.
- Q It was good enough so that you didn't hesitate to answer the questions. A Those I can't recollect I can't answer.
- Q When you were asked whether you testified or not at the time Hannibal Dailey made application, you answered that question positively that you did not. A I said they didn't swear me.
- Q Didn't you say that you did not testify? A Perhaps I might have said that, but they didn't swear me.
- Q I am not asking whether they swore you or not. I am asking you if a month ago you did not testify when you came here with Hannibal Dailey when he first came here to make his application? A I wouldn't be positive.
- Q And didn't you swear positively that you were not called upon to testify? A I said that they didn't swear me.
- Q I wish you would answer the question yes or no. Didn't you swear positively that you were not called upon to testify at the time you came here with Hannibal Dailey when he came to make his application. That is only a month ago, that you testified to this effect. A I wouldn't be positive; they called me in and asked me if I knew anything.
- Q I am asking you what you swore to a month ago. Didn't you swear a month ago that you was not called upon to testify when Hannibal Dailey came here to make application for his enrollment? A Well, if my memory serves me, its just like I told you before; they didn't swear me; they called me and asked me if I knew the man.
- Q What did you swear to a month ago when you were here, -less than thirty days. Didn't you at that time swear that you were not called upon to testify when Hannibal Dailey first came here to make application? A I may have said it, but as to the swearing part I don't know.
- Q You were under oath when you were here a month ago, just as you are now? A Yes sir.
- Q Anything you stated a month ago you stated under oath?
A Yes sir.
- Q And you stated under oath that you were not called upon to testify when you came here with Hannibal Dailey the first time, did you not. A It may be.
- Q Is it, or isn't it? A I don't know; I know I wasn't under oath.
- Q A month ago you were under oath? A Yes sir.
- Q And a month ago you stated under oath that you were not called upon to testify when Hannibal Dailey first came here, didn't you? A I wouldn't be positive about it, boss.
- Q You are positive about things that happened two years ago?
A Some I am and some I aint. Of course, my recollection--
- Q Your recollection isn't much good just now is it? A Its not like it used to be.
- Q You now swear positively that when you were here with Hannibal Dailey when he sought to make this alleged application, you were not put under oath? A I don't think I was put under oath.
- Q You said several times that you were not put under oath. Were you or were you not? A No, I don't think I was.

9-Paris Dailey et al.

- Q You don't think you were, but do you remember? A My memory serves me that I was not put under oath when Hannibal Dailey came the first time.
- Q Do you remember whether you were or not? A No, I don't remember.
- Q And you have sworn here at least half a dozen times that you were not under oath. A I don't think I was sworn at all.
- Q Will you swear that you were not sworn at that time? A I can't do it.
- Q But you have been doing it for the last fifteen minutes.
- A I couldn't be positive. They called me in and asked me if I knew anything about the man.
- Q And you said at least half a dozen times that you were not sworn; that you were not under oath? A I don't think I was.
- Q Havn't you stated positively at least six or seven times that you were not under oath when Hannibal Dailey was here?
- A I was just saying I didn't think so.
- Q Havn't you stated that you was not under oath? A I wouldn't state that way.
- Q Well, have you stated that way? A I don't think I have stated that way, even here today.
- Q Your memory is working again isn't it? A Might be.
- Q When Hannibal Dailey was here in 1902, did you hear him mention the name of Paris Dailey? A I didn't hear him call no name in particular--only his children.
- Q Did you hear him mention the name of Paris Dailey? A No, not here I didn't.
- Q Did you hear what the Commissioner said to him with reference to Paris Dailey at all? A No, I didn't hear.
- Q Did they ask Hannibal Dailey anything about whether he was married to the mother of these children? A I don't know.
- Q Did they say anything to him with reference to proving his marriage? A I think just before he went out they told him that he would have to send his marriage license. I think that is what they told him.

Witness excused.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this April 12, 1905.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 5, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of William Dailey as a Chickasaw Freedman.

William Dailey being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A William Dailey.
- Q How old are you? A I guess I am about 29.
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Burneyville, Indian Ter.
- Q You claim to be entitled to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Did you ever apply for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman before this time? A No sir.
- Q You never did? A No sir.
- Q Do you claim that anyone else ever made application for you?
- A No one else but my father.
- Q Well, do you claim that your father made application for you?
- Q That's what he told me.
- Q I want to know what you are claiming. Do you claim that your father did make that application? A Yes sir.
- Q When did he make it? A He told me he made it along last Christmas.
- Q Do you know anything about his having made any application for your enrollment before last Christmas? A No, because I never was down to my fathers; I live about 15 or 20 miles from him and we hardly ever see one another but once a year.
- Q You say that you are about 29 years old? A Yes sir.
- Q Why didn't you attend to your own enrollment? A At the time they was enrolling that other roll he hadn't got on the roll and he told me that when he got on the roll I could try then.
- Q Is that the only reason that you never applied, was because your father hadn't got on the roll yet? A Yes, he said there wasn't no need of the children trying until the parents went ahead and so I never tried. After I heard he had got on I come to him and told him I wanted to get on and he told me to come ahead; there was nothing in the way now.
- Q You don't claim that your father ever made application for you at any time before last Christmas, do you? A No, not for myself. Not to my knowledge.
- Q Do you know when your father first applied for his own enrollment? A No, I don't know.
- Q Where were you born? A Well, I declare I couldn't tell you. Ever since I could recollect we was living down in Pickens county.
- Q Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Always lived there ever since you can remember? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your father? A Hanibal Dailey.
- Q He is living yet, isn't he? A Yes sir.
- Q What is your mother's name? A Lou Dailey.
- Q Your father a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, that's what he claims.
- Q What is your mother? State woman? A She was a Chickasaw

2-William Dailey.

Freedman. Judge Love used to own her.

Q Did you say your mother was living? A She is dead.

Q When did she die? A She died before they enrolled anyone, a good while.

Q About how many years ago? A Six or seven, to my knowledge. The father of the applicant, Hanibal Dailey, is identified on Chickasaw Freedman Card No. 1492, as No. 4606 on the final roll approved November 16, 1904.

Q Are you married? A Yes sir.

Q What is your wife's name? A Hattie.

Q Have you any children? A Yes sir.

Q How many? A Four.

Q What are their names? A Bert, Gardie, Willie and Eller.

Q Bert is the oldest? A No, Eller is the oldest.

Q How old is Eller? A Eleven years.

Q Is Eller a boy or girl? A Boy.

Q How old is the next one? A Seven.

Q What is the name of the seven-year-old one? A Bert.

Q Boy or girl? A Girl.

Q What is the name of the next oldest one? A Gardie.

Q How old is Gardie? A Three years.

Q Boy or girl? A Boy.

Q And the next one's name is what? A Willie.

Q Willie a boy? A Yes sir.

Q How old? A He is about seven months old.

Q Do you claim that any application was ever made by anyone for the enrollment of these children of yours? A Yes, my wife is a freedman; those children are all enrolled.

Q So that all you are interested in now is your own case?

A Yes, and the little child; the rest of them my wife enrolled.

Q Have you ever lived outside of the Chickasaw Nation? A No, I never have.

Q Always made your home there? A Yes sir.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this September 5, 1905.

Edward Merrick
Notary Public.

19-1492.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ananias Dailey, Obie Dailey and Dorcas Dailey as Chickasaw freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that application was made to this Commission, at Muskogee, Indian Territory on November 21, 1902, for the enrollment of Ananias Dailey (14 years of age), Obie Dailey (12 years of age) and Dorcas Dailey (7 years of age) as Chickasaw freedmen.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicants are the children of Hamibal Dailey, a recognized and enrolled Chickasaw freedman whose name appears as number 4606 upon the lists prepared by this Commission, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 16, 1904; and that they were all born in the Chickasaw Nation and resided therein continuously from the date of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Ananias Dailey, Obie Dailey and Dorcas Dailey should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,


Chairman.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.


Commissioner.

MAR 23 1905

Memo.-137-138.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of William Dailey and Mary Brooks as Chickasaw Freedmen.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that on September 5, 1905, William Dailey and Mary Brooks appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for their enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

A copy of the testimony taken at Muskogee, Indian Territory on November 21, 1902, in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Hannibal Dailey, et al., as Chickasaw Freedmen, together with a copy of the testimony taken at Muskogee, Indian Territory on April 11, 1905, in the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Paris Dailey, et al., as Chickasaw Freedmen, are filed herewith and made a part of the record in this case.

It appears from the record herein that the applicants are the children of Hannibal Dailey, a recognized and enrolled Chickasaw Freedman, whose name appears as number 4606 upon the list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904.

Neither of the applicants herein claim to have made personal application for their enrollment, but allege that application was made for them by their father, said Hannibal Dailey.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Paris Dailey, a brother of the applicants, Hannibal Dailey testified that he made application for the enrollment of the applicants herein at the same time that he made application for his own enrollment, which, as the records herein show, was on November 21, 1902. It further appears from the record herein that at the time the said Hannibal Dailey made application for the enrollment of his three minor children, Ananias, Obie and Dorcas Dailey, none of his other children were specifically mentioned, although in reply to the question, whether or not he had any children over twenty-one years of age, he replied that he had. Both of the applicants herein were at that time over twenty-one years of age. The witness further stated in his testimony of April 11, 1905, that when he made application for his own enrollment and for the enrollment of his minor children above mentioned, he mentioned the names of all his children, among them the applicants herein, but was told that he could apply only for those who were under twenty-one years of age.

I am of the opinion that the evidence establishes that application was made for the enrollment of William Dailey and Mary Brooks as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 11 1906

19-1492.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

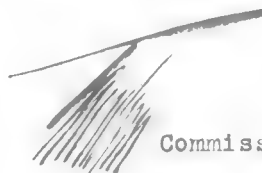
In the matter of the enrollment of William Dailey and Mary Brooks as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of William Dailey and Mary Brooks as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

It further appears from the record herein that William Dailey and Mary Brooks were born about the years 1875 and 1879 respectively; that they are the legitimate children of Hannibal Dailey, a recognized and enrolled Chickasaw freedman, whose name appears as No. 4606 on the list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641) of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen approved November 15, 1904; and that they have resided continuously in the Chickasaw Nation from the date of their birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that William Dailey and Mary Brooks should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

APR 25 1906

Chickasaw Freedman
D 161

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 5, 1903.

Furman & Mathers,

Attorneys at Law,

Ardmore, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 31, asking if Ham Daily and Paris Daily are on the approved rolls as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Hannibal Daily and his children, Ananias, Obie and Dorcas Dailey, have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen and their final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as decision is reached in this case the applicants will be notified of the action of the Commission. It is presumed that this is the person referred to in your letter as Ham Daily, but if not, and you will forward information as to when and where he made application for enrollment, the names of his parents, his age, and the names of other members of his family who appeared at the same, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

You are further advised that it does not appear from our records that application has been made to this Commission by or on

F & M 2

behalf of Paris Dalley for enrollment as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman under this name. If you will give such information as you may possess relative to his full name, his parents, and the names of other members of his family, the matter will receive proper consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-D-101

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Mannibal Dailey,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself and your children Ananias, Obie and Dorcas Dailey, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your rights as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

19-D-101

Muskogee, Indian Territory October 24, 1904.

Hannibal Dailey,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your children, Ananias Dailey, Obie Dailey and Dorcas Dailey, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with your affidavit setting forth who is the mother of said children, and it will also be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with evidence of your marriage to her.

Such evidence of marriage may consist either of the original or a certified copy of your marriage license and certificate or, in case you are unable to obtain same, the affidavits of two disinterested parties who know that you were married and know that you lived together as husband and wife.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1492

CC 14

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 23, 1905.

Hannibal Dailey,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered March 23, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your children, Ananias Dailey, Obie Dailey and Dorcas Dailey as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Chickasaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tomas C. ...

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1492.

19-1498

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 23, 1905.

Furman & Mathers,
Attorneys at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on March 23, 1905, rendered its decision granting the application for the enrollment of Ananias Dailey, Obie Dailey and Dorcas Dailey as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Chickasaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Yours,

Tames Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

19-1492

COPY,

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 23, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

I Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 23, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Ananias Dailey, Obie Dailey and Dorcas Dailey as Chickasaw Freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Chickasaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED:

James Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1492.

See 19-671 for registry receipt for this letter.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1905.

Cruce, Cruce & Bleakmore,
Attorneys at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 8, 1905, in which you ask in reference to the application of Ida, Lena and Cooney Hawkins for whose enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen application was made before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; you state that these are the children of Taxie Hawkins, whose father Hannibal Daly is enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman; you ask if any action has been taken upon the application for the enrollment of these persons.

In reply to your letter you are advised that Hannibal Daly has been enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman and his enrollment as such approved by the Secretary of the Interior, but it does not appear that any application has been made for the enrollment of Ida, Lena and Cooney Hawkins as Chickasaw freedmen and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, this office is without authority to receive or consider original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1492

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 25, 1906.

William Dailey,
Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 25, 1906, granting your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tamo Dobby

Registered.

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-1492.

19-1492

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 25, 1906.

Mary Brooks,

Bar, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 25, 1906, granting your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *James Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1492.

19-1402

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 25, 1906.

Cruce, Cruce & Bleakmore,
Attorneys at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on April 25, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of William Dailey and Mary Brooks as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of William Dailey and Mary Brooks will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Jams Dixby

Registered.

Commissioner.

19-1492

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 25, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 25, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of William Dailey and Mary Brooks as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of William Dailey and Mary Brooks will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tamo Bixby*

Registered.

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-1492.

19-1492

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 12, 1907.

Maria Dailey,
Crusher, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 31st, stating that you are the daughter of Hannibal Dailey, and that you have made application for the enrollment of yourself and your children; Gretchen, Ramon, Teddy and Verneta Dailey.

In reply you are advised that one Mary Brooks, daughter of Hannibal Dailey, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman. If you will state your age the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration. You are informed, however, that it does not appear from the records of this office, that application has been made for the enrollment, as Chickasaw Freedmen, of the children above named.

Respectfully,

Commissioner

19-1492

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 15, 1907.

Maria Dailey,

Crusher, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 10, 1907, asking if you and your father Hannibal Dailey shall not appear at this office in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman; you state that all your brothers and sisters have filed but you and you ask concerning your case.

In reply you are advised that one Mary Brooks, daughter of Hannibal Dailey, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman, but it does not appear that any person by the name of Maria Dailey is an applicant as a Chickasaw freedman. If you will state your age and when and where and under what name application was made for your enrollment, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1493

Chic. Fr 1493

Trans. from D-109

Chickasaw Freedman
O R I G I N A L

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Antlers, I. T., December 4th, 1902.

-----oOo-----

In the matter of the application of Ellen Williams for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Ellen Williams being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Ellen Williams.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; when I was turned loose my mistress said I was seventeen years old; now you can judge from that.
Q You think you are about fifty-five? A Yes sir, I reckon so. If I aint that, I feel it; about fifty.
Q What is your post office address? A Grant, I. T.
Q What is the name of your father? A Lewis Colbert.
Q He's dead isn't he? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Rosetta Colbert.
Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your husband? A Charles Williams.
Q Were you the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was his name? A James Colbert.
Q Where was you turned loose? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q At what place? A On a place called Blue.
Q Did you continue, after your freedom, to live in the Nation?
A Yes sir.
Q Blue is in the Choctaw Nation isn't it? A Chickasaw Nation, I reckon.
Q You were freed in the Chickasaw Nation then? A Yes sir.
Q How long after you was freed did you come to the Choctaw Nation?
A Well, I was turned loose Christmas and came right over the first day after Christmas.
Q You didn't stay there at all? A No sir.
Q Have you lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since that time?
A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever make application to the Dawes Commission as a Chickasaw freedman previous to this time? A No sir, I came to Goodland; I don't know how come I didn't get it.
Q Did you go before the Commission at that time? A I didn't go before them; my husband had the ticket and he attended to enrolling us all; I don't see how he missed me.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.

#2.

By Simon Lewis:

- Q Who did you belong to? A James Colbert.
Q Which Jim Colbert was that? A Ben Colbert.

By the Commission:

- Q Do you mean to say that you belonged to Jim Colbert? A After he died I fell to his son. I first belonged to him and after he died I fell to his son.
Q You first belonged to old Jim Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q Then afterwards you belonged to Ben you say? A Yes sir.
Q Whereabouts did Ben Colbert live? A Lived up on Boggy place they called Old Beaver Dam.

By Simon Lewis:

- Q How did it happen you never enrolled before? A I supposed my husband enrolled me.

Applicant excused.

Charles Williams being called and duly sworn as a witness, testified as follows:

By the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Charles Williams.
Q Are you the husband of Ellen Williams the applicant who has just testified? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever make application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q When? A Three years ago.
Q At what place? A At Goodland.
Q You are sure you gave her name in at that time? A Yes sir, I did.
Q How long have you been married to her? A Been about thirty years ago I guess, as near as I can remember.
Q Whose slave was she? A Old James Colbert before he died, and after he died she fell to his heirs; slave under his grandchildren.
Q Who was her owner at the time she was turned loose?
A Joe Harris owned her, he married Ben's widow in the Chickasaw Nation.

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 4th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December, 1902.

A. C. R. Jones
Notary Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

19-D-109.

In the matter of the enrollment of Ellen Williams as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Ellen Williams, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Ellen Williams.
Q. Did you apply for yourself about five years ago? A. My husband did.
Q. Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. Jeems Colbert, son of Ben Colbert.
Q. What was he? A. A Chickasaw.
Q. How old were you when the war broke out? A. I don't know.
Q. Were you as large as you are now? A. Nearly full-grown, yes, sir.
Q. What was your father's name? A. Lewis Colbert.
Q. What was your mother's name? A. Rosetta Colbert.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. To old man Jeems Colbert.
Q. Your mother belonged to Jeems Colbert and you belonged to Ben Colbert. To whom did your father belong? A. To young Jim. He was Ben's brother.
Q. Did you run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you stay there until the end of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where have you lived since then? A. In the Chickasaw Nation until I was freed; then I came down here to the Choctaw Nation with my people. Been here ever since.
Q. Is Charley Williams your husband? A. Yes, sir.

(Charley Williams, husband of the applicant, is identified on card 17-1333.)

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ^{7th} day of September, 1904.

J. H. Campbell
Notary Public.

19-D-109.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TMR. OCTOBER 22, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Ellen Williams as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Cohee being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q. What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q. How old are you? A Fifty-six.
Q. Were you acquainted during the War of the Rebellion with an
Indian by the name of James Cohee? A Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know more than one James Colbert? A Yes, sir.
Q. Were they both Chickasaw Indians? A No, sir, one was a Choctaw,
they were both Chickasaws but one lived in the Choctaw Nation and
he got dissipated with the Choctaws; he drew money down there; and
Chickasaw Jim he lived there.
Q. One lived in the Choctaw Nation and had Choctaw and Chickasaw
blood? A Yes, sir.
Q. And the other had Chickasaw blood only? A Yes, sir.
Q. Are either of them living today? A No, sir.
Q. How long have they been dead? A The Chickasaw Jim Colbert has
been dead a good long while. They have both been dead a good long
while, died about the same time, they have been dead about twenty
years.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the
above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his
stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of October 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

195 109.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

 J CHAIRMAN.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Before me the undersigned authority, on this 27th
personally appeared - Charles Williams, Alfred Johnson
and Rhodie Horner. who upon oath say they
are personally acquainted with Ellen Williams
of Grant I.T. - That she is the daughter of Lewis
and Rosy Cabbert - who were Chickasaw Indians
That she - Ellen Williams, belonged to one James
Cabbert who was a Chickasaw by blood.
That she has resided in the Choctaw Nation all
her life and is about 55 years of age, that
she was enrolled at Old Goodland in 1899 -
and at address I.T. during the Commission
stay there.

Witness -

Alfred Horner.

Charles Williams
Alfred Johnson
Rhodie Horner

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 3rd
day of Sep. - 1904

J. P. Moreland
Notary Public
Comm. expires Oct 21 - 1910

Chic. Fr 1494

Chic. Fr 1494

Trans. from D-155

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Garvin, Ind. Ter., Nov. 26, 1902.

Original
Chickasaw
Freedman.

In the matter of the original application of William Jackson for the enrollment of himself and his minor child, Henry Jackson, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation.

William Jackson, being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A William Jackson.
Q How old are you? A Twenty four.
Q What is your post office address? A Doaksville, Indian Territory.
Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A All my life.
Q Never made your home anywhere else? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A At Fort Towson.
Q Right where you have lived all your life? A Yes, four miles from where I live.
Q What was the name of your father? A Charlie Jackson.
Q Is he living? A No sir, he is dead.
Q Was he a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Of what Nation? A I don't know whether it was Chickasaw or Choctaw.
Q He claimed to be a freedman, did he, of one of those nations?
A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Melvina Jackson.
Q Is she living? A No sir, she is dead.
Q Was she a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q If what nation? A Chickasaw.
Q Was either your father or your mother ever enrolled as a freedman of either one of these nations? A I don't know sir whether they were or not.
Q When did your father die? A He was killed when I was about seven years old.
Q When did your mother die? A She died when I was four years old, so I am told.
Q Do you claim rights as a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q In which Nation? A Chickasaw.
Q Have you ever applied before this Commission to be enrolled as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q You have never applied before this present time? A No sir.
Q Why did you not apply when the Commission was around the first time?
A I was at Sulphur Springs but my witnesses were not there. Some of my people enrolled then.
Q Why did you not enroll when they did? A I couldn't get there-- I couldn't get in; and the reason I didn't enroll I had to go back home on account of my baby being sick, and I told Uncle Leon to enroll me at Goodland, but he didn't do it.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Lillie Jackson.
Q Is she a freedman? A No sir, non citizen.

William Jackson, et al.,-----2.

- Q Have you any children? A One, it is about a month old.
Q What is this child's name? A Henry.
Q When was he born? A He was born the first of November, 1902.
Q This year? A Yes sir.
Q That is the only child you have? A Yes, the other child died. I sent up application for the enrollment of that child, and they said I was not on the rolls, and that is how I found out I was not on the rolls.
Q You say your mother was a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know what the name of her owner was? A James Linahi.
Q Was he an Indian? A Chickasaw, so I am told.
Q Was your father a slave? A Yes sir, I think he was.
Q Do you know what the name of his owner was? A No sir, I don't know his owner at all.
Q Was your mother living in the Chickasaw Nation during the war?
A That is what I am told,--I don't know.
Q Was she here at the time of the freeing of the slaves? A Yes sir
Q Freed in this nation? A Yes sir, that is what I am told.

(There is offered in evidence, marked Exhibit A and made part of the record in this case affidavit of W. M. Jackson.)

Isom Jackson, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Isom Jackson.
Q How old are you? A Fifty four.
Q What is your post office address? A Doaksville, Indian Territory
Q Do you claim to be a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Of what nation? A Chickasaw freedman.

(The name of Isom Jackson is identified upon the records of the Commission on Chickasaw Freedman Card, Field No. 1124.)

- Q Are you acquainted with this applicant, William Jackson? A Yes sir.
Q Are you any kin to him? A I am his uncle.
Q On which side, his mother or father? A His mother's.
Q What was his mother's name? A Melvina.
Q When did she die? A I couldn't tell you the year, but she died before the adoption; she was not adopted.
Q Before the roll was made up by the Choctaw Nation? A They were adopted first you know and then registered; she died before they were adopted.
Q By whom? A By the Indians here in the territory.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your master? A James Linahi.
Q Was he an Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Of what tribe? A Chickasaw.
Q Was your sister, Melvina, a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Was she owned by the same man? A Yes sir, same man and woman, his wife.
Q These people were Chickasaw Indians? A Yes sir, both of them Chickasaw.
Q How old was your sister at the time of the freeing of the slaves?
A She must have been between sixteen and seventeen or may be eighteen.

William Jackson, et al.,-----3.

- I never did know her age.
- Q Were you and Melvina living together at the time of the freeing of the slaves? A Yes sir.
- Q Living with these Linahi's? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was their home? A Above old Fort Towson, twelve miles north in Cedar County by the old Spencer Academy.
- Q That is where you were freed, you and your sister? A Yes sir.
- Q How long had you and your sister been living in the Choctaw Nation at the time of the freeing of the slaves? A We were born and raised right here.
- Q You were neither one of you ever outside of the Nation? A No sir.
- Q Raised here in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q And freed here? A Yes sir.
- Q Did Melvina live here up to the time of her death? A Yes sir.
- Q She never made her home anywhere else except in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir, their owners sold mother and my father belonged to the McKinneys--they were Choctaws, and my mother's owner was a Chickasaw. And when they sold mother they sold the little baby, but they kept us five older ones, myself, Klzira, Julie, Melvina and Mandy.
- Q These Chickasaws kept you five? A Yes sir.
- Q They sold your mother? A Yes sir.
- Q Where did they sell her? A Into Texas.
- Q But you five children were never removed from the territory? A No sir, after we were freed then pa came over and got us and took us over into Texas; he had raised a crop over there.
- Q When did you go over into Texas? A After we were freed.
- Q How long after you were freed? A He said we were freed and came after us.
- Q Immediately after you were freed? A Yes sir.
- Q What time of the year was that? A I think it was in the winter he came after us.
- Q Of what year, do you know? A No sir.
- Q Was it the winter after you were freed? A He said we was freed and came and got us, and took us over to Texas.
- Q What part of Texas? A Red River County.
- Q Your sister Melvina was with you? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you stay in Texas? A We stayed there about six months, and made a crop, and came back in July.
- Q Have you been here ever since that time? A Yes sir, he rented some land over there and made a crop and came right back.

-----0-----

Harry C Risteen being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 26th day of November, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Harry C Risteen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December, 1902.

P. C. Bolger
Notary Public.

William Jackson
To Be Registered

7/26 11912. Hoaksville

Ind. Terr

William Jackson of Trowson Co.
Age 23 years my Father Name
Charlie Jackson my mother Name
Melina Jackson she died before
Adoption.

W Jackson aunt and niece of Julia Russell
Lover Jackson belong to Linaha James
(Chickasaw) of Hoaksville Indian Territory
The above all registered at Goodland Ind Ter
Boned January 1879.

W M Jackson (Seal)

INDIAN TERRITORY,
CENTRAL DISTRICT.

On this the 26 day of July 1902 personally appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public of the
above named Judicial District, William Jackson to me personally known
as the person named in the foregoing instrument, as grantor and acknowledged that he had subscribed and executed the
same for the purposes and considerations therein set forth as his free, voluntary act and deed.

WITNESS my hand and seal as such Notary Public the day and year last above mentioned.

Thomas Fenner Notary Public

Chic. Fr 1495

Chic. Fr 1495

Trans. from D-127

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
SOUTH McALESTER, I.T. DEC. 24, 1902.

Original Chickasaw Freedman.

In the matter of the application of Dave Colbert for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Dave Colbert being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Dave Colbert.
Q How old are you? A Twenty six.
Q What is your post office address? A Hartshorne.
Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Indian Territory? A All my life except 1894 I lived in Pine Bluff, Ark.
Q What part of the Indian Territory? A Kiamitia County.
Q Were you born there? A Yes sir.
Q What's your father's name? A Ellis Colbert.
Q What is your mother's name? A Chaddy Colbert.
Q Are they living? A My father is ;my father has never been before the Commission.
Q Has your mother ever been before the Commission? A No sir, she's been dead fourteen years.
Q Who owned your mother? A Jim Colbert.
Q Was he a Chickasaw Indian? A I suppose so;he's dead; the man who owned my mother owned him too.
Q Where did Jim Colbert live during his life time? A Up here on Boggy I think. Somewhere about the mouth of Boggy.
Q Where was your mother living at the time she was freed? A I suppose she was living with him up there too.
Q Where was she living when she was freed? A I hear them say she was turned loose down at Doakville, Choctaw Nation.
Q At the time she was freed she was owned by this Chickasaw Indian Jim Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q When did your mother die? A Along in 1883 or 1887; I don't know.
Q Were your mother and father married? A No sir.
Q Just lived together as husband and wife? A I guess so;I don'tknow

Examination by
R.I.Murray

- Q Where have you been all the time? A Right here at Grant.
Q Where is your father now? A Pine Bluff, Ark.
Q How long has he been there? A Long time, about 12 years I guess.
Q What time he stayed in Indian Territory he stayed down in Kiamitia County-called Horse Prairie; he went first to Texas then to Arkansas.
Q How long has it been since he left the Territory and went to Jefferson, Texas? A I was small then.

Q Was he there when they turned loose the Chostawa's slaves? A No sir; he was in this Territory.

Q Where was you born at? A About three miles West of Grant on the Hog Root Farm. It used to be known up the river by the name of Roach McIntosh'.

Examination by the Commission:

Q Have you any witnesses to bring before the Commission today to testify that you are the son of Chaddy and Ellis Colbert; that they were slaves of Jim Colbert--- A I aint got any here.

Q Was Ellis Colbert freed by this same man? A I don't know positive.

Applicant excused, and W.V.Alexander called and sworn as a witness:

Q What is your name? A W.V.Alexander.

Q Are you a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Recognized and enrolled as such? A Yes sir.

Q What is your post office address? A Alexander.

Q Did you in his life time know a man named Jim Colbert? A Yes sir.

Q Know whether he owned any slaves? A Yes sir.

Q Did he own a slave called Chaddy Colbert? A I knowed one called Charity.

(Applicant interrupts to say: "That's my mother")

Q Did he own a slave called Ellis? A Not that I know of.

Q Did you know any of Charity Colbert's children? A They was little

Q Did you ever know one named Dave? A Mrs.Colbert owned a man named Dave Colbert.

Q Do you recollect one of Charity's children named Dave? A No, I dont

Examination by R.L.Murray:

Q What age was this man Dave Colbert that you knew? A He would be about 52 years old--(applicant says: "That's my mother's brother; she has one named Dave and one named Henry.")

Q Was Jim Colbert living in Horse Shoe Prairie --there at the time of the freedom? A That's about 8 miles below Horse Shoe Prairie; that's up the Red River.

Q Did he own a farm there at that time? A Yes sir.

Q Had some darkies there? A Yes sir.

Examination by the Commission:

Q And you know of one slave that Caroline Colbert owned? A Yes; that was Jim Colbert's mother. Charity belonged to Caroline Colbert.

Q Then Charity Colbert was the slave of a Chickasaw Indian and freed at the emancipation of the slaves--

By R.L.Murray:

Q Did young Jim Colbert ever have any slaves? A Yes sir.

Q You don't know whether or not this is the boy of Charity and Jim Colbert? A No sir.

By the Commission:

Q You have never seen or met this applicant before? A No sir.

(Applicant recalled:

Q You say you have no witnesses to bring before the Commission?
A No sir, my people is all at Grant; I don't know where Bill Colbert is; all I have is this letter.

Applicant offers for filing the joint affidavit of Wyley Homer, Charles and Ellen Williams, filed, marked Exhibit "A" and made a part of the record in this case.)

Q Are you married? A Yes sir.

Q Got any children? A Had one but he is dead.

Henry G. Hains being sworn on his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on December 24, 1902, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in same.

Henry G. Hains

Subscribed and sworn to before me this th~~29~~ day of ~~November~~ 1902.

Next

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6, 1904.

19-D-127.

In the matter of the enrollment of Dave Colbert as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Charles Williams, being first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Charles Williams.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw Freedman.
Q. Do you know this man, Cave Colbert? A. Yes, sir, I raised him.
Q. Who was his father? A. His father used to belong to Henry Folsom. Ellis Colbert they called him.
Q. Who was his mother? A. Charity Colbert.
Q. Whom did this man's mother belong to? A. James Colbert.
Q. Who was he? A. Chickasaw.
Q. By blood? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You say you raised him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How is it you happened to raise him. A. His mother died.
Q. Where was Dave Colbert born? A. Down on the river.
Q. When his mother died, you took him and raised him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Has he lived with you ever since? A. Yes, sir, until he became a man. He is married now.
Q. Do you know anything else about his mother after she was freed?
A. Yes, sir, she belonged to the same man I did. We all lived together.
Q. She was a slave belonging to Jim Colbert? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Never left the Territory? A. No, sir.
Q. This man lived in Texas, didn't he? A. Yes, sir, he was there about a year.

Witness excused.

Ellen Williams, being first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Ellen Williams.
Q. Do you know Dave Colbert? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Any relation of his? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What relation? A. I am his aunt.
Q. Did you know his father and mother? A. Yes, sir. His mother was my sister Charity.
Q. Are you on the rolls as a Chickasaw freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you taken any land yet? A. No, sir, not yet.
Q. You haven't filed? A. No, sir.
Q. What do you know about this man? Where has he been living?
A. He lived with me until he thought he was a man.
Q. Did you raise him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you the wife of Charles Williams? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Dave Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Dave Colbert.
Q. Have you been living in Texas? A. A year and four months.
Q. When was that? A. Went in March, 1890, and left there in July 1891.
Q. What were you doing there? A. Working in a saw-mill, and on a farm.
Q. Where was your home during that time? A. In Texas.
Q. Did you have a home here in the Choctaw Nation at that time?
A. No, sir, wasn't living here.
Q. When you were living in Texas, was your home here in the Nation or in Texas? A. It was in Texas where I was stopping.
Q. Suppose you got sick down there, where would you have gone?
A. To the house where I was stopping and called home.
Q. Didn't you consider your home to be with Charles Williams until you made a home of your own? A. I don't know.
Q. After you came back from Texas in 1891, did you go back there again? A. No, sir.
Q. Have you lived here ever since? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Since the time of your birth, up to the present time, you have lived in this Nation except the year you were in Texas? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Your present postoffice address is Hartshorne? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported the proceedings above and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

M. M. Phillips
Notary Public

Chickasaw F D 127

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 5, 1904.

Dave C. Colbert,
Hartshorne, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 1, giving the names of your parents as Ellis and Charity Colbert. You also inquire if your father, Ellis Colbert, is an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Dave C. Colbert for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. As soon as a decision is reached in your case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

You are informed that it does not appear from our records that application has been made to this Commission for the enrollment of your father, Ellis Colbert, as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-D-127.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Dave Colbert,

Hartshorne, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right as such freedman.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Grants by March 13, 1902

The Hon^{ble} James Condamore
This is to certify that James Colbert is a
true citizen of the Choctaw or other
to prove facts. We here by give the
following names.

Wiley Horn
Charles William
Ellen William

If there is more needed there is more
good witnesses can be had. The above names
names we know of James Colbert & his mother
they belong to Colbert Colbert. That is his
mother James Colbert was born since the
war of 1864. here in the Choctaw nation.
Any other information if wanted can be
later at any time by notifying us here
at Grant and Co

Wiley Horn
Charles William
Ellen William

Sworn & subscribed to before Me
a Notary Public in and for Central
District Choctaw Nation of N.C.

This March 14th A.D. 1902

D. J. Notary
Notary Public
Grant

Chic. Fr 1496

Chic. Fr 1496

Trans. from D-75

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, JULY 31, 1900.

In the matter of the application of Emma Gibbs for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. Emma Gibbs, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q Please state your name? A Emma Gibbs.
Q How old are you? A 54 years old.
Q Where do you live? A I live on South Canadian River, Chickasaw Nation.
Q What is your post office address? A Center.
Q How long have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A All my life.
Q You were born in the Chickasaw Nation, were you? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever live outside of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir, Never lived outside of the Territory.
Q Did you ever live outside of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been out of the Chickasaw Nation? A I have been outside and back again.
Q Were you a slave of a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your Master or Mistress? A Mary Remy.
Q Mary Remy? A Umphus, before she was married.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q Where does she live? A At Pauls Valley, Chickasaw Nation.
Q About what proportion of Chickasaw blood does she have? A I cannot tell you, but she is a Chickasaw, I know that.
Q Does she look like an Indian? A Yes sir. She is an Indian, too. Her mother who raised us was almost a full blood Indian, old Sallie Umphus.
Q You make application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, do you?
A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q Is your husband a citizen of the United States, or a freedman?
A He is a citizen of the United States.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Then you apply for yourself alone? A Just myself alone.
Q In slave times where did your mistress live? A Tishomingo.
Q In the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did she live there at the time the Civil War broke up? A Yes sir.
Q You were living with her, were you, at the time the Civil War broke up?
A Yes, I was living with her mother, and after she was married I went with her.
Q Did you remain with her during the war, all the time? A Yes sir.
Q At the time the war closed, were you living with Mrs. Remy?
A Yes sir.
Q How long did you live with her after you were freed? A I didn't live with her no time. My parents were living and all the children went with their parents.
Q As soon as you were freed, then, you left her? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you go when you left? A Wishata, on Cada Creek in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you stay there? A I stayed there all the time, I moved from there after I was married to South Canadian.
Q That is in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q And you have been in the Chickasaw Nation ever since? A Yes sir.
Q Were you in the Chickasaw Nation on the 15th day of September, 1865? A If I were to tell you the truth I cannot remember where I was, but I know I was no where else, for I could not be anywhere else, for I have not been out of the Nation.
Q So, you are sure you must have been in the Chickasaw Nation in September, 1865? A Yes sir, sure.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Ft. Smith was entered into?
A No sir, I cannot tell you.

- A I cannot tell you anything about that because I have never taken a part of no such thing, and never thought I would have to think again of it, but I know I have never been anywhere else than in the Chickasaw Nation, for I was born and bred there.
- Q What is the name of your father? A Charlie Cohee.
- Q Is he living? A No sir.
- Q Was he a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
- Q You know that he belong to a Chickasaw Indian at one time do you?
- A Yes, I heard that he once belonged to a Chickasaw Indian, but I do not know of my own knowledge.
- Q You do not know who his master was? A I heard that he was old John McLish, the father of Sallie Umphus.
- Q Is your mother living? A No sir.
- Q What was her name? A Mary Cohee.
- Q Was she a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
- Q What was her owner's name? A Sallie Umphus.
- Q Her name is now Sallie Remy, is it? A No sir, that is the old lady's daughter, Mary Remy.
- Q In what county in the Chickasaw Nation? A Panola County.
- Q are you sure that you were not out of the Chickasaw Nation within one year after you were free? A No sir, I was not. I was just here and there, two or three months, at Ft. Sill and Ft. Reno, but I never had any stopping place but in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Your parents at that time, with whom you made your home, were living in the Chickasaw Nation, were they, all this time?
- A Yes sir.
- Q You do not remember positively then, whether you were outside of the Chickasaw Nation within the period of one year from the date you were freed, do you? A No sir.
- Q If you were, it was simply a temporary absence? A Yes sir, Yes.
- Q You were a young girl then and would work around in the vicinity of your home? A Yes sir.
- Q You think it is possible then that you might have been in the Creek Nation or in the Choctaw Nation when you were hiring out?
- A Yes sir, around in the Creek Nation and at Ft. Sill and Ft. Arthur, hiring around.
- Q Is there any additional statement in regard to your case that you desire to make at this time? A No sir.
- Q Have you any papers that you desire to file with the Commission at this time? A No sir.

Testimony of Charles Cohee, a witness in this case.
Charles Cohee, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q Please state your name? A Charles Cohee.
- Q Where do you live? A I live in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q What is your post office address? A Barwyn.
- Q How old are you? A I am 52.
- Q Are you a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir, I am.
- Q Are you acquainted with Emma Gibbs? A Yes sir.
- Q What relation are you to Emma Gibbs? A She is my sister.
- Q Your full sister? A Yes sir, full sister.
- Q Is she a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir, a Chickasaw freedman.
- Q What was her owner's name? A Miss Mary Remy.
- Q What was Mary's name before she was married? A She was Mary Umphus.
- Q Do you know where Emma Gibbs was living at the time the Civil War broke out? A Yes sir, she was in the Chickasaw Nation at Fishomingo.
- Q Who was she living with at that time? A Why, when the war broke out she was with Mrs. Umphus.
- Q What relation was Sallie Umphus to Miss Mary Remy? A She was Mary's mother.

- Q What proportion of Chickasaw blood do you think that Sallie possessed? A I am not sure, I think 1/4.
- Q Do you know whether Mary Remy, formerly Mary Umphus, is recognized by the Chickasaw tribal authorities as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir, she is.
- Q Who was your sister, Emma Gibbs, living with at the time the war closed? A With Mary Remy.
- Q Then the ownership of Emma Gibbs was transferred from Sallie Umphus to Mary Remy during the war? A Yes sir.
- Q At that time Emma was freed, then, she belonged to Mary Remy? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was she living at that time? A She was living in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q At what point? A I do not remember where it was, at Tishomingo, or upon Gado.
- Q Well, do you know whether she remained with Mary Remy after the emancipation of the slaves, or not? A Not very long, she stayed with her a little while.
- Q Where did she go when she left Mary Remy? A She came to our house on Gado Creek in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q How long did she stay at your house? A She stayed there a long while. We lived there in that neighborhood all together for ten years or more.
- Q Do you know whether she was in the Chickasaw Nation on September 15th, 1865, or not? A Yes sir, I think she was.
- Q Have you ever known of her living outside of the Territory? A No sir.
- Q You have lived near her ever since the Civil War closed, have you? A Yes sir.
- Q You are positive then that she never lived out of the Territory? A No sir, she never lived out of the Territory, not out of the Chickasaw country.
- Q Do you know whether she has ever lived out of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir, she has been out, but never lived out. She has been in the Creek Nation and in the Iron Mountains, hired out sometimes.
- Q How long would she stay out of the Chickasaw Nation, probably on each trip? A Well I do not remember, sometimes a month, sometimes three months and longer sometimes.
- Q Was she outside of the Chickasaw Nation within two years after the Civil War closed? A Why, I don't remember. She might have been, we all had to move around then and hike out. We would go home and stay a little, and then away, but if she was out it was for a very short period.
- Q Do you think she was out of the Chickasaw Nation within a year after the Civil War—after she was freed? A She might have been, I do not remember.
- Q State whether the mother of Emma Gibbs was a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
- Q What was her owner's name? A Sallie Umphus.
- Q Her mother is dead, is she? A Yes sir.
- Q Was Emma Gibbs' father a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A He would not be considered a freedman, now.
- Q Had he ever belonged to a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir. He did belong to a Chickasaw Indian at the time of the commencement of the Civil war? A I do not think he did. John McLish borrowed the sum of eight or nine hundred dollars from my father, him being a slave, and my father wanted to buy himself before that, and he would not sell him, but when he came to die, then he made out papers that my father should not be a slave, but that they should protect him just the same and hold him among the family and protect him.

Emma Gibbs — 4 —

Statement to applicant by Commissioner:

You will be furnished at a later date with a copy of the decision of the Commission with reference to your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, mailed to you at your present post office address.

Kate De Bord, being first duly affirmed, states :
that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported the above case, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes, taken in said case.

Kate De Bord

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 14th day
of Aug. 1900.


Acting Chairman.

In the matter of the application of Emma Gibbs for enrollment
as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Emma Gibbs being sworn says: *(Pauli Valley, September 15th 1898)*

I am about 53 years old. I belonged to Mary Rennie. My husband is John Gibbs, a United States citizen. I have no children.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

-----:o:-----

Ardmore, Indian Territory, November 23rd, A. D., 1898.

-----:o:-----

Emma Gibbs,

Vs.

Freedman case.

Chickasaw Nation.

-----:o:-----

MRS. MARY RENNIE, being duly sworn by Commissioner A. S. McKennon, on her oath, testified as follows:

I think about the first of October '65 Emma Cohee left my house. Mr. Rennie was at that time gone away from home. I don't know whether he was gone away to make the treaty or not, that is Mr. Alex Rennie, my husband. He was one of the delegates who went down to make the treaty at Fort Smith. I am sure this was in the fall. I am unable to state the date with certainty. I can only say that she went. I remember that my mother brought the brothers and sisters of Emma Cohee down to dry peaches and that it was after their return to their home that Emma Cohee went away. Charley Cohee was among those who came down as above stated.

CHARLES COHEE, being duly sworn by Commissioner A. S. McKennon, on his oath says:

I know where Mr. Rennie had gone at that time. He had gone to San Antonio, Texas, to buy goods. At the time my sister Emma Cohee went out, as stated by Mrs. Rennie, Joe Williams, George Hamilton, Zack Kemp, Fred Humphreys, Henry McCoy, Shed Colbert, Sarah Lewis,

Jennie Jackson, Myer Bruner, Emma Gibbs and Alex Johnson went with her.

B. P. KEMP, being duly sworn by Commissioner A. S. McKennon, on his oath, says:

My recollection is that Fred Humphrey went between the latter part of August and the 13th of September and that Joe Kemp and Dick Kemp went with him out of the Territory. The reason that I am so positive about it is that it was very warm weather.

Chic. Fr 1497

Chic. Fr 1497

D.C. Loh

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation of--

Martha Harris 19-1497.

MEMORANDUM.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 25, 1904.

-oOo-

In the matter of the alleged application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, by or on behalf of Martha Harris.

Martha Harris, having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Martha Harris.
Q How old are you? A Seventeen.
Q Where do you live? A At Kinta.
Q Have you ever made application yourself to be enrolled as Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Yourself? A No sir.
Q You are only 17 years of age? A Yes sir.
Q You do not know whether any body ever made application for you or not? A No sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Winnie Brown.
Q Have you always lived with your mother? A Yes sir, always.
Q Never lived anywhere else? A No sir.
Q Where is your mother? A She's at Kinta.
Q Are you married now? A Yes sir.
Q Who did you marry? A Clayton Wade.
Q I thought you said your name was Harris; were you ever married to a man by the name of Harris? A That was my name before I was married.
Q Who is your father? A Martin Harris.
Q You say you were born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q And always lived there? A Yes sir.

(Witness excused)

Simon W. Lewis, having been first duly sworn, on his oath testified on behalf of the applicant, Martha Harris, as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Simon W. Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I am going on 39.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Fetherstone.
Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Chickasaw.
Q Do you know this girl, Martha Harris? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A Ever since she was a child.
Q You made an affidavit on October 20, 1904, before L. D. Allen, Notary Public for the Western District of Indian Territory, that you made application in person to this Commission for the enrollment of Winnie Brown and her daughter, Martha Harris, at Colbert Station, in the month of October, 1896? A Yes sir.
Q You made that application yourself? A I made application that

Martha Harris--2

- day, by some mistake they didn't put her down, for I had her name, Martha Harris and Winnie Brown as Chickasaw freedmen; I made that, yes sir, for both of them, I made application.
- Q What relation are you to Winnie Brown? A She's my cousin.
- Q How did you happen to make this application, you claim to have made, in Colbert, in 1898, for Winnie Brown and Martha Harris? A At the present time, Winnie Brown could not go to enroll and she just gave me her name and daughter's name, and I went to Dick Brashers and he witnessed too that she was a Chickasaw freedman, and I enrolled her.
- Q Do you know Watson Brown? A I know him well; he partly raised me?
- Q What relation is Watson Brown to this girl? A Her grandfather
- Q Was Watson Brown with you when you went to Colbert? A No sir, Watson Brown was not with me; here's the man that was with me (pointing out Adam Lewis).
- Q Who did you make that application to, you say you made for this woman? A Dawes Commission, I suppose.
- Q Where was it? A At Colbert Station--right on this side.
- Q What place in Colbert? A Right in town, there.
- Q What building? A They had a tent, west of town, little bit north-west.
- Q Watson Brown was not with you there? A No sir; he was not; he might been there, but after I went there and returned. I staid there two days, not quite two days; went there at 11 o'clock and left next day in the evening.

Witness is identified upon Chickasaw Freedman Card No. 992, approved Roll of Chickasaw Freedmen No. 3888. It appears that application was made by him for his enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman at Colbert, Indian Territory, October 11, 1898.

At the time of making of such application he also testified as to a number of his relatives. The following being a transcript of his testimony of October 11, 1898:

"I am 33. My mother Jennie belonged to Cannon Brown. My wife Easter is Choctaw.

I have a brother Isaac Lewis, 30.

I have a cousin Sallie Lewis, 24, daughter of Lucy Ann Moore.

I have a cousin Calvin, 35, son of Patience who belonged to Syson Fulson. His wife is U. S. citizen. They are separated. He was married to her. He has two children: Owens, 7; Bertha, 5.

His sister Susan Lewis, 23 has two children: Jesse Campbell, 8 and Henry Sexton, 3.

He has 2 brothers: Joshua Lewis, 17; Benjiman Lewis, 15; and a sister: Ida Lewis, 9.

His sister Minerva Lewis, 20 has a child: Charley Harris, 3.

Elsie Curry, 63, belonged to Syson Fulson? She has children: Charley Moore, 26; and Lizzie Moore, 18.

Elsie has a granddaughter: Giney Luckly, 23, daughter of Lucy Ann who was daughter of Elsie. She has 2 children: Henry Laman, 8 and Sissy Luckly, 6."

Martha Harris--3

- Q Now, you made an affidavit here on October 20, 1904, that you applied for Martha Harris at that time? Now you swear that you applied for Martha Harris. You have heard your own testimony and there is nothing in there about Martha Harris or Winnie Brown? A I had a book that I took to Colbert Station that I enrolled the names and made application and I thought they put them down on a record and supposed they enrolled them.
- Q I have read your own sworn testimony? A Yes sir.
- Q Yet, you insist you applied for Winnie Brown and Martha Harris?
- A This girl's mother told me to enroll both of them, and put down their names and took it there.

(Witness excused).

Adam Lewis, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testified on behalf of the applicant, Martha Harris as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Adam Lewis.
- Q How old are you? A About 31 I guess.
- Q Where do you live? A Sans Bois County, Kinta, Indian Territory.
- Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Chickasaw.

Witness, Adam Lewis, has been enrolled by the Commission, Choctaw Filed Card No. 1178, approved roll of Chickasaw freedmen, No. 4306.

- Q Do you know this girl, Martha Harris? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you known her? A I have known her ever since she was a little baby.
- Q What is her mother's name? A Winnie Brown.
- Q Has Martha always lived with Winnie Brown? A Yes sir, always lived with her mother.
- Q Do you know anything of an application that was made for the enrollment of Martha Harris, as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir; I was there when my brother enrolled her at Colbert Station.
- Q When was that? A I don't know, long back, somewhere long in October, year of October.
- Q How long ago? A I don't know, about 1898, I think.
- Q What is your brother's name? A Simon W. Lewis.
- Q Was you actually with him at the time he made the application? A Yes sir; right there with him.
- Q You was in Colbert with him, or were you with him at the time he made the application? A Right at Colbert with him.
- Q How do you know he made the application? A I was standing there listening at them.
- Q You went up to where they were enrolling? A Yes sir, in the tent.
- Q Are you related to this girl? A Martha Harris?
- Q Yes. A Yes sir.
- Q What relation? A She's a cousin of mine.

(Witness excused.)

Martha Harris--4

Martha Harris, being recalled, testified as follows:

- Q Martha, you say you have always lived with your mother, Winnie Brown? A Yes sir.
- Q Who is Watson Brown? A My mother's father.
- Q How many children did your mother, Winnie Brown have? A Four.
- Q What is the oldest child's name? A Jinsy Thompson.
- Q How old is she? A I don't know, sir, how old she is.
- Q Older than you? A Yes sir.
- Q Which is next? A Robert.
- Q How old is he? A I don't know, sir.
- Q Robert older than you? A Yes sir.
- Q Who is the third child? A I am the third child.
- Q You say there were four? A Yes sir.
- Q Only three living? A Yes sir.
- Q How long has the one that died, been dead? A I could not tell you.
- Q Was the child that died, older or younger than you? A Older.
- Q How old were you when that child died? A I was not born.
- Q The child has been dead 16 or 17 years then? A Yes sir.

It appears from the records of the Commission that at Colbert Station, on October 17, 1898, Watson Brown appeared before the Commission and applied for the enrollment of his daughter, Winnie Brown, at which time the following testimony was given by said Watson Brown:

"My daughter Winnie, 40 has a child; Robert Reed, 20. I do not remember the name of the girl."

-----o-----

Josie Davies, being first duly sworn, states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 25th day of November, 1904, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Josie Davies

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1904.

J. B. Campbell
Notary Public.

JP

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

--oOo--

In the matter of the application of Martha Harris for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

--oOo--

It appears from the record herein that on November 25, 1904, Martha Harris appeared in person before the Commission and presented testimony in support of her contention that application was made for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

She testifies that she is a Chickasaw freedman, born in the Choctaw Nation and has always lived there, but that she does not know herself whether or not any body ever made application for her enrollment.

Simon W. Lewis testifies that he is a Chickasaw freedman and that he has known the applicant ever since she was a child; that he is a cousin of the applicant's mother, Winnie Brown; that he made application for the enrollment of said Winnie Brown and also for the enrollment of the applicant, at Colbert, Indian Territory in October 1898; that the reason application was not made by the said Winnie Brown in person, for her own and the applicant's enrollment, was that at the time she could not go and that she just gave her name and her daughter's name to the witness for the purpose of making application for them.

Adam Lewis testifies that he is a brother of said Simon W. Lewis and has known the applicant ever since she was a little baby, and that he was present at Colbert, Indian Territory, at the time his brother made application for the applicant herein and that he heard said Simon W. Lewis make such application.

The Commission is of the opinion that the testimony establishes that application was made for the enrollment of the said Martha Harris within the time limited by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that it should now proceed to determine said application on its merits, and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

C. R. Perkins

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

being first duly sworn deposes and says that she was
married to Clayton Wade on the 9th day of September 1904, Rev. Melton

Carter officiating.

Witness to marriage

Martine Harris

Riley Hicks

My commission expires Jan. 17th 1907.

Martha ^{Wade} ~~Wade~~ ^{per Alami}
Maid

sworn and subscribed to before me this the 1st day of January 1906.

L. B. Tracy
Notary Public,

19-1497

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Martha Harris as a Chickasaw Freedman.

DECISION.

It appears from the record herein that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision on January 4, 1905, adjudging that application was made for the enrollment of Martha Harris within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and ordered that the application for her enrollment should be determined upon its merits.

The evidence in this case and the records of this office show that Martha Harris was born the year 1887, and is the daughter of Winnie Brown, a Chickasaw Freedman, whose name appears as No. 4027 on the lists prepared by said Commission under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641) of persons entitled to be enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 10, 1903; that the applicant herein was born in the Choctaw Nation and continuously resided therein up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Martha Harris should be enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 27 1906

Indian Territory, |
Western District. | ss.

Simmon Lewis, first being duly sworn, upon oath states: I am
Thirty-eight (38) years of age, a citizen (freedman) of the Chickasaw
Nation.

In the matter of the application of Martha Harris, aged 16
years, daughter of Winnie Brown, a Chickasaw freedman; I made application
in person for the enrollment of Winnie Brown and her daughter, Martha
Harris, together with others at Colbert Station about the month of Octo-
ber, 1898. Isaac Harris, now deceased, together with myself made appli-
cation for enrollment of our neighbors at that time, which application
included Winnie Brown and her daughter, Martha Harris.

Simmon W. Lewis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 20th day of Octo-
ber, 1904.

L. D. Allen
Notary Public.

My commission expires July 27 - 1907

Copy.

Indian Territory,)
Western District.) ss.

Simmon Lewis, first being duly sworn, upon oath states: I am Thirty-eight (38) years of age, a citizen (freedman) of the Chickasaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of Martha Harris, aged 16 years, daughter of Winnie Brown, a Chickasaw freedman; I made application in person for the enrollment of Winnie Brown and her daughter, Martha Harris, together with others at Colbert Station about the month of October, 1898. Isaac Harris, now deceased, together with myself made application for enrollment of our neighbors at that time, which application included Winnie Brown and her daughter, Martha Harris.

Simon W. Lewis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 20th day of October, 1904.

L. D. Allen

Notary Public

(Seal)

My commission expires Feby 27-1907.

Martha Wade being first duly sworn deposes and says that she was married to Clayton Wade on the 9th day of September 1904, Rev. Melton Carter officiating.

Martha X Wade, nee Starns.
her mark.

Witness to mark:

Martin Harris,
Riley Hicks.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this the 1st day of January, 1906.

(SEAL).

L. C. Tirey,
Notary Public.

My Commission expires January 17th, 1907.

Chickasaw Freedman
1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 9, 1905.

Martha Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on January 4, 1905, the Commission entered an order holding that application was made for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

You should, therefore, appear in person before the Commission, in company with such witnesses as you may desire to introduce, for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw nation. Such appearance should be made at the office of the Commission in Muskogee, Indian Territory, as early as practicable, in order that disposition of your claim may be made without delay.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19
1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 21, 1905.

Martha Harris,
Kinta, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 18, 1905, referring to our letter notifying you to appear before the Commission with witnesses to testify to your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and stating that in November you appeared before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, with your witnesses Adam and Simon Lewis and your father Martin Harris, and you ask if it will be necessary for you to appear again that you be notified at once.

In reply to your letter you are informed that at the time of your personal appearance before the Commission on November 25, 1904, the testimony of yourself and your witnesses Simon W. Lewis and Adam Lewis was taken as to whether or not application has been made for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time provided by law.

The Commission on January 4, 1905, held that application was made for you as provided by law and it will now be necessary for you and your witnesses to appear before the Commission for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

M. H. #3

Such appearance should be made at the earliest practicable date at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

9-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 2, 1905.

Martha Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 26, 1905, stating that you are physically unable to appear before the Commission in the matter of your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and asking if you cannot appear before a Notary Public at Kinta, Indian Territory and have affidavits taken in support of your case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that if you are unable to appear before the Commission the affidavits of such witnesses as you may desire to introduce in support of your case will receive consideration although it is desirable to have applicants and their witnesses appear in person for the purpose of an oral examination.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Mem 103
19-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 2, 1906.

B. Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 24, 1906, in which you ask in reference to the applications of Martha Harris and Jincy Thompson for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen; you state that yourself Calvin Lewis, Martha Harris, and Jincy Thompson appeared at this office on July 5, 1905, and were advised to secure the testimony of Simon W. Lewis within ten days from that date and that on July 10, 1905, Simon W. Lewis appeared for the purpose of giving testimony in this case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on July 2, 1905, Jincy Thompson appeared and gave testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and that the testimony of Battiest Harris and Calvin Lewis was also introduced in support of the alleged application for the enrollment of Jincy Thompson as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are also advised that on January 4, 1908, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision holding that application was made for the enrollment of Martha Harris, a sister of Jincy Thompson, as a Chickasaw freedman within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

B. H. #2

It does not appear, however, that since that time Martha Harris has appeared to testify relative to her right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and it does not appear from the testimony taken at the time Jincy Thompson was before this office that witnesses were introduced in support of the application of Martha Harris for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. Martha Harris was advised, however, on May 2, 1905, in response to a letter from her stating that she was physically unable to appear at this office, that she might introduce the affidavits of witnesses in support of her case if she wished, although it is desirable to have applicants and witnesses appear in person for the purpose of an oral examination.

You are advised that if it is now possible for Martha Harris to appear at this office accompanied by witnesses for the purpose of testifying relative to her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, it is advisable that she make such appearance as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 8, 1908.

Martha Wade, nee Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman you are requested to furnish this office with your affidavit, setting forth when you were married to Clayton Wade, and also your residence from your birth up to and including September 28, 1908.

You should give this matter your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 9, 1905.

Martha Wade, nee Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman you are requested to furnish this office with your affidavit, setting forth when you were married to Clayton Wade. If this affidavit is forwarded at once it is believed it will not be necessary for you to appear at this office for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 5, 1906.

B. Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 1, 1906, transmitting affidavit of Martha Wade showing the date of her marriage to Clayton Wade, and the same has been filed with the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Martha Harris as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1906.

Martha Wado (nee Harris),
Kinta, Indian Territory,

JOFY.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 27, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Martha Harris as a Chickasaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Martha Harris will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGN:

Wm. O. Beall
Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1497.

19-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 27, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Martha Harris as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against her enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Martha Harris will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Registered.

Acting Commissioner.

Incl. 19-1497.

Chic. Fr. 1498

Chic. Fr. 1498

D.C. Loh

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment
as Chickasaw Freedmen of--

Lizzie Abram,
Rachel McCoy,
Nettie McCoy.

19-1498.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 9, 1904.

Memorandum case.

Lizzie Abram, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q Your name is Lizzie Abram? A Yes, sir.
Q What is your father's name? A Lige Colbert.
Q What is your mother's name? A Carlina Colbert.
Q Have you any children? A Yes, sir.
Q What are their names? A Nettie and Rachel McCoy.
Q How old is Nettie? A About 15 years old.
Q Who comes after Rachel? A Evie, Pearlle and Bertha Abram.
They are children by my second husband, and are enrolled.
Q What is your husband's name? A Tom Abram.
Q What are the names of your children by Tom? A Evie, Pearlle
and Bertha.

(The husband of the applicant, Lizzie Abram, and their three children, Eva, Pearl and Bertha, are identified on Chickasaw Freedmen card number 841, and are on the final roll.)

Q
Q You are applying now for yourself and your two children, Nettie and Rachel McCoy? A Yes, sir.
Q Is your husband here? A Yes, sir.
Q And your first husband, what was his name? A Willis McCoy.
Q Is he dead? A No, sir.
Q Why didn't you apply for yourself and these children before?
A I did apply.
Q How long ago? A At the first enrollment.
Q When did you first appear before the Commission? A At the last enrollment is when I came myself.
Q When was that? A About three years ago.
Q Where did you appear? A Here at Tishomingo, I and the two children.
Q How long ago? A Two falls ago.
Q Were you examined at that time? A No, sir, my husband came and they sent him back for me.
Q What is your father's name? A Lige Colbert.
Q Is he a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Has he taken his allotment? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was your mother? A Her name was Palina Colbert.
Q Was she a freedman? A I cannot tell you.

(The father of the applicant, Lizzie Abram, is identified on Chickasaw Freedmen card, number 844, and along with him are three sons, Thomas, Jodie, and George, all on the final roll and approved.)

Q Are these boys above named your brothers? A Yes, sir, the same father and same mother.
Q Did you write to the Commission at Muskogee? A Yes, sir.
Q When did you write to them? A First writing was directly after that enrollment, and then I wrote again.

Lizzie Abram, -2.

Q Who was with you when you applied before the Commission two years ago? A My husband and my father.
Q Where were you born? A In the Nation.
Q Have you lived anywhere else than the Nation? A No, sir.
Q What about Nettie and Rachel, where were they born? A Right here.
Q Have they always lived here? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you any letters from the Commission with you now? A No, sir.

Witness excused.

Lige Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Lige Colbert.
Q You are a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you remember about two years ago when the Commission was here? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know anything about this girl? A Yes, sir, she is my daughter, and her mother's name was Palina.
Q Was Palina a Cherokee? A Yes, sir.
Q How long since she died? A She died the seventh day of January, almost two years ago.
Q Did your wife ever apply for enrollment before the Dawes Commission? A No, sir.
Q You first appeared before the Commission about six years ago, didn't you? A Yes, sir.
Q Why didn't you, at that time, mention the name of Lizzie? A I did, but somehow they got her name misplaced and they didn't put her on.
Q Are you blind? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you been blind? A About six years.
Q You probably forgot about Lizzie at that time, didn't you? A I don't know, sir, I don't think I did, but I was excited and might have done so.
Q You intended to put her name in? A Yes, sir.
Q But whether you really did or not, you don't remember? A No, sir.
Q You cannot read or write, yourself? A No, sir.
Q You asked someone to write for you to the Commission, did you? A Yes, sir, a man named Snyder, a Notary Public.
Q Were you married to Palina? A Yes, sir.
Q By a preacher? A Yes, sir.
Q Where was she living at that time? A In the Choctaw Nation, on Blue.

Witness excused.

Tom Abram, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Tom Abram.
Q You are the husband of this woman? A Yes, sir.
Q Yourself and children are on the rinal roll? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know anything at all about her application for the enrollment of herself and her two children by her first husband? A Yes, sir.
Q When was that? A About two years ago.
Q Where was that at? A Here.

Lizzie Abram, -2.3

Q Were you sworn at that time? A Yes, sir .
Q Who else was sworn? A Just me and her father.
Q Was your wife sworn? A Yes, sir.
Q You were her witnesses? A Yes, sir.
Q What did they tell you at that time? A He told us that we would have to go and meet the Dawes Commission at Muskogee or South McAlester. She took sick, and we were not able to go there, and went on to Muskogee, and they told us there that they could not do anything for us, that the rolls were closed.
Q Who told you to go to South McAlester? A The man who was here at that time.
Q Was he a young man? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you write, yourself, to the Commission?
A No, sir, the first letter we wrote we got Ed Ball of Wapanucka to write it.
Q Who else wrote? A Snyder.
Q Where was that written from? A Wylie.
Q Anyone else write for you? A No, sir.
Q Do you know why the Commissioner who examined you two years ago asked you to go to South McAlester?
A Yes, sir, he said they were closed out here, and told us to go to South McAlester and head the Commission and meet them there.
Q When did you appear in Muskogee? A December 29th or 30th, about two years ago.
Q You are sure it was that time, two years ago this Christmas?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did you tell them at that time that you appeared at Tishomingo.
A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a true, full and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this nd 22 day of October, 1904.

Charles H. Jansen
Notary Public.

MEMORANDUM CASE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, NOVEMBER 1, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Rachael McCoy, Nettie McCoy and Elizabeth Abram as freedmen of the Chickasaw nation.

Elizabeth Abram having been first duly sworn upon her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Elizabeth Abram.
Q How old are you? A I don't know; I never can tell you; I never want to school any and I hain't got no education.
Q About how old are you? A I can't tell you; I hain't got it down on no paper-----
Q Where do you live? A I live in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q What is your post office address? A Ray.
Q Is that where you get your mail? A Yes sir, some call it Filmere.
Q What is your husband's name? A Tom Abram.
Q How old is he? A I can't never tell you; I don't never know how old he is----
Q How many children have you? A I have three.
Q What are their names? A Eva, Pearl and Bertha.

The children above referred to- Eva, Pearl and Bertha Abram are identified on the Chickasaw card 841, final roll Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 10, 1903; opposite numbers 3513, 3514 and 3515 respectively.

- Q Have you any other children? A None but Nettie and Rachael.
Q Are they your children? A Yes sir.
Q When were they born? A I don't know; I can't tell you when they were born.
Q Are they living? A Yes sir Nettie is living; Rachael is dead.
Q You said awhile ago you had three children living? A Yes sir they are by Tom Abram.
Q Are Rachael and Nettie your children? A Yes sir, they are my children.
Q Who was their father? A Willis McCoy.
Q Who is Willis McCoy? A He is the son of old man Dave

Elizabeth Abram---2

McCoy.

- Q Was Willis McCoy a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir he had been signed a Choctaw freedman but he was a Chickasaw and they gave him a place with the Chickasaws.
- Q You are not a Choctaw or a Chickasaw freedman are you?
A No sir I am a Chickasaw
- Q Were you ever married to Willis McCoy? A No sir I never was.
- Q How long did you live with Willis McCoy? A I never lived with him any. I was just young and I had two children; they were twin girls.
- Q Rachael and Nettie are twins? A Yes sir.
- Q How old are Rachael and Nettie? A Something over 16 or 17; they both have children.
- Q How long has Rachael been dead? A She's been dead along about three months; she died along in roasting ear time.
- Q Did you ever make a personal application before the Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw before this? A Yes sir, I think I did.
- Q Where was that? A There at Tishomingo; I wnet down there; my brothers and sisters are all on the rolls and I wanted to get on too.
- Q How long ago was that? A About three or four months ago.

It appears from the records of the Commission that Elizabeth Abram appeared before the Commission at Tishomingo on September 9,, 1904.

- Q Is that the only time you made application for enrollment?
A Yes sir, I was sick and my husband took the two girls and went once; they went and staid there two days.
- Q What is your purpose now: Do you want to get yourself on the roll or do you want to get these two children? A I want to get myself on the roll and these two girls; I have been making application; my brothers and sisters have been on the roll and I want to get on the roll too.
- Q Now the time you were at Tishomingo was that the only time you made application? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you ever come here to Muskogee before the Commission?
A I come up here once.
- Q How long has that been? A About two years ago; me and my husband come up here together then.
- Q What is your mother's name? A Paulina Colbert.
- Q What is your father's name? A Lige Colbert.
- Q Were you ever married to Thomas Abram? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you got your marriage license with you? A No sir I ain't got no papers with me but just that letter; I left it there at Tishomingo.
- Q When were you married to Thomas Abram? A I couldn't never tell you; it is down in the license.
- Q How long have you been living with Thomas Abram? A I don't know; I guess about ten years that I know of; it is down on the paper.

Elizabeth Abram----3

- Q You wasn't at Tishomingo yourself two years ago? A Yes sir me and the two girls.
- Q Did you appear before the Commission and make application to be enrolled? A Yes sir I went before the Commission.
- Q Do you know where it was; what place? A Yes sir I know/
- Q Where was it? A I never noticed; I went there to Tishomingo but I never did notice where it was.
- Q Do you know what building it was in? A It was up at the top; we went up stairs.
- Q Do you know the name of the building? A No sir.
- Q How far do you live from Tishomingo? A About ten miles from there.
- Q Been there a good many times? A Yes sir I have been there a good many times.
- Q Do you know where the Chickasaw Capitol building is where the legislature meets? A Yes sir I think I do; I have been there.
- Q Where was it you went when you were there two years ago? A I went in the Capitol building; there was a whole lot asking about names there and getting papers.
- Q Was you ever here at Muskogee before? A Yes sir.
- Q When was that? A About two years ago; I never did get back home till after Christmas.
- Q Are you living with Thomas Abram now? A Yes sir.
- Q Where is he? A He's to home.
- Q Do you know what became of Willis McCoy? A He is living
- Q Who is he living with now? A Minerva.
- Q What was her name before she married Willis McCoy? A It was Minerva Williams.
- Q Where are Nettie and Rachael now? A Nettie is down there and Rachael she's dead
- Q Is Nettie married? A Yes sir, she's been married two or three years.
- Q You say Rachael was married? A Yes sir she was married about a year when she died.
- Q Did Willis McCoy ever claim these children? A Yes sir he always did claim them.
- Q Where is Willis McCoy living now? A Down at Red Rock.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof:

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of
November 1904.

Charles A. Sawyer
Notary Public.

CPB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

--oOo--

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Abram and her two children, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy as Choctaw freedmen.

--oOo--

It appears from the record herein that on September 9, 1904, Lizzie Abram appeared in person before the Commission at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, and testified in support of her claim that application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of herself and her two children, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy, as Choctaw freedmen, within the time limited by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641). Further testimony was taken in this matter at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on November 1, 1904.

The said Lizzie Abram testified that she appeared before the Commission with said two children at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, "two falls ago" for the purpose of making application for the enrollment of herself and said children and that her husband and her father accompanied her at that time.

Tom Abram, the husband of said Lizzie Abram, testified that he was with her at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, two years ago, together with her father; that his wife was sworn at that time and was then told by the representatives of the Commission that she would have to go and meet the Commission at Muskogee or South McAlester for the reason that the rolls were closed at Tishomingo; that his wife took sick and they were not able to go to South McAlester, but did go to Muskogee and appeared before the Commission at that place on December 29 or 30, 1902, and that he told the Commission at that time that they had appeared and sought to be enrolled at Tishomingo.

Lige Colbert, the father of the said Lizzie Abram, testifies that he made application for enrollment before the Commission about six years ago, and that he at that time mentioned the name of Lizzie (Lizzie Abram) and intended to put her name in as an applicant for enrollment.

It is the opinion of the Commission that the evidence establishes that application was made for the enrollment of the said Lizzie Abram and her two children, Rachel McCoy and Nettie

McCoy within the time limited by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that this Commission should now proceed to hear and determine the application upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE ~~THE~~ CIVILIZED TRIBES.


Chairman.
Commissioner.
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 23 1905

19-1498

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Abram, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy as Chickasaw Freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on January 23, 1905 the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision adjudging that application was made for the enrollment of Lizzie Abram and her two children, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy, as Chickasaw Freedmen, within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the application for their enrollment should be heard and determined upon its merits.

The evidence in this case shows that the principal applicant, Lizzie Abram, was born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion, and is the daughter of Elijah Colbert, a Chickasaw Freedman, whose name appears as No. 3526 on the lists prepared by said Commission under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641) of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen, approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1903; that the applicants, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy, born about the year 1890, are the daughters of said Lizzie Abram, and that all the applicants herein have resided continuously in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country from the date of their birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Lizzie Abram, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy should be enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 11 1906

COM

SEP 10 - 1952

Chickasaw N. } Affidavit
Indian Territory } SS
Southern District }

We the undersigned hereby state
under oath, that the affidavits
made by Lige Colbert, are true
to the best of our knowledge
and belief

Witness to mark

A. H. Beaman

J. C. Spencer

J. S. Kemp,

Unity ^{for} & Chico ^{mark}

Susan ^{her} & Kemp ^{mark}

Caladonia ^{her} & Green ^{mark}

Subscribed and sworn to this 30th
day of June 1904

H. Schneider

Notary Public in and for the
Southern District, Indian Terr.

My Commission Expires

April 25th 1905

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION OF LAND OFFICIALS
MONTANA

SEP 9 - 1904

D. B. JEWAN.

Chickasaw N. } Affidavit
Indian Territory } S.S.
Southern District

sworn

After being by me a Notary for and in
the Southern District Ind. Ter. Duly
Lige Calbert Disposeth and sayeth
Lizzie Abram is my Daughter
who with her two eldest Children
Nettie M^c Coy & Rachel M^c Coy
by her first Husband Willis M^c Coy
made Applications to the Dawes Commission
to the five Civilized Tribes, but failed
to be placed on the roll, while her
three younger Children Eva, Berlie, and
Bertha Abram, Children of Tom Abram
her second Husband were Enrolled
Lizzie Abrams is the sister of
Sharlott Harkins Tommie Calbert
Susan Jasper, Joe Calbert^{2nd} & George
Calbert, Lizzie Abram is about
33 years old, Nettie M^c Coy & Rachel
M^c Coy (Twins) are about 15 years old,
and Lizzie Abram, & Nettie M^c Coy
and Rachel M^c Coy, Desire to be placed
on the Roll as a Chickasaw
Freedmen, we were at the Land Office
at Dishominga who told us to make

and send Affidavit to Commission
to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee

O. T.

Lige^{his} Colbert
mark

Witness

W. H. Baumgardner

J. M. Spencer

Subscribed and sworn to before me
a Notary Public in and for the Southern
District Indian Territory this 30th day
of June 1904

H. Schneider

My Commission Expires
April 25th 1905

Notary Public So. Dist. I. T.

Last Office address is

Fillmore

Ind. Terr.

19-1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 24, 1905.

Lizzie Abram,

Care of Tom Abram,

Wiley, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on January 23, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes held that you made application for the enrollment of yourself and your children Rachel and Nettie McCoy as Chickasaw freedmen under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

Please advise this office as early as practicable your age and the ages of your children Rachel and Nettie McCoy. Kindly give this matter your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1498

Filmore Ind. Ter.

Feb. 9th 1905.

Commission To The Five Civilized Tribes.

Muskogee, I. T.

Hon. Sirs: Your favor of Jan 25th/905 in reply to My letter of Jan 21st ", requesting me to send a statement of Mine, and the ages of my children, is just received. I beg leave to state Sirs, that I am now about 34 years old, and my children, Rachel & Nettie are about 16 years old being twins. Except Rachel being now dead, having died in July 1904. Begging to be advised as to my duty, relative to application for enrollment, selection of lands for allotment, and time when I may appear at the land office to file, I am, Your humble servant,

Lizzie Abram.

19-1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 16, 1905.

Lizzie Abram,

Filmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 9, 1905, giving your age and the ages of your children, and ask to be advised relative to selection of lands for allotment and when you may appear at the land office to file.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the names of yourself and your children Rachel and Nettie McCoy have not yet been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. You will be notified when further action is taken in connection with your case.

It is noted that you state your daughter Rachel McCoy died in July 1904, and for the purpose of making her death a matter of record there is enclosed herewith blank form for proof of death which kindly have executed and returned to this office as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

D. C.

19-1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 28, 1905.

Lissie Abram,

Filmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit and the affidavit of J. Y. Green to the death of your daughter Rachel McCoy a Chickasaw freedman which occurred July 19, 1904, and the same being in proper form have been filed with our records as evidence of the death of the above named person.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 11, 1906.

COPY

Lizzie Abram,

Milburn, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 11, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and two children, Rachel and Nettie McCoy, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Lizzie Abram, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby
Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1498.

19-1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 11, 1906.

COPY

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 11, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Abram and two children, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy, as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Lizzie Abram, Rachel McCoy and Nettie McCoy will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1498.

Chic. Fr 1499

Chic. Fr 1499

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as
a Chickasaw freedman.....OF.....

JEFF FERRY.....19-1499.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, June 26, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application of Jeff Perry
for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Jeff Perry being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jeff Perry.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Lehigh.

Q How old are you? A Forty one or two I reckon.

Q You claim to be a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q You claim to have made application for enrollment as a
Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q When did you make that application? A When McKennon was at
Atoka in '99 I think; I don't know exactly.

Q You don't know whether it was 1899 or some other year?

A I know it was along there; about '99. I know it was when
McKennon was there because I was there.

Q When Captain McKennon was at Atoka? A Yes sir.

Q And did you apply to him for enrollment? A I applied to
him and the answer he gave me, he said "Your father aint on/
aint approved yet and it is not necessary for you, and when-
ever your father and mother get enrolled you will be all
right", and I never made no other attempt.

Q Did you tell him at that time that you wanted to be en-
rolled? A Yes sir.

Q And what was it he said to you? A He said it was not
necessary; that my father was not approved yet, and when my
father and mother got right I would be all right.

Q You say that he said that it was not necessary for you to
make application? A Yes sir.

Q Was anything else said to you except what you have stated?

A No, I didn't say any more to him.

Q What is the name of your mother? A Catherin Perry.

Q What is your father's name? A Sam Perry.

Q Is your father living? A Yes sir.

Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.

Q Were they with you at the time you applied at Atoka? A No,
my mother wasn't there; my father was there.

Q Was anyone else there that you knew? A Yes, a whole lot
of them. Lenton Telle was there at the same time; he was one
of the Choctaw Commissioners.

Q Who do you claim through, your father or your mother?

A Mother.

Q When was it that you applied at Atoka? A In 1899 before
McKennon.

Q What month? A It was September or October; I disremember
which right now.

Q And Captain McKennon told you that it was not necessary
for you to apply? A Yes sir.

Q You are certain that he told you that are you? A Yes sir.

2-Jeff Perry.

Q Have you ever done anything else since that time towards securing enrollment? A No, I never made any other attempt; my father come up here and when he come back I asked him what he did and he said that he had enrolled all his children; that's all I got out of him.

Q What are the names of your brothers and sisters? A My half brothers are Ben Nail, Pete Nail, Alec Nail--

Q Are these people you have named enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen? A Yes sir.

Q Was application made for them at the same time this application was made for you? A No, not at the same place; they went to Colbert.

Q Have you any full-brothers and sisters? A Yes sir.

Q What are their names? A Victoria Lucky/ Bessie Lee, Lena K. Paine, Witson Perry, Douglas Perry and Matt Perry.

Q Have they been enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen? A Douglas Perry and Victoria Lucky have; I never heard from the other boys; they live in the Chickasaw Nation.

Q Was application made for these people you have just mentioned at the same time application was made for you?

A No, I don't know what they did.

Q And they don't know anything about whether application was made for you? A No, only my father; he was there.

Q Where is your father living now? A Ada.

Witness excused.

Eli Edwards being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Eli Edwards.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Atoka, Indian Ter.

Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Choctaw by blood.

Q Are you acquainted with Jeff Perry? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you known him? A Known him about 20 years I guess.

Q He claims that application was made for his enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. Do you know anything about any such application? A Yes, I was there; there was a whole crowd of them there and he was there.

Q When was it this application was made, if it was made at all? A I just don't remember what date but it was in 1899.

Q What month? Do you remember that? A No, I don't.

Q What part of the year? Spring or fall? A It was in the fall I believe.

Q Where was the application made? A Atoka.

Q Was it made to the Dawes Commission? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know any of the members of the Dawes Commission when you see them? A No, I don't know them; I know Telle; he is dead now the Chickasaw Commissioner.

Q Do you know any of the members of the Dawes Commission?

A No sir.

Q And you don't know who it was that this man applied before in 1899? A No, I couldn't say positively.

Q Do you know that the Dawes Commission was in session there at that time? A Yes sir.

Q What do you know about his having made application, if anything? A Not anything more than that he was up there to be

3-Jeff Perry.

enrolled.

Q You didn't hear him apply? A No sir.

Q You don't know what was said to him, or what he said? A No.

Q All that you know about the matter is that you saw him at Atoka sometime in 1899? A Yes, at the Dawes Commission to be enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Q How do you know what he was there for? A Why he told me and all the rest of them told me.

Q Who was with you at that time? Who was with this applicant?

A His pa.

Q His father? A Yes, that's all I know.

Q That is all you know about it, what you have stated?

A That's all.

Witness excused.

By the Commission to the Applicant:

You will be allowed thirty days from this date in which to produce further testimony, which will be necessary before your case can be finally disposed of.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause, and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 27, 1905.

J. H. Langford

Notary Public.

Memo-102.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Ter., July 25, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Jeff Perry as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Lizzie Lewis being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Lizzie Lewis.
- Q How old are you? A Twenty-five.
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Lehigh, Indian Territory.
- Q Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q Are you on the final roll? A Yes sir.
- Q Taken your allotment? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know Jeff Perry? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you known him? A I have known him about eighteen years.
- Q Do you know anything about an application that is said to have been made for his enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q What do you know about it? A When he went to Atoka to make his application, they told him that it wouldn't be necessary until his father got on.
- Q Do you know that he went to Atoka? A Yes sir.
- Q How do you know that? A I was staying with him when he went.
- Q You mean that you were living at his house? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you go to Atoka with him? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was he living at that time? A Lehigh, the same place I was living then.
- Q When was it that he went to Atoka? A It was 1890 I think.
- Q In 1890? A No, I don't exactly know; somewhere along there.
- Q How many years ago was it that he went as near as you can recollect? A Near as I recollect it was seven or eight years.
- Q So that would be in 1897 or 1898. A Yes, 1898.
- Q In 1898? A Yes sir.
- Q And you went to Atoka with him? A Yes sir.
- Q Was the Dawes Commission sitting at Atoka at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q What was the occasion for you to go to Atoka at that time? A Well, I was staying with his wife and she was sick, and she had got to go too; she was a Choctaw Freedman and she was kind of sick, and I was staying with them, and I went along.
- Q He and his wife went to Atoka at the same time? A Yes sir.
- Q And you went with them because his wife was sick? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you apply for your own enrollment at that time? A No, I was enrolled at Tishomingo with my father.
- Q You were already on the rolls? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know whether he went before the Dawes Commission at Atoka? A Yes sir.
- Q How do you know that? Did you see him go before the Commission? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you hear what he said to them? A No, I didn't pay much attention, but I know that he went up there with the intention of being enrolled. I don't know just what he said to them.
- Q You heard him put in application for enrollment? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you hear what they said to him? A Yes sir.
- Q What did they say? A They told him that it would not be necessary for him to make application, to wait until his mother and father got on the rolls.
- Q Do you know any of the members of the Dawes Commission? A No sir.
- Q You don't know who it was that he talked to? A No, I don't know

2-Jeff Perry.

the names of any of them that enrolled me and my father.

Q Was the Dawes Commission in session at Atoka at that time or some place near Atoka? A At Atoka.

Q Right there in town? A Yes, enrolling right there.

Q Are you any relative of his? A No sir.

Q Do you know what his father's name is? A Sam Perry.

Q What is his mother's name? A Catherine Perry.

Q What part of the year 1898 was it that you went to Atoka?

A It was in September I think, if I am not mistaken.

Q And it was at that time that his wife went to secure enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, was it? A Yes sir.

Q What is his wife's name? A Esther Perry.

Q Are you sure that that was in 1898? A As near as I remember it was.

Q And you think in the month of September? A Yes sir.

Q You say that you have known Jeff Perry for 18 years? A Yes sir.

Q About how old was he when you first knew him? A I don't know - I know that he was a young man.

Q Where was he living at that time? A When I first knew him he was moving from the Canadian to where his father lived, and they stopped at our house.

Q Do you know where he has lived since that time? A Yes sir.

Q In what nation? A In the Chickasaw Nation for awhile and then they lived in the Choctaw Nation.

Q Your acquaintance with him has been such as would enable you to know where he has been living for the last eighteen years?

A Yes, and he moved to Lehigh and we have both been living there since 1893.

Witness excused.

Jeff Perry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q Your name is Jeff Perry? A Yes sir.

Q Where were you born, do you know? A On Red River down here somewhere.

Q In what Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.

Q Where have you lived from the date of your birth, as far as you know, up to and including September 25, 1902? A In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. I am just as far from the Nations now as I have ever been.

Q You have never lived outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A No sir.

Q Who do you claim through? A My mother.

Q Was she a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Chickasaw Freedman.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause, and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this July 25, 1905.

Edward Merriam

Notary Public.

111
Memo-102.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Jeff Perry as a Chickasaw Freedman.

-----o-----

It appears from the record herein that on June 26, 1905, Jeff Perry appeared in person before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for his enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641). Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application on July 25, 1905.

The applicant testified that he made said application in the year 1899, at Atoka, Indian Territory; that Captain McKennon was there at that time, and told the applicant that it was not necessary for him to make application for the reason that his mother and father had not yet been approved.

Eli Edwards testified on behalf of the applicant to the effect that in the fall of 1899 he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Atoka, and that said Jeff Perry was present at that time, and that the witness knew that the applicant went there for the purpose of securing enrollment, although the witness did not hear him make the application.

Lizzie Lewis also testified to the effect that some seven or eight years ago she was living at the home of the applicant in Lehigh, Indian Territory; that the applicant's wife was then sick, for which reason the witness accompanied the applicant and his wife to Atoka for the purpose of making application, and she swears positively, that said Jeff Perry did go to Atoka and make application for his enrollment. She is unable to fix the exact date but testifies that it was at the same time that Esther Perry, wife of said Jeff Perry, made application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, which application, the records of said Commission show to have been made August 31, 1899.

I am therefore of opinion that the evidence shows that application was made by said Jeff Perry for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that said application should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

SEP 28 1905

19-1499.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.


In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Jeff Perry as a Chickasaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was
duly made for the enrollment of Jeff Perry as a Chickasaw freedman
within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress
approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

It further appears from the record herein that the
applicant was born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion and is
the son of Catherine Perry, a recognized and enrolled Chickasaw
freedman, whose name appears as No. 4668 upon the final roll of
Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior July
20, 1905, and that said applicant was a resident in good faith
of the Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Jeff Perry should be
enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman under the provisions of the Acts
of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902
(32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Msukogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 17 1907

19-1499.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Jeff Perry as Chickasaw freedman.

- Q. State your name and postoffice address.
- A. Jeff Perry, Lehigh, Indian Territory
- Q. How old are you?
- A. I am forty years old
- Q. Were you born before or after the close of the war of the rebellion?
- A. I was born right at the close of the war of the rebellion
- Q. If you were born before the close of the said war, whose slave were you, by whom were you freed and where were you freed?
- A. My mother, Cathrine Perry, was freed by Overton Love, close to Colbert post-office, in the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.
- Q. Where have you lived since your birth up to and including September 25, 1902?
- A. I have resided continuously in the Indian Territory, a portion of the time in the Choctaw Nation and a portion in the Chickasaw Nation

Jeff Perry

INDIAN TERRITORY,)
Lehigh) ss.
DISTRICT.)

Jeff Perry, being duly sworn doth depose and say that the above and foregoing interrogatories were read to him and that his answers to the same and as given above, are true and correct.

Jeff Perry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of February, 1906.

Dwight B. Brown
Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept 7 1908

19-1499.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Jeff Perry as a Chickasaw freedman.

Q State your name and post office address.

A Jeff Perry, Okla. T.T.

Q In what month in the year were you born?

A In summer time, next year after my mother was freed.

Q Were you the slave of a Chickasaw Indian, and if so, to whom did you belong?

A No. my mother was.

Q If you were a slave of a Chickasaw Indian at the close of the war of the rebellion, where were you residing at the time you were freed?

A my mother was the slave of one Mr. J. A. Chickasaw.
I was born here near Colbert station, Chickasaw Nation

Jeff Perry

United States of America,))
Indian Territory,) ss.
Central District.)

Jeff Perry, being first duly sworn, upon oath states that the above and foregoing interrogatories were read to him, and that his answers to the same as given above and true and correct.

Jeff Perry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1906.

E. A. Newman
Notary Public.

My Commission Expires: 5th July 1907.

Post Office Address: Okla. T.T.

Huskogee, Indian Territory, Jan 24 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Jaff Perry
as a freedom citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. ----- 1499 -----

Service of a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to
the Five Civilized Tribes rendered on January 17 1907, to-
gether with the customary fifteen days within which to protest
against the said decision is hereby waived.

Mansfield M. Murray Cornish
Attys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation.

Memo. 102.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 30, 1905

Jeff Perry,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on September 28, 1905, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes issued an order holding that an application was made for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and that said application should now be determined on its merits.

Respectfully,

J. M. L. T. C. 1905

Commissioner.

Memo. 102.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 30, 1905

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on September 28, 1905, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes issued an order holding that an application was made for the enrollment of Jeff Perry as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and that said application should now be determined on its merits.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tamc Dixby*

Commissioner.

19-1499.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 10, 1906.

Jeff Perry,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

You are hereby notified that before any further action can be taken in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, it will be necessary for you to furnish this office with certain evidence relative thereto and for this purpose there is enclosed you herewith a blank affidavit which you are requested to take before some Notary Public and answer under oath the questions therein propounded, returning the same to this office at the earliest possible date.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Acting Commissioner.

Enc.-J.R.P.-2.

19-1499

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 19, 1904.

Jeff Perry,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit in interrogatory form as to your residence up to and including September 25, 1902 and the same has been filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1499.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 21, 1906.

Jeff Perry,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that before any further action can be taken in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, it will be necessary for you to furnish certain information relative thereto, and for this purpose there is enclosed you herewith a blank affidavit in interrogatory form, which you are requested to take before some Notary Public and answer under oath the questions therein propounded, returning same to this office at the earliest possible date.

An envelope requiring no postage is enclosed herewith for reply.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Encl. Env.

LBA 21/5.

19-1499.

COPY

Huskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1907 .

Jeff Perry,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 17, 1907, granting your application for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Jeff Perry will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-1499.

19-1499.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1907.

Manfield, McFurray & Cornish.

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation.

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 17, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Jeff Perry, as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Jeff Perry will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tamie Dixby*

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-1499.
Register.

Chic. Fr 1500

Chic. Fr 1500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for the enrollment
as Chickasaw Freedmen of - -

Moses Reynolds,
Epsie Reynolds,
Wheeler Reynolds.

19-D-85.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 26, 1902.

(Applicant represented by
Wm. H. Twine, & A.G.W. Sango, Attorneys)

In the matter of the application of Moses Reynolds
for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children,
Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds as Chickasaw freedmen.

Moses Reynolds being first duly sworn testified as
follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Moses Reynolds.
Q How old are you? A Thirty-four years old going on
thirty-five.
Q What's your post office address? A Stringtown.
Q What nation is that in? A Choctaw.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation?
A About seven or eight years.
Q Where did you live before that? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you live in the Chickasaw Nation? A Pretty
near all my life.
Q What do you mean by pretty near all your life? A Twelve
or thirteen years or fourteen.
Q Where was you born? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you live in the Chickasaw Nation? A Twelve
years.
Q Where did you go? A To Texas.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A Four years.
Q Where did you go then? A Back to the Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you stay there? A Five or six years.
Q Then where did you go? A Down in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Been living in the Choctaw Nation since then? A Yes sir;
living there now.
Q Have you been outside of the Indian Territory in the
past five years? A No sir; not to live.
Q What is your father's name? A Bill Reynolds.
Q Is he living? A No sir; he's dead.
Q How long has he been dead? A He's been dead about twenty
years.
Q What is your mother's name? A Mary Jane Reynolds.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir; she's dead.
Q How long has she been dead? A Since '85.
Q Which one of your parents was the slave of a Chickasaw
Indian? A Both of them.
Q What year was you born? A Born in '67.
Q That was after the surrender? A Yes sir I think it was.
Q Was you ever a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A No sir.
Q Who did your father belong to? A Lem Reynolds.
Q Was he a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How do you know that? A He had a big house there and was
a Chickasaw Indian; folks said he was.
Q Is he living? A No sir.
Q When did he die? A Been dead about eighteen years.
Q Who did your mother belong to? A Kit Reynolds.
Q Is she a Chickasaw woman? A She's a Chickasaw woman.
Q Is she a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Moses Reynolds--2.

- Q How long has she been dead? A I dont know sir how long she's been dead.
- Q About how long? A I can't say positive; she's been dead I suppose about thirteen years.
- Q Have you got the testimony of any witnesses who can substantiate the fact that your mother and father belonged to ~~xx~~ citizens of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Who? A I got an uncle and I got this man here.
- Q Are they here? A One of them's here.

---0---

Lewis H. Ladd, a witness being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What's your name? A Ladd; Lewis H. Ladd.
- Q How old are you? A Well, I call myself seventy-seven.
- Q Where do you live? A Right down here at South McAlester.
- Q Do you know this man Moses Reynolds? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you know his father and mother? A Yes sir; their daddy was my step-daddy; that's all I got to go by.
- Q Do you know that they ever belonged to Chickasaw Indians? A They belonged to Chickasaw Indians.
- Q Who did they belong to? A Mr Reynolds.
- Q What Reynolds? A I dont know what his given name was; they always called him Major Reynolds; he was a Chickasaw.
- Q Both of them belonged to Major Reynolds? A I dont know whether he belonged to them or not.
- Q I'm not talking about him - this man's too young to have been a slave of any Indian; did his father and mother belong to Chickasaw Indians? A They belonged to the Indians.
- Q Who did they belong to? A To the Kemps.
- Q We want to know who this boy's parents belonged to? A Well, if I understand him-----
- Q You are going to testify from what he's told you? A No sir.
- Q Answer this question: Do you know who this boy's parents Bill and Mary Reynolds belonged to? A Belonged to?
- Q Answer that question yes or no; Let me repeat the question to you; do you know who this man's parents, Bill Reynolds and Mary Reynolds belonged to - who they were the slaves of? A His parents?
- Q Answer my question; I dont want any more than you to say yes or no; do you or do you not know who these people Bill and Mary Reynolds belonged to. Who were their masters?
- A I say their master was Chickasaws and they belonged if I understand you to the Kemps, the Chickasaws.
- Q Can you understand the question I ask you? You say you knew Bill and Mary Reynolds the mother and father of this man? A Yes sir.
- Q You know them, now, do you? A I believe I do.
- Q Do you or do you not? A I aint positive, my belief's about it-----
- Q I dont want your belief; do you know the mother and father of this man? A I cant get to that right, Mister, I cant say positive that I do know.

Moses Reynolds--3.

- Q Do you know anything about this man's parents?
A Yes sir I think I do.
Q I dont want what you think; I want you to answer my questions so I can find out whether it's necessary to go any farther in your examination. Do you know the parents of this man? A Yes sir.
Q Who were they? A I say the Kemps were the parents of the man.
Q What was his father's name? A We called him Henry.
Q This man's father's name was Henry Kemp? A I called him Kemp - Henry.
Q What was his mother's name? A I disremember now.
Q Were they the slaves of Chickasaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Who did they be long to? A To the Kemps; I dont know whether it was Jackson or Henry.
Q How long have you known this man Moses Reynolds?
A Moses Reynolds; I've known him; let me see -- I got acquainted with him -- let me see in what year was it --- '88 I believe if I mistake not.
Q How long did you know his parents? A Well you get ahead of me there; I never kept no account of it at all.

Moses Reynolds being recalled testified as follows:

Examination by William H. Twine:

- Q Mose what was your mother's name? A My mother was named Mary Jane Reynolds.
Q To whom did she belong? A To Kit Reynolds.
Q What was Kit Reynolds as to citizenship? A She was a Chickasaw Indian.
Q Where did she live - in what nation? A She lived in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Are you the son of Mary Reynolds the slave of Kit Reynolds?
A Yes sir.
Q Have you an uncle? A Yes sir.
Q What is his name? A Henry Kemp.
Q How does it come that his name is Kemp and your mother's name Reynolds? A Because she was half sister and brd her.
Q Did they belong to the same owners; have the same masters?
A No sir; they did not.
Q Do you know who was the owner of your uncle - your uncle's master? A Yes sir.
Q Who was he? A Jackson Kemp.
Q Has your uncle been before the Commission? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know what disposition was made of his application?
A They received it.

By Attorney, William H. Twine:

Now I want to ask the Commission for time to present one or two witnesses in support of this applicant's claim as a Chickasaw freedman.

By the Commission:

Thirty days time is allowed.

Examination by the Commission:

- Q Where did your father and mother live at the time the

Moses Reynolds--4.

- Q the war began? A Living in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q stayed there during the time of the war? A Yes sir.
Q When did they leave there? A They left there after freedom.
Q Where did they go? A Some of them went to Bloomfield
Q Academy and cooked there a while - my mother did.
Q Where were your father and mother living at the time of
the treaty of Fort Smith when the Choctaws and Chickasaws
adopted the freedmen? A I don't remember.
Q Did your mother and father ever go out of the Chickasaw
Nation during the war? A I don't know.
Q Are you married? A I am; yes sir.
Q What's the name of your wife? A Annie.
Q Is she a states woman? A Yes sir.
Q When did you marry? A I married in '89.
Q Where were you married? A Atoka.
Q Have you got your marriage license and certificate? A I
have at home.
Q You've got two children you want to apply for? A Yes sir.

It will be necessary that evidence of your marriage to your wife Annie Reynolds be furnished in the matter of the application you make for your two children.

- Q What's the names of your two children? A One of them's
named Epsie.
Q Is that the older one? A Yes sir.
Q How old is she? A It's about six.
Q What's the name of the next one? A Wheeler.
Q How old is Wheeler? A Two.
Q Who is the mother of these two children? A Annie.
Q Did you testify a while ago that you was married to Annie
in '99? A Yes sir.
Q Was Epsie born before you was married? A No sir.
Q How long have you been married? A Since '89.
Q Are both these children living with you? A Yes sir.
Q You are the father of both of them are you? A Yes sir.
Q Is there anything more you want to say? A No sir

---0---

Clara Mitchell Wood being first duly sworn upon her oath states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 26th day of June 1902 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June 1902.

C. A. Buckmaster

Commissioner.

19-D-85.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 31, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Moses Reynolds and his two minor children, Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Moses Reynolds being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Moses Reynolds. Clark is my father's name and Reynolds is the name of my mother.
- Q Under what name are you now? A Moses Clark.
- Q How old are you? A 37 years old.
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Limestone Gap.
- Q Is that your postoffice address? A Yes sir.
- Q What nation is that in? A That is in the Choctaw Nation.
- Q How long have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation. A Been there nearly all my life; I have been out of course, once in a while, six or seven months at a time.
- Q Have you ever made your home any place else except in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
- Q Never had a home anywhere else? A No sir.
- Q You applied to this Commission for enrollment in the name of Moses Reynolds, didn't you? A Yes sir.
- Q Why did you do that? A Because it was the maiden name of my mother.
- Q Were you ever known as Moses Reynolds? A Yes sir.
- Q By what name are you more generally known- Moses Reynolds or Moses Clark? A Clark.
- Q Under what name are your children known? Reynolds or Clark? A Name of Clark too.
- Q You listed these children for enrollment as Reynolds, didn't you? A Yes sir.
- Q Is there any other reason for that name except that Reynolds was the name of your mother? A No, no other reason.
- Q And if you are finally enrolled by this Commission you want to be enrolled under what name? A Reynolds.
- Q Why do you want to be enrolled as Reynolds if your name is Moses Clark? A The reason for that is because my mother is a citizen and my father wasn't.
- Q Do you ever transact business of any kind? A Yes, at times.
- Q Under what name do you transact business? A Reynolds sometimes and sometimes Clark.
- Q You claim to be entitled to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, do you? A Yes sir.
- Q Who do you claim through? A My mother.
- Q What is her name? A Mary Reynolds.
- Q Is she living? A No, she is dead.
- Q How long has she been dead? A She has been dead about 15 years.

2-Moses Reynolds et al.

- Q Was your mother the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
- Q What was that Chickasaw Indian's name? A Lem Reynolds.
- Q Was your father the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A No sir.
- Q You are sure of that are you? A Yes sir.
- Q Your father is not living is he? A No sir.
- Q What year were you born in? A I was born in 1867.
- Q After the war? A Yes sir.
- Q Was this Lem Reynolds a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation?
- A Yes sir.
- Q How do you know that? A Because he owned land; he was a land owner and stock man.
- Q Is he living now? A No, he is dead now.
- Q You say it was your mother that belonged to Lem Reynolds?
- A Yes sir.
- Q You are sure it was not your father that belonged to Lem Reynolds? A No.
- Q You appeared here in June, 1902, didn't you? A Yes sir.
- Q Didn't you at that time, state that your father belonged to Lem Reynolds? A No, I didn't.
- Q Did you ever know anybody named Kit Reynolds? A Yes sir.
- Q What is she? A Mrs Kit Reynolds is the sister of Lem Reynolds.
- Q Did your mother belong to her? A Yes, both of them.
- Q Where were you born? A Born in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Where was your mother living at the time of your earliest recollection? A I was living at Bloomfield Academy in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Have you any means of knowing where she was living at the time war closed? A No sir.
- Q Did you ever hear anything about that? A I know she was living in the Chickasaw Nation; she was living on the Allen Bayou in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q How do you know that she was living in the Chickasaw Nation at the close of the war? A Because there are people that knows; I have people that knows she was.
- Q Do you know how long she continued to live there? A Well, she lived there until I got to be a great big boy and left home and run off.
- Q From the time of your earliest recollection and until the time you left and run off, when you were a great, big boy, did your mother always live in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your eldest child? A Epsie.
- Q Where was she born? A She was born in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q How old is she? A She is about--very near 18 year s old.
- Q Nearly 15 years old? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your other child? A Wheeler.
- Q How old is that child? A Five years the 28th day of this coming February.
- Q Both of these chilxren were born in that nation? A One was born in the Choctaw and the other in the Chickasaw nation.
- Q What is the name of the mother of these children? A One is name ~~Anna~~ Clark and the other Annie.
- Q Of which one of the children was Laura Clark the mother?
- A The eldest one.
- Q Laura Clark was the mother of Epsie? A Yes sir.
- Q And Annie Reynolds was the mother of Wheeler? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you married to both of these women? A Yes sir.
- Q When were you married to Laura Clark? A I was married to Laura Clark in 1887 I think.
- Q Did you live with her until her death? A No, we parted.

3-Moses Reynolds et al.

Q When did you separate? A We separated in 1893.
Q Did you get a divorce? A Yes sir.
Q In 1893? A Yes sir.
Q They you were married to this Annie Reynolds? A Yes sir.
Q When were you married to her? A I was married to her five years ago the 18th of this coming August.; her name was Jones when I married her.
Q She is the mother of Wheeler Reynolds? A Yes sir.
Q Have you got evidence of the marriage to both of these women?
A Yes sir.
Q Have you got your marriage certificates? A To Annie.
Q How about your marriage to Laura? A I got married to Laura in Texas; the preacher taken the license back; that's all there was to it.
Q Where did you get your divorce from her? A Got it in Fannin county where I married her.
Q Have you got that original decree of divorce in your possession? A No, I paid for the divorce and she put in for it herself; she has got it I guess.

In the matter of your application for enrollment, you will have to furnish the Commission with either the original or a certified copy of your marriage license and certificate to both of your wives.

A They didn't give no certificate in Texas at all; I can get a copy of the divorce from the judge of Fannin county

You will have to furnish the Commission with evidence that you were married to both of these women, and also with a certified copy of the decree of divorce from your former wife.

Q Both of these children are living now are they? A Yes, both living.

Q And are they both living with you? A No, the older one is with her mother?

Q Whereabouts with her mother? A She is at Tchose, Oklahoma.

Q How long has the child been living with her mother?

A I never taken her away from her at all.

Q How old was that child when you were divorced from her mother?

A I disremember exactly how old she was. She was not over three years old; I can't specify exactly how old.

Q When was it that you were divorced? A I was divorced from her mother in 1895 I think.

Q You were divorced in 1895? A I think so, yes.

Q And that oldest child has lived with her mother ever since that time? A Yes, I never did take her away from her at all.

Q And has she lived in Oklahoma all that time? A No, she has lived in Fannin county, Texas part of the time.

Q Has she lived in the Territory any part of that time?

A No, she has not.

Q This other child, Wheeler, is living with you? A Yes sir.

Q Were either of your wives Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman?

A Neither one of them.

Q Both of them state women? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Nathan Gary being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Nathan Gary.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Ateka, Indian Territory.

Q Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q How old are you? A About 56 years old.

4-Moses Reynolds et al.

- Q Do you know Moses Reynolds, who has just testified? A Yes sir
- Q How long have you known him? A I have been knowing him 15 or 20 years.
- Q Did you know his parents or either of them? A Yes, I knew his mother.
- Q Who was his mother? A Mary Reynolds.
- Q Do you know whether she was a slave during the war or not? A Yes sir.
- Q Whose slave was she? A Lem Reynolds'
- Q What was Lem Reynolds? A A Chickasaw Indian.
- Q Do you know of your own knowledge that she belonged to him during the war? A Yes sir, belonged to him or his wife, one. They was both Indians, and them slave times we couldn't tell which.
- Q You were a slave yourself, were you? A Yes sir.
- Q Who did you belong to? A A man by the name of Gary.
- Q When did you first know this Mary Reynolds? A It was along during the war.
- Q Were you living close to her at that time? A No, not exactly right close to them; about 18 or 20 miles away, but then, I was always around there.
- Q How did you come to get acquainted with her? A I had business around there.
- Q Whereabouts was she living during the war? A Living in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Whereabouts in the Chickasaw Nation? A I think along about Bloomfield Academy.
- Q And you were living close to Bloomfield Academy at that time? A I was living at Boggy Depot.
- Q What I wanted to get at was how did you come to be acquainted with this Moses Reynolds and his mother Mary Reynolds? How would you know where she was living during the war? A Well, it was about 15 or 20 miles, but there a body can know anybody, and go to their house and be around them all the time you know.
- Q Did you visit Mary Reynolds during slavery times? A Yes sir.
- Q And know where she was living at the close of the war? A At bloomfield Academy.
- Q Do you know how long she continued to live there after the close of the war? A I don't know just exactly how long she continued to live there.
- Q Can you give us any idea as to how long? A She must have staid there several years.
- Q What makes you think that. A I never did miss her out of the country.
- Q Did you see her around there for a number of years after the close of the war? A Yes, four or five years I guess.
- Q Did you know Mary Reynolds before Moses Reynolds was born? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you know the father of Moses Reynolds? A No, I didn't.
- Q How do you know that this man, Moses Reynolds is the son of Mary Reynolds whom you knew during the war? A Well, I know it by her saying it was her son, and I know the grandmother. Moses Reynolds' grandmother lived with me; he was her grandson. Of course, I don't know anything further only what she said.
- Q Did Mary Reynolds ever tell you that this boy was her son? A Yes sir.
- Q How long since she told you that? A She has been dead about fifteen or sixteen years.
- Q She has been dead that length of time? A Yes sir.

5-Moses Reynolds et al.

Q Have you kept track of this boy ever since she died? A Yes.

Q And you know that this applicant is the same man who was recognized by Mary Reynolds as being her son at the time you speak of? A Yes sir.

Q You swear positively that he is the son of Mary Reynolds?

A Yes, the one she claimed as her son.

Q And she always recognized him as her son did she? A Yes sir.

Witness excused.

Moses Reynolds being recalled testified as follows:

By the Commission:

Q When you were here before the Commission in 1902, who did you say was the mother of your children? A I told them that Wheeler Clark's mother was Annie, and they never asked me about the mother of the other one.

Q Didn't they ask you who was the mother of your two children?

A No sir.

Q And didn't you reply that Annie was the mother of both of them? A No sir, I didn't.

Q At that time did you say anything about having been married twice? A No sir.

Q Didn't mention the fact at all?

A No sir.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause, and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 31, 1905.

J. B. Campbell

Notary Public.

19-D-85.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Moses Reynolds, Epsie Reynolds and Wheeler Reynolds as Chickasaw Freedmen.

- - : D E C I S I O N : - -

It appears from the record herein that on June 26, 1902, application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Moses Reynolds and his minor children, Epsie Reynolds and Wheeler Reynolds as Chickasaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application on May 31, 1905.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant was born in the Chickasaw Nation about the year 1868; that he is the son of Mary Jane Reynolds, who was the slave of Lem and Kit Reynolds, recognized Chickasaw Indians, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that at the close of the war, and at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith, said Mary Jane Reynolds was a resident of the Chickasaw Nation; that the principal applicant was a resident in good faith of the Chickasaw Nation on June 28, 1898 and up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicant, Epsie Reynolds was born in the Chickasaw Nation, and the applicant, Wheeler Reynolds, was born in the Choctaw Nation; that they are the minor children of the principal applicant, and were living on September 25, 1902.

I am therefore of opinion that Moses Reynolds, Epsie Reynolds and Wheeler Reynolds should be enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,


Commissioner.

OCT 4- 1905

JUN 8 1905

No. 507

Certificate of Record of Marriages.

United States of America,

The Indian Territory. S.C.T.

Centros District.

I,  Clerk

of the United States Court in the Indian Territory
and District aforesaid, do hereby CERTIFY that
the License for and Certificate of the Marriage of
Mr. *Moses Clark* and
Mrs. *Anne Clark* was
filed in my office in said Territory and District the
18 day of *August*
A. D. *1899*, and duly recorded in Book *1*
of Marriage Record, Page *12*.

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Court. at

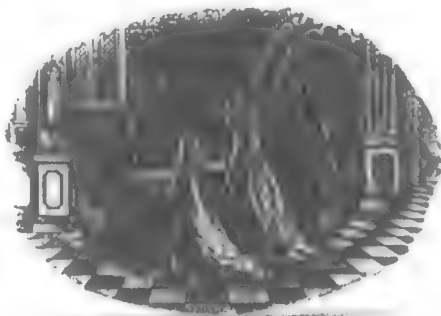
this *3* day of *June*
A. D. 190*0*

 Clerk.
By *J. S. [Signature]* Deputy

P. O.

No. 507

MARRIAGE LICENSE.



United States of America,

The Indian Territory,
Central District, SS.

To any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to Solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between Mr. Moses Clark of Atoka in the Indian Territory, aged 28 years, and Miss Annie Jones of Stringtown in the Indian Territory, aged 18 years, according to law, and do you officially sign and return this License to the parties therein named.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this 18th day of July, 1899 A. D. 190

E. J. Pannin
Clerk of the United States Court.

D. H. Robb Deputy.

United States of America, }
The Indian Territory, } ss.
Central District. }

Certificate of Marriage.

I, J. H. Hawkins

a Minister of G do hereby certify, that on the 18th day of August A. D. 1899, I did, duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing License, solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between the parties therein named.

Witness my hand, this 18th day of Aug, 1899 A. D. 190

My credentials are recorded in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court in the Indian Territory, Central District, Book B, Page 146

J. H. Hawkins

a Min. of the Gospel

NOTE.—This License and Certificate of Marriage must be returned to the office of the Clerk of the United States Court of the Indian Territory, from whence it was issued, within sixty days from the date thereof, or the party to whom the License was issued will be liable in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

JUN 8 1905

A 1134

M Moses Clark
AND

M Laura Murphy

Marriage Certificate

Signed June 1st 1905

Pat Henry

Clerk

By Henry Will Deputy

Marriage Certificate

STATE OF TEXAS. COUNTY OF _____

This Instrument Witnesseth:
that on the 27th day of January A.D. 1899 1898.
there was issued out of the office of the
Clerk of the County Court of said
County, a License for the Marriage of
Mrs. Moses Clark

and M. Laura Murphy
and on the 29th day of January A.D. 1899 1898.
said parties were legally united in Marriage
by a properly authorized person, named in
said License and due return thereof made
to this office in the manner and form
required by law, all of which is duly
entered upon the Marriage Records of
my office in Vol. 3 Page 179

Witness my hand and official seal at
my office in Dockum Texas,
on this the 1st day of Jan A.D. 1900

Pat Henry
Clerk County Court Dockum County, Texas
By Henry Wells

JUN 16 1905

Laura Clark, |

No. 4681 vs. |

M. G. Clark. |

Tuesday Feby. 15th, A. D. 1898.

This day this cause was called for trial and plaintiff appeared by her attorney and the defendant having waived issuance and service of citation herein the Court proceeded to hear the evidence submitted by plaintiff in support of the allegations in her petition, and after fully understanding same, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff Laura Clark and defendant M. G. Clark be forever dissolved and held for naught, and that plaintiff be restored to all the rights and privileges of a single or unmarried woman and recover of defendant all costs of this suit, for which she may have her execution.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, |

COUNTY OF FANNIN. |

I, Jno. S. Cope, Clerk of the District Court in and for Fannin County, Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the decree of said Court rendered at a regular term thereof in above entitled and numbered cause, as appears of record in civil minute book "K" page 425, records of said court.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this June 13, 1905.

Jno. S. Cope,
Clerk District Court, Fannin County, Texas.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ::
INDIAN TERRITORY, :: S S
CENTRAL DISTRICT. ::

Comes now Moses Clark, of lawful age, and being by me first duly sworn, deposes and on his oath says:-

That he is the identical person named in a decree of divorce granted to Laura Clark as against M. C. Clark, said decree having been granted at Bonham, Texas. Affiant further says that M. C. Clark and Mose Clark, are identically one and the same person.

Mose Clark

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this
June 16, 1905.

E. Newman
Notary Public.

W. O. B.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRACKINRIDGE.

WM. O. BEAL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

19-D-85.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Moses Reynolds,

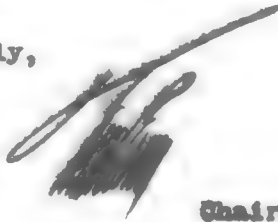
Stringtown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself and your children Eppie and Wheeler Reynolds, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your rights as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,



Chairman.

Chickasaw Freedmen
D--85.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 19, 1905.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 12, asking the status of the application of Moses Runnels, or Reynolds, for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Moses Reynolds is an applicant to this Commission for the enrollment of himself and his children, Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

On August 25, 1904, Moses Reynolds was notified that he should appear before the Commission and testify relative to the rights of himself and his children to enrollment as such freedmen. Up to this time no such appearance has been made, but before disposition can be made of this application, it will be necessary for him to make personal appearance at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D85

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 28, 1905.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 25, 1905, referring to the application of Mose Runnels for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and asking that a date be fixed between May 20 and 27 for the hearing in this case.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it will not be necessary to fix a date for hearing in this case, but that Mose Reynolds will be heard upon his personal appearance at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, accompanied by such witnesses as he may desire to introduce in support of his application.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-85

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 9, 1905.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 3, 1905, enclosing marriage license and certificate between Moses Clark and Laura Murphy of January 28, 1888 and marriage license and certificate between Moses Clark and Annie Jones of July 18, 1899, and the same have been filed with the record in the matter of the enrollment of Moses Clark and his children as Chickasaw freedmen; you also inclose letter to you from the Clerk of the County Court at Bonham, Texas, relative to the date of the divorce of Moses Clark and Laura Murphy and state that you will forward a certified copy of the decree if necessary.

In reply you are advised that you should forward a certified copy of the decree of divorce to be filed in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Epsy and Wheeler Reynolds, children of Moses Reynolds or Clark.

The communication of the clerk inclosed with your letter is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

19-D-66

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 20, 1905.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 16, 1905, transmitting affidavit of Mose Clark which you offer in support of his application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and the same has been filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-85

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 10, 1906.

J. M. Humphreys,

Attorneys at Law.

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 7, 1906, asking the status of the application of Mose Reynolds or Clark for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the application of Moses Reynolds for the enrollment of himself and his children Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman is now receiving consideration and when a decision is reached he will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
19-D-86
19-1500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOV 20 1905

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 4, 1905.

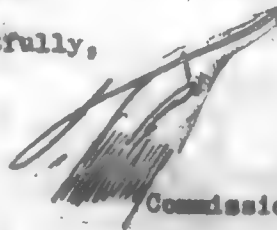
Moses Reynolds,
Stringtown, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered October 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and two children, Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of yourself and children. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed your names will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,



Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-86.

19-D-85

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 4, 1905.

J. M. Humphreys,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on October 4, 1905, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Moses Reynolds, Epsie Reynolds and Wheeler Reynolds as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of these applicants. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

James B. Byrd

Registered.

Commissioner.

19-D-88

27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 4, 1905.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 4, 1905, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Moses Reynolds, Epsie Reynolds and Wheeler Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of these applicants. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *J. P. ...*

Registered.

Commissioner.

19-D-88

COPY.

Muskegee, Indian Territory, October 4, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered October 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Moses Reynolds, Essie Reynolds and Wheeler Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of these applicants. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tanis Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered,

Incl. 19-D-88.

19-1500

Substitute

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 14, 1906.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 8, 1906, asking the status of Mose, Epsy and Wheeler Reynolds, applicants for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of Moses, Epsy and Wheeler Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1500
19-KB-237

Muskegee, Indian Territory, March 11, 1907.

Moses Reynolds,

Checkie, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 24, 1907, in which you ask if Willie Reynolds has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and also ask what has been done in regard to the case of Fronia Reynolds.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that any applications have been made for the enrollment of Willie Reynolds or Fronia Reynolds as citizens or freedmen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations. You are informed, however, that it appears from the records of this office that applications have been made for the enrollment of Johnnie and Mary Reynolds, children of Mose and Annie Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen, but their application was dismissed by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes February 20, 1907.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1500

Muskegee, Indian Territory, July 10, 1907.

Chief Clerk,

Preparation of Patents.

Dear Sir:

It appearing that the enrollment of Moses Reynolds and his children Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds at Nos. 4725, 4726, and 4727 upon the approved roll of Chickasaw freedmen, was obtained by fraud, an investigation has been ordered and you are directed to suspend further action relative to the preparation of patents to these freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1500

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 10, 1907.

Chief Clerk,

Chectaw-Chickasaw Allotment Division.

Dear Sir:

It appearing that the enrollment of Moses Reynolds and his children Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds at Nos. 4725, 4726, and 4727 upon the approved roll of Chickasaw freedman was obtained by fraud, an investigation has been ordered and you are directed to take no further action relative to the making of allotment to these freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

F-4725
4726
4727

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

WHM.

Atoka, Indian Territory July 26, 1907.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 23, 1907, in the matter of the alleged fraudulent enrollment of Moses Reynolds and his two children, Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds, Chickasaw Freedmen, roll Nos. 4725, 4726 and 4727. You request that I secure, and report to the General Office, information relative to the names of witnesses whose testimony may be procured in this case, in order that Mr. Bobo may make investigation when he is again detailed to the field of the right to enrollment of said Moses Reynolds and children.

In reply thereto you are advised that Captain Charles LeFlore, of Limestone Gap, Indian Territory, gives the names of persons by whom he states the facts in this case may be proven as follows:

Matt Cox,
Mrs Ed Love,
Ben Kemp,

Atoka, Indian Territory,
Mead, Indian Territory,
Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

It appears from the records of the United States Court for the Central District of Indian Territory that on October 15, 1902, one M. H. Clark, who is alleged to be identical with

Commissioners-----2

the Moses Reynolds above referred to, was sentenced to imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, for a term of eighteen months.

Respectfully,

W. H. Angell

Chief Clerk.

4269-1907
19-1800

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 6, 1907.

J. M. Humphreys,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 3, 1907, stating that you are the attorney for Moses Reynolds, et al., and asking to be served with notice of any proceedings had in the matter of their fraudulent enrollment in order that you may prepare the defense or offer any necessary proof relative to their right to enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you will be notified of the investigation relative to the right of these persons enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen and will be permitted to appear in their behalf.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Stoka, Indian Territory, August 10, 1907.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to my letter of July 26, 1907, giving the names of witnesses in the matter of the alleged fraudulent enrollment of Moses Reynolds and his two children, Epsie and Wheeler Reynolds, Chickasaw freedmen, roll numbers 4725, 4726 and 4727, you are advised that the Mrs. Ed. Love named therein is now Mrs. Martha Franklin, Post Office address Mead, Indian Territory, as I am informed by Captain Charles LaFlora.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. Angell

Chief Clerk

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilised Tribes,
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

19-1500.



Address unknown

~~Wesley Reynolds~~

~~Limestone Gap,~~

Washby I.T. Ind. Ter.

return

19#1500

uncalled for

NOV 27 1890
U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
MUSKOGEE, IND.



WESLEY
NOV
21
A.M.
1905
IND. T.

Chic. Fr 1501

Chic. Fr 1501

No. 1

Trans. Choc. F2 #1528

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+8 Trans.

Memo #240 10-30-06

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as
a Chickasaw Freedman of - -

Nancy Williams.

17-1528.

MEMORANDUM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER., FEBRUARY 24, 1905.

In the matter of an alleged application for the enrollment of Nancy Williams as a Choctaw freedman.

Nancy Williams being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

- Q What is your name? A Nancy Williams.
Q How old are you? A Forty-two.
Q What is your post office address? A Atoka.
Q Have you ever made application to this Commission to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes, sir, four years ago.
Q Where did you make that application? A I made it here in Muskogee.
Q Who did you see at that time do you know? A No, sir, I don't know.
Q Did you make it to the Dawes Commission then? A It was made in a place like this - land office.
Q Was it in this building? A I don't recollect but I know it was before men like you all I had to go before.
Q Were you sworn at that time? A Yes, sir.
Q What were you told at that time, anything? A Yes, sir, the man they talked to - why my understanding ~~that~~ that he put my name on the roll but right at the time I had a sick daughter and I couldn't go to see the land, so I went on until last year I felt like I was able to take care of it and when I went to the land office they couldn't find my name and the man told me to write here and they didn't find it and then me and Russell come and the man told us he would look them up and if he found them would notify us and he said he couldn't find it.
Q Four years ago when you were sworn what was said to you at that time? A They asked me could I prove that I was a Choctaw freedman and if my folks was and I told them yes, sir. My mother belonged to Chickasaws. Mrs Lattie Tyson and Jim Tyson were my mothers folks.
Q Was anybody with you when you came here four years ago? A Russell Tyson.
Q And he was here with you when you made application? A Yes, sir.
Q Did he hear you apply to be enrolled? A Russell?
Q Yes? A Yes, sir.
Q Was he in the room when your testimony was taken? A Yes, sir.
Q He is living now is he? A Yes, sir.
Q Where is he living? A He lives at Stringtown.

MEMORANDUM--2.

Q Well after you were here four years ago and were sworn what did you next do with reference to being enrolled? A Nothing more until last year or year before last.

Q Until last year. What did you do last year? A Well you wait and let me tell you. I want to be positive and tell the thing exactly right. I come last year myself and I couldn't - didn't understand, didn't know the man where the place was and I come back and saw the man he told me to get a witness - now you listen to me-

Q I am listening. A-- so I went back and brought this witness up here because you know Russell first made the application to enroll me - now you understand that - and my daughter was sick. Well then I come afterwards but in the same year right soon afterwards.

Q Now you say Russell first made the application for your enrollment, that was the first application that was made? A Yes, sir.

Q Was that application made in person or was it written? A He was here himself.

Q Well what was done after he come here, what was the next thing you did? A Well sir after Russell come here then I come.

Q Then you come? A Yes, sir.

Q That was four years ago when you came? A Yes, sir.

Q And Russell had been here before you? A Yes, sir.

Q And since you were here four years ago you haven't done anything until about a year ago? A Yes, sir.

Q Well what did you do a year ago? A Well I come here - I first went to the land office - now you listen to it I want to get it straight - and the man told me he couldn't find my name and he told me to write here - now you listen to it good- and I didn't find it and so I and Russell come.

Q That was a year ago? A Last year, it ain't been no year since me and Russell come, 'tain't no last year ago, last fall.

Q So until last fall you haven't done anything about it? A I come back myself and I had to go back and get Russell.

Q You were here four years ago? A Yes, sir.

Q Then you didn't do anything about it until the fall of last year? A Yes, sir.

Q You couldn't find anything out about it? A No, sir.

Q And you went back and got Russell? A Yes, sir.

Q And you and Russell come here last fall? A Yes, sir.

Q When you and Russell come here last fall who did you see do you know? A I don't know who the man was he looked but didn't find my name but he found all the rest.

Q Where did you come to? A What do you call it? Five Tribes.

Q And you couldn't find your name on the books then? A No, sir.

Q Then what did you do? A Just went back home.

Q And haven't done anything about it until just now? A I have been thinking I would get some one who could read to help me out.

Q Can you read and write? A No, sir.

MEMORANDUM ---3.

Q Did you understand that these rolls were closed on September 25, 1902? A I didn't know it.

Q Where were you living on September 25, 1902? A In Wynnewood.

Q How far is that from Tishomingo? A I don't know how far it is.

Q Did you know that in 1902 the Commission was holding sessions through the Territory? A I heard of it but at the time I wanted to come I had a husband and he was mean and I just couldn't get away and after he died I had a sick daughter and I had to take care of her and Russell was going to look after it for me.

Q Did you know the Commission was around holding sessions in 1902? A Yes, sir, I heard of it.

Q You didn't go before the Commission at that time did you? A No, sir.

Q Didn't you understand that the rolls would be closed soon after those sessions were held? A No, sir, I didn't know it.

Q You say this Russell Tyson is living where? A At Stringtown. The train didn't stop there this morning.

Q Is there any one else who knows about you having made this application? A Jack Tyson.

Q Was he with him when Russell made application? A No, sir, he just knows what Russell told him.

Q Is there any one besides Russell who knows of his own knowledge about it? A I think Tom Tyson was with Russell at the time.

Q When was that the first time Russell came? A Yes, sir.

Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes, sir.

Q Whose slave was she? A Miss Lottie and Jim Tyson.

Q She is dead is she? A She died when I was in my seventh year.

Q Does this Russell know anything about your mother? A Yes, sir. Jack knows about her.

Q Where was your mother living prior to her death? A Wynnewood.

Q This Russell that you speak of is he related to you? A Yes, sir, my cousin, my father and his father were brothers.

An examination of the records of the Commission fails to disclose that any application has ever been made for the enrollment of Nancy Williams as a Choctaw freedman.

Q What was your name four years ago? A Nancy Wilson, I am a Williams now.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct ~~copy~~ transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February 1905.

Charles T. Difendafer
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 15, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application of Nancy Williams
as a Choctaw Freedman.

Russel Tyson being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Russel Tyson.
Q How old are you? A I don't know, sir.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Stringtown.
Q You are about 45 years old, aren't you? A I don't guess I am that old.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Chickasaw.
Q Are you on the final roll? A Yes sir.
Q Have you taken your allotment? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Nancy Williams? A Yes sir.
Q Nancy Williams claims to have made application to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman some four years ago; can you tell me anything about that application. A Its been a good long while.
Q Do you know whether or not she ever made application to this Commission for enrollment? A She come here to make one.
Q When was that? A I disremember when it was; seems to me she come here once in October.
Q October of what year? A I don't know the number of the year. I can't read or write.
Q You don't remember what year that was when she was here?
A I don't remember the date.
Q About how many years ago do you think it was?
A How many years?
Q Yes. A It has been a year last October I think.
Q Is that the only time, so far as you know, that she ever sought to make application to this Commission. A No, that aint the onliest time, when she first commenced I don't know.
Q Do you know whether she ever made application to this Commission prior to about a year ago? A Yes sir.
Q You do know that? A Yes sir.
Q When was it she first made application? A Down in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Well, when was it? A I can't tell you when it was.
Q How do you know that she made application prior to the year to a year ago? A Well, I was here with her?
Q You were here with her? A Yes sir.
QQ Here in Muskogee? A Yes sir.
Q Can't you tell us how long ago that was? A I told you a year ago last October.
Q I want to know if you know anything about any application made by her before that time? A She come here and tried it the year before she come here, about a year ago.
Q You say she came here about a year ago? A Yes sir.
Q That is the only application you know anything about? Is that right? A No, she tried once before.
Q Well, when was it she tried before? A As far as I can remember I think it was about 3 or 4 years ago, to the best of my knowledge.

2- Nancy Williams.

Q Where was it she tried to make that application 3 or 4 years ago? A Tishomingo.

Q You are sure about that? A Yes, that would be at what place we would have to go--Tishomingo.

Q Did you go to Tishomingo with her? A She was there.

Q Did you go to Tishomingo with her? A No sir.

W Did you see her there? A Yes sir.

Q Four years ago, you say? A Yes sir.

Q What did she do at that time, do you know? A No, I don't know.

Q Do you know whether she asked to be enrolled? A Yes sir.

Q How do you know that? A That's what she was there for.

Q Well, how do you know that was what she did? A I wouldn't swear that she did, but that was what she was there for.

Q But you didn't know that she made application at all, do you? A (No answer).

Q Did you hear her make any application at that time?

A Did I hear her make application?

Q Yes. A No, I was just standing there; I didn't hear her make any

Q You say you don't know anything about whether she made application or not? A No, I know that she was there for that just the same as we was.

Q After that time the only time you know of her making any efforts to be enrolled was about a year ago? A Yes sir.

Q She has testified that she came here about four years ago and you was with her at that time. That isn't so, is it?

A That I come here four years ago?

Q Yes. A I didn't think it had been four years ago.

Q Did you ever come here with her except about a year ago?

A Yes, I come here with her.

Q When was that? A That was last October a year ago.

Q That was the only time you ever came here with her? A Yes.

Q When you were at Tishomingo with her as you say about 3 or 4 years ago; did you hear what was said to her, or what she said or anything about it? A No, I know she went there.

Q But you didn't hear what was said between her and the Commissioner at that time? A No sir.

Q You was not in the room with her? A No sir.

Q What you told them about being here a year ago, is all you know? A I know she went to Tishomingo and then come here.

Q I say what you told them in your testimony then is all you know about this matter? A Yes sir.

Q You say you know that she tried to get on the roll? How do you know that? A She went there and come here and tried to get on.

Q Did you know her mother? A I knew her; she died.

Q Did you know her during her lifetime? A Yes, I have seen her

Q What was her mother's name? A Polly I think was her mother's name.

Q Polly Williams? A Yes; she was Tyson before.

Q Do you know whether her mother was ever a slave of a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian? A Yes, she was a slave.

Q Who was she a slave of? A Lottie Tyson. and Jim Tyson.

Q Were they Chickasaws? A Yes sir.

Q Where did her mother live? At the close of the war?

A On Red River at Colbert station.

Q You yourself, was living at the close of the war? A Yes.

Q Do you know how long Polly Williams lived after the close of the war? A No sir.

Q Do you know where she died? A Yes sir.

Q Where did she live all the time until she died? A Chickasaw Nation.

2-Nancy Williams.

- Q Do you know whether she lived there all the time before she died? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know that Nancy Williams was the daughter of Polly Williams? A Yes sir.
- Q Was Nancy Williams living at the close of the war? A Yes.
- Q Do you know whether Nancy Williams was a slave? Was she born in slavery time? A Yes, she must have been; she is older than I am.
- Q Who did she belong to? A Must have belonged to the same folks her mother did. Jim Tyson and Lottie Tyson.

Witness excused.

Jackson Tyson being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Jackson Tyson.
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Stringtown.
- Q In the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q You are a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q On the fiscal roll? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know anything about this application that is said to have been made for the enrollment of Nancy Williams?
- A No, I don't know anything about the application.
- Q You don't know whether she made one or not? A Well, Russel said--
- Q I am asking you what you know. A No, I don't know myself.
- Q Do you know if Nancy Williams was born during slavery times? A Yes sir.
- Q She was a slave at the close of the war? A Yes sir.
- Q Whose slave was she? A Lottie Tysons. Yes, I know that all right.
- Q Her mother, Polly Williams was also a slave of this Lottie Tyson? A Yes, she belonged to Lottie Tyson.
- Q Do you know where Nancy Williams has lived since the close of the war up to the present time? A Yes, they lived on Red River, and then she went to Wynnewood.
- Q Have they always lived in the Indian Territory? A I can't say anything about that.
- Q As far as you know they have never lived outside of the Indian Territory? A No, I don't know that they have.
- Q You don't know anything about this application that was made four years ago, do you? A No, I don't know anything about that; I only know her and her mother and father.

Witness excused.

Nancy Williams being first duly sworn testified as follows:

- Q Your name is Nancy Williams? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you got any further information that you want to offer relative to the application you claim to have made about four years ago? A Yes, but they are not here.
- Q You testified here in February that you made application here in Muskogee, did you not? A Yes sir.
- Q And Russel Tyson, was he here with you? A Yes sir.
- Q Russel Tyson was here in Muskogee with you? A Well, we was at Tishomingo; that's right.

4-Nancy Williams.

- Q You were not at Muskogee four years ago? He was not with you here four years ago? A Yes, he was; you just got him scared--
- Q You claim that Russel Tyson was here four years ago with you do you? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you ever at Tishomingo with him? A Yes sir.
- Q When was it that you were at Tishomingo with him? A About four years ago. and we come from there here; but we didn't come directly here, but we come right soon after.
- Q Was he the only witness you had who was present and heard you make application? A Henry Kemp.
- Q Did Henry Kemp hear you make application? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was that? Here or Tishomingo? A Here.
- Q Where have you lived all your life? A Here in the Indian Territory.
- Q You have never lived out of the Indian Territory?
- A No, I have never lived out.

You will be allowed ten days from this date in which to bring in any more witnesses you may have, or introduce any other evidence to show that this application was made.

Witness Excused.

o

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1905.

M. Campbell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 20, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application of Nancy Williams, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Sydney Thompson being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Sydney Thompson.

Q How old are you? A Fifty-seven, going on fifty-eight.

Q Where do you live? A Stringtown.

Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Choctaw.

Q Have you received your allotment? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know Nancy Williams? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you known her? A I have knowed her ever since she was a girl.

Q Nancy Williams alleges that prior to December 25, 1902, she personally appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. Have you any knowledge of any application ever being made by Nancy Williams to the Commission to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Russel had her up in the Chickasaw Nation and they--

Q Just answer this question first: Have you any knowledge,--do you know of your own knowledge of any application made by Nancy Williams to the Commission to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.

Q Where was that made? A In the Chickasaw Nation the first time she come here; I was here.

Q When was the application made in the Chickasaw nation?

A They didn't make it at Tishomingo; they had to come here; I don't know whether they got it here or not; I come up here myself to file and it was so long--

Q Answer the question. You say she made application in the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.

Q She didn't make it? A No sir.

Q She didn't make it there? A No sir.

Q When did she make application to the Commission that you have any knowledge of? A Four years ago.

Q Whereabouts? A Here

Q In Muskogee? A Yes sir.

Q Were you with her? A I was with her the day she was up here.

Q Were you here with this woman, Nancy Williams, when she made the application to the Commission? A I was in the land office here, but I don't know whether she got through or not.

Q What day was that? A I can't read nor write, and I don't know one date from another, hardly.

Q What were you doing here? A I was working here and when it opened up I come here to file, and there was so many people here to file I didn't get to file at all until I went to Atoka.

Q You say you are a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.

2-Nancy Williams.

Q And got your land in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you select that allotment? A Not there, at the Atoka Land Office.
Q What do you mean by saying that when you came to file it was so crowded that you couldn't get in? Where was that?
A Right here.
Q What did you come here for? A I was already here. Been here for about three months.
Q What did you want to get in for? A I wanted to file here just like the rest did but I found I couldn't get in, they was so crowded, and I didn't try to file. I never filed until late last fall after I went back; I just didn't take time and go
Q You say this woman Nancy Williams was here at this office in Muskogee with you? A Right here.
Q What was she doing here? A She come to file from up in the Chickasaw Nation; she went there and they sent her here.
Q You don't know when that was? A No, only I know it has been about four years ago; I don't know the date at all; I can't read nor write nothing; I was a slave and couldn't get a chance to learn nothing.
Q What do you mean when you say you came here to file?
A I was already here when it commenced.
Q What was the Commission doing here? A They was filing--registering; they was filing here last year--not last year but four years ago they was registering here. I was already here to work and I come to register and they was always so crowded, and some of them told me that I couldn't register here and so I went to Atoka four years ago.
Q Was Nancy Williams with you in this building four years ago?
A Four years ago this building wasn't here then; that was another building; I think the other burned down--
Q Where was the Commission at that time you say this occurred?
A It was not the Commissioners I mean. I had it wrong; they was registering four years ago. I will get it right directly.
Q Who was that registering? A Choctaws and freedmen.
Q You say it was not in this building? A They was registering there; they was not filing.
Q What place in Muskogee was this going on? A They never commenced filing until last year
Q What place in Muskogee there was such a crowd that you couldn't get in four years ago? A I can't tell the building now.
Q How do you know that it was the office of the Commission?
A I say I made a mistake. How about the Commissioners that was the Commissioners too, but they was registering at that time in place of filing. The filing never commenced until last year.
Q Who was you working for? A For anyone and everybody here.
Q Who were you working for the day you say Nancy Williams was here. A I couldn't tell you; I was working everywhere; I worked on the street for awhile; no certain man I worked for; I just worked around, sometimes half a day and some days I couldn't get none.

Witness excused.

3-Nancy Williams.

Nancy William being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Nancy Williams.

How old are you? A 42 going on 43.

Q You are the individual Nancy Williams who on February 24, appeared before the Commission for the purpose of showing that you had made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman?

A Yes, I have got a letter here to show that I am the same one.

Q You allege that four years ago you made application to the Commission to be enrolled? A Yes sir.

Q On April 15 of this year you presented as a witness Russel Tyson and now you present this man Sydney Thompson? A Yes sir.

Q Where was it you made this alleged application four years ago? A I can't tell you what house it was in; all I can tell you, it was here in Muskogee.

Q What did you come to Muskogee for? A I come to Muskogee to enroll as a Choctaw Freedman.

Q Why did you come here? A Why, I was sent here.

Q Who sent you here? A I was sent from Tishomingo up here.

Q The people at the land office sent you here? A Yes, because

Q What kind of a building was it you were in in Tishomingo?

A I disremember about the building.

Q Did you go there to file and get your allotment? A I went there to get on the roll.

Q Is that the first time you had ever tried to get on the roll?

A Yes, four years ago is the first time.

Q That was in the building where you said the people told you to come here? A Yes, that's right.

Q You say you don't remember the building? A No, I don't.

Q You don't remember what part of town it was in? A No, I really don't.

Q Did anyone tell you that that was the office of the Commission there? (No answer)

Q How did you happen to go there? A Well, Russel Tyson told me that he had enrolled; I didn't know anything about enrolling and Russel carried me there and Russel made efforts to enroll me as a Choctaw freedman, because he knew and I didn't.

Q That was the first time you ever tried to be enrolled?

A Four years ago; yes it is.

Q When you went to Tishomingo? A Yes sir. I went to Tishomingo and they told me at Tishomingo I would have to come to Muskogee.

Q Do you remember any other parts of the conversation you had with the people at Tishomingo? A A man said to us just like I am telling you. He said, you folks will have to go to Muskogee to give in your enrollment; that was all he said to me.

Q Were there very many people in this building at Tishomingo at this time? A Yes sir.

Q What were they doing there? A They said that they had come to get on the roll; that's what they said; I know that was why they were there because I talked with some of them.

Q Were they making allotments to people; were people getting their land then? A They said that was what they had come for, was to enroll to get land; I was there for that too.

Q What time of the year was it? A I will have to think back. Granville was born--I have got to get his age.

Q Was it summer or winter, cold weather or warm weather? A It was in the spring when I was here; it was in the spring.

4-Nancy Williams.

Q How far did you live from Tishomingo? A I live at Atoka.
Q What did you go to Tishomingo for? A I went there because other darkies was going to Tishomingo to be enrolled as Choctaw freedmens and I went with them.
Q Why did you come to Muskogee then? A Because I was told-- I will tell you the truth, because I just didn't know; I couldnt read nor write and I didn't know. I went where the rest went.
Q Did many of the freedmen go from Atoka to Tishomingo?
A At that time we didn't go to Atoka; we went from Wynnewood. I was cooking at Wynnewood at that time.
Q Who were you cooking for? A Miss Mary Pryor.
Q Does she still live at Wynnewood? A No, her home is in Fort Worth but she was running a hotel at Wynnewood then.
Q Do you know who is running that hotel now? A No, I can't say. I think it had burned down now.
Q How long wre you at Wynnewood? A I staid there eight months.
Q You became pretty well acquainted while you were there?
A No, because I didn't have time to go none.
Q Who do you know in Wynnewood? A I know the oil mill man's name--I forget what his name was, and the flour mill man's name, I think it was Lamb, and the oil mill man--but he was just there, I think he had a gin; he didn't live there; I think his name was Erby; where he is now I can't say.
Q Do you know Simpson there, the man that runs the big store on the corner? A No sir.
Q Do you know anyone in that store? A No, I don't.
Q Do you know where any of the people you worked for bught their groceries? A I don't know where they bought them. Miss Mary had her groceries cased. She had cases of groceries; seem to me like she said she sent to Fort Worth and got her groceries.
Q The only time and the first time you made application was the time you was cooking for Miss Mary in Wynnewood? A Yes sir.
Q And you went to Tishomingo? A Yes sir.
Q And a lot of people were in the office you say, filing for their allotments or to be enrolled? A Yes sir.
Q And they told you at that office that you would have to come to Muskogee? A Yes, a man was sitting there in a chair and he turned around and talked like I spoke to you.
Q Was it up stairs or down stairs in that building?
A I am not sure but I believe- I think the man was up stairs.
Q What kind of a looking man was he? A He had a black mustache; I remember his mustache.
Q Can you read? A No, I can't
Q Can you write? A No sir I can't.
Q What year is this? A 1905; Mrs. Hobson, the lady I have been cooking for told me.
Q What year would four years ago be? A Why, let me see. 1902 I reckon that ought to be.

Witness excused.

Sydney Thompson being recalled testified as follows:

Q You was not with Nancy Williams this time she went to Tishomingo? A No, I wasn't with her then. I was already here in Muskogee working about here getting jobs of work; some days I got some work and other days I got none.
Q What time of the year was it that you saw Nancy here?
A Along in the summer.

5-Nancy Williams.

Q How long ago? A I said four years ago; I don't know just what day; I didn't pay any attention to the time.

Witness excused.

Nancy Williams recalled.

Q How long after you were at Tishomingo until you came to Muskogee and met Sydney Thompson? A I came away the same week.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause, and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her shorthand notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this April 20, 1905.

J. H. McPherson

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE? INDIAN TERRITORY, June 29, 1905.

In the matter of the application of Nancy Williams for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Nancy Williams being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Nancy Williams
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Atoka, Indian Territory.
- Q You claim to be entitled to enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q How old are you? A Forty-two.
- Q Whose slave were you. A Miss Lottie Tysons and Master Jim Tyson.
- Q Were they Indians? A Yes, but they wasn't full blood.
- Q But they were Indians? A Yes sir.
- Q What tribe did they belong to? A Chickasaw.
- Q What makes you think that you are entitled to enrollment as a Choctaw if your owners were Chickasaws? A Well, its just like this: My mother had Choctaw blood in her and she was a slave.
- Q She was the slave of Lottie Tyson too, wasn't she? A Yes, she was, and George Tyson was my father, and he said that I was a Choctaw Freedman; that's all I know about it.
- Q How old were you at the time the war broke out? A I am sure I don't know.
- Q Were you living during the war? A Why, yes I guess I was, by my being 42, going on 43 years old.
- Q Where were you living, if you remember, at the time the war closed? A I am going to tell you honest truth. I don't exactly remember when the war closed; I don't remember of paying any attention to it; I have heard them talk about it.
- Q Were you a slave when the war closed? A Yes, I reckon I was
- Q And the slave of this Lottie Tyson? A Yes sir.
- Q Was your mother also the slave of Lottie Tyson? A Yes, but my mother died when I was just a baby, but the darkies on the place had the care of me.
- Q Your mother died when you were a baby? A Yes sir.
- Q Is your father living? A No sir.
- Q When did he die? A Uncle George, he's been dead 21 or 22 years last October I think.
- Q Where were you living at the time of your first recollection
- A In Wynnewood.
- Q About how old were you at that time, do you think?
- A Well, I don't really know, but I know I was small--I was just big enough to sit on a chair or on the floor and hold a baby.
- Q Who were you living with at that time? A I lived with Aunt Mary Turner then.
- Q Where have you lived since then? A I have lived around first one place and then another in the Territory.
- Q Have you lived anywhere outside of the Territory?
- A I staid in Oklahoma six months.
- Q When was it you spent that six months in Oklahoma? How many years ago? A I think as near as I can get to it it was when the President got killed, or was shot. I left there that day
- Q You mean President McKinley? A Well, I reckon he is the one. The last one that died.
- Q With the exception of that six months did you ever live outside of the Territory? No, I havn't been out.

2-Nancy Williams.

Q You were born sometime during the war, were you not? A I reckon, according to the way my age is, I must have been. Someone said since the war commenced has been forty-one years.

Q And you are sure that you were the slave of Lottie Tyson?

A Yes sir.

Q Are you married? A Yes sir.

Q What is your husband's name? A Robert Williams.

Q How long have you been married? A Been married two years, this November.

Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir, I have got three children, and five grandchildren.

Q What are the names of your children? A Dora Jackson is my oldest one, and she is 22 years old in April; and my next one is Tennie Manning and she was 20 in January and my baby girl will be 19 this coming August.

Q What is the name of your youngest one? A Sarah Deason.

Q Have any of these children been enrolled as Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedmen? A Mr. Robb--let me tell you; Mr. Robb said that he wrote up the children for me when he wrote up something else for me.

Q Do you know that any of your children have ever been enrolled?

A No, I don't.

Witness excused.

Sydney Thompson being duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Sydney Thompson.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Stringtown.

Q Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know Nancy Williams? A Yes sir, well acquainted with her.

Q How long have you known her? A I have known her all her lifetime.

Q Do you know whether she was ever a slave? A Yes, she was born in slavery but she didn't grow up that way.

Q Whose slave was she? A Jim Tysons'.

Q Do you know that of your own knowledge? A Yes, I knew the whole outfit of them.

Q You knew this Jim Tyson, did you? A Yes sir.

Q What was he? A A Chickasaw Indian.

Q Do you know where he lived? A Lived on Red river.

Q In the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Who did you belong to? A Giles Thompson.

Q How close to Jim Tyson's place did you live? A Three miles

Q Did you see Nancy Williams there when she belonged to Jim Tyson? A Yes, seen her there and knowed her mother before I seen her; her mother was named Martha.

Q Nancy Williams' mother belonged to Jim Tyson? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know where Nancy Williams and her mother were living at the time the slaves were freed? A They was living with him; Nancy was running about, a baby, and her mother died, and they sent her to Doakesville because he and his wife was fussing about it because she was a baby.

Q Who was she freed under? A She was freed by Jim Tyson down on Red River.

Q Was she living on the Jim Tyson place at that time?

A Right in the yard.

Q You are sure about that? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know where she has lived since that time? A No, I

3-Nancy Williams.

couldn't keep up with it; women work about and run about so much, I can't keep up with them.

Q Do you know whether she continued to live in the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations? A Well, she lived in both of them.

Q For how long did she live in both of these nations? A Ever since I have knowed her. I didn't know that she had been in Oklahoma until I heard her say so.

Q You don't know anything about where she has lived, except what she has said? A I know that she lived around on Red River and been here in the Chickasaw Nation up around Wynnewood; as far as saying anywhere else, I don't know; she is a Chickasaw Freedman all right enough.

Q How do you know? A Well, I know; I have been seeing her pretty near all her lifetime; I seen her from a baby, from then up until now, and I would know whether she was a Choctaw or Chickasaw woman

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 29, 1905.

W. Humphreys
Notary Public.

None.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, JULY 28, 1906.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson and her three children, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson and Elmer Jackson; Tenny Manning, and her two children, Ray Manning and Luster Manning; and Sarah Deason, as Chickasaw freedmen.

NANCY WILLIAMS, being first duly sworn by W. W. Chappell, testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Mine? Nancy Williams.
- Q How old are you? A Going on 46.
- Q What is your post office address? A Stonewall.
- Q Do you claim that application has been made for the enrollment of Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Dora Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning, Luster Manning and Sarah Deason as Chickasaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
- Q When was that application made? A All in the world I can tell you is I come here in 1905, and every time I come I tell Mr. Bixby, the man I was before about my children, and in June 1905, I think it was the 29th, and he asked me about the children, and I gave him the names then and he told me all right.
- Q That was the only time you applied for them, wasn't it, in 1905? A Oh no sir, I told about them every time I come here.
- Q When did you come here before that? A I cannot recollect the date, only thing, I come here before.
- Q Is Charity Jackson your daughter? A Yes, sir, she is my first child.
- Q How old is she? A She is going on 24 years old.
- Q How old is Charity, your grandchild? A She will be ten in November, the 29th.
- Q How old is Fred? A Fred was eight years old in August.
- Q How old is Elmer? A Elmer is five, if I make no mistake.
- Q How old is Tenny Manning? A Tenny Manning is 22 years old.
- Q How old is Ray? A Ray is five years old.
- Q How old is Luster? A He is two.
- Q How old is Sarah Deason? A Sarah Deason will be 19 years old in August, if I make no mistake now in her age.
- Q The post office address of all these people is Stonewall?

Dora Jackson---2

- A Yes sir, yes sir, Stonewall. Me and Sarah live together and Dora she cooks in town.
- Q Did you ever apply for any of these children and grandchildren in 1896, ten years ago? A No sir I don't guess, I don't know.

It appears from the records in the possession of this office that no formal application has ever been made for the enrollment of the above named applicants as Chickasaw Freedmen.

- Q Have you ever written any letters to the Dawes Commission, or to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes about these children? A Yes sir.
- Q When did you write that? A Well I wrote some this year and some last year.
- Q Now, be careful now, you wrote last year? A In 1905, I tell you, I wrote one letter last year.
- Q What month. A I don't know unless I had my letters from home to show you what date they got it in.
- Q What season of the year, was it? A It was winter weather.
- Q What did you state in that letter you wrote last year? A Well I just can't remember, I asked if Charity Jackson and her children and Tenny and her children, if they names was on the roll.
- QQ Who wrote that letter for you? A I don't remember who wrote it for me.
- Q Whose name was signed to that letter? A Nancy Williams.
- Q Did you get an answer to that letter? A Yes sir.
- Q What did they say? A They told me no, and wrote for me to come back and I come back, go before them once before. The Dawes Commissioner said for me to come back-- I will tell and state it just like it said, Dawes Commissioner said for me to come back.
- Q Where were you living when you wrote that letter in 1905? A Living in Atoka.
- Q In Atoka? A Yes sir.
- Q Wasn't your name signed as Nancy Wilson? A No sir, that was just the children, their name, their father's was Wilson, but my name was Williams.
- Q Wasn't your name signed in that letter Nancy Wilson? A No sir, unless they made a mistake and signed my name Wilson.
- Q Was that letter written in March, 1905, that you speak of? A I tell you again, man, I just recollect that it was last year, I don't recollect what month nor what day.

On June 6, 1905, there was received by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes a letter bearing date of June 5, 1905 of Nancy Willson of Atoka, Indian Territory, wherein she asks information relative to the status of her children and grandchildren, Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson and Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Luster Manning and Sarah Deason. A copy of same will be filed herewith and made a part of the records in this case.

• Dora Jackson--3.

Dora Jackson, being first duly sworn by W. W. Chappell, testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Dora Jackson.
- Q How old are you? A I will be 25 years old my next birthday.
- Q Are you the mother of Charity, Fred and Elmer Jackson?
A Yes sir.
- Q Who is the father of these children? A Pierce Jackson is the father of these children.
- Q Is he a state negro? A I don't know what he is, I guess he might be.
- Q Was he ever a slave in the Indian Territory? A I could not say.
- Q Where did he come from? A I got acquainted with him in the Indian Territory, I suppose his home was in Texas.
- Q Was he a Texas negro? A I don't know whether he was or not, I never asked him.
- Q Don't you know where he was born? A No sir.
- Q He was never enrolled as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman was he? A No sir. I don't know whether he was or not.
- Q Were you married to Pierce Jackson? A Yes sir.
- Q Who married you? A A Colored preacher?
- Q What was his name? A Ben Daniel.
- Q At Atoka? A At Wynnewood.
- Q What date were you married? A I do not know.
- Q Did you get a certificate? A No sir aint never had any.
- Q How long ago since you married Jackson? A Let me see,, I guess it must have been about eleven years, I think.
- Q How old were you when you married him? A I was 13 or 14.
- Q How old is Charity Jackson? A Charity will be eleven years old her next birthday. Let's see, will that be right? She's ten, she's two years older than Fred.
- Q How old is Elmer? A Elmer will be, I got to study. I do not know my children's age to tell the truth about it. I think Elmer will be four years old his next birth day, as near as I can remember.
- Q When will be his next birthday? A Next June, the third of next June.
- Q Then he is three years old now? A Yes, I think he is as near as I remember-- I do not keep up with my childrens ages, ought to have them on a memorandum.
- Q How much older is Fred than Elmer? A They are pretty close together, let's see, Fred, I think Fred is three years older than Elmer.
- Q Where were you born? A Born in Wynnewood.
- Q How long did you live there after your birth?
A Oh, I was a great big kid--girl.
- Q Where did you go from Wynnewood? A I went to Oklahoma.
- Q Oklahoma City? A Yes Sir.
- Q How long did you stay there? A Lived there about 12 years

Dora Jackson--4.

- Q When did you come back? A About four or five years.
- Q Since you have been back? A No sir, I was back there on a visit.
- Q I mean, how long have you been back to the Indian Territory?
A About four or five years.
- Q And you lived over there about 12 years prior to that time?
A Near Oklahoma City.
- Q Been living over there about 12 years before you came back here? A A No sir, I been over there on different trips.
- Q How old were you when you went to Oklahoma City?
A I don't know just exactly just how old I was when I first went to Oklahoma City.
- Q Were you married? A Yes sir.
- Q How long had you been married when you went to Oklahoma City? A I had been married about six months, maybe.
- Q Did you have any children? A No sir.
- Q Was your husband living over there with you? A He was then.
- Q Did you meet your husband over there? A Yes sir, I met him in Wynnewood.
- Q What were you doing over in Oklahoma City?
A Just staying over there, he was there at work and I was just staying there.
- Q How long did you stay over there the first time? A About three months.
- Q Kept house over there? A No roomed with some people.
- Q Where did you go then? A Came back to my home.
- Q How long did you stay that time? A I stayed there about four months.
- Q Then where did you go? A Went back to Oklahoma.
- Q With your husband? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you stay that time? A We lived there a good long time and he went to Stroud and went to work and I went back to Wynnewood.
- Q I asked how long. A About five or six months.
- Q I asked how long you stayed there at that time? A I stayed there about a year that time.
- Q Now what did you do? A Didn't do nothing.
- Q Where did you go to? A Went home, over to Stroud.
- Q And moved from there to Oklahoma City? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you stay at Stroud? A About three months.
- Q Where did you move to from Stroud? A Go to Sapulpa.
- Q From Sapulpa where did you go? A To Tulsa.
- Q Where did you go from Tulsa? A Go back to Sapulpa.
- Q Where did you go from Sapulpa? A Back to Oklahoma City.
- Q How long did you live at Sapulpa? A About a year.
- Q And then went to Oklahoma City? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you live there then? A Stayed there I guess maybe may have been about a year and went from there to Chandler, Oklahoma.
- Q And at the times that you came down to Wynnewood, your husband was working over to Oklahoma City? A Yes, one time he was working over there and I was at Wynnewood and he went back to Wynnewood and helped put up a gin and worked there about a year in Wynnewood.

Dora Jackson--5.

- Q Did you keep house in Oklahoma City? A I did about three months, we had a room rented and I called it keeping house.
- Q Did you do your own cooking? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you furnish the room? A No the man furnished it, the man was named Abram we rented of and he furnished it and I cooked and slept in there.
- Q Where were your children all this time? A With my mother.
- Q Didn't you ever have them with you? A No sir, not very long, only when they were two or three months old and I left them over with her, me and my husband didn't get along and I wasn't able to keep them, had nothing to feed them and wasn't able to work my own self.
- Q How many years have you been living in the Indian Territory continuously? A For the last five years I have been living in the Indian Territory, at Okmulgee and Tulsa.
- Q Where did you live before you came back to the territory this last time to live? A Where did I live before I came back to the territory this last time?
- Q Yes. A In Chandler, Oklahoma.
- Q How long did you live in Chandler? A A About a year, maybe a little longer.
- Q About how much longer--two years? A No sir.
- Q How long did you live at Oklahoma City? A I should call it about a good long while.
- Q Three years? A No it wasn't, I don't think.
- Q How long did you live in Oklahoma City? A I guess all together about two years.
- Q Where did you live before you came to Oklahoma City?
- A We lived at Wynnewood.
- Q You had no improvements in the Indian Territory, did you?
- A Never owned anything anywhere. Only when I improved on land in the country about three miles from Wynnewood.
- Q Was that improvement made since you have been back here this last time, within the last five years? A Yes sir.
- (Witness excused)

NANCY WILLIAMS, recalled.

By the Commissioner:

- Q Where was Tenny Manning born? A At Wynnewood.
- Q Where was she married? A At Ardmore.
- Q How long did Tenny Manning stay with you the first time, before she left home the first time. A Tenny never did leave, just went to Ardmore.
- Q Moved into the house with you? A Not into the house, but she has been living right around Wynnewood all her life.
- Q How old is Tenny Manning? A She is, as near as I can keep on to her age, she is 22 years old.
- Q Is her husband a state negro? A Suh?
- Q Is her husband a state negro? A Yes, she married a state negro.
- Q How old is Sarah Deason? A Sarah Deason is 19 years old next month.
- Q Where was she born? A Wynnewood.
- Q Where did she live? A Stonewall.
- Q Did she ever live in Oklahoma? A No sir.
- Q In Texas? A No sir, she never been outside of the Chickasaw Nation in her life until yesterday.

Dora Jackson--6.

- Q How old is Ray Manning? A Ray is five years old. He is in his fifth, you see I and Sarah keeps the children.
- Q How old is Ray? A I think he is five years old this May gone, if I don't make any mistake .
- Q How old is Luster? A He is going on three years old, they are right together.
- Q When will he be three? A I do not know what month they were born in.
- Q He is not three years old yet, is he? A He is over two and maybe six or seven months old. He is over two years old I know.
- Q Who is the father of Dora Jackson, Tennie Manning and Sarah Deason? A Ed Wilson.
- Q Father of all these children? A Yes, father of all three of them.
- Q Is he a noncitizen? A No sir.
- Q He has no rights as a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman, has he? A He had never been acknowledged, but he would have had a right if he had claimed it because he was a Chickasaw by blood.
- Q He has never been recognized as a citizen by blood?
- A Ed Wilson, I don't reckon he has ever been enrolled at all but then he was a citizen by blood.
- Q How much? A He was a half breed.
- Q How old is he? A I don't know he has been dead ever since this child was born, before she was born.
- Q Who was his father? A Why, I never saw his father, but he told me his father's name was Tandy Fulson. I never saw none of his people in my life.
- Q He was half colored--your husband? A Yes sir.
- Q What was the name of your husband's mother? A I don't know, he never had no home.
- Q Do you know whether she was a colored woman? A He always told me that she was a colored woman.
- Q And do you think that your husband had some Chickasaw blood?
- A He always told me so.

Nancy Williams, the father of Dora Jackson, Tenny Manning and Sarah Deason, is identified upon Chickasaw Freedman Card No. 1501, opposite No. 4728, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 28, 1906.

Kate DeBord, being first duly affirmed states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported all proceedings had in the above entitled and numbered cause on the 24th day of July, 1906, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken therein.

Kate DeBord

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 30th day of July, 1906.

Walter W. Chappell
Notary Public.

Case

Memorandum-55.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application of Nancy Williams
for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

-----0-----

It appears from the record herein that on February 24, 1905, Nancy Williams appeared before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and testified relative to an application alleged to have been made for her enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

Further proceedings were had at Muskogee, Indian Territory, in said matter, April 15th and 20th, 1905.

The applicant testified that she appeared before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, about four years ago, and sought to make application for enrollment; that she was asked at that time whether she was a Freedman, and that she replied that she was; that Russel Tyson was with her at that time and heard her make said application.

On April 15, 1905, Russel Tyson testified in behalf of the applicant; he states that he saw the applicant at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, about three or four years ago, and that he knows she was there for the purpose of securing enrollment, although he says he did not actually hear her make application.


Upon being recalled the applicant insists that Russel Tyson was with her at Muskogee, Indian Territory, four years ago, and she explains his testimony to the effect that he was with her at Tishomingo by saying that they first went to Tishomingo, and were there advised that they would have to come to Muskogee to make application, and that they came to Muskogee that same week.

Sydney Thomspn testified that he saw the applicant at the office of the Commission at Muskogee about four years ago, and that the applicant had been "sent there" from the Chickasaw Nation.

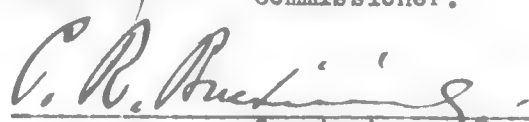
It is the opinion of this Commission that the evidence establishes that application was made for the enrollment of Nancy Williams within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641),

and that said application should now be heard and determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE ~~INDIAN~~ CIVILIZED TRIBES.


Chairman.


Commissioner.


Commissioner

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JUN 22 1905

(18)

17-1528.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Nancy Williams for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

- - : D E C I S I O N : - -

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Nancy Williams as a Choctaw Freedman. It appearing, however, that the applicant is entitled to enrollment, if at all, as a Chickasaw Freedman, this application is treated as an application for such enrollment.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was born in the Chickasaw Nation during the war of the rebellion and was the slave of Jim and Lottie Tyson, recognized Chickasaw citizens, until the close of the war; that she was a resident of the Chickasaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and has resided in the Indian Territory continuously, since the time of her birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am therefore of opinion that Nancy Williams should be enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats. 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.


Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

SEP 28 1905

Memo. 240.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

-----ooOoo-----

It appears from the record herein that on July 28, 1906, testimony was presented before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes relative to an application alleged to have been made for the enrollment of Dora Jackson (twenty-five years of age), and her three minor children, Charity (ten years of age), Fred (eight years of age), and Elmer Jackson (five years of age); Tenny Manning (twenty-two years of age), and her two minor children, Ray (five years of age), and Luster Manning (two years of age); and Sarah Deason (nineteen years of age), as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It does not appear from the records in the possession of this office that any formal application has ever been made for the enrollment of said applicants as Chickasaw freedmen prior to December 1, 1905. It appears, however, that on June 6, 1905, there was received by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes a letter bearing date of June 5, 1905, from Nancy Williams, wherein she requested to be advised whether or not her children, Dora Jackson, Tenny Manning and Sarah Deason, and her grandchildren, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Ray Manning and Luster Manning, have been placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

I am of the opinion that the letter above referred to constitutes a sufficient application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason as Chickasaw freedmen, made within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that inasmuch as Luster Manning was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, I am without authority to receive or consider any application for the enrollment of said applicant under the provisions of Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), and that I should, therefore, decline to receive the same, and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that the action above taken relative to Luster Manning shall not prejudice any rights he may possess under the provisions of Section Two of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

OCT 10 1906

 Commissioner.

Memo. 240.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Dora Jackson, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made for the enrollment of Dora Jackson (twenty-five years of age), and her three minor children, Charity (ten years of age), Fred (eight years of age), and Elmer Jackson (five years of age); Tenny Manning (twenty-two years of age), and her minor son, Ray Manning (five years of age); and Sarah Deason (nineteen years of age), as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

The record in this case shows that the applicants, Dora Jackson, Tenny Manning and Sarah Deason, were born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion, and are the children of Ed Wilson, a non-citizen, and Nancy Williams, a recognized Chickasaw freedman, whose name appears as number 4728 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen, approved by the Secretary of the Interior May 28, 1906; that Charity, Fred and Elmer Jackson are the minor children of the applicant, Dora Jackson, and Pierce Jackson, a non-citizen; that Ray Manning is the minor son of the applicant, Tenny Manning; and that all of said applicants who were living on June 28, 1898, were residents in good faith of the Indian Territory.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskegee, Indian Territory,

OCT 20 1906

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS

FILED

MAR 30 1905

[Handwritten signature]

CENTRAL DISTRICT)
INDIAN TERRITORY.)

On this the 23rd day of March, A. D., 1905, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the said Central District, Indian Territory, Sidney Thompson, a Choctaw Freedman, of Stringtown, Indian Territory, who being duly sworn deposes and says that he is fifty-seven years of age; that he belonged to Giles Thompson who then lived at the Salt Works South of Boggy Depot; that he knew Nancy Williams, ~~her~~ mother, well; her name was Martha; she died when Nancy was seven months old; Martha belonged to Jim Tyson, a Chickasaw citizen by blood, then living right in the same neighborhood where Thompson lived. George Tyson, a brother of Jim Tyson, was Nancy Williams' father; deponent has heard him so state. Deponent further states that he has known Nancy Williams all of her life, and knows that she is this same woman, at present the wife of Robert Williams.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the ___ day of March, A. D., 1905.

all right
A. J. Oline
Sidney Thompson

Notary Public

My commission expires
Jan 15 - 1907

REPORT
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS

FILED

1905



Chairman

United States
of America. }
Indian Territory. } SS.
Central District. }
Atoka Division. }

Personally appeared before me , a Notary Public in and for the Central District , Indian Territory , Jackson Tyson , who being duly sworn , states that he is a Chickasaw Freedman , who is the son of George Tyson, who belonged to Jim Tyson , but affiant belonged to Calvin Colbert, Affiant states that he is Forty-nine years of age, that he knew Nancy Williams when she was a little girl and his father claimed that she the above named Nancy Williams was his daughter .

Affiant further states that the mother's name was Martha and that he was personally acquainted with her. And that he has known the said Nancy Williams all her life, and that he is sure that she is his father's daughter.

John Tyson

Subscribed and sworn to before me , a notary public in and for the Central District , Indian Territory , this 16th. day of March A. D. 1905.

Notary Public.

My commission expires 3/31/07.

The above statement was sworn to before Mr. Tumber a notary & prepared by stenographer but he failed to affix his name as he is away for some days I find it
J. T. Robb

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
FILED

MAR 31 1905

[Handwritten signature]

United States)
of America.)
India. Territory.) SS.
Central District.)
Atoka Division.)

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for the Central District Indian Territory, Henry Kemp, who being duly sworn, states that he is a Chickasaw Freedman, that he is Fifty years of age, that he knew Nancy Williams when she was a little girl and belonged to Lottie Tyson who was Jim Tyson's wife. And affiant further states that George Tyson claimed that the said Nancy Williams was his daughter, and that at that time she was recognised by all persons acquainted with her as the daughter of the said George Tyson.

Henry Kemp
Affiant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th. day of March A. D. 1908

Notary Public.

My Commission expires 3/31/07.

*In same condition as Jackson
Tyson's statement
J. T. Robb*

(COPY--DeB)

Atoka, I. T. June the 5, 1905.

too the Commissioners too the 5 tribes

Please let me know whether or not that my Children and Grand-children has bin Placed on File Reddy too send too the Secatary of Enterio if So Please Let me No at once the Names of these children is

Dora Jackson-- the Dorter of

Dorra Jackson is Charrity Jackson the Sun of Dorra Jackson is

Fred Jackson, the next sun of Dorra Jackson is Elmer Jackson

the next Chile of mine is Tennie Manning the children of hers

is My Manning the next chile of Tennie Manning is Luster

Manning My Next Chile is Sarra Deason this dorter of Mine

Have net got No Children

Dear Sirs Please Let Me Hear Drom you at once

Close Reman Yours truly

Nancy Williams.

(Endorsed on Back as follows)

INDEXED. JUN 12 1905.

COMMISSION TO FIVE TRIBES.

No. Received. Answered.

27974 JUN 6 1905. Book Page
1905

Williams, Nancy
Atoka, I. T.
June 5, 1905.

Asks information relative to status of her children and grandchildren.

(CHOC)CHIC ENROLLMENT.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 13, 1905.

Nancy Wilson,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 10, in which you state that the witness Russell, who, you allege made application for your enrollment has been sick but that on the ninth instant he told you that he made an effort to enroll you four years ago and that Jack Tyson was present and witnessed his testimony.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears that you, under the name of Nancy Williams, appeared before the Commission and alleged that you had made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and that Russell Tyson was with you and witnessed this application.

You are now advised that if you desire to introduce the testimony of Russell and Jack Tyson referred to in your letter in support of your allegations, it will be necessary for them to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, at which time their testimony will be taken relative thereto.

You are further advised that correspondence addressed by you to the Commission should be signed in the name of Nancy Williams,

WV:

that being the name given by you at the time of your personal appearance before the Commission on February 24, 1905.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Mem. 55

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 30, 1905.

D. N. Robb,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 23, transmitting affidavits of Henry Kemp, Sidney Thompson and Jack Tyson, which you offer in the matter of the alleged application of Nancy Wilson for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

C O P Y .

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 10, 1905.
Mem-35

D. N. Robb,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the alleged application of Nancy Williams for enrollment as a Cheetaw freedman, the Commission has previously acknowledged to you the receipt of certain affidavits offered in the matter of said alleged application.

You are informed, however, that before this case can be considered on the merits, the applicant must prove that she made application for enrollment at a time when this Commission had authority to receive such application. The records of the Commission do not show that any application was made by or on behalf of the said Nancy Williams at any time prior to February 24, 1905, on which date she appeared before the Commission and testified relative to an application alleged to have been made for her enrollment some four years ago. When she was here she was advised that it would be necessary for her to produce testimony to substantiate her statement that such application had been made, and she was allowed twenty days from that date in which to produce such testimony.

You are now advised that she will be allowed fifteen

days from the date of this letter in which to present proof
that application was made for her enrollment at the time stated
in her testimony given on January 24, 1938.

Her witnesses should appear before the Commission
within said period without fail as no further time will be al-
lowed for this purpose.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Mem-58.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 10, 1905.

Nancy Williams,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the alleged application for your enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter written this day to Mr. D. N. Robb of Atoka, Indian Territory, in which he is advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of said letter in which to present proof that application was made for your enrollment at the time stated in your testimony given February 24, 1905.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Enc. L-1.

Atoka, I. T. April 31, 1905.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskege, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

I forgot to tell you that Mary Pryor married Stetta
while just about the time she was ready to go into the Hotel and
it was marked that she run the Hotel as Mary Stetta instead of
Mary Pryor.

Yours Respectfully,

Nancy Williams.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 17, 1903, in which you state that Nancy Williams formerly Nancy Wilson has only been allowed fifteen days in which to secure testimony in support of her contention that she made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman in 1901; that she has grave doubts as to her ability to secure the testimony required within that time and you ask for an extension of time in this case.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that February 24, 1905, Nancy Williams appeared before the Commission and testified that she had made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman within the time provided by the law; subsequently on March 30, 1905, affidavits were filed in this case.

On April 10, 1905, Nancy Williams was advised that she would be allowed fifteen days for such further proof as she might desire and on April 15, 1905, she appeared before the Commission and introduced the testimony of Russell Tyson and Jack Tyson in support of her allegations. On April 20, 1905, she also appeared

E. A. N. #2

before this Commission and again testified in her case at which time the testimony of Sidney Thompson was introduced.

It appears from our records that Mary Wilson has had since February 24, 1905, to introduce such testimony as she desired in support of her contention and no further continuance can be granted at this time.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 24, 1905.

Messrs. Jordan & Threadgill,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

In a matter pending before this Commission it is of some importance to be able to fix the dates between which Miss Mary Fryer was operating a hotel at Wynnewood. We have no means of knowledge here on this subject and would consider it as a favor if you would kindly advise this Commission at your earliest convenience whether or not a woman of that name ever run a hotel at Wynnewood and if so, please give the dates as closely as you can when she commenced and when she ceased to operate same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tame Bixby.*

Chairman.

Wynnewood, Ind. Ter. April 29th, 1905.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, I. T.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of the 25th inst. to hand and contents noted. In reply, we will say that we have taken a great deal of pains to find out whether there ever was such a lady here as Miss Mary Pryor and whether she ever kept a hotel here. The writer of this letter, Jordan has made diligent inquiry of all the old citizens here, both among the citizens and the ordinary common white man, who have lived here for as far back as 18 years, and none of them can recall to mind a lady who ever lived here by the name of Mary Pryor. A woman has lived here for some years by the name of May Taylor, who was at one time married to a man by the name of Price, but who has recently died, is the nearest that I can come to finding the person you name. Command us when we can serve you.

Yours Truly,

Jordan & Threlkeld.

Mar 66

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 2, 1908.

Nancy Williams,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 21, 1908, giving certain information relative to Mary Pryor and the time that she operated a hotel.

In reply to your letter you are advised that this information has been made a matter of record in support of your claim that application was made for your enrollment within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Mem 55

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 3, 1905.

D. N. Robb,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 21, 1905, in which you state that you do not represent Nancy Williams as attorney in the matter of her enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that you were advised in regard to this case for the reasons that you had appeared several times with the applicant and it was presumed that you had some interest or were representing her in some capacity.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Mem 55

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Jordon & Threlkeld,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 29, 1905, stating that you are unable to ascertain that any such person as Miss Mary Pryor operated a hotel at Wynnewood.

You have the thanks of this office for your attention in this matter.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *I. B. Needles*

Commissioner in Charge.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 11, 1905.

Jordan & Threlkeld,
Attorneys at Law,
Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

On April 25th we wrote you relative to a Miss Mary Pryor who was alleged to have operated a hotel at Wynnewood, with the request that, if possible, you would advise us of the dates between which she operated same. In reply you advised us under date of April 29th, that you were unable to find that anyone of that name ever run a hotel at Wynnewood.

We are now advised by the party in connection with whose application this inquiry is made, that the woman whom she referred to as Miss Mary Pryor had married a man by the name of Stetts just prior to her going into the hotel business, and that the hotel was operated by Mary Stetts.

We regret to trouble you again with this matter, but if you can ascertain whether a woman by the name of Mary Stetts ever run a hotel at Wynnewood, and the dates between which she operated same, your courtesy in so doing will be appreciated by this Commission.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Bixby.*

Chairman.

Enc.

Wynnewood, I. T May. 15th. 1905

To the Hon, Commission to The five Civilized Tribes

Dear Sirs.

your letter dated May, 11th. to hand contents noted.

and will say in reply, that about 5 yrs, ago there was a man
lived here by the name of Statts his wife run a hotell called the
wynnewood Hotell, her name was Mary, Statts, she was a sister to Perry
Lanham I cant find out for sure just where she lives at at the
present the last I can hear of her she was liveing near Center. I.T
I know that her brother Perry Lanham, post, is center, I.T. and I
guess she lives there too. any fother information you may kneed

We will cheerfully furnish it to you

yours truly

Jordan & Threlkeld

Mem. 55

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 18, 1905.

Jordan A Threlkeld,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 15, giving information relative to the address of Mary Statts who operated a hotel in Wynnewood about five years ago, and you have the thanks of the Commission for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1528

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 24, 1906.

Nancy Williams,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on June 23, 1906, this Commission entered of record an order holding that application was made for your enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

It will now be necessary for you to appear before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, with your witnesses, for the purpose of an examination under oath, in order that your right to enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman may be determined.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 25, 1906.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 17, 1906, giving the names of your children and stating that your mother is a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made by you or on your behalf for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, there is no authority at this time to entertain an application for the transfer of names from the rolls of freedmen to the rolls of citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1523.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 28, 1905

Nancy Williams,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 28, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your name will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Commissioner.

Enc. 17-1523
Register.

COPY.

17-1528

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 28, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 28, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Nancy Williams as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of said applicant. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, her name will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

James Dixie

Incl. 17-1528

Commissioner.

Registered.

17-1528

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 28, 1905

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on September 28, 1905, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Nancy Williams as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of said applicant. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, her name will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James D. ...
Commissioner

Register

19-1501.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 10, 1906.

Nancy Williams,
Stonewall, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 29, 1906, asking if your deceased mother, a Choctaw Indian, is entitled to an allotment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you do not state when your mother died but you are informed that under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no person who died prior to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act, is entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 15, 1906, stating that your mother died about forty-five years ago and you furnish this information in connection with your previous letter of September 29, 1906, asking if your mother is entitled to an allotment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that under the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no person who died prior to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act, is entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

COPY.
Muskegee, Indian Territory, October 30, 1906.

Dora Jackson,
Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered October 10, 1906, declining to receive or consider the application for the enrollment of Luster Manning, as a Chickasaw Freedman, under the provisions of Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, without prejudice to any rights he may possess under Section Two of said Act, together with copy of decision of said Commissioner of October 30, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Birdy

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Vemo.-240.

Memo.-240

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 30, 1906.

Nancy Williams,
Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered October 10, 1906, declining to receive or consider the application for the enrollment of Luster Manning, as a Chickasaw Freedman, under the provisions of Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, without prejudice to any right he may possess under Section Two of said Act, together with copy of decision of said Commissioner of October 30, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning, and Sarah Deason will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Registered.

Incl. Memo.-240.

SIGNED: *Tams Bixby*
Commissioner.

Memo.-240.

COPY.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 30, 1906.

Tenny Manning,
Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 10, 1906, rendered his decision declining to receive or consider the application for the enrollment of Luster Manning, as a Chickasaw Freedman, under the provisions of Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 without prejudice to any right he may possess under Section Two of said Act, and on October 30, 1906, a decision was rendered granting the application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning, and Sarah Deason, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning, and Sarah Deason will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Bixby*
Commissioner

Registered.

Nemo.-240.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 30, 1906.

Sarah Deason,
Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 30, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Sarah Deason will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tamie Bixby
Commissioner.

Registered.

Vemo.-24 .

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 30, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered October 10, 1906, declining to receive or consider the application for the enrollment of Luster Manning, as a Chickasaw Freedman, under the provisions of Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, without prejudice to any rights he may possess under Section Two of said Act, together with copy of decision of said Commissioner of October 30, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Lora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Lora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Registered.

Incl. Memo.-240.

Respectfully,
Tame Bixby
Commissioner.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 30, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is transmitted herewith for the consideration of the Department, decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of October 10, 1906, holding that application was made for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason, as Chickasaw freedmen within the time provided by Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), and declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Luster Manning as a Chickasaw freedman, under the provisions of said Section, without prejudice to any rights he may possess under the provisions of Section Two of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, above referred to.

There is also inclosed a copy of decision of October 30, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The applicants and the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been notified of this action and the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been allowed fifteen

Secretary 2.

days within which to protest to the enrollment of these persons, and if at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning and Sarah Deason, will be placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

James Tamm Birby

Commissioner.

2 Incl. Memo. 240.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

17-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 15, 1906.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 10, 1906, asking if you can "get your dead mother's right"; you state that your mother was a Choctaw by blood and lived in the Territory all her life and that your name is Martha Tyson and that your mother died when you were an infant.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it is impracticable from your letter to ascertain the exact character of the information desired by you. You ask that the letter be addressed to Nancy Williams and in the body of your letter you state that your name is Martha Tyson.

From previous letters from you it appears that your mothers name was Martha Tyson, and you are advised that if you will state plainly the information you desire, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 28, 1906.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 19, 1906, asking if you are entitled to enrollment as a Chickasaw by blood.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made by you or on your behalf for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation or for the transfer of your name from the roll of Chickasaw freedmen to the roll of citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation and in this connection your attention is invited to the following provision of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906.

"That no name shall be transferred from the approved freedmen, or any other approved rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes, respectively, to the roll of citizens by blood, unless the records in charge of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that application for enrollment as a citizen by blood was made within the time prescribed by law by or for the party seeking the transfer, and said records shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of such application, unless it be shown by documentary evidence that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes actually received such application within the time prescribed by law."

H. W. #2

.....and no motion to reopen or reconsider any citizenship case, in any of said tribes, shall be entertained unless filed with the Commissioner to the Five Civilised Tribes within sixty days after the date of the order or decision sought to be reconsidered except as to decisions made prior to the passage of this Act, in which cases such motion shall be made within sixty days after the passage of this Act."

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 13, 1906.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 10, 1906, in which you state that you claim to be a Choctaw by blood and that your mother, Martha Tyson, was a Choctaw by blood.

In reply you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that you have been enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman and that your enrollment as such has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

It does not appear that application has been made by you or on your behalf for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation and in this connection your attention is invited to the following provision of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906:

"That no name shall be transferred from the approved freedman, or any other approved rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes, respectively, to the rollof citizens by blood, unless the records in charge of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that application for enrollment as a citizen by blood was made within the time prescribed by law by or for the party seeking the transfer, and said records shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of such application, unless it be shown by documentary evidence that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes actually received such application within the time prescribed by law."

.....and no motion to reopen or reconsider any citizenship case, in any of said tribes, shall be entertained unless filed with the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes within sixty days after the date of the order or decision sought to be reconsidered except as to decisions made prior to the passage of this Act, in which cases

H. V. #2

such motion shall be made within sixty days after the
passage of this Act."

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 29, 1907.

Nancy Williams,
Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 16, in which you state that your mother died about forty five years ago.

In reply you are advised that you have, heretofore, been informed that under the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no person who died prior to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act is entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. No other information can be given you than that contained in previous letters.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

939/290

Lang.
97032-1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

February 11, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Referring to Department letter of November 15, 1906 (I.T. D. 22746) there is enclosed a report from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated October 30, 1906, transmitting the record relative to the application of Dora Jackson, et al., for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

On June 5, 1905, written application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Dora Jackson and her three minor children, Charity, Fred and Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning and her minor children, Ray and Luster Manning and Sarah Deason as Chickasaw freedmen.

On October 30, 1906, the Commissioner held that all the applicants were entitled to be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen except Luster Manning.

The record shows that Dora Jackson, Tenny Manning and Sarah Deason were born subsequent to the war of the rebellion, and are the children of Ed Wilson, a non-citizen and Nancy Williams, identified at No. 4728 on the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Department on May 28, 1906.

It is further shown that these applicants were residents in good faith of the Chickasaw Nation on June 28, 1898.

The decision of the Commissioner favorable to these applicants is recommended for approval in view of Section 1 of the Act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat.L., 137).

It is further recommended that the application of the minor applicants for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen be denied in view of the decision of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department, of November 15, 1906.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,
Acting Commissioner.

H.R.D.-NL

19-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 12, 1907.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 2, 1907, giving information relative to your mother and stating that your father is a Choctaw by blood.

In reply to your letter you are advised that no further information can be given you than that contained in previous letters.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, IIR

WASHINGTON.

D.C. 9665-1907.
I. T. D. 2954-1907.

February 15, 1907.

I R S

Direct.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

In accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Office of February 11, 1907 (Land 97032-1906), copy whereof is inclosed for your information, your decision of October 30, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Dora Jackson, Charity Jackson, Fred Jackson, Elmer Jackson, Tenny Manning, Ray Manning, and Sarah Peason for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen is hereby affirmed, and the application for the enrollment of Luster Manning, a minor, as a Chickasaw freedman is hereby denied, in accordance with the supplemental opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department dated November 15, 1906 (I. T. D. 22-842), as to the rights of minors of Chickasaw freedmen to be enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137).

The papers in the case and a carbon copy hereof have been sent to the Indian Office.

Respectfully,

Thos Ryan
First Assisrat Secretary.

1 inc. and 3 to Ind. Of.
A. F. Mc
2-15-07

19-1501

Muskegee, Indian Territory, April 1, 1907.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 26, 1907, in which you give the degree of Indian blood possessed by different members of your family and state that you are entitled to be enrolled as a citizen by blood instead of a freedman; you also ask if you may obtain your mother's allotment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you are enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman and your enrollment as such approved by the Secretary of the Interior. It does not appear that any application was made for the transfer of your name from the Chickasaw freedman roll to the roll of citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, and in this connection your attention is invited to the following provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906:

"That no name shall be transferred from the approved freedman, or any other approved rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes respectively, to the roll of citizens by blood, unless the records in charge of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that application for enrollment as a citizen by blood was made within the time prescribed by law by or for the party seeking the transfer, and said records shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of such application, unless it be shown by documentary

N. W. #2

evidence that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes actually received such application within the time prescribed by law."

"That the rolls of the tribes affected by this Act shall be fully completed on or before the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and seven, and the Secretary of the Interior shall have no jurisdiction to approve the enrollment of any person after said date.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1501

Muskegee, Indian Territory, April 13, 1907.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 5, 1907, in which you give the names of your witnesses in your enrollment case; you state you have blood rights were put back on the freedman roll.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you have been enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman and your enrollment as such approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

It does not appear from the records of this office that a petition was ever filed for the transfer of your name from the freedman roll to the roll of citizens by blood, and no further information can be given you than that contained in several previous letters to you.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1501

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1907.

Nancy Williams,

Stonewall, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 11, 1907, relative to the application for the enrollment of your grandchild Luster Manning; you state that when Tennie Manning, his mother, went to file she did not find his name on the roll but that you gave in his name in 1904 when the rest were enrolled and that he was two years old. You ask what has been done relative to his case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appearing that Luster Manning was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, his application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman was dismissed by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes October 10, 1906.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1502

Chic. Fr 1502

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for the enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of - - - -

David Hall.

17-D-133.

17-D-133.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 14, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
David Hall as a Choctaw Freedman.

David Hall, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A David Hall.
- Q How old are you? A I reckon I am about eighty-eight years old, they told me in '65 I was forty-seven.
- Q What is your post office address? A Fort Smith.
- Q You claim right to enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your mother? A Her name is Elizabeth.
- Q What was her other name? A Well, Elizabeth Estes.
- Q What is your father's name? A Well I couldn't hardly tell my father's name, his first name was Righard. He belonged to a man by the name of Thomas.
- Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
- Q To whom did you belong? A I belonged to the Hall's, Berry Hall's.
- Q Were you the slave of Berry Hall at the time of the commencement of the War of the Rebellion? A I belonged to him long before the war.
- Q Were you his slave until the close of the war? A Before the war closed he left me at old Jim Gaines'. I shoemaked there. When he went into the Chickasaw Nation the first time, he went there and married and come back home at his mother's place in Missouri.
- Q Did you belong to Berry Hall in Missouri before you came to the Territory? A Well I belonged to his mother and when he married she divided the niggers out. He took me then into the Chickasaw Nation after he married.
- Q Before the war you belonged to the mother of Berry Hall, and then after she died you belonged to Berry Hall? A You understand he went there long before the close of the war. His mother was living when she gave me to Berry Hall. Berry Hall went to the Chickasaw Nation and married Ellen Hood, a half blood Chickasaw. He then came back and Berry Hall's mother gave me to Berry Hall.
- Q At the close of the War of the Rebellion you still belonged to Berry Hall? A Yes sir.
- Q Was Berry Hall an Indian or a white man? A A white man.
- Q How long did you live in the Chickasaw Nation after the war closed? A Well I stayed there and I come out down where I'm living now, directly after the war. I was in the Nation in '66. I went down to Fort Smith in '65 and taken up a little claim over in the Nation in '65, right where I've got my houses now.
- Q You say you went to Fort Smith in '65? A Yes sir, just as soon as the war closed, directly after the war was over I went to Fort Smith.
- Q Were you in the Chickasaw Nation all during the war? A Yes sir, before too.
- Q How long did you stay in Fort Smith after you went over there? A Oh, I didn't stay over more than about three or four months before I went into the Nation. I taken up a little strip of land.

- Q What nation did you come back to? A Choctaw Nation.
- Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation after you returned from Fort Smith? A I lived there for years.
- Q How many years? A Four or five years, or longer than that?
- Q Then where did you go? A Well, I've been there ever since.
- Q You still live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q And have lived there ever since you returned from Fort Smith?
- A Well I have lived over ~~at~~ Fort Smith and have my houses there. I've been cultivating land there for over twenty years.
- Q Where are you living? A I'm living in the Choctaw Nation.
- Q Have you ever lived in the state of Arkansas? A Yes sir, I have. I have lived there off and on. I would go over there and make a crop and then I would go back to the Choctaw Nation.
- Q Do you live on the line? A I live right ~~xxxxxx~~ close to the line, yes sir.
- Q On which side of the line is your home? A On the east side, ~~in~~
- Q On the Indian Territory side? A I live in the Indian Territory, in the Choctaw Nation.
- Q Have you lived at this one place ever since the war? A Where I am, yes. Yes I've lived right there in that district ever since I've lived in the Territory. I have lived pretty much like I am now.
- Q In 1865 you went to Fort Smith? A Yes in '65.
- Q Where did you go to when you left Fort Smith? A A few days after the war closed I went to Fort Smith in the state of Arkansas.
- Q When you left Fort Smith where did you go? A When I left Fort Smith I cleaned up some land in the Choctaw Nation.
- Q Did you then make your home in the Choctaw Nation? A I built a house over there, I built two houses over there, and me and my children stayed over there.
- Q How long did you live there at that time? A I've been living in the Choctaw Nation and cultivating that land ever since.
- Q How many years did you live in the Choctaw Nation after you left Fort Smith? A I've been living there right straight along over twenty-seven years.
- Q Continuously? A Yes sir.
- Q You state do you that at the beginning and at the close of the war of the rebellion you were the slave of Berry Hall, a white man? A Yes sir.

Joe Kendricks being sworn, testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Joe Kendricks.
- Q How old are you? A I am near fifty.
- Q Where do you live? A I live in the Creek Nation now.
- Q What is your post office address? A Oktaha.
- Q Are you acquainted with David Hall? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you known him? I have known him about thirty or forty years.
- Q When did you first know him? A I knowed him right after the war.
- Q You don't know then to whom he belonged at the beginning of the war? A He always told ~~me~~ us that he was owned by Berry Hall.
- Q Was Berry Hall a white man? A I don't know anything about it.

- Q Do you know where David Hall has lived since the war? A Well I know where he lived ever since, particularly, 1875.
- Q Since 1875? A Yes sir.
- Q Where has he lived since 1875? A He has been living first on one side of the line in the state of Arkansas and then in the Choctaw Nation across the line the balance of the time.
- Q Where is he living at the present time? A He is living over here on the Choctaw side.
- Q How long has he lived on the Choctaw side since he left there?
- A He was living over on the Arkansas side, what is called the reserve, government land.
- Q How many years did you live there on his place in the Choctaw Nation? A I rented from him ten years.
- Q And all that time he was living over on the Arkansas side? A No sir, part of the time on the Choctaw side.

Bertha Perry Shuler upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Bertha Perry Shuler

Subscribed and sworn to before me this December 14, 1905.

Myron White
Notary Public.

17-D-133.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
David Hall as a Choctaw Freedman.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 15, 1899, David Hall appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, Indian Territory, and made application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Additional proceedings were had in the matter of the said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 14, 1905.

The evidence in this case shows that said applicant was the slave of Berry Hall, a recognized Chickasaw citizen, at the commencement and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that at the close of said war said applicant was residing in the Chickasaw Nation; that shortly thereafter he removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he resided three or four months, whereupon he removed to the Choctaw Nation where he has continued to reside up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am therefore of the opinion that David Hall should be enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 19 1906

FREEDMAN

In re application of David Hall, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T., June 15th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. David Hall.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. to the Hall's.

Q. Have you ever enrolled? A. No sir. My wife went to register at Tushkahomma, and she was down here the other day, and she thought she was on the rolls.

Q. Where were you at the time of the surrender? A. I was in the Chickasaw Nation. I was there one year? *I was freed in the Chickasaw Nation.

Q. Did your master live there? A. Yes sir, he lived there before the war.

Q. What Hall did you belong to? A. Berry Hall.

Q. Was he a Choctaw or a Chickasaw? A. No sir, he was a white man. he married a Hood, a Chickasaw woman in the Chickasaw Nation.

(You will have to bring witnesses here to prove who you belonged to. before we can enroll you.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to the above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W. A. Smiley

United States of America }
Western District of Missouri } SS
Fort Smith Division.

In the Matter of the
Claim of Citizenship
as a freedman in the
Chickasaw Tribes of
Indians in the
Indian Territory.

On the 29th day of June 1904,
personally appeared before me, Thomas
Boles, Clerk of the United States Circuit
Court, sitting and for the District and
Division aforesaid, David Hall, to me
personally, well known, who after being
duly sworn says:—

That his name is David Hall, that
he is about 88 years old; that he is
the same David Hall, who at 6 p.m., P.M.
on the 15th day of June 1899, made
application to the Commission of the
Five Civilized Tribes of Indians for re-
cognition as a Chickasaw freedman.
That he bases his claim for recogni-
tion upon the fact that he was

owned and held as a negro slave in
the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians for
several years before and during the
Civil War and up to the time the
negro slaves were set free in
said Chickasaw Nation at the close
of said War in the year 1865, by
Berry Hall, who was a white man
but who prior to taking applicant
into the said Nation, married Miss
Ellen Hood a Chickasaw Indian
in said Nation and Territory. That
his owner Berry Hall, by such
marriage became an adopted
Citizen of the said Chickasaw
Tribe of Indians, that he lived
with his owner, the said Berry
Hall in Smith Pauls Valley in said
Nation from the time he was
taken by his owner from the State
of Missouri before said War until
its close, and until he was set free
by law, that he was a stonemason,
and that for some considerable
part before the close of said War
his owner had him at work
making sheds at Jim. Gainer, who
is a Chickasaw Indian living

in the Chickasaw Nation of the
Indian Territory.

That soon after the close of said
War he moved to the Choctaw
Nation, I. T. near Fort Smith, Ark.,
where in the years 1866 & 1867,
when he built himself a house, and
cleared and put in cultivation about
three acres of land; that he and his
family have continued to live there
and near there ever since.

That he has no education; cannot
read or write, and has not kept
up any correspondence with any
of his old acquaintances he had while
he was a slave, and does not now
know where any of them are kept,
Isom Johnson, a Cherokee farmer
who lives near Milledge. That
he got said Johnson to go with
him to Muskogee, I. T. on the 26th
of June 1904, and that upon in-
quiry at Muskogee on the 27th
of June 1904, he is so informed that
no member of the said Commission
saw them. That he took Johnson
there for the purpose of appearing
before said Commission and

testifying in his case; that no
member of the Commission being
there, Johnson refused to remain
there to await the return of
some member of the Commission
when they returned from Marksville.
That he herewith submits said Johnson's
testimony in support of his claim,
after having it taken here, because he
is unable now to again bear the
burden of taking him before the
Commission.

That when he made his said ap-
plication for enrollment at Spic,
I. T. as above stated he desired
to establish his right to enrollment
by the testimony of John Ladd, who
was then taken with him for that
purpose, but that Ladd took sick,
went home, and soon thereafter
died. That after Ladd's death
he became discouraged about
his enrollment for lack of the
testimony of those who know of
the fact that he was a negro
slave in the Chickasaw Nation
as above stated.

That among others, who were the
neighbors of his owner, Jerry Hall, in
Smith Paul's Valley, in the Chickasaw
Nation he names Robert Love, Sobe
Love and Jim Gaines, who owned slaves,
and Manday McWhorter, Charly Phillips,
William, Galtin, who live near
Duston, ^{Texas} and two Birnie brothers
whose Christian names he cannot re-
call to memory; that he does not
know whether any of these people
are now living. That Jim Gaines had
one old negro man named Ned
Gaines, who was a good Pharmaker.
That he (Hall) worked under Ned
when making shoes as above stated. That
Jim Gaines also had a negro slave
named Aky, another named Inoch, and
one named Phil. and still another
named Dave, and one named
Shook; and the best negro woman
on Gaines' place was called Aunt
Metta; and that he does not know
whether or not any of these are now
living; but if any of them are living
their statements would corroborate
my his statements with reference to his
being a slave in the Chickasaw Nation.

That a white man named Miller
Martin but who married an Indian
woman, had a store at Hattborough
in the Chickasaw Nation within a
few miles of Red River. That he
does not know whether Mr Martin
is yet living or not. That he has
not been back to that County since
he came out of there after he was
set free as above stated.

That he now remembers Henry Cloud
who had a big cow ranch in the
Chickasaw Nation. He had two brothers
William and George who were mer-
chants at Greenville in the State of
Texas; that among them they owned a
negro man named Charley, who he
thinks took the name of Cloud. That
he believes Charley Cloud is yet living
some where in the Choctaw Nation,
but that he does not know at what
place he is living. That if he could
find Charley Cloud he would testify
in corroboration of his statements
with reference to his (Halls) being a
slave in the ~~Chickasaw~~ ^{Choctaw} Nation. That
according to Halls' best information
he believes Charley Cloud has been re-
ported as a Choctaw or Chickasaw
freeman.

That he knew a ^{name Pellin} negro man who
belonged to old man Duke, who lived
in Chickasaw Nation near Red
River. This negro was a kind of a
preacher, and his wife was named
Ankej. but he does not know what
became of them.

~~Witnessed by~~
~~John Keith Boles~~

his
David X Hall
mark

John Keith Boles

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Thomas
Boles Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court within
and for the Fort Smith Division of the
Western District of Arkansas.

In Testimony Whereof I hereunto set my
hand and affix the seal of said
Court at my office in the City of
Fort Smith, Arkansas, this 29th
day of June 1904.
Thomas Boles
Clerk

United States of America,
Western District of Arkansas, } S.S.
Fort Smith Division.

On this 29th day of June 1904,
personally appeared before me, Thomas
Boles Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court
within and for the District and
Division aforesaid, Ison Johnson an
old negro man who after being
duly sworn testifies as follows in
the matter of the Claims of Citizen-
ship in the Chickasaw and Cherokee
Stems or Tribes of Indians in the
Indian Territory, made by David Hall,
a negro man who alleges he is a
Chickasaw Indian.

That his name is Ison Johnson, that
he is a negro man; that he is 66
years old; that he is an uneducated and
duly recognized Citizen of the Cherokee
Stem or Tribe of Indians in the
Indian Territory; that as such he
^{made application for} has received his allotment of land
in said Cherokee Nation; that the land he
has applied for lies in Township 11 N. Range
75 ~~West~~ near Muldown, I. T.; that he was
given permission to appear at the Cherokee
Land Office Indian Territory

by Card N^o-9300, referring to Roll N^o
F. D. 97-; that he lives near said
town of Muldrow,

That he became acquainted with the
Clamiat, David Hall ^{ago} ~~year~~ about
forty-six ^{ago} years; that he first be-
came acquainted with him at Oklawaha
Stringtown, I. T. now is situated; then
he knew him in Smith Fork Valley,
Chickasaw Nation, I. T.; that he was
the slave of Dory Hall, who married a
Chickasaw woman whose Christian
name was Ellen, but he cannot now
remember her maiden name; that his
owner, George Johnson, a Cherokee was
a distant relative of him. That he has
been acquainted with the said David Hall
ever since and knows him to be the
same man who was a negro slave
of the said Dory Hall in the Chickasaw
Nation; that he was living in said Nation
with said Hall of Indians all during
the late Civil War in the United States,
and was there the slave of the said
Dory Hall at the time peace was made
and all the negroes were set free; that
Dory Hall lives in the neighborhood of
Tishomingo, I. T., and he thinks it would

on the west of that town; that he knows
 that this same David Hall has been living
 at or near Ft Smith, Arkansas for the
 last 19 or 20 years; that he thinks
 said David Hall must be 87 or 88
 years old; that he knows he is a
 great deal older than he (Johnson) is.
 That since the death of Jim Carr he
 does not know of the present residence of
 any person who knew said Hall
 while he was a slave with the Chickasaw
 tribe of Indians in some states.

That he remembers that during about
 the latter part of the late Civil War, that
 said Hall worked at making shoes
 at Jim Gaines, in the Chickasaw
 Nation, but he is not then the slave
 of the said Benj Hall.

That after a few years after they
 were all set free he lost sight
 of David Hall, and the next time
 he saw him he was living on
 Polean River near Ft Smith, Ark.,
 where he is now still up or main-
 taining a claim in the Chickasaw
 Nation - I saw ^{him} Johnson.

Wm. B.C. Austerman }
 Thomas B. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
Thomas Dolan, Clerk of the U.S. Circuit
Court, This June 29th 1924.

In testimony whereof I hereunto
set my hand and affix the
Seal of said Court at my
Office in the City of Fort
Smith, Arkansas.

Thomas Dolan,
Clerk

Choctaw Freedman
D-133.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 23, 1904.

Thomas Bales,

St. Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 15th, in which you state that David Hall, a Chickasaw Freedman, is not clear in his mind as to whether or not he has been enrolled as such Freedman.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that it appears from our records that David Hall is an applicant to the Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, such application having been made at Spiro, Indian Territory, June 13, 1899, at which time the applicant was advised that he would have to bring witnesses to prove the name of his owner as it appeared from his testimony that Berry Hall, to whom he claimed to belong, was a white man, who had married a Chickasaw woman. It does not appear from our records, however, that any additional evidence has been offered in this case, and the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of David Hall for enrollment as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman. It would be well

T.B.--2.

for him to introduce testimony of this character as early as
possible in order that his case may receive consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen
D-122.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 6, 1904.

Thomas Boles,
Attorney at Law,
Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 30, transmitting the petition and affidavit of David Hall, and the affidavit of Isom Johnson, in the matter of the application of David Hall for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The same have been filed with the record in this case. If further evidence is necessary to enable the Commission to determine the right of this applicant to enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, you will be notified.

Replying to that part of your letter, in which you ask the present postoffice address of the Charley Cloud mentioned in the affidavit of David Hall, and if Cloud is enrolled by the Commission, you are informed that the information contained in your letter is not sufficient to enable the Commission to identify Charley Cloud upon its records as an applicant for enrollment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-133.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 7, 1905.

Thomas Boles,

Forth Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of David Hall as a Choctaw Freedman, you are advised that before disposition can be made of said application, it will be necessary for David Hall to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, together with such witnesses as he may be able to procure for the purpose of testifying relative to his right to be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman.

Such appearance should be made at the earliest date possible, in order that disposition may be made of said application.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-133

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 28, 1905.

Thomas Boles, Attorney,

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

It appears from the records of this office that you represent David Hall in the matter of his application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, and that on April 7, 1905 you were notified that it was necessary for David Hall to appear in person at this office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, together with such witnesses as he might be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to his right to be enrolled as such freedman.

This request has not hitherto been complied with and you are again advised that such appearance on his part should be made at the earliest date possible in order that disposition may be made of his application.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-5-1918

... of ... territory, ... number 2, 1918.

... (Colored),

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for ... as a ... of ... territory, ... office of ... for the purpose of ... stipulating relative to your right of ... appearance should be made at the ... in order that a disposition may be made of your application.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-D-133

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 19, 1906.

David Hall,

COPY:

Fort Smith, Arkansas,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered January 19, 1906, granting your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,
SIGNED

James Hixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-133.

17-D-133

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 19, 1906.

Thomas Boles,
Fort Smith, Arkansas,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on January 19, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of David Hall as a Chickasaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of this applicant. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of David Hall will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tom C. ...

Registered.

Commissioner.

17-D-133

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 19, 1906.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered January 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of David Hall as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of said applicant. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of David Hall will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tamc Birt

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-133.

19-1502

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 18, 1906.

David Hall,

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 12, 1906, in which you state that you have three sons and two daughters all of age and you ask if it is too late to have them enrolled.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you do not state the names of your children and it is therefore impracticable to advise you whether or not application has been made for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, but if no such application has been made, there is now no authority for the reception of applications for their enrollment.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1503

Trans from memo 158 2-26-1906

Chic. Fr 1503

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

as a citizen of the

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Cansuelo Payne, born on the 29 day of December, 1901
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Wm Payne ^{intendant} citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Celina Payne, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Sawyer Ind Pr

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Celina Payne, on oath state that I am 26
years of age and a citizen, by birth, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Wm Payne, who is a citizen, by
marriage, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a female child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 29th day of Dec, 1901; that said child has been
named Cansuelo Payne, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

Celina Payne

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of Mar, 1906

Genoel Redt
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern District. }

I, Catharine Perry, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Celina Payne, wife of Wm Payne,
on the 29 day of December, 1901; that there was born to her on said
date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Cansuelo Payne.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

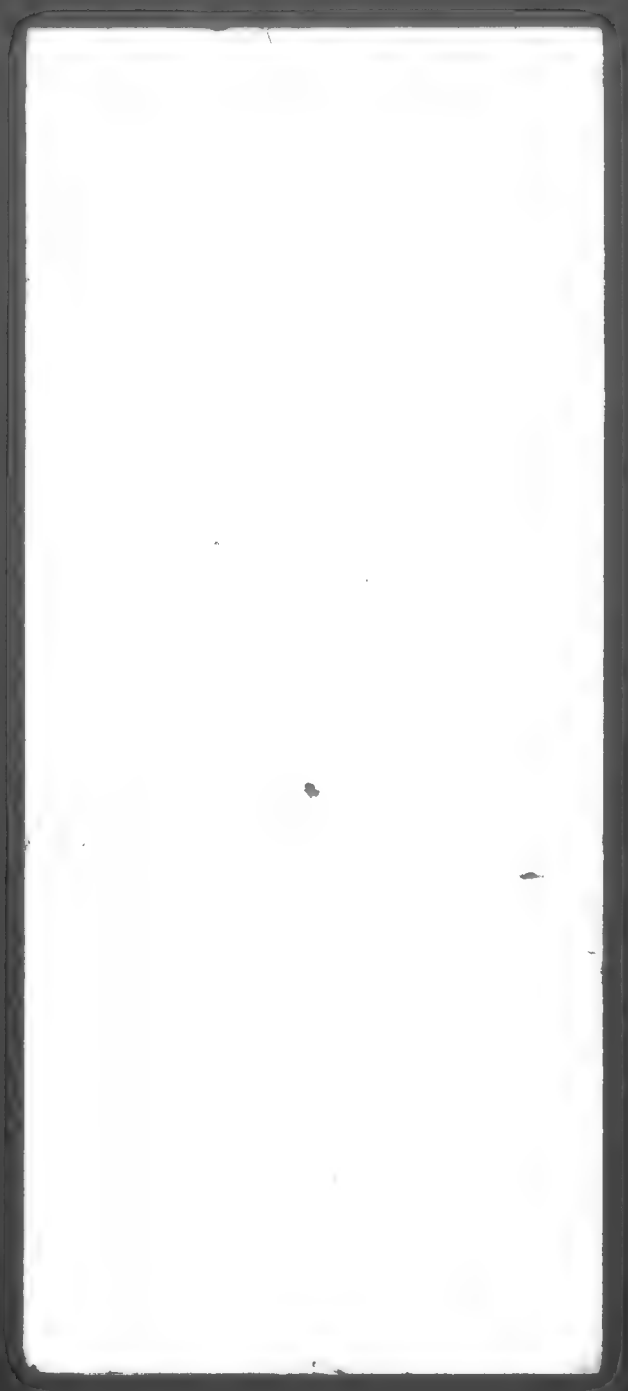
Catharine Perry
^{her}
_{mark}

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Victoria Gentry
Jim [unclear]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of March, 1906

Alfred Sumner
Notary Public.



IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

as a citizen of the

Nation.

Approved.

190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Catharine V Payne, born on the 10 day of October, 1906
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: W M Payne, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Belina Payne, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Lamen Ind Str

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southwestern District.

I, Telina Payne, on oath state that I am 26
years of age and a citizen, by birth, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of W M Payne, who is a citizen, by
antenuptial, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a female child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 10 day of October, 1906 that said child has been
named Catharine Payne, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

Belina Payne

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of March, 1906

Jerald Ruedt
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southwestern District.

I, Catharine Perry, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Belina Payne, wife of W M Payne,
on the 10 day of October, 1906; that there was born to her on said
date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Catharine V Payne.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

Catharine Perry
her mark

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Victorius Luckey
Jessie Moore

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of March, 1906

Alfred Sumner
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

COPY.

In the matter of the alleged applications for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

It appears from the record herein that on October 5, 1905, testimony was presented to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes relative to applications alleged to have been made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne and her two minor children, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne, and Rena Mayo and her two minor children, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

Nathaniel L. Perry testified that he was forty-one years of age and had never personally appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

It appears, however, from the record herein that on June 5, 1901, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in a letter addressed to the applicant, Nathaniel L. Perry, acknowledged the receipt of a written application for the enrollment of his minor son, Wilber Perry, and in said application was a statement to the effect that said Wilber Perry was the son of (the applicant) N. L. Perry, a Chickasaw freedman.

Selina K. Payne testified that she was twenty-six years of age, and that in November, 1902, she appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Atoka, Indian Territory, and attempted to make application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, but was informed that the Commission "was not tending to such cases;" that shortly after her appearance at Atoka, Indian Territory, she wrote to the Commission relative to the enrollment of herself and her two minor children, Catherine Virginia Payne, born October 10, 1900, and Consola Payne, born December 29, 1901, and that in 1898 her father and mother, Sam and Catherine Perry, while making the application for their enrollment, also applied for her.

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that on December 18, 1902, there was received by said Commission, a letter from the applicant, Selina K. Payne, wherein she made inquiry relative to the enrollment of herself and two children, and stated that owing to her illness, she was unable to appear before the Commission at its appointment held at Atoka, Indian Territory, and further, that "my father and mother are both on the Chickasaw roll."

Rena Mayo testified that she was over forty years of age; that she had never appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for the enrollment of herself and two minor children, Melvin and Eugene Danforth, but had been informed by her mother, Catherine Perry, (whose name appears as No. 4668 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior, July 20, 1905) that when she (Catherine Perry) applied for the enrollment of herself, she also gave in the names of her children, and that in August, 1904, the applicant's attorney wrote to the Secretary of the Interior relative to her enrollment.

Catherine Perry, mother of the above named principal applicants, testified that she was enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman; that five or six years ago she appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Stonewall, Indian Territory, and made application for herself as a Chickasaw freedman, and at said time did not mention the names of any of her children. She subsequently stated, however, that the Commission informed her that "when I got right myself the children would be alright."

On November 4, 1905, there was filed with this office, the affidavit of Sam Perry, father of the above named principal applicants, wherein he stated that at the time he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, he also sought to give the names of the principal applicants, herein and their children, but was prevented from doing so and informed "that his children would have to appear in person themselves."

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that on September 2, 1898, Sam Perry appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Stonewall, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment of himself and his wife, Catherine Perry, as Chickasaw freedmen, at which time no mention was made of any of his children. On November 20, 1901, Sam Perry appeared before said Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and gave further testimony relative to the enrollment of himself and wife, in which the only reference made to his children is found in the following questions:

- "Q Have you any children living with you under twenty-one years of age and unmarried? A No sir.
Q Are all your children grown and married? A Yes sir, my youngest is twenty-one."

A copy of the testimony above referred to, taken on September 2, 1898 and November 20, 1901, is filed herewith and made a part of the record in this case.

I am of the opinion that the written application for the enrollment of Wilber Perry, received by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, prior to June 5, 1901, should be considered as a sufficient application for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, as a Chickasaw freedman, and that the letter of the applicant, Selina K. Payne, received by said Commission on December 18, 1902, should be considered as a sufficient application for the enrollment of Selina K. Payne and her two minor children, Catherine Virginia Payne

and Gensela Payne, as Chickasaw freedmen, made within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that the evidence fails to establish that any application was ever made for the enrollment of Bena Maye and her two minor children, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that no authority exists at this time for the receipt of any application for their enrollment, and I therefore decline to receive the same.

SIGNED

Tamm Bixby

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 26 1906

Received of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized
Tribes one copy of the testimony of Salina K. Payne in the
matter of her alleged application for enrollment as a Chickasaw
freedman.

Fred P. Brown

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
October 24, 1905.

Mem 157
Mem 158
Mem 159

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 25, 1905.

Fred P. Branson,
Attorney at Law.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 13, 1905, asking to be entered as attorney of record in the matter of the application of H. L. Perry, Salina K. Payne, et al., and Rena Mayo, et al., for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen; you also ask that the testimony of Sam Perry and copies of the letters addressed by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to H. L. Perry, Maxwell, Indian Territory, and Salina K. Payne, Lehigh, Indian Territory, June 5, 1901, and January 20, 1903, respectively, be considered in connection with these cases, and state that W. T. Perry of Wiley, Indian Territory, a brother of the above named applicants desires to appear at this office in the matter of his claim to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that your request has been made a matter of record.

You are further advised that if W. T. Perry claims that application has been made for his enrollment within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902,

Mem 156
Mem 157
Mem 159

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 8, 1905.

Fred P. Branson,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 2, 1905, transmitting affidavit of Sam Perry which you offer in support of the application of Rena Mayo et al, H. L. Perry, W. T. Perry and Selina Payne.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that Rena Mayo, Selina K. Payne, and Nat Perry have given testimony in the matter of their alleged application for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, but it does not appear that any personal appearance has been made by W. T. Perry in the matter of an application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman alleged to have been made in his behalf.

The affidavits inclosed with your letter has been filed.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

F.P.B. #2

his testimony will be heard upon his personal appearance at this office accompanied by witnesses who have knowledge of the facts, notice of the time of taking such testimony being first served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

In compliance with your request of October 1905, there are inclosed herewith copies of the testimony of Salina K. Payne, Nathaniel L. Perry and Rena Mayo of October 5, 1905, together with receipts therefor, which please sign and return to this office.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

EB 1-24

Mem 158

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 17, 1905.

Selina K. Payne,

Coalgate, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In compliance with the request of Fred P. Branson there is herewith inclosed two blank forms for making proof of birth of your minor children Catherine Virginia and Consola Payne in the matter of the alleged application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

2 B. C.

Mem 158

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 17, 1905.

Fred P. Branson,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of November 14, 1905, there has this day been forwarded Selina K. Payne, Coalgate, Indian Territory, two blanks for making proof of birth of her two minor children Catherine Virginia and Consola Payne in the matter of the alleged application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Memo. 159

19-1032

19-1503

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

COPY

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 26, 1906, holding that application was made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, for the reason that the evidence fails to establish that application was ever made for their enrollment, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by said act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

The order, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Beall,

Acting Commissioner

Incl. Memo. 159

158

159

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

COPY.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:

There is herewith transmitted the record of proceedings in the matter of the applications for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen, including the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 20, 1906, holding that application was made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, for the reason that the evidence fails to establish that application was made for their enrollment within the time limited by said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Beall.

Acting Commissioner.

Encl. Nos. 187-188-189--

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

19-1503

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 24, 1906.

Fred P. Branson,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 16, 1906, inclosing affidavits to the birth of Catherine V. and Consuelo Payne, children of W. L. and Selina Payne, October 10, 1900 and December 29, 1901 respectively, and the same have been filed with the records in the matter of the enrollment of Selina K. Payne and her children as Chickasaw freedmen. You will be notified when a decision is reached in this case.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1503

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 30, 1906.

Selina K. Payne,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 26, 1906, advising of your change of post office from Coalgate, Indian Territory to Gowen, Indian Territory. This change has been made a matter of record.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1503

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 17, 1906.

Selina K. Payne,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 25, 1906, in which you ask the status of your application for enrollment, and state that you do not care to put improvements on the place where you now live unless you can hold the same.

In reply you are advised that this office has not been informed of Departmental action on the decision holding that application was made for the enrollment of yourself and your two children as Chickasaw freedmen within the time provided by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and no further action can be taken in your case at this time.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1503

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 28, 1906.

Fred P. Branson,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 22, 1906, relative to the decision in the case of Selina K. Payne et al., February 26, 1906.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the decision referred to is in order holding that an application had been made for the enrollment of Selina K. Payne and her children and Nat L. Perry and that no application had been made for the enrollment of Bona Mayo and her children as Chickasaw freedmen, and the record was transmitted to the Department.

The application of Selina K. Payne for enrollment of herself and her children as Chickasaw freedmen has not yet been taken up for consideration on its merits.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Refer in Reply
to the following:

Copy.

Land
19698-1907.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

March 1, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is enclosed report of Commissioner Bixby dated February 20, 1907, forwarding the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen of Nathaniel L. Perry, et al, together with the decision of Commissioner Bixby dated February 18, 1907, granting the applications for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth, and Sugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen, in which decision this Office concurs.

There is also enclosed a schedule containing the names of the persons herein referred to opposite Nos. 4803 to 4809, inclusive.

The Office has examined the schedule submitted by Commissioner Bixby. No errors have been found and it is recommended for approval.

Very respectfully,

C. F. LARRABEE

Acting Commissioner.

EBM.Ph.

SPECIAL.

C.R.V.

LLB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

D.C. 13518-1907.
I.T.D. 7560-1907.

March 4, 1907.

L.R.S.

DIRECT.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

March 1, 1907, the Indian Office transmitted the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen of Nathaniel L. Perry et al., together with your decision, granting the applications for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consela Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth, and Eugene Danforth, in which decision the Indian Office concurred.

There was also inclosed a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen, Nos. 4803 to 4809, inclusive, containing the names of the persons herein referred to, which you recommend be approved.

The Indian Office concurs in your recommendation. A copy of its letter is inclosed.

The Department concurs in your decision in said case, and the roll submitted is hereby approved, and three copies thereof are returned herewith. The original, a carbon copy hereof, and the papers in the matter have been sent to the Indian Office.

4 inc. and 3 to Ind. Of.
W.C.F. 3/5/07.

Respectfully

(Signed)

B. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 16, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

March 1, 1906, the record of proceedings in the matter of the applications for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, et al. together with an order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of February 26, 1906, holding that application was made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Katherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne as Chickasaw freedmen within the time provided by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 and declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth, and Eugene Danforth for the reason that application was not made for their enrollment within the time provided by the said Act, was forwarded the Department.

It appears that application was made for the enrollment of these persons prior to December 1, 1905 and I have therefore to request that the record in this case be returned for readjudication under the Act of Congress approved April 28, 1906.

19-4503

COPY.

G R.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

LLB

D.C. 5192-1907.
I.T.D. 21032-1906.
1400-1907.
LRS.

January 25, 1907.

Direct.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskegee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

As per your request of January 16, 1907, and in view of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), there is returned to you for readjudication the record in the matter of the application of Nathaniel L. Perry et al. for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Thos Ryan,

First Assistant Secretary.

1 inclosure.

Inasmuch as the time within which enrollment of persons as citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations can be approved by the Secretary of the Interior expires, under present legislation, March 4, 1907, I have to request that this matter be made special and that the record in this case be returned at once.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tamr Bixby*

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1504

Chic. Fr 1504

Trans. from Chic. Fr #D-19 6-29-06

William Reynolds Trans. from Chic. Fr #D-19
1-26-06

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

19-D-19.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for the enrollment
of Pomp Reynolds, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen, consolidating the
applications of:

Pomp Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-19
Annie Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-20
Thomas Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-21
Charley Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-22.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Mustonge, Indian Territory, October 26, 1904.

-80c-

On the matter of the application of Pomp Reynolds, his fourteen children, Thomas, William (or Bill), Annie, Charley, Lawrence, Nelson, Alice, Florence, Miles, Gertie, Cordie, Virgie, Maudie and Legnet Reynolds, and his eight minor grandchildren, Claude, Martha, Fred, Frank, Luther, Nellie and Jessie Reynolds and Henry Moore, as Chickasaw Indians.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

Pomp Reynolds, having taken first duty sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Pomp Reynolds.
Q How old are you? A 69 years; about 70 or 71.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Maden.
Q What nation is it? A Chickasaw.
Q Where were you born? A That's pretty hard for me to tell; I don't know whether I was born on Red River in Alabama or where.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who was your master? A Jim Reynolds.
Q How did you become the slave of James Reynolds? A I was willed to him by his mother, I guess.
Q Did you belong to the father of James Reynolds before you belonged to James Reynolds? A Yes sir.
Q What is your first recollection in regard to being a slave; whose slave were you at that time? A I can't tell you what was my first recollection; I recollect I was a slave.
Q Whose slave? A Jim Reynolds'.
Q Where was he living at that time? A On Red River.
Q What Nation? A He lived a while in the Chickasaw and a while in the Choctaw; died in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q What was Jim Reynolds? A He was a Chickasaw.
Q How long did you live with him? A Yes sir.
Q Where about that? A He called him Chickasaw.
Q What was his name? A Chickasaw.
Q Jim Reynolds' wife, Nancy Culbert, who was she? A A Chickasaw.
Q Where about that? A Yes sir I believe I am sure about that.
Q Was she a slave during the Civil War? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever get free at the end of the War? A Jim Reynolds' wife.
Q Where was Jim Reynolds living at that time; at the beginning of the war? A On Red River.
Q What Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Is Jim Reynolds living at present? A No sir, I don't think he is.
Q Where did he last live? A I don't know; I reckon he died in the war when he was killed and registered at Col. St. John's War.

Pomp Reynolds--2

- Q Was he living at that time? A No sir.
- Q And how long he had been dead before that, you don't know? A No sir.
- Q Is Reynolds' wife living at present? A Don't know sir whether she is or not.
- Q When was the last time you heard about her? A I don't believe I have heard anything about her.
- Q How soon after the war did you get acquainted with her? A I haven't seen her any more reckon after the war, about the closing time.
- Q The last time you ever saw your mistress was the closing of the war, and you have never heard anything about her since? A No sir.
- Q Did Jim Reynolds and his wife have any children? A One.
- Q What was its name? A Miranda.
- Q What is her present name? A I don't know.
- Q Is she living? A I don't know.
- Q Was Miranda ever married? A No sir, not then, because she was nothing but a baby.
- Q Do you know anything at all as to Jim Reynolds, his wife or his child, Miranda, since the war? A No sir, I don't know anything about them since the war.
- Q Have you lived at all near them since? A Directly after the war I came to Ft. Gibson.
- Q At the close of the war you went to Ft. Gibson and lived there about six years? A Not all that time.
- Q At the close of the war where were you? A At home.
- Q Where? A On Red river.
- Q You were a slave at the end of the war? A Yes sir.
- Q Whose slave? A Jim Reynolds'.
- Q Do you remember when the war ended? A No sir, I don't remember when the war ended.
- Q What year? A No sir. You see I was a slave and didn't keep up with any dates of years.
- Q After you were freed, where did you go? A Ft. Gibson.
- Q Right away as soon as you were told you were free? A I wasn't told I was free.
- Q You ran away? A I come to Ft. Gibson directly after the war; after peace.
- Q What time of the year was that? A I don't know; think it was long about September, or maybe October; am not positive what month it was.
- Q Do you think it was 1865 you went away? A I reckon so.
- Q You went up to Ft. Gibson. After you went up to Ft. Gibson, how long did you stay there? A Till the next spring following.
- Q Spring of '66.
- Q Where did you go then? A Ft. Scott, Arkansas.
- Q How long did you stay there? A About 12 or 13 years. I wasn't right there in town.
- Q In the state of Arkansas? A Yes sir.
- Q Your answer is then, after the spring of 1866 you went down to Arkansas and stayed in Arkansas for about 12 or 13 years. Is that right? A Yes sir, maybe longer, then I come--well I lived there--was back and forth up in the nation and there.
- Q What nation? A Choctaw; visiting.
- Q Who were you visiting in the Choctaw Nation? A Sister.
- Q What is her name? A Hattie Lucas.
- Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
- Q After 12 or 13 years in Arkansas, where did you go then?
- A Territory?
- Q Where? A In the Choctaw Nation.
- Q What place? A Down by Brady.
- Q Where have you lived since then? A Right in there.

- Q How long have you lived at Brady continuously? A About 12 years I reckon, as near as I can recollect.
- Q How far is Brady from Oak Lodge? A I don't know any place by that name. Maybe it is Old Skullyville.
- Q You mean to tell me you don't know where Oak Lodge is? A I said I don't know any place by that name without it is Old Skullyville.
- Q There is an Oaklodge near Ft. Smith, Arkansas?
- Q At the close of the war, how did you happen to leave your master. Did you go on your own accord or did he tell you to go? A No he didn't tell me I could go. I went on my own accord.
- Q Any body else go away at the same time? A No, not from there, no sir.
- Q How you started then in the fall of '65. You went to Ft. Gibson, then you went to Arkansas and stayed there 12 or 13 years, then you lived about 12 years at Brady. Where were you the rest of the time? A I must lived there I reckon; down in the state or territory somewhere.
- Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
- Q When were you married? A I don't know sir exactly; been a good while, I really can't say, 2 or 3 years after the war.
- Q Where did you marry her? A Married at Charleston, Arkansas.
- Q She is a State woman, isn't she? A Yes sir.
- Q Lived in Arkansas at the time you married her? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you and she live together in Arkansas? A 50 or 70 years, I reckon.
- Q Did you ever have any children or Martha? A Yes sir.
- Q Give me their names and ages? A Thomas, about 70; William (or Bill), 6; Annie, 23; Charley, 24; Lawrence, 22; Nelson, 19; Alice, 21; Florence, 16; Miles, 17; Gertie, 16; Cordie, 14; Vergie, 12; Maudie (listed as Amanda), 8; Legget, 5.
- Q Are all these children above mentioned now living? A Yes sir.
- Q And where are they living at present? A The most of them are living at home.
- Q Where are the rest of them? A They are married and living to themselves.
- Q Do they live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir. Bill is staying at Ft. Smith now.
- Q How long has he been staying there? A About 2 years. Tom has been in the Cherokee Nation about 2 years.
- Q Are any of these children lived outside of the Indian Territory during the last 10 years? A I don't think they have. None but Bill.
- Q Where has he been living? A He's at Ft. Smith, 2 years.
- Q You want to swear that these children have all lived in the Choctaw Nation for the last 7 years, except Bill? A Yes sir.
- Q Is Thomas married? A Yes sir.
- Q Who did he marry? A A girl down in the State; Jennie Haynes.
- Q Is she a State woman? A Yes sir. He was married to her down at Charleston, Arkansas.
- Q Was he living in Arkansas at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q Has he any children? A Got two.
- Q What's their names? A Claud and Martha.
- Q Where was Charley born? A I think he was born in the territory.
- Q Choctaw Nation? A No, Cherokee Nation.
- Q What about Charley, is he married? A Yes sir.
- Q Who did he marry? A Married in the State.
- Q What is her name? A Estell.
- Q She is a State woman? A Yes sir.

Pomp Reynolds--4

- Q Where was Charley married? A At Charleston, Arkansas.
Q Has he any children? A Three.
Q What are their names? A Fred, Floyd and Luther.
Q Where was Fred born? A He was born in the Territory.
Q What about Annie, how many times has she been married? A Lord, I couldn't tell you man.
Q Got any children? A Three.
Q What are their names? A Nellie, Jessie and Henry.
Q What name does your daughter, Annie, go by now? A Just Annie Reynolds; of course, she ought to go by her husband's name but --
Q Are all these children and grandchildren you have named in your testimony living at the present time? A Yes sir.
Q You say you were married to Martha, a State woman, in Arkansas.
A Yes sir.

In the matter of the enrollment of your children, it will be necessary for you to file with the Commission evidence of your marriage to your wife, Martha.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of the children of Charley Reynolds, your son, it will be necessary for the Commission to be furnished with the evidence of marriage between him and his wife, Estell.

In the matter of the enrollment of your son, Thomas Reynolds, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with evidence of the marriage between him and his wife, Jennie.

- Q Have you ever been recognized by the Choctaw-Chickasaw Authorities as a freedman of either Nation? A No one ever told me I was.
Q Never been on any roll? A No body ever told me that but Judge Kemp, from the time I went down there; he is a cousin of my master, he is a Judge, Judge Kemp.
Q When was the last time you saw him? A At Colbert.
Q What is Kemp's first name? A Ben Kemp, all I ever knowed him to go by.
Q Can you fix the time any way when you came back from Arkansas and lived in The Choctaw Nation? A About 12 years.
Q The best of your judgment you have been living in the Choctaw Nation for 12 years? A Yes sir.
Q You have given the names of 14 persons as your children; of the 14 how many were born in Indian Territory? A Legget is the only one.
Q Amanda wasn't born here? A No sir. Legget is the only one.
Q Isn't it a fact that from the time that you married Martha until after Amanda was born, that you lived in Arkansas? A Yes sir.
Q How long had you been in the Territory at the time you appeared before the Commission at Colbert? A I think I had been in here about 3 or 4 years then.
Q I want you to state where you have lived year by year and month by month, if you can, from the time of the close of the war up to the present time? A Jydda, that's pretty hard. When the war closed I was on Red river, in '65 I come from there to Ft. Gibson and stayed one year, I don't know whether this was the same year or not, that I went from there to the state of Arkansas, at Roseville, and stayed one year, then I come back from there to Charleston, Arkansas the next year following. I

Pomp Reynolds--5

don't believe I can tell exactly by year. There's where I married at, the second year I believe it was after I come to Charleston, about '69 or '70. I stayed right there and raised my children there.

Q Your 14 children were born and raised in Arkansas, but Legget?

A Yes sir.

Q After Maudie was born and before Legget was born you came to the Choctaw Nation and lived here ever since? A Yes sir.

Q After you went away from the Chickasaw Nation in 1865, the close of the war, did you ever make your home in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country up until you came back here a few years ago? A No sir, no more than visit.

Witness excused.

Josie Davies, after being first duly sworn, states on oath: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 28th day of October, 1904, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Josie Davies

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public.

19-D-19,20,21,22.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 10, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Pomp Reynolds, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

ANNIE REYNOLDS being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Annie Reynolds.
Q How old are you? A I am thirty-one.
Q Post office? A Keefton. That is my nearest post office now.
Q What is the name of your father? A Pomp Reynolds?
Q Name of your mother? A Martha Reynolds.
Q To whom did your father, Pomp Reynolds, belong?
A Lem Reynolds is the one as I can recollect.
Q After the close of the war, where did your father, Pomp Reynolds,
go to? A Why I don't know anything about where he went to,
but he told me he was down close to Red River.
Q Where does your father, Pomp Reynolds, live at this time?
A He lives in the Choctaw Nation.
Q What is his post office address? A Braden, I. T.
Q How long has he lived at Braden? A Thirteen years.
Q Where did he come from? A Charleston, Arkansas.
Q Are you acquainted with William Reynolds? A I have a brother
named William Reynolds.
Q Where is he living? A He stays in Ft. Smith now. He lives
in the Nation with Papa when he is at home. He is working at
Ft. Smith.
Q How long has he been at Ft. Smith? A Well, I don't know how
long he has been there, not very long, something about a year,
I guess.
Q Where did he live before he went to Ft. Smith? A Stayed at
Skullyville four or five years; worked for Ed Bowman.
Q On October 28, 1904, your father, Pomp Reynolds, appeared before
this office and testified that your brother, William Reynolds,
had at that time lived in Ft. Smith for two years. Now, that is
four years ago. How does it come that you make sworn statement
now that he has only lived there for one year? A I said I
didn't remember, I thought he had lived there that long. I had
been away from there.
Q As a matter of fact, you don't know where your brother, William
Reynolds, has resided for the last four or five years?
A I was cooking at place where he was working.
Q Where do you live at the present time? A I stay at Keefton
now.
Q How long have you lived at Keefton? A I've been there two
weeks yesterday.
Q Where did you go from to Keefton? A I come from home in the
Choctaw Nation at my mother's.
Q At what place? A Braden.

- Q How long did you live at Braden before you removed from there?
A I had been staying there about a year.
- Q Not quite a year? A No sir.
- Q Where did you live before you went to Braden? A I went down on the Mississippi River after I left Braden.
- Q Before you came to Braden this last time, where did you live?
A I lived in Muskogee.
- Q How long did you live in Muskogee? A A year. Very near a year.
- Q Where did you live before you came to Muskogee? A Down on the Mississippi River.
- Q At what place? A At Memphis.
- Q How long were you at Memphis? A I stayed there about a year and eleven months.
- Q Where did you go from to Memphis? A Why, I lived at Spiro when I went to Memphis.
- Q Spiro, Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
- Q How long had you lived at Spiro before you left? A About two years.
- Q Where was your home before you came to Spiro? A Down on the Poteau River, close to Padens Ferry.
- Q How long did you live there? A About seven or eight years. I think that is what my father said.
- Q Where did you come from to Padens Ferry? A Charleston, Arkansas? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you come with your father? A Yes sir, all moved together, every one of us.
- Q Did William and Thomas and Charley come with your father and yourself? A No, Charley didn't come. All came but Charley.
- Q William and Thomas came with you? A Yes sir.
- Q Now, how long did William live down there at Padens Ferry? How long did he stay at Padens Ferry seven or eight years didn't you? During that time was William living there with your father? A No sir, he wasn't there.
- Q Where was he? A Working at Skullyville.
- Q How many years did he work at Skullyville? A I couldn't tell you.
- Q After William removed from Arkansas to Indian Territory, do you know how long he lived in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir, I don't know how long he lived there.
- Q Do you recollect the year in which you removed from Arkansas to Indian Territory? A No sir, I don't know what year it was.
- Q How old were you when you removed from Arkansas to Indian Territory? A I don't remember how old I was.
- Q Haven't you any way of fixing the date? A My oldest girl was born in the Nation; she was born the 25th of April, and she will be thirteen years old the 25th of April.
- Q What is her name? A Nellie.
- Q You are unable to state where William has lived for the last ten years? A No sir, I couldn't tell you.
- Q How about Thomas. Did Thomas come with you from Arkansas to the Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
- Q Where has he lived since he came here? A He lived in the Choctaw Nation a while. Now he lives in the Cherokee Nation.
- Q Did he remove with your father to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did he live down there with his father? A I don't remember how long he lived down there.

- 1 After he left Father Perry, where did he go? A He went down to Father Nathan.
- 2 How long did he stay there? A I don't know what he left there. He went from there to the Cherokee Nation, from there over again.
- 3 At what place in the Cherokee Nation? A He lived at Pigeon.
- 4 What post called? A He goes his mail at St. Cath.
- 5 Where does he live? A He lives across the bridge.
- 6 Have you any idea how long Thomas has lived in the Cherokee Nation? A No sir.
- 7 Is Thomas married? A Yes sir.
- 8 Was he married when he removed from Arkansas to the Cherokee Nation with his father? A Yes sir, he was married.
- 9 You state positively do you think Thomas has not moved back again to the state of Arkansas? A No sir, he has not moved back.
- 10 Did Charles remove with your father from the state of Arkansas to the Cherokee Nation? A No sir, he moved in about a week.
- 11 How old is Charles? A I don't know, sir.
- 12 What year is that? A 1835.
- 13 How long did Charles stay down there with your father at Father Perry? A Why, he has been there ever since we have been there; just moved away your father back.
- 14 Has he remained continuously in the Cherokee Nation from the date of his removal from the state of Arkansas with your father, up to about a year ago? A Yes sir, been there ever since.
- 15 Is Charles married? A Yes sir.
- 16 Married a white woman? A Yes sir.
- 17 During the time you have been absent from Indian Territory, where have your children, William, Jesse and Henry, resided? A They are at home.
- 18 Were they there all the time since their birth? A Yes sir.
- 19 Are you married? A I have been, me and my husband are separated now.
- 20 Is your husband to whom you were married the father of any of these children? A Yes sir.
- 21 Which one? A All of them.
- 22 Was he Henry Perry? A That is their father.
- 23 Was he Richard Moore? Isn't it a matter of fact that these children are illegitimate? Have you married to their father? A I was married to William's father, yes sir.
- 24 Were you married to Jesse's father? A No sir, Henry's and Jesse's, I wasn't.
- 25 Were you married to Henry's father? A No sir.
- 26 Was he the father of Jesse? A George Pettigrew.
- 27 Is he a white man? A Yes sir.
- 28 Has Lawrence Reynolds resided with your father in the Cherokee Nation since his removal there? A Yes sir, we all moved together, all but Charles.
- 29 With the exception of William and yourself, have all your brothers and sisters resided in the Cherokee Nation since the removal there of your father? A Yes sir, all but Thomas, he is in the Cherokee Nation.
- 30 How many brothers and sisters have you? A Seven brothers and six sisters.
- 31 Are they all living? A Every one of them living.
- 32 Where were you born? A Cherokee.
- 33 How long, Arkansas? A Yes sir.

Very Respectfully,
[Signature]

- 1. The Board of Directors of the [Company Name] has [Action]
- 2. The Board of Directors of the [Company Name] has [Action]

[Text]

[Text]

[Signature]

[Text]

[Signature]

[Text]

2

[Illegible text]

[Illegible section header]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible section header]

[Illegible text]



[The text on this page is extremely blurry and illegible. It appears to be a page of handwritten notes or a document with multiple lines of text.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

William G. ...
of ...

Martha ...

Note of ...
...

... the 14th day of ...

...

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Line 1 was
gotten
finished

Group 1 completed
was

As a result
many of them

remained - some to
appear - the 2nd with day of
the
Waterbury

19-D-19.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

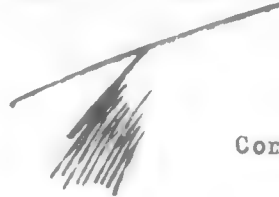
In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the census card record in this case that on October 10, 1898, application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

It further appears from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that William Reynolds was born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion and is the son of Pomp Reynolds, whose name appears as No. 4741 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 22, 1906, and that said applicant was a resident in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that William Reynolds should be enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 26 1907

In the matter of the application of Pomp Reynolds for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Pomp Reynolds being sworn says: *(Collected, October 10th 1898)*

I am about 55 years old. I belonged to Jim Reynolds. My wife Martha is a United States citizen. I was married to her by Rev. Greenlee a Baptist minister.

I went down into the state about 20 years ago. I went down there in 1867. It was about two years after the war. That was after I was freed. I had not been away before that time. I came back here three or four years ago.

I went to Fort Gibson. It was in the fall of the year that peace was made. I went away in the latter part of October 1865.

Jim Reynolds told us to help him dig potatoes. I left on Sunday before the Monday morning he wanted us to dig the potatoes. I went away by myself. I got with Zack Kemp, Foster Kemp and a woman by the name of Erickson.

I remained at Fort Gibson one winter and entered the Government service. The next fall I went to Fort Smith. General Cabell hired me, and then I went to Roseville, Arkansas and hired to Major Cabell.

The colored people had been turned loose when I left, but I had not been entirely turned loose.

Zack Kemp being sworn sattes: (

(Extract from statement is his own case)

. . . About the close of the war I went out and remained at Fort Gibson about one week. That was in the fall, and it was cool weather. I went after I was freed.

I went out with Jennie, Sarah, Myra, Shed and Henry Mc Coy)

Pomp Reynolds further says:

My wife Martha is a U.S. citizen. I was married to her by Rev. Greenlee a Baptist. Our children are:

William, 27; Annie, 24; Lawrence, 21; Nelson, 19; Alice, 17; Miles, 15; Florence, 13; Gertie, 11; Cordie, 10; Virgie, 7; Amanda, 5; and Leget, 2. Annie has 2 children: Nellie, 3 and Jesse, 1.

Thomas Reynolds, 28. His wife Jennie is a U.S. citizen. He was married to her by Rev. Hope. I know they were married and live together as man and wife. He has one child: Claude, 5.

Charley Reynolds, 25. His wife Estelle is a U.S. citizen. He was married to her by Rev. Quinn a Baptist preacher. They have one child: Fred, 7 months.

Charles Cohee States

(Colbeul, October 14th 1898)

^{parties}
The mentioned by Zack Kemp went out

of the country in the fall of 1865. I was down there in
September and they were there when I went. I heard of them going
two or three weeks after I went back home.

Bomp Reynolds,	55-
Wm " "	27
Lawrence " "	21
Nelson " "	19
Alice " "	17
Thos " "	15-
Florence " "	13
Gertie " "	11
Cordie " "	10
Margie " "	7
Amanda " "	5-
Legat " "	2
"W.C."	1
	11/31

Charley Reynolds. 25-

Fred " 1

we

11/31

12 = 7. 1802

A list of the names of the
children, a descendant of John
Reynolds, descendant first
of John Reynolds, 10 years old.
Martha Reynolds, 17 months old
was born to this family since
1898, and a descendant of
John Reynolds, and grand daughter
of John Reynolds, Martha
was born, Regarstard, and
Clouelia named by the mother
d.

J. M. Reynolds Age 32
 William Reynolds Age 31
 John Reynolds Age 27
 Mary Reynolds Age 25
 Elizabeth Reynolds Age 25
 Thomas Reynolds Age 21
 Sarah Reynolds Age 21
 James Reynolds Age 19
 George Reynolds Age 18
 Frederick Reynolds Age 17
 William Reynolds Age 16
 Charles Reynolds Age 15
 Henry Reynolds Age 14
 John Reynolds Age 13
 Thomas Reynolds Age 12
 James Reynolds Age 11
 Mary Reynolds Age 10
 Elizabeth Reynolds Age 9
 Sarah Reynolds Age 8
 Frederick Reynolds Age 7
 William Reynolds Age 6
 Charles Reynolds Age 5
 Henry Reynolds Age 4
 John Reynolds Age 3
 Thomas Reynolds Age 2
 James Reynolds Age 1

12-7-15

... ..
... ..
Anna
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

19-D-19

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 15, 1904.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 10th inst., requesting to be advised if you must present further evidence in support of your application for enrollment.

You are informed it appears from our records that Pomp Reynolds and his family consisting of 11 children are listed as doubtful claimants for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

If you desire to introduce further testimony in support of the application for your enrollment and that of your family, you and your witnesses will be heard upon personal appearance before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory. It is suggested, however, that such appearance should be made with as little delay as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairman

18-D-19-20-
21-22.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children William, Lawrence, Nelson, Alice, Wiles, Florence, Gertie, Cordie, Virgie, Amanda, Leget, Annie, Thomas and Charley Reynolds, and your grandchildren Nellie, Jesse, Claude, Martha and Fred Reynolds and Henry Moore, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right to enrollment as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 1, 1904.

Alice Reynolds,

Womack, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 29, 1904, stating that you will appear at the land office for the purpose of filing as soon as you can get your child, Frank Reynolds, straight on the roll, and you request to be advised whether you can get said child on the roll at this time.

You are informed that it does not appear from our records that any application has ever been made to this Commission for the enrollment of your child, Frank Reynolds. If any application has ever been made, you are requested to advise the Commission as to the time and place of making same, and any other information you may have which will enable us to identify said child as an applicant for enrollment.

If no application has been made for his enrollment, you are informed that, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, which was ratified by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, September 25, 1902, the Commission is now without authority to receive or consider the original application of any person whatsoever for enrollment as a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations.

A R 2.

The question as to when you will file for yourself is one for your own decision.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

P. R. P.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMM HIXBY,
THOMAS E. NEEDLES,
C. E. BRACKENRIDGE

WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING

12-D-12

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES. Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 8, 1904.

Pomp Reynolds,

Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 1st inst., stating that it will be impossible for you to appear before the Commission at the Choctaw Land Office or at the Chickasaw Land Office September 6-7-8-9, 1904, but that you will be able to appear before the Commission about the 20th or 25th of September, and you request to be advised whether it will be necessary for you to bring witnesses also.

You are informed that it does not appear from our letter of August 25, 1904 that you were requested to produce witnesses other than yourself before the Commission.

You are further informed that if it is impossible for you to appear before the Commission at Atoka, Indian Territory September 6-7, 1904 or Tishomingo, Indian Territory September 8-9, 1904, you will be heard upon your personal appearance before the Commission at its general office at Muskogee, Indian Territory September 20, 1904 or as soon thereafter as practicable for you to appear.

Respectfully,



Chairman
Commissioner in Charge

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRACKENRIDGE.

WM. O. REALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

19-D-19-20-21-22.

ADDRES ONLY THE
COMMISSION OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1904.

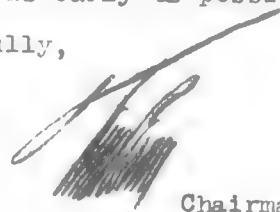
Pomp Reynolds,
Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary, before your rights can be determined, for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office at Muskogee, Indian Territory for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as such freedmen.

Such appearance should be made as early as possible.

Respectfully,



Chairman.

19-D-19

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 3, 1905.

Alice Reynolds,

Washington, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 30, 1904, in which you state that you will appear before the Commission as requested on January 1st if it is possible.

In reply to your letter you are informed if you desire to appear before the Commission in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, such appearance should be made as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-3
19-52-11-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 8, 1906.

Pemp Reynolds,

Bradon, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw Freedmen, you were advised when you appeared before the Commission on October 28, 1904, that it would be necessary for you to furnish evidence of your marriage to your wife, Martha, and that it would also be necessary that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son, Charley Reynolds, to his wife Estelle, and that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son Thomas Reynolds to his wife Jennie.

The Commission has not yet been furnished with any of the evidence above requested and the same must be forwarded without further delay.

It will also be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission and furnish further testimony relative to your right to enrollment, and you must bring one or more witnesses who know, of their own knowledge, to whom you belonged during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and as to

H.P.H.

your residence at the close of the war, and from that time on
to September 26, 1902.

Respectfully,

Chalrson.

19-D-19-
20-21-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1905.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children and grand-children as Chickasaw Freedmen, the evidence is insufficient to determine when the various members of your family became residents in good faith of Indian Territory, especially with regard to the residence of your children, William, Annie, Thomas and Charley Reynolds.

You are advised that your children above mentioned should appear before me at my office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and testify as to their residence from the date of their birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-19

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Pomp Reynolds,

Bradley, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Lawrence, Nelson, Alice, Miles, Florence, Gertie, Cordie, Virgie, Mandie and Leggett Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name and the names of your children will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tame Dixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-19.

19-D-20

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Annie Reynolds,
Keefteen, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds and Henry Moore, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds and Henry Moore will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tama Bl.oy

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-19

19-D-21

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Thomas Reynolds,
Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and two children, Claude and Martha Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds and Martha Reynolds will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Pixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-19.

19-D-22

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1908.

Charley Reynolds,
Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Fred, Floyd and Luther Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds, will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-19.

19-D-19, 20,
21, 22.

CORR

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Cheetaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Pomp Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Handie Reynolds, Leggett Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Henry Moore, Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds, Martha Reynolds, Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of the persons above set forth, will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Ins. 19-D-19

Registered.

Tama Dixby

Commissioner.

19-D-19

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 6, 1906.

E. A. Newman,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 26, 1906, asking the status of the application of Willie Reynolds for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it will be necessary that William Reynolds, son of Pomp and Martha Reynolds appear in person at this office for the purpose of testifying relative to his residence and to his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. If this is not the Willie Reynolds to whom you refer and you will give further information as to his age, the names of his parents, and any other data which would lead to his identification, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-19.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

William Reynolds,
14th and B.
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 26, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of William Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.^{1.}

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tamo Bixby*
Commissioner.

Registered

Incl. 19-D-19.

19-D-19.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

Cruce, Cruce & Bleakmore,
Attorneys at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sirs:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on January 25, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of William Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.

19-D-19.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

Chester Howe,
Washington Loan & Trust Building,
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on January 26, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of William Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tamc Bixby*
Commissioner.

Registered.

19-D-19.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

Colbert R. Moore,

McCurtain, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on January 26, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of William Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Has not notified of affirmation as he is not interested in this case.

19-D-19.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

W.W.Wright,
Cocoran Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on January 26, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of William Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tame Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.

19-D-19.

19-D-19.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

E. A. Newman,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on January 26, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of William Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tame Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
1907.

19-D-19.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sirs:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 26, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of William Reynolds will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-D-19.

Respectfully,

19-D-19

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 21, 1907.
Commissioner

Colbert R. Moore,
Sulphur, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 4, 1907, returning a letter from this office of January 26, 1907, advising you of the decision in the case of Pomp Reynolds et al., Chickasaw freedmen and asking if the same was intended for you.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the letter was intended for Colbert R. Moore who it was believed had made inquiry concerning the case of Pomp Reynolds et al.

Inasmuch as it appears you are not interested in this case the letter is not returned.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic.Fr 1505

Trans from Chic.Fr D-20

Chic.Fr 1505

19-D-19

20

21

22

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 23, 1904.

-00-

In the matter of the application of Pomp Reynolds, his fourteen children, Thomas, William (or Bill), Annie, Charley, Lawrence, Nelson, Alice, Florence, Miles, Gertie, Cordie, Virgie, Maudie and Legget Reynolds, and his eight minor grandchildren, Claude, Martha, Fred, Floyd, Luther, Bellie and Jessie Reynolds and Henry Moore, an Chickasaw Freedman.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

Pomp Reynolds, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Pomp Reynolds.
Q How old are you? A 60 I guess; about 60 or 70.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Braden.
Q What Nation is that in? A Chickasaw.
Q Where were you born? A A That's pretty hard for me to tell; I don't know whether I was born on Red River in Alabama or where.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who was your master? A Jim Reynolds.
Q How did you become the slave of James Reynolds? A I was willed to him by his mother, I guess.
Q Did you belong to the mother of James Reynolds before you belonged to James Reynolds? A Yes sir.
Q What is your first recollection in regard to being a slave; whose slave were you at that time? A I can't tell you what was my first recollection; I recollect I was a slave.
Q Whose slave? A Jim Reynolds'.
Q Where was he living at that time? A On Red River.
Q What Nation? A He lived a while in the Chickasaw and a while in the Choctaw; died in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q What was Jim Reynolds? A He was a Chickasaw.
Q Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Sure about that? A They called him Chickasaw.
Q Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Chickasaw.
Q Jim Reynolds wife, Mandy Colbert, who was she? A A Chickasaw.
Q Sure about that? A Yes sir I believe I am sure about that.
Q You remember the Civil War? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did you belong at the beginning of the War? A Jim Reynolds.
Q Where was Jim Reynolds living at that time; at the beginning of the war? A On Red River.
Q What Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Is Jim Reynolds living at present? A No sir, I don't think he is.
Q When did you last hear about him? A I don't know; I reckon about last I heard when I worked down there and registered at Colbert Station in '98.

Pomp Reynolds--2

- Q Was he living at that time? A No sir.
- Q And how long he had been dead before that, you don't know? A No sir.
- Q Is Reynolds' wife living at present? A Don't know sir whether she is or not.
- Q When was the last time you heard about her? A I don't believe I have heard anything about her.
- Q How soon after the war did you get acquainted with her? A I haven't seen her any more reckon after the war, about the closing time.
- Q The last time you ever saw your mistress was the closing of the war, and you have never heard anything about her since? A No sir.
- Q Did Jim Reynolds and his wife have any children? A One.
- Q What was its name? A Miranda.
- Q What is her present name? A I don't know.
- Q Is she living? A I don't know.
- Q Was Miranda ever married? A No sir, not then, because she was nothing but a baby.
- Q Do you know anything at all as to Jim Reynolds, his wife or his child, Miranda, since the war? A No sir, I don't know anything about them since the war.
- Q Have you lived at all near them since? A Directly after the war I came to Ft. Gibson.
- Q At the close of the war you went to Ft. Gibson and lived there about six years? A Not all that time.
- Q At the close of the war where were you? A At home.
- Q Where? A On Red river.
- Q You were a slave at the end of the war? A Yes sir.
- Q Whose slave? A Jim Reynolds'.
- Q Do you remember when the war ended? A No sir, I don't remember when the war ended.
- Q What year? A No sir. You see I was a slave and didn't keep up with any dates of years.
- Q After you were freed, where did you go? A Ft. Gibson.
- Q Right away as soon as you were told you were free? A I wasn't told I was free.
- Q You ran away? A I come to Ft. Gibson directly after the war; after peace.
- Q What time of the year was that? A I don't know; think it was long about September, or maybe October; am not positive what month it was.
- Q Do you think it was 1865 you went away? A I reckon so.
- Q You went up to Ft. Gibson. After you went up to Ft. Gibson, how long did you stay there? A Till the next spring following.
- Q Spring of '66.
- Q Where did you go then? A Ft. Scott, Arkansas.
- Q How long did you stay there? A About 12 or 13 years. I wasn't right there in town.
- Q In the state of Arkansas? A Yes sir.
- Q Your answer is then, after the spring of 1866 you went down to Arkansas and stayed in Arkansas for about 12 or 13 years. Is that right? A Yes sir, maybe longer, then I come--well I lived there--was back and forth up in the nation and there.
- Q What nation? A Choctaw; visiting.
- Q Who were you visiting in the Choctaw Nation? A Sister.
- Q What is her name? A Hettie Lucas.
- Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
- Q After 12 or 13 years in Arkansas, where did you go then?
- A Territory?
- Q Where? A In the Choctaw Nation.
- Q What place? A Down by Brady.
- Q Where have you lived since then? A Right in there.

Pomp Reynolds--3

- Q How long have you lived at Brady continuously? A About 12 years I reckon, as near as I can recollect.
- Q How far is Brady from Oak Lodge? A I don't know any place by that name. Maybe it is Old Skullyville.
- Q You mean to tell me you don't know where Oak Lodge is? A I said I don't know any place by that name without it is Old Skullyville.
- Q There is an Oaklodge near Ft. Smith, Arkansas?
- Q At the close of the war, how did you happen to leave your master. Did you go on your own accord or did he tell you to go? A No he didn't tell me I could go. I went on my own accord.
- Q Any body else go away at the same time? A No, not from there, no sir.
- Q Now you started then in the fall of '65. You went to Ft. Gibson, then you went to Arkansas and stayed there 12 or 13 years, then you lived about 12 years at Brady. Where were you the rest of the time? A I must lived there I reckon; down in the state or territory somewhere.
- Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
- Q When were you married? A I don't know sir exactly; been a good while, I really can't say, 2 or 3 years after the war.
- Q Where did you marry her? A Married at Charleston, Arkansas.
- Q She is a State woman, is'nt she? A Yes sir.
- Q Lived in Arkansas at the time you married her? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you and she live together in Arkansas? A 30 or 40 years, I reckon.
- Q Did you ever have any children by Martha? A Yes sir.
- Q Give me their names and ages? A Thomas, about 30; William (or Bill), 28; Annie, 26; Charley, 24; Lawrence, 22; Nelson, 19; Alice, 21; Florence, 18; Miles, 17; Gertie, 16; Cordie, 14; Vergie, 12; Maudie (listed as Amanda), 8; Legget, 6.
- Q Are all these children above mentioned now living? A Yes sir.
- Q And where are they living at present? A The most of them are living at home.
- Q Where are the rest of them? A They are married and living to themselves.
- Q Do they live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir. Bill is staying at Ft. Smith now.
- Q How long has he been staying there? A About 2 years. Tom has been in the Cherokee Nation about 2 years.
- Q Are any of these children living outside of the Indian Territory during the last 10 years? A I don't think they have. None but Bill.
- Q Where has he been living? A He's at Ft. Smith, 2 years.
- Q You want to swear that these children have all lived in the Choctaw Nation for the last 7 years, except Bill? A Yes sir.
- Q Is Thomas married? A Yes sir.
- Q Who did he marry? A A girl down in the State; Jennie Haynes.
- Q Is she a State woman? A Yes sir. He was married to her down at Charleston, Arkansas.
- Q Was he living in Arkansas at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q Has he any children? A Got two.
- Q What's their names? A Claud and Martha.
- Q Where was Charley born? A I think he was born in the territory.
- Q Choctaw Nation? A No, Cherokee Nation.
- Q What about Charley, is he married? A Yes sir.
- Q Who did he marry? A Married in the State.
- Q What is her name? A Estell.
- Q She is a State woman? A Yes sir.

Pomp Reynolds--4

- Q Where was Charley married? A At Charleston, Arkansas.
Q Has he any children? A Three.
Q What are their names? A Fred, Floyd and Luther.
Q Where was Fred born? A He was born in the Territory.
Q What about Annie, how many times has she been married? A Lord, I couldn't tell you man.
Q Got any children? A Three.
Q What are their names? A Nellie, Jessie and Henry.
Q What name does your daughter, Annie, go by now? A Just Annie Reynolds; of course, she ought to go by her husband's name but --
Q Are all these children and grandchildren you have named in your testimony living at the present time? A Yes sir.
Q You say you were married to Martha, a State woman, in Arkansas.
A Yes sir.

In the matter of the enrollment of your children, it will be necessary for you to file with the Commission evidence of your marriage to your wife, Martha.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of the children of Charley Reynolds, your son, it will be necessary for the Commission to be furnished with the evidence of marriage between him and his wife, Estell.

In the matter of the enrollment of your son, Thomas Reynolds, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with evidence of the marriage between him and his wife, Jennie.

- Q Have you ever been recognized by the Choctaw-Chickasaw Authorities as a freedman of either Nation? A No one ever told me I was.
Q Never been on any roll? A No body ever told me that but Judge Kemp, from the time I went down there; he is a cousin of my master, he is a Judge, Judge Kemp.
Q When was the last time you saw him? A At Colbert.
Q What is Kemp's first name? A Ben Kemp, all I ever knowed him to go by.
Q Can you fix the time any way when you came back from Arkansas and lived in The Choctaw Nation? A About 12 years.
Q The best of your judgment you have been living in the Choctaw Nation for 12 years? A Yes sir.
Q You have given the names of 14 persons as your children; of the 14 how many were born in Indian Territory? A Legget is the only one.
Q Amanda wasn't born here? A No sir. Legget is the only one.
Q Isn't it a fact that from the time that you married Martha until after Amanda was born, that you lived in Arkansas? A Yes sir.
Q How long had you been in the Territory at the time you appeared before the Commission at Colbert? A I think I had been in here about 3 or 4 years then.
Q I want you to state where you have lived year by year and month by month, if you can, from the time of the close of the war up to the present time? A Jydge, that's pretty hard. When the war closed I was on Red river, in '65. I come from there to Ft. Gibbon and stayed one year, I don't know whether this was the same year or not, that I went from there to the state of Arkansas, at Roseville, and stayed one year, then I come back from there to Charleston, Arkansas the next year following. I

Pomp Reynolds--5

don't believe I can tell exactly by year. There's where I married at, the second year I believe it was after I come to Charleston, about '69 or '70. I stayed right there and raised my children there.

Q Your 14 children were born and raised in Arkansas, hnt. Legget?

A Yes sir.

Q After Maudie was born and before Legget was born you came to the Cheetaw Nation and lived here ever since? A Yes sir.

Q After you went away from the Chickasaw Nation in 1865, the close of the war, did you ever make your home in the Cheetaw-Chickasaw country up until you came back here a few years ago? A No sir, no more than visit.

Witness excused.

Josie Davies, after being first duly sworn, states on oath: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 28th day of October, 1904, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Josie Davies

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1904.

Charles D. Saenger
Notary Public.

COPY.

19-D-19

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Pomp Reynolds, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen, consolidating the ap-
plications of:

Pomp Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-19
Annie Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-20
Thomas Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-21
Charley Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-22.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that on October 10, 1898, Pomp Reynolds appeared before the Commission at Colbert, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment of himself, his children, William Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Mandie Reynolds, Legget Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds and Charley Reynolds, and his grand-children, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Claude Reynolds, and Fred Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen. Subsequently written applications were made for the enrollment of Henry Moore, son of said Annie Reynolds; Martha Reynolds, daughter of said Thomas Reynolds; and Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds, sons of said Charley Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Colbert, Indian Territory on October 14, 1898, and at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on October 28, 1904 and March 10, 1906.

The evidence herein being insufficient to pass upon the rights of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman, his application is not included in this decision.

It further appears from the record herein that Pomp Reynolds, the principal applicant herein, was a slave of James Reynolds, a Chickasaw citizen, at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; and that all the other applicants in this case are the descendants of said Pomp Reynolds, born since said war, and claim their rights solely through him.

It further appears from the record herein that all of the applicants, who were living on said date, were residents in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Pomp Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Mandie Reynolds, Leggett Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Henry Moore, Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds, Martha Reynolds, Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress

approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

SIGNED

Tamm Birby

Commissioner

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

JUN 13 1906

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

LIVELY CHILD

Henry Moore

as citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved DEC 21 1909 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

DEC 21 1909

 ACTING CHAIRMAN.

19-D-20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Henry Moore, born on the 1 day of Jan., 1899
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Hubbard Moore, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Annie Reynolds, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Braden T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY. }
District. }

I, _____, on oath state that I am _____
years of age and a citizen, by _____, of the _____ Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of _____, who is a citizen, by
_____ of the _____ Nation, that a _____ child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the _____ day of _____ 190____; that said child has been
named _____, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 190____

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY. }
Central District. }

I, Martha Reynolds, a mid-wife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Annie Reynolds, wife of _____,
on the 8th day of January 1899; that there was born to her on said
date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Henry Moore.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of January 1903

Notary Public.

19 220

CHECKED FILED '20

INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Henry Moore
as a citizen of the

Cherokee Nation.

Approved *[Signature]* 190

[Signature]
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

[Signature]
ACTING CHAIRMAN.

L. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Henry Moore, born on the 7 day of Jan, 1899
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father Hubbard Moore, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
 Name of Mother Annie Reynolds, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Post-Office: Bearden

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Annie Reynolds, on oath state that I am 27
 years of age and a citizen, by Marriage, of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of _____, who is a citizen, by
 _____ of the _____ Nation, that a male child was
(Male or female.)
 born to me on the 7 day of Jan, 1899; that said child has been
 named Henry Moore, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:
Annie Reynolds
 (Must be Two Witnesses.) { Wm. C. Brown
_____ mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December 1902
H. K. Hiteen
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 INDIAN TERRITORY, }
 _____ District. }

I, _____, a _____, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. _____, wife of _____,
 on the _____ day of _____, 1902; that there was born to her on said
 date a _____ child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
 named _____.

WITNESSES TO MARK:
 (Must be Two Witnesses.) { _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1902

 Notary Public.

Annie Reynolds,		27
Nellie	"	3
Jesse	"	1

—

"we" / 20 /

10/31

19-0-00.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 8, 1905.

Annie Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Referring to the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Indian of Henry Moore, infant son of Hubbard Moore and Annie Reynolds, born January 8, 1903; you are informed that it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with the affidavit of the attending physician or midwife as to the birth of this child, and the fact that it is still living, a blank for which purpose is herewith enclosed you.

In having same executed, be careful to see that all blanks are properly filled, all names written in full, and in event the person whose name is to be affixed to the affidavit is unable to write, and the signature is by mark, such signature must be attested by two disinterested parties, witnesses thereto.

The notary public before whom the same is acknowledged must affix his notarial jurat and seal to the affidavit.

Please give this matter prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Enc B I 34.

Acting Chairman.

19-D-20.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1903.

Annie Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

It appears from our records that on December 15, 1902, you appeared before the Commission at Vister, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Henry Moore, infant son of Hubbard Moore and Annie Reynolds, born January 8, 1899, at which time there was furnished the Commission only the affidavit of the mother as to the birth of this child.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavit of Martha Reynolds, the attending midwife, stating that Henry Moore was born January 8, 1899; and the affidavits now being in proper form have been duly filed with our records as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman,

19-5-19-20-
21-22.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 26, 1904.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children William, Lawrence, Nelson, Alice, Wiles, Florence, Gertie, Cordie, Virgie, Amanda, Leget, Annie, Thomas, and Charley Reynolds, and your grandchildren Nellie, Jesse, Claude, Martha and Fred Reynolds and Henry Moore, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right to enrollment as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

19-D-19-20-21-22.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1904.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary, before your rights can be determined, for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office at Muskogee, Indian Territory for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as such freedmen.

Such appearance should be made as early as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-3
19-20-21-22

Muskegee, Indian Territory, June 8, 1905.

Pomp Reynolds,
Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw Freedmen, you were advised when you appeared before the Commission on October 28, 1904, that it would be necessary for you to furnish evidence of your marriage to your wife, Martha, and that it would also be necessary that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son, Charley Reynolds, to his wife Estelle, and that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son Thomas Reynolds to his wife Jennie.

The Commission has not yet been furnished with any of the evidence above requested and the same must be forwarded without further delay.

It will also be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission and furnish further testimony relative to your right to enrollment, and you must bring one or more witnesses who know, of their own knowledge, to whom you belonged during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and as to

2-P.2a

your residence at the close of the war, and from that time on
to September 21, 1902.

Respectfully,
[Signature]

[Signature]

19-D-19-
20-21-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1905.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children and grand-children as Chickasaw Freedmen, the evidence is insufficient to determine when the various members of your family became residents in good faith of Indian Territory, especially with regard to the residence of your children, William, Annie, Thomas and Charley Reynolds.

You are advised that your children above mentioned should appear before me at my office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and testify as to their residence from the date of their birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 6, 1906.

Annie Reynolds,

Bradley, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 3, 1906, asking when you must come to Muskogee, in the matter of your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it will be necessary for you to appear at this office as early as practicable for the purpose of testifying in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Chickasaw freedmen, reasonable notice of the time of taking such testimony having been served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-D-20

804

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Annie Reynolds,
Keifton, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds and Henry Moore, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds and Henry Moore will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-19

19-D-19, 20,
21, 22.

004

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Pomp Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Mandie Reynolds, Leggett Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Henry Moore, Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds, Martha Reynolds, Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of the persons above set forth, will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Lewis B. Smith

Inc. 19-D-19.

Registered.

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1506

Chic. Fr 1506

Trans. from Chic. Fr D-21

IN RE

*Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD*

Martha Reynolds

as a citizen of the

Choctaw Nation.

Approved



1902

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

DEC 22 1902



ACTING CHAIRMAN.

19- 22

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chilacaw Nation,
of Martha Reynolds, born on the 28 day of July, 1901.
Name of Father: Thomas Reynolds, a citizen of the Chilacaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Gennie Reynolds, a citizen of the United States Nation.
Post-Office: Bradley, D. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central Dist District. }

I, Gennie Reynolds, on oath state that I am 27
years of age and a citizen, by Birth, of the United States Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Thomas Reynolds, who is a citizen, by
Freedomship of the Chilacaw Nation, that a Female child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 28 day of July, 1901; that said child has been
named Martha Reynolds, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) } Jennie Reynolds
Wamp Reynolds
Charles Reynolds

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of December, 1902.
C. B. Carter Notary Public
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central Dist District. }

I, Martha Reynolds, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Gennie Reynolds, wife of Thomas Reynolds,
on the 28 day of July, 1901; that there was born to her on said
date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Martha Reynolds Martha Reynolds.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) } Wamp Reynolds
Charles Reynolds

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of December, 1902.

C. B. Carter Notary Public
Notary Public.
My Com. Exp. Feb 29-1905

Thomas Reynolds 2 84

Claude " 5

me

11/31

19-D-19.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

COPY.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Pomp Reynolds, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen, consolidating the ap-
plications of:

Pomp Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-19
Annie Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-20
Thomas Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-21
Charley Reynolds, et al.,	19-D-22.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on October 10, 1898, Pomp Reynolds appeared before the Commission at Colbert, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment of himself, his children, William Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Mandie Reynolds, Leggett Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds and Charley Reynolds, and his grand-children, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Claude Reynolds and Fred Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen. Subsequently written appli-
cations were made for the enrollment of Henry Moore, son of said Annie Reynolds; Martha Reynolds, daughter of said Thomas Reynolds; and Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds, sons of said Charley Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Colbert, Indian Territory on October 14, 1898 and at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on October 23, 1904 and March 10, 1906.

The evidence herein being insufficient to pass upon the rights of William Reynolds as a Chickasaw freedman, his application is not included in this decision.

It further appears from the record herein that Pomp Reynolds, the principal applicant herein, was a slave of James Reynolds, a Chickasaw citizen, at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; and that all the other applicants in this case are the descendants of said Pomp Reynolds, born since said war, and claim their rights solely through him.

It further appears from the record herein that all of the applicants, who were living on said date, were residents in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Pomp Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Mandie Reynolds, Leggett Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Henry Moore, Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds, Martha Reynolds, Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress

approved June 28, 1903 (20 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1903 (22 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

SIGNED *James Bixby*
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

JUN 13 1903

19-D-81.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 26, 1902.

O.B. Carter,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 17th inst., enclosing the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Martha Reynolds, infant daughter of Thomas and Jennie Reynolds, born July 28, 1901; and the same being in proper form has been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-7-19-20-
21-22.

Muskegee, Indian Territory August 23, 1904.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children William, Lawrence, Nelson, Alice, Wiles, Florence, Gertie, Cordie, Virgie, Azanda, Loge, Annie, Thomas and Charley Reynolds, and your grandchildren Kellie, Jesse, Claude, Martha and Fred Reynolds and Henry Moore, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right to enrollment as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskegee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

19-D-19-20-21-22.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1904.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary, before your rights can be determined, for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office at Muskogee, Indian Territory for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as such freedmen.

Such appearance should be made as early as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

7
19-D
19-20-21-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 8, 1906.

Pomp Reynolds,

Bradley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw Freedmen, you were advised when you appeared before the Commission on October 28, 1904, that it would be necessary for you to furnish evidence of your marriage to your wife, Martha, and that it would also be necessary that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son, Charley Reynolds, to his wife Estelle, and that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son Thomas Reynolds to his wife Jennie.

The Commission has not yet been furnished with any of the evidence above requested and the same must be forwarded without further delay.

It will also be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission and furnish further testimony relative to your right to enrollment, and you must bring one or more witnesses who know, of their own knowledge, to whom you belonged during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and as to

S.P.R.

your residence at the close of the war, and from that time on
to September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Chairman

19-D-19-
20-21-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1905.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children and grand-children as Chickasaw Freedmen, the evidence is insufficient to determine when the various members of your family became residents in good faith of Indian Territory, especially with regard to the residence of your children, William, Annie, Thomas and Charley Reynolds.

You are advised that your children above mentioned should appear before me at my office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and testify as to their residence from the date of their birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-21

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Thomas Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and two children, Claude and Martha Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds and Martha Reynolds will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Earns Pixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-19.

19-D-19, 20,
21, 22.

Py.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Pomp Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Mandie Reynolds, Leggett Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Henry Moore, Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds, Martha Reynolds, Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Wloyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of the persons above set forth, will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,
SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Inc. 19-10-19.
Registered.

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. 1501

Chic. Fr. 1501

Trans. from Chic. Fr. D-22

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

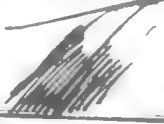
INFANT CHILD

Johnnie ...
as a citizen of

Nation.

Approved **OCT 19 1904**

190



Commissioner.

*Received prior to Dec 24 1904 and
held up for evidence in ...
to ...*

Att. Gen.

OCT 19 1904

CHICKASAW

212

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chilasaaw Nation,
of Luther Reynolds, born on the 19 day of September, 1902.
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Charley Reynolds a citizen of the Chilasaaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Hestella Reynolds a citizen of the United States Nation.
Post-office Bradley, J. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central Dist District.

I Hestella Reynolds, on oath state that I am 21
years of age and a citizen, by Birth, of the United States Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Charley Reynolds, who is a citizen, by
Freemanship, of the Chilasaaw Nation; that a male child was
(male or female.)
born to me on 19 day of September, 1902; that said child has been
named Luther Reynolds, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK: Hestella Reynolds
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Samuel Jasper
Melinda Jay Sen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of December, 1902.

C. B. Carter Notary Public
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central Dist District.

I, Lattie Lulus, a midwife on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Hestella Reynolds, wife of Charley Reynolds
on the 19 day of September, 1902; that there was born to her on
said date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(male or female.)
named Luther Reynolds.

WITNESSES TO MARK: Petty Guchoo
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Samuel Jasper
Melinda Jay Sen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of December, 1902.

C. B. Carter Notary Public
NOTARY PUBLIC

Melinda Jay Sen

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Edward K. Lyman
as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved *[Signature]* 1904

Commissioner

Application with supporting affidavits and affidavits being supplied.
Complete affidavits filed

OCT 19 1904

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Indian of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Floyd Reynolds, born on the 5th day of October, 1899
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Charley Reynolds, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Estella Reynolds, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Post-Office: Bradley

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Estella Reynolds, on oath state that I am 20
 years of age and a citizen, by marriage, of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Charley Reynolds, who is a citizen, by
Marriedman, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
(male or female.)
 born to me on 5th day of October, 1899; that said child has been
 named Floyd Reynolds, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

W. H. Child
J. J. Casey

Estella Reynolds
 mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1903.

H. M. Schmitt
 NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Annis Webb, midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Estella Reynolds, wife of Charley Reynolds
 on the 5th day of October, 1899; that there was born to her on said
 date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
 named Floyd Reynolds.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

Annis Webb
W. H. Child

Annis Webb
 mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of Dec, 1902.

H. C. Ristien

Notary Public.

14-7-98.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 8, 1903.

Charley Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the application for enrollment as a Chick-
saw freedman of Floyd Reynolds, infant son of Charley and Estelle
Reynolds, born in October, 1899; you are informed that it will be
necessary for you to furnish the Commission with the affidavit of
the mother as to the birth of said child, and the fact that it is
still living, a blank for which purpose is enclosed you herewith.

In having same executed, be careful to see that all blanks
are properly filled, all names written in full, and in event the
person whose signature is to be affixed to the affidavit is unable
to write, and her signature is by mark, that such signature is
attested by two disinterested parties, witnesses thereto.

The notary public before whom the affidavit is acknowl-
edged must affix his notarial jurat and seal thereto.

Please give this matter prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Enc 3 I 98.

Acting Chairman.

19-D-22.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1903.

Charley Reynolds,

Grades, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

It appears from our records that on December 15, 1902, an application was made for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Floyd Reynolds, infant son of Charley and Estella Reynolds, born October 5, 1899; and that on December 20, 1902, an application was made for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Luther Reynolds, infant son of Charley and Estella Reynolds, born September 19, 1902.

It appears from the statements contained in the affidavits of the mother that she is a non-citizen.

You are informed that before the applications for enrollment of the said children can be further considered, it will be necessary that the Commission be supplied with your original marriage license and certificate, or a certified copy thereof. This matter should receive prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-D-22.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 7, 1903.

C.B. Carter,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 20, 1902, enclosing affidavit of Estella Reynolds relative to the birth of Floyd Reynolds, infant son of Charley and Estella Reynolds, October 5, 1899.

You are informed that it appears from our records that on December 15, 1902, an application for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Floyd Reynolds, infant son of Charley and Estella Reynolds, born October 5, 1899, was received at this office, together with the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Luther Reynolds, infant son of Charley and Estella Reynolds, born March 12, 1902.

It appears from the affidavits of the mother that she is a non-citizen. It is therefore necessary that the Commission be furnished with either the original marriage license and certificate of Charley Reynolds and the mother of the children named herein,

C B C 2

or a certified copy thereof, before the applications for the enrollment of said children can receive further consideration.

This matter should have prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-22.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1904.

Charley Reynolds,
Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your children, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary, before the rights of said children can be determined by the Commission, for you to file with the Commission evidence of your marriage to Estelle Reynolds, the non-citizen mother of these children.

Such evidence may consist either of the original or a certified copy of your marriage license and certificate or the affidavits of two eye-witnesses of the marriage.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-3
19-28-22-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 8, 1905.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw Freedmen, you were advised when you appeared before the Commission on October 28, 1904, that it would be necessary for you to furnish evidence of your marriage to your wife, Martha, and that it would also be necessary that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son, Charley Reynolds, to his wife Estelle, and that evidence be furnished of the marriage of your son Thomas Reynolds to his wife Jennie.

The Commission has not yet been furnished with any of the evidence above requested and the same must be forwarded without further delay.

It will also be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission and furnish further testimony relative to your right to enrollment, and you must bring one or more witnesses who know, of their own knowledge, to whom you belonged during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and as to

B-P.R.

your residence at the close of the war, and from that time on
to September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-19-
20-21-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1905.

Pomp Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself, your children and grand-children as Chickasaw Freedmen, the evidence is insufficient to determine when the various members of your family became residents in good faith of Indian Territory, especially with regard to the residence of your children, William, Annie, Thomas and Charley Reynolds.

You are advised that your children above mentioned should appear before me at my office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and testify as to their residence ~~from the~~ date of their birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-22

COPI

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Charley Reynolds,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Fred, Floyd and Luther Reynolds, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds, will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Bixby
Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-19.

19-D-19, 20,
21, 22.

copy.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered June 13, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Pomp Reynolds, Lawrence Reynolds, Nelson Reynolds, Alice Reynolds, Miles Reynolds, Florence Reynolds, Gertie Reynolds, Cordie Reynolds, Virgie Reynolds, Mandie Reynolds, Leggett Reynolds, Annie Reynolds, Nellie Reynolds, Jessie Reynolds, Henry Moore, Thomas Reynolds, Claude Reynolds, Martha Reynolds, Charley Reynolds, Fred Reynolds, Floyd Reynolds and Luther Reynolds as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of the persons above set forth, will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,
SIGNED

Inc. 19-D-19
Registered.

Tams Dixby
Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1508

Chic Fr 1508

Trans 8-17-06
See Chic. Fr 1490

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 29, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Childers and his four minor children, Leroy, Mary, Edna and Castella Childers; Sinie Alexander, for the enrollment of herself and her minor child, Joe Brock; Solomon Childers, for the enrollment of himself and his minor children, Malinda, Canada and Mattie Childers; William Childers for the enrollment of himself, and of John Childers (on approved roll, No. 4595), for his minor children, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The applicants are not represented by an attorney; and no notice of the introduction of testimony herein has been served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Robert Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Robert Childers.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-nine years.
Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.
Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
Q Do you claim that you have heretofore applied to the Dawes Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
Q When? A In 1898.
Q At what place? A Colbert.
Q Did you make application yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How old were you then? A I don't know. I would have to subtract seven from twenty-nine--I was 22 years old at that time.
Q Were you married? A Yes sir.
Q Is your wife a freedman? A No sir.
Q What is she? A She is a state woman.
Q Did you have any children at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Did you apply for your children? A Yes sr.
Q How many children did you have at that time? A I didn't have but one then.
Q What is its name? A Leroy.
Q How old was Leroy? A Why, his birthday was the 16th of August.
Q What day was it that you made this application at Colbert?
A The 5th day of October.
Q Who else was there at the time you made application? A There was several people there. My father and brother Henry and Sol. and Tom Haven and Charley Smith.
Q You claim that you made application at the same time your father did? A Yes sir.

It appears from the records of this office that the applicant's father, John Childers, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman, his name appearing upon the records on Chickasaw Freedman roll card No. 1490, opposite No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2-Robert Childers et al.

Q What were they doing at the time you were there? A Why, they was just enrolling.

Q What did they do with you? A Why, they said we couldn't get on; they hadn't approved our father, and when they approved him they would take consideration on our part.

Q Who told you that? A That is what the Commissioner told me.

Q What was his name? A I don't know.

Q Where did this take place? A Colbert.

Q What place in Colbert? A Just west of Colbert; right in the west part over there; over there on the hill.

Q Were you living with your father at the time? With John Childers? A No, I was living on old man Charley Smith's place about half a mile from there.

Q That was the only time that you ever did anything, when you went to Colbert? A No, I met them again at South McAlester.

Q When was that? A I don't know just what year it was that they met at South McAlester.

Q What did they tell you at South McAlester? A They told us that the Secretary of the Interior hadn't approved it yet and for us to go on home and they would notify us what they would do.

Q Who told you that? A The Commissioner.

Q What place in South McAlester were they? A They was up at the court house in South McAlester.

Q What did you go to South McAlester for? A To see if they had any proof of our citizenship.

Q How long ago was that? A That has been, as near as I can remember about four years ago I think. I don't know for sure. It was the same time, if you remember, that they tried that fellow there for getting drunk and shooting off a Winchester.

Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir.

Q Do you claim that you applied for your children? A No, not the youngest one.

Q You didn't apply for any except Leroy? A Not at first; I applied for the others later on; they said they hadn't approved me and they couldn't tell what would be done about the children. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Interior and he forwarded it to Muskogee and I got an answer from Muskogee, and the answer from Muskogee said that they was without permission to enroll us yet.

Q How many children have you got besides Leroy? A Three more.

Q What are their names? A One's name is Mary, and Edna and Castella.

Q How old is Mary? A Mary is four years old.

Q When was she born? A She was born the 28th of February.

Q What year? A 1901.

Q How old is Edna? A Born on the 20th of February.

Q What year? A That was in 1903.

Q When was the next one born? A It was born the 20th of January of last year--no, this year, 1905.

Witness excused.

Sinie Alexander being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Sinie Alexander.

Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.

Q How long have you lived there? A I don't know; I lived there ever since I was small.

Q Do you claim to be a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

3-Robert Childers.

- Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
Q Have you ever personally appeared before the Dawes Commission and made application to be enrolled? A Yes, I went when Papa did.
Q When was that? A In 1898.
Q Whereabouts? A Colbert.
Q Do you know what day it was? A The 12th day of October.
Q How do you know it was thr 12th of October? A Because I do; I can count a little.
Q What is today? A Today is Thursday.
Q What day of the year? A It think it is the 28th, aint it?
Q What month? A September.
Q And what year? A 1906, aint it?
Q How long ago was it that you went to Colbert? A 1898.
Q Well, how long ago was that? A I don't know how long, exactly.
Q Did you apply for anyone besides yourself? A My boy.
Q What is your boy's name? A Joe Brock.
Q Is that all you claim to have applied for? Yourself and Joe Brock? A Yes.
Q You say that this was the same time that your father, John Childers was there at Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q Tell me what happened? A I went with him to be enrolled.
Q Go ahead; what did you do? Go on and tell what happened?
A He didn't get enrolled and we had to wait until he got enrolled.
Q I am talking about you. What happened to you when you went there? A I didn't get enrolled.
Q Why didn't they enroll you? Rell me what happened? A Well, he didn't get enrolled.
Q Well, now, I am talking about you. A Well, I didn't get enrolled. Is that what you mean?
Q Why didn't you? What did they tell you? A We had to wait until he got enrolled.
Q Who do you mean by "He"? A My pa.
It appears from the records of this office that the witness' father, John Childers, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman, his name appearing upon the records, on Chickasaw Freedman roll card No. 1490, opposite No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.
Q You have only got this one child? A Yes sir.
Q His name is Joe Brock? A Yes sir.
Q How old is he? A Eighteen.
Q Does he live with you? A No, he is living with my brother.
Q Who is the father of Joe Brock? A Dennis Brock.
Q Is he a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q What tribe does he belong to? A He belongs to Texas.
Q He is not a freedman of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A No sir.

Witness excused.

Solomon Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Solomon Childers.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am.
Q Well, about how old are you? (No answer).
The witness has the appearance of being about forty years of age.

4-Robert Childers et al.

- Q Where do you live? A At Colbert.
- Q How long have you lived there? A I have been living there I expect about 25 years. I lived there since 1881.
- Q Where did you live before that? A In Texas and Kansas together.
- Q You have lived in the Chickasaw Nation then, continuously, since 1881, have you? A Yes, I lived right there.
- Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
- Q Do you claim that you have ever been before the Dawes Commission and made application for enrollment prior to this time? A Yes sir.
- Q When? A It was in October.
- Q Of what year? A In the year 1898 I think it was.
- Q How long ago was that? A I think as near as I can get at it I think about seven years.
- Q Where were you living at that time? A Living there in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q At what place? A On Abe Eastman's place.
- Q Did you go to where the Dawes Commission was yourself? A Yes sir.
- Q What did they do? A When I went to enroll they told me that they couldn't do nothing for me until they enrolled papa. When papa was enrolled they would enroll me.
- Q Where did that take place? A Colbert.
- Q What place in Colbert? A As near as I can get at it it was northwest of Colbert up on top of the hill there.
- Q Did you apply for anyone besides yourself at that time? A Well, now, I'll tell you; you see, when I went up there to apply they said that I couldn't until papa was enrolled; that's the way it was.
- Q So you didn't apply for anyone else? A My children you see, I couldn't apply for.
- Q How many children have you? A Three.
- Q What are their names? A Malinda.
- Q How old is she? A She was born November 22, 1887. (18)
- Q What is the next one? Cansada
- Q How old is she? A She was born in 1890, May 12 (15)
- Q What is the next one? A Mattie.
- Q How old is Mattie? A She was born in 1892, March 12. (13).
- Q Were all these children living at the time you went to Colbert? A Yes, these three children we got now.
- Q Are these three all you have got? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you go to Colbert with the idea of applying for these children? A Yes, it was just my idea, whatever they done for me of course, for the children too.
- Q What is the mother's name? A Caroline.
- Q Is she a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A No sir.
- Q What is she? A States citizen.
- Q Were you ever married to her? A Yes sir.

It appears from the records of this office that the applicant's father, John Childers has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman on roll card No. 1590, opposite No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Witness excused.

5-Rebert Childers et al.

William Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A William Childers.

Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; my father might know.

Q When were you born? A I don't know when I was born.

Q Where were you born? A In Brasos county, Texas.

Q Are you older or younger than Solomon? A I am older.

Q How much older? A I don't know.

The applicant has the appearance of being about forty-five years of age.

Q You claim to be a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q Did you ever apply to the Dawes Commission to be enrolled?

A Yes, I did.

Q Where? A At Colbert.

Q When? A In 1898 I think, yes.

Q What month? A Twelfth of October.

Q What year is this? Z 1905.

Q And what month and day? A Now?

Q Yes. A About the 29th.

Q Of what month? A September.

Q What did they do at the time you went to Colbert? A When I went before the Commission?

Q Yes. A They said we couldn't do no good until they approved our father.

Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.

It appears from the records of this office that the applicant's father, John Childers, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman on roll card No. 1590, opposite No. 4595 No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the secretary of the Interior.

Q Were you at Colbert with your father? A Yes, I was right there at Colbert.

Q Did you apply for anyone besides yourself at that time?

A No, no one but myself.

Q Have you any children? A I have two children; after the death of their mother one married and the other went to live with her, and I come on up here farming.

Q Do you claim any right for these two children? A No sir.

Q They have abandoned everything and gone back to Texas?

A No, they never have lived here.

Q You are just applying for yourself? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you lived here in this country? A Since 1881.

Witness excused.

John Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A John Childers.

Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.

Q Where were you born? A I was born in Mississippi.

Q Where were you living at the time of the war? A I was on the road.

Q Between what places? A Here in the nation.

Q Whereabouts in the nation? A I can't tell you; I was up Colbert way.

Q Who did you belong to during the war? A I belonged to Lewis Newberry.

Q Where were you when the war ended? A I was between Red River and the Washita.

6-Robert Childers et al.

- Q Where did you go after that? A I went back to Texas and staid there awhile and then I went back home.
- Q Did you ever live in Texas before the war? A Little bit; not much.
- Q What were you doing there? A Knocking around.
- Q Where were you living when the slaves were freed? A Between the Red River and the Washita.
- Q Living on the Newberry farm? A Close by.
- Q Is this Robert Childers your son? A Yes sr.
- Q When was Robert born? A I couldn't tell you.
- Q After the war? A Yes, after the war, yes sir; all of them born after the war.
- Q When was Sinie Alexander born? A I couldn't tell you that.
- Q Was it before or during or after the war? A After the war.
- Q Sinie Alexander is your daughter? A Yes sir.
- Q When was Solomon Childers born? A I couldn't tell you anything about that.
- Q I want to know whether he was born during or after the war? A He was born during the war.
- Q Who did he belong to? A He didn't belong to anyone but me.
- Q Was William Childers born after the war? A No, not exactly after the war; just before the war.
- Q Who was the mother of Robert Childers? Sinie Alexander, Solomon Childers and William Childers? A Charlotte.
- Q Where is she? Is she living? A She was when I left her this morning.
- Q Where did you marry her? A Texas.
- Q When were you married to her? A I couldn't tell you.
- Q After the war? A Before the war.
- Q How did you happen to be married if you were a slave? A Just knocking around you know; like to run around some and get acquainted, you know.
- Q Were you ever married to her? A Yes, was lawfully married, too.
- Q What were you doing in Texas so much? A When a body gets a chance to go anywhere they go.
- Q How far did you live from Texas. A It wasn't so far.
- Q Well, how far? A Along about Dennison; it wasn't far from the Nation.
- Q After the slaves were freed did you go back to Texas? A Yes, right around there; I goes back and forwards yet.
- Q I am talking about after the slaves were freed. A Yes, I want back there off and on.
- Q How long ago was it that you went before the Dawes Commission? A I can't tell you about that at all. To tell you the truth I couldn't tell you.
- Q Were these children Robert, Sinie, Solomon and William Childers living with you at the time you went before the Dawes Commission. A Yes, I carried them all; I know that much.
- Q You claim that you have got three children that are not of age yet? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you make application for these three children at the same time you applied? A Yes, at the same time.
- Q They took your testimony at the time you applied at Colbert, didn't they? A But they didn't enroll me.
- Q What did they say about the children? A Didn't say anything about it at that time; when they get in they would have to get in through me.

7-Robert Childers et al.

- Q What are the names of these three children? A Arthur, Dick and Georgia? A
- Q How old is Arthur? A I can't tell you; he ought to be about fifteen. years old.
- Q Can't you find out anything about how old Arthus is? A I can't tell you; I never can tell the children's ages.
- Q Is Arthur the oldest one of the three? A Yes sir.
- Q Is Dick a boy? A Yes sir.
- Q How old is he? A I can't tell.
- Q How much older is Arthur than Dick? A Maybe about a year or two older.
- Q Is Georgia a boy or a girl? A Girl.
- Q About how old a girl is Georgia? A I can't tell how old.
- Witness excused.

Henry Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Henry Childers.
- Q How old are you? A Thirty.
- Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.
- Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
- Q Has he three children not of age? A Yes sir.
- Q What are their names? A Arthur, Dick and Georgia.
- Q How old is Arthur? A About twenty. (20)
- Q How old is Dick? A About eighteen. (18)
- Q How old is Georgia? A About sixteen. (16)
- Witness excused.

Robert Childers being recalled testified as follows:

- Q Were you married to the mother of your children, Leroy, Mary Edna and Castella? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you get a marriage license? A No sir.
- Q Where were you married? A Sherman, Texas.
- It will be necessary that you procure either the original or a certified copy of your marriage certificate and file in this case.
- Witness excused.

Solomon Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

- Q Were you married to the mother of your children, Malinda, Canzada and Mattie? A Yes sir.
- Q Where? A At Colbert, Indian Territory.
- Q Did you get a marriage license? A No sir, I was married when they didn't issue any.
- Q Who married you? A Mr. White.
- Q Did he give you a certificate? A No sir.
- You will have to file proof in this case that you were married to the mother of these children.

The applicants herein will be allowed thirty days from the date hereof within which to introduce testimony of two reliable witnesses, citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, who have actual knowledge of the fact that application was attempted to be made by the persons herein named as Chickasaw freedmen prior to December 24, 1902.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly re-

S-Robert Childers et al.

ported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lang

Subscribed and sworn to before me this October 2, 1905.

Edward Munnick
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY
JULY 24, 1906.

Memo. 155.

IN THE MATTER of the application for the enrollment of
Solomon Childers, et al., as Choctaw freedmen.

APPEARANCES: B. E. Brashears, agent appears on behalf
of the applicants.
G. Rosenwinkel, representing Mansfield,
McMurray & Cornish, appears on behalf of the
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

SOLOMON CHILDERS, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Solomon Childers.
Q How old are you, Solomon? A I don't know exactly. I am
thirty-nine or forty. No, I don't exactly know.
Q When were you born, before or after the war?
A Must have been born some time about the time the war ceased,
I don't know.
Q Were you a slave? A No sir, I remember only me and my daddy.
Q Where were you born? A I don't know sir. Ask Papa and Mama
they know more about it than I do, because I don't know
where I was born or when I was born.
Q Who is the mother of Malinda, Canada and Mattie Childers?
A Caroline.
Q Is she a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q Claims no rights as a freedman? A No sir.
Q Have you a brother by the name of Robert Childers? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the mother of LeRoy, Mary, Edna and Castella Childers?
A Addie.
Q Is she a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q Claims no rights as a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q When was LeRoy born? A Too hard for me.
Q How old is LeRoy at this time? A I don't know.
Q Is Robert here? A Yes sir, he can tell you how old his
children is.

BY MR. ROSENWINKEL:

- Q How long have you resided in the Indian Territory?
A I have lived right there at Colbert for the last twenty-six years.
- Q Twenty-six years? A Yes sir.
Q Lived in the Indian Territory all the time?
A Yes sir, lived right there.
- Q Didn't you live ever in Texas any part of the time? A No sir.
Q Were your children born in the Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Resided here continuously? A Yes sir. Malinda was born----
Q How many children have you got? A Three.
Q How old is the oldest? A He was born November 27, 1887.
Q In 1887? A Yes sir.
Q Have you got any older children besides that? A He is dead.
Q Have you any older children than this one? A Yes sir.
Q After you married when was the first child born?
A It was born, let me see---'86, that was when my wife was---
That was when the youngest one was born.
- Q How long had you been married then?
A (Hands in marriage certificate) This will show. (Exhibit "A")
Q This certificate, alleged certificate or paper, states that you were married in 1883. Is that correct according to your best recollection? A Yes sir.
- Q How old were you at that time? A Nothing but a lad of a boy when I first married.
- Q As much as twenty-five years old? A No sir, didn't have no mustache, no whiskers at all.
- Q Give your best judgment as to your age at that time?
A I must have been about---Well, as far as I know, about eighteen or nineteen years old. Nothing but a boy.
- Q Could it be possible that you were a little older than that, were you 22 or 23, something like that?
A About eighteen or nineteen years old, I guess.
- Q What have you been taught by your family as to when you were born, with reference to the war?
A They never did tell me how old I was. They claimed they never did know.
- Q Didn't they know whether you were born before or after the war?
A Time about the war ceased, something like that.
Q Wasn't it during the war? A I don't know.
- Q Why do you say you reckon, if you don't know anything about it?
A If you had been like me with----
Q Why did you say that you reckoned you were born after the war?
A I told you I couldn't say.
- Q Why do you reckon? A Why because I was so small.
Q As a matter of fact, you don't know anything about when you were born? A Not exactly, no sir. My children I kept up with their ages.
- Q I am talking about you now? A If I had any idea, I'd tell you, because I would be ashamed for---

BY MR. BRASHEARS:

- Q You don't know anything about whether you was born before the war or after the war? A No sir, only just by being so small.
- Q You have no record of your age at all? A No sir, none at all.
- Q And your parents have no record of your age? A No sir.
- Q Did they ever tell you anything about how old you was?
- A I have asked, and they don't know.
- Q Do you know how long you have been married? A Me?
- Q Yes? A I have been married about twenty-two or three years myself. That paper will show (Exhibit "A").
- Q That's all right? About then what age do you think you was when you married? A About eighteen or nineteen years old--just what I told him.
- Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir.
- Q How old is the oldest child? A Born 27th of November, 1887.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is all in the record now.

MR. BRASHEARS: Is it?

A (Witness) Yes sir, that is when she was born.

(Witness dismissed).

JOHN CHILDERS, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A John Childers.
- Q You have been enrolled as a freedman, haven't you?
- A Me, myself?
- Q Yes? -- Have you got an allotment? A Yes sir.
- Q From the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Is Solomon Childers your son? A Yes sir.
- Q When were you married, Uncle?
- A I married along in slavery time, before the war.
- Q Before the war? A Long before the war.
- Q How many children did you have when the war closed?
- A Some three or four, three I believe.
- Q Who were they? -- Just name them?
- A Solomon and William Childers, and one dead.
- Q So that both William and Solomon Childers were born before the war, is that right? A Yes sir.
- Q Before the war? A Yes sir. They wasn't able to do nothing.
- Q Who did you belong to? A Newberry.

- Q What was his full name? A Lewis.
Q What was he, an Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What kind? A Chickasaw Indian, and his wife had been to the Government Springs--
Q Were these children, William and Solomon living with you on Newburry's place? A No sir.
Q Where were they? A In Texas.
Q Who with? A With their Mamma.
Q Their mother? A Yes sir.
Q Was she a states woman? A Yes sir.
Q She belonged to a white man in Texas? A Yes sir.
Q When did they move from the Territory? A As soon as freedom.
Q So you and your wife didn't belong to the same man? A No sir.
Q She lived over there in Texas with a white man? A Yes sir.
Q How long after freedom come did you r wife move from there with those children? A I can't tell you, how long it was.
Q As much as a year? A About along there I guess. I can't tell when it was.
Q After the war closed and your wife was freed? A Yes sir.
Q So your children, William and Solomon belonged to the same man your wife did in Texas, and she belonged to the same white man in Texas at the close of the war and during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Was your daughter Sina Alexander born before or after the war?
A She was born after the war.
Q After your wife come over to the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Your son Robert Childers was born after the war, wasn't he?
A Yes sir.

BY MR. BRASHEARS: The old man states one thing, and that is in regard to his children's ages; that he has no record of his children's ages or any body else's. I don't think he is responsible for the testimony he gives in that way. He said I am an old man 77 or 75 years old, and I don't think he can remember these things.

COMMISSIONER: Do you wish to examine this witness?

MR. BRASHEARS: Yes sir.

- Q Is John Childers your name? A Yes sir.
Q You have a son named Solomon Childers? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know about when Solomon Childers was born?
A No sir, I can't tell you anything about it.

MR. ROSENWINKEL: What is the purpose of your examination, to impeach your own witness?

MR. BRASHEARS: I want to shew that he don't know exactly when these children were born, to keep him from proving these children were born before the war.

THE COMMISSIONER: Objection noted.

BY MR. BRASHEARS:

Q You say you don't know whether he was born before or after the war?

MR. ROSENWINKEL: He didn't say that.

BY MR. BRASHEARS:

Q Do you know whether he was born before or after the war?
A He was born before the war. He was a little bitsey fellow. Wasn't hardly able to tote a bucket of water.
Q Where was he born, Solomon Childers? A I don't know where he was born.
Q If you don't know where he was born, how do you know when he was born? - You don't know where he was born at?
A No.
Q You don't know whether he was born in the Territory or outside of the Territory?
A It wasn't in the Territory.

(Witness dismissed).

ROBERT CHILDERS, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Robert Childers.
Q How old are you? A Thirty years old 4th day of August.
Q On your appearance before this office on September 29, 1905 you stated that you had four children, LeRoy, Mary, Edna and Castella? A That's right.
Q Who is the mother of this children? A Eppie is the mother of them.
Q Is she a states woman? A Yes sir.
Q Claims no rights as a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q Where was LeRoy born? A I think it was in 1898.
Q 1898? A Yes sir.
Q What is the age of your sister Sina Alexander? A I don't know.
Q How much older is she than you? A I don't know.
Q Have you a brother by the name of Arthur? A Yes sir.
Q How old is Arthur? A I don't know just exactly.
Q Is he older or younger than you? A He is younger.
Q Have you a brother by the name of Dick? A Yes sir.
Q Is he older or younger than Arthur? A Younger.
Q Have you a sister named Georgia? A Yes sir.

- Q Is she older or younger than Dick? A Younger than Dick.
Q Are they all living? A Yes sir.
Q Where have you been living for the last fifteen years?
A Right at Colbert.
Q Where has Sina Alexander been living for the last fifteen years?
A Right at Colbert.
Q Where has Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers been living since they were born? A Colbert.
Q Dennis Brock, the father of Joe Brock, is a non-citizen isn't he? A Yes sir.

(Witness dismissed).

MALINDA EASTMAN, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Malinda Eastman.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Colbert.
Q Are you a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Been enrolled? A Yes sir.
Q Got your allotment? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know John Childers? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Well I have known him directly after I married. After I married Eastman, then I got acquainted with the oldman.
Q Before or after your marriage? A After.
Q Who did you belong to? A Old man Colbert.
Q How far did you live from Colbert? A I lived on the river.
Q How many miles apart? A I don't know.
Q Was John Childers married before the war? A I don't know. He had these children when I first got acquainted with him. I guess he was married, he had two boys.
Q What were their names? A Sol and Bill, all I know.
Q Where were they at that time? A At Newburry's.
Q Sol and Bill? A Yes sir. My husband belonged to Eastmans and after the Eastmans broke up and went to Fort Washita he lived on the river.
Q Who was John Childer's wife? A Malinda.
Q Malinda what? A I don't know.
Q Where did she live? A In Texas, I reckon?
Q A Texas negro? A Yes sir.
Q Slave of a Texas man? A Yes sir. She is living to-day, she was last night.
Q Were any of these children living with her over there in Texas? A Not when I saw them.
Q How often did you see them? A Not very often.
Q Did you know who these children belonged to?
A Who they belonged to?
Q Yes, staid with their mother or father?
A With their father when I saw them.
Q Did you see them more than once? A Yes sir. Saw them more than once. And after they moved, we lived about three miles apart, I think the old man he worked for my husband awhile.

- Q When did you see these boys, after you- were freed?
A Yes sir, after I was freed.
Q Then you were free when you saw these boys with their father?
A Yes sir.
Q Was their mother living with their father at that time?
A When I saw them, I saw them just passing, and I saw them. Eastman introduced me to the old man, and he told me them was his boys. After that they went down to the river and staid there until to-day.
Q All this happened after the war? A Yes sir.
Q You don't know where they were before the war?
A I told you they was Newburry's, didn't I?
Q I asked you, don't you know where they were before the war?--
Q I will ask you this question, do you know of your own knowledge who these children belonged to before the close of the war?
A Of my own knowledge, I knowed they was all the old man John's.
Q Who owned them as slaves? A Lewis Newburry. I am well acquainted, and an Indian raised me and I don't know nothing else byt the Indians.
Q Do you suppose their father knows where they lived or where they were born or when, or anything about it?
A The old man is in such a fix, and then he is hard of hearing. He can't explain himself now. Of course, years ago, he might, but he is in such a fix now he can't.
Q Is his wife a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q Never did live in the Indian Territory during slavery time?
A I don't know nothing about it.
Q And his wife is the mother of Sol and William?
A That is what she says.
Q Wouldn't these children have been born in Texas?
A I don't know, I guess they was.
Q Isn't it a fact that children born in slavery time to a slave woman staid with the owner of the mother?
A Sometimes they did and sometimes they didn't. Sometimes the children staid with their mothers, and sometimes they was taken right away from the breast.

BY MR. ROSENWINKEL:

- Q When they took them away from the mother that was when they were sold? A I reckon they sold them. I remember seeing them taking them away from the mother.
Q When a child was born to a slave woman it belonged to the master of the woman until he gave it away?
A Yes sir.

MR. SPASHEARS:

- Q Do you remember it was before or after the war when you became acquainted with these boys and these boy's father of Sol and William? A It was after the war I think.
Q After the war? A Yes, when I come to----
Q When you got acquainted with this man Jehn Childers, did he have any children at that time? A Had two boys.

- Q How was that before the war, no I want to ask you, after the war did he have these boys? A It was after the war. I had a child in my arms and he had a boy that high (indicating about four feet).
- Q When you had your child in your arms at this time this boy was a little child at this time? A Yes sir.
- Q Are you sure that was after the war? A That was after the war.
- Q Do you know about how long after the war was it, when you got acquainted with this man?
- A It wasn't very long after the war. My child was just birthed in January or along about Christmas, and then along about fall I saw them.
- Q You know then they was free that year in the Territory?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Freed right here in the Territory? A That is what they told me.

(Witness dismissed).

JOHN SMITH, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A John Smith.
- Q How old are you? A I was born in 1819, 87 years old 9th day of last January.
- Q You know Jehn Childers? A Yes, I been knowing him ever since he come to this country in 1844.
- Q Who did you come with? A I wasn't living---
- Q From Mississippi? A Yes sir.
- Q How long after you come here until you met Jehn Childers?
- A Couple of weeks. Lived about two miles from him.
- Q Do you know Jehn Childer's wife? A No sir, I don't know her.
- Q Don't know her? A No sir, I know her tee, when I see her.
- Q Are you acquainted with William Childers and Solomon Childers, sons of Jehn Childers? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you known them? A About twenty years.
- Q You didn't know them fer about fifteen or sixteen years after the war? A I reckon it was about that.
- Q Fifteen or sixteen years after the war?
- A It doesn't seem quite that long.
- Q Where did you met them? A They lived right close to me.
- Q Where did you first meet them? A They was their family.
- Q When was that? A Good while ago. I never saw these boys till they was pretty near grown.

(Witness dismissed).

S. T. Wright, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, he recorded the testimony and proceedings had in the above entitled cause, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes thereof.

S. T. Wright

Subscribed and sworn to before me this August 4th, 1906.

Edward Merriam
NOTARY PUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Childers, et al, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that on September 29, 1905, testimony was presented to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes relative to applications alleged to have been made for the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Edna Childers, Castella Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brook, Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers, Canzada Childers, Mattie Childers, William Childers, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

Robert Childers testified that he was the son of John Childers, (who, the records in possession of this office show, is a recognized and enrolled Chickasaw Freedman); that on October 5, 1898 he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, and attempted to make application for the enrollment of himself and his minor child, Leroy Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen, but was informed that inasmuch as his father had not been approved, his application could not receive consideration; that there was present at said time, his brothers, father, Tom Haven and Charley Smith; that about four years ago he appeared before said Commission at South McAlester, Indian Territory, and made inquiry relative to his application, and also made application for his two minor children, Mary Childers, born February 28, 1901, and Edna Childers, born February 20, 1903, and that no application was made for the enrollment of his youngest child, Castella Childers, born January 20, 1905.

Sinie Alexander testified that she was the daughter of John Childers, with whom she appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, on October 12, 1898, and attempted to make application for the enrollment of herself and her minor son, Joe Brook, as Chickasaw Freedmen, but was informed that she "had to wait until he (John Childers) got enrolled."

Solomon Childers testified that he was the son of John Childers; that in October 1898, he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, and attempted to make application for the enrollment of himself as a Chickasaw Freedman, but was informed "they couldn't do nothing for me until they enrolled papa," and that he had at that time three minor children, Malinda, Canzada and Mattie Childers, for whom no application was made, although he appeared with the intention of also applying for them.

William Childers testified on the 12th day of October, 1898, he appeared with his father, John Childers, before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and attempted to make application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, but was informed that nothing could be done for him inasmuch as his father had not been approved.

John Childers testified that he was the father of the above named principal applicants, and that he accompanied them before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, when they attempted to make application for enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen, and that on said date he made application for the enrollment of himself and also asked that his three minor children, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers be enrolled, but was informed that "when they got in they would have to get in through me."

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that John Childers appeared before the said Commission at Colbert, Indian Territory, October 12, 1898, and made application for the enrollment of himself as a Chickasaw Freedman. Said records also show that said Commission did not hold any appointment at South McAlester, Indian Territory, from December 14, 1899 until December 20, 1902.

I am of the opinion that the evidence establishes that applications were made for the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Solomon Childers, William Childers, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should now be determined on their merits, and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that the evidence fails to establish that applications were made for the enrollment of Mary Childers, Edna Childers, Castella Childers, Malinda Childers, Canzada Childers and Mattie Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that no authority exists at this time for the receipt of any application for their enrollment and I therefore decline to receive the same.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Memo.-155

O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Robert Childers, et al., as Chickasaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, for the enrollment of Robert Childers, (29 years of age), and his four minor children, Leroy (born August 16, 1898), Mary (born February 28, 1901), Edna (born February 20, 1903), and Castella Childers, (born January 20, 1905); Sinie Alexander and her minor son, Joe Brock (18 years of age); Solomon Childers and his three minor children, Malinda (born November 22, 1887) Canzada (born May 12, 1890), and Mattie Childers, (born in March, 1892); William Childers, and Arthur Childers, (20 years of age), Dick Childers, (18 years of age,) and Georgia Childers (16 years of age), as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, (Public 129)?

It further appears from the record herein that the applicants, Robert Childers, Sinie Alexander, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers, and Georgia Childers, were born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion, and are the children of John Childers, a recognized Chickasaw freedman, whose name appears as number 4595 upon a list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904; that Leroy, Mary, Edna and Castella Childers are the children of the applicant, Robert Childers and Eppie Childers, a non-citizen; that Joe Brock is a son of the applicant, Sinie Alexander and Dennis Brock, a non-citizen; and that all of said applicants, who were living on June 28, 1898, were residents in good faith of the Indian Territory on said date.

The record herein further shows that the applicants, Solomon Childers and William Childers were born prior to the close of the War of the Rebellion and were the slaves of a white man residing in the State of Texas, and that Malinda, Canzada and Mattie Childers are the children of the applicant, Solomon Childers, and Caroline Childers, a non-citizen.

I am of the opinion that Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, should be enrolled as

Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

I am further of the opinion that inasmuch as the applicants, Edna Childers and Castella Childers were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, I am without authority to receive or consider any application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and I, therefore, decline to receive the same.

I am further of the opinion that the application made for the enrollment of Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers, Cangada Childers, Mattie Childers and William Childers should be denied under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

(COPY)

Chesotah, I. T.

July 21, 1906.

Mr. Solomon Childers

Dear Bro I received your Letter concerning your Marriage I
Dont Know the date of your Maridge Sertificat. This to
cerify I F. J. White a Minister of Gospel did Solemniz
the rite Matrimony between Solomon Childers and Caroline
Johnson I never kep any account of the Date I Think It was
eather 1883 or 4 But I remember Married them

Rev T J White.

Memo.-155

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

Robert Childers,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered August 20, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Leroy Childers and Mary Childers, and declining to receive or consider the application for the enrollment of Edna Childers and Castella Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers and Mary Childers will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo.-155.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

Sinie Alexander,
Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

you are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on August 20, 1906, rendered his decision, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and Joe Brock, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time, no protest has been filed, the names of Sinie Alexander and Joe Brock will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tarne Bloddy
Commissioner.

Registered.

Memo.-155

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

Solomon Childers,

Colber, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on August 20, 1906, rendered his decision denying the application for the enrollment of Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers, Canzada Childers and Mattie Childers as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Commissioner.

Registered.

Memo.-155.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

COPY.

William Childers,
Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on August 20, 1906, rendered his decision denying the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Commissioner.

Registered.

Memo.-155

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

John Childers,
Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered August 20, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of your children, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo.-155.

Memo. 165

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

B. E. Brashears,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on August 20, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Edna Childers and Castella Childers, and denying the application for the enrollment of Cansada Childers, Mattie Childers, Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers and William Childers, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of the persons granted in said decision. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia

B EB #2

Childers, will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen
to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tennis Stubby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

Baker, Purcell & Haskell,
Attorneys at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on August 20, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Edna Childers and Castella Childers, and denying the application for the enrollment of Canzada Childers, Mattie Childers, Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers and William Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers will be placed upon the final

B.P.M. 98.

roll of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Memo.-155

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Carnish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered August 20, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Edna Childers and Castellia Childers, and denying the application for the enrollment of Canzanda Childers, Mattie Childers, Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers and William Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the

M.M.C. #2.

of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James B. [unclear]
Commissioner.

Incl. Memo.-155.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my decision of August 20, 1906, in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Robert Childers et al., as Chickasaw freedmen, enrolling Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Mina Childers and Castella Childers, and denying the application for the enrollment of Canzada Childers, Mattie Childers, Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers and William Childers, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file such protest as they desire to make against the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been

Secretary 2.

filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tamc Dixon
Commissioner.

2 Incl. Memo. 155.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

934/382.

•COPY

LAND:
73477-1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

January 28, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Referring to Department letter (I. T. D. 22746-1906), there is enclosed a report from the Commissioner to the five civilized Tribes, dated August 20, 1906, transmitting the record relative to the application of Robert Childers, et al., for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

On September 29, 1906, testimony was heard by the commissioner in reference to an alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Childers and his minor children, Leroy Mary, Edna, and Castella Childers; Sinie Alexander and her minor son, Joe Brock; Solomon Childers and his minor children, Malinda, Canzada and Mattie Childers, and William, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw freedmen.

On August 20, 1906, the Commissioner held that application for the enrollment of the above named parties as Chickasaw freedmen was made within the time specified in section 1 of the Act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., L., 137), and that the applicants, Robert, Leroy, Mary, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers, Sinie Alexander and Joe Brock, were entitled to such enrollment, but that applicants, Edna, Castella, Solomon, Malinda, Canzada, Mattie and William Childers were not entitled to such enrollment.

The record shows that Robert, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers and Sinie Alexander were born subsequent to the civil war and are the children of John Childers, identified at No. 4595 on a roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Department on November 16, 1904. Leroy and Mary Childers are the children of Robert Childers and Eppie Childers, a non-citizen. Joe Brock is the son of Sinie Alexander and Dennis Brock, a non-citizen. All of the above named applicants are shown to have been residents in good faith of the Chickasaw Nation at the time specified in Section 21 of the Act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495).

In view of Section 1 of the Act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), the decision of the Commissioner favorable to the above named applicant is recommended for approval.

It is further shown that Edna and Castelle Childers are the minor children of Robert and Eppie Childers, above referred to, and were born subsequent to September 25, 1902. In view of the ruling of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of November 15, 1906 (I. T. D. 22746), in reference to the right of minor Chickasaw freedmen to enrollment, the decision of the Commissioner adverse to these applicants is recommended for approval.

It is further shown by the record that Solomon and William Childers were born prior to the civil war and were the slaves of a white man residing in the State of Texas. Malinda Canzada and Mattie Childers are the children of Solomon Childers

and Caroline Childers, a non-citizen, and possess no right to be enrolled other than that derived from their father.

The decision of the Commissioner adverse to these applicants is recommended for approval.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,

Acting commissioner.

HRD-C

C. R. V.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, I.D.P.

D. C. 8568-1907. WASHINGTON.
I. T. D. 1836-1907.

L. R. S.

February 7, 1907.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

January 28, 1907, the Indian Office transmitted your report in the matter of the application of Robert Childers et al. for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

On August 20, 1906, you rendered a decision ordering the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers, and Georgie Childers. You declined to receive the application for the enrollment of Edna and Castellia Childers. You also denied the application for the enrollment of William Childers, Malinda Childers, Canzada Childers, Solomon Childers, and Mattie Childers.

The Indian Office concurred in your decision. A copy of its letter is inclosed.

The Department also concurs, and your decision is affirmed.

The papers in the case have been sent to the Indian Office for its files.

Respectfully,

Thos Ryan,

First Assistant Secretary.

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.
1 inc. and 2 to Ind. Of.

Chic. Fr 1509

Chic Fr 1509

Trans 8-17-06
See Chic Fr. #1490

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 29, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Childers and his four minor children, Leroy, Mary, Edna and Castella Childers; Sinie Alexander, for the enrollment of herself and her minor child, Joe Brock; Solomon Childers, for the enrollment of himself and his minor children, Malinda, Canada and Mattie Childers; William Childers for the enrollment of himself, and of John Childers (on approved roll, No. 4595), for his minor children, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

The applicants are not represented by an attorney; and no notice of the introduction of testimony herein has been served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Robert Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Robert Childers.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-nine years.
Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.
Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
Q Do you claim that you have heretofore applied to the Dawes Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
Q When? A In 1898.
Q At what place? A Colbert.
Q Did you make application yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How old were you then? A I don't know. I would have to subtract seven from twenty-nine--I was 22 years old at that time.
Q Were you married? A Yes sir.
Q Is your wife a freedman? A No sir.
Q What is she? A She is a state woman.
Q Did you have any children at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Did you apply for your children? A Yes sr.
Q How many children did you have at that time? A I didn't have but one then.
Q What is its name? A Leroy.
Q How old was Leroy? A Why, his birthday was the 16th of August.
Q What day was it that you made this application at Colbert?
A The 5th day of October.
Q Who else was there at the time you made application? A There was several people there. My father and brother Henry and Sol. and Tom Haven and Charley Smith.
Q You claim that you made application at the same time your father did? A Yes sir.

It appears from the records of this office that the applicant's father, John Childers, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman, his name appearing upon the records on Chickasaw Freedman roll card No. 1490, opposite No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

2-Robert Childers et al.

- Q What were they doing at the time you were there? A Why, they was just enrolling.
- Q What did they do with you? A Why, they said we couldn't get on; they hadn't approved our father, and when they approved him they would take consideration on our part.
- Q Who told you that? A That is what the Commissioner told me.
- Q What was his name? A I don't know.
- Q Where did this take place? A Colbert.
- Q What place in Colbert? A Just west of Colbert; right in the west part over there; over there on the hill.
- Q Were you living with your father at the time? With John Childers? A No, I was living on old man Charley Smith's place about half a mile from there.
- Q That was the only time that you ever did anything, when you went to Colbert? A No, I met them again at South McAlester.
- Q When was that? A I don't know just what year it was that they met at South McAlester.
- Q What did they tell you at South McAlester? A They told us that the Secretary of the Interior hadn't approved it yet and for us to go on home and they would notify us what they would do.
- Q Who told you that? A The Commissioner.
- Q What place in South McAlester were they? A They was up at the court house in South McAlester.
- Q What did you go to South McAlester for? A To see if they had any proof of our citizenship.
- Q How long ago was that? A That has been, as near as I can remember about four years ago I think. I don't know for sure. It was the same time, if you remember, that they tried that fellow there for getting drunk and shooting off a Winchester.
- Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you claim that you applied for your children? A No, not the youngest one.
- Q You didn't apply for any except Leroy? A Not at first; I applied for the others later on; they said they hadn't approved me and they couldn't tell what would be done about the children. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Interior and he forwarded it to Muskogee and I got an answer from Muskogee, and the answer from Muskogee said that they was without permission to enroll us yet.
- Q How many children have you got besides Leroy? A Three more.
- Q What are their names? A One's name is Mary, and Edna and Castella.
- Q How old is Mary? A Mary is four years old.
- Q When was she born? A She was born the 28th of February.
- Q What year? A 1901.
- Q How old is Edna? A Born on the 20th of February.
- Q What year? A That was in 1903.
- Q When was the next one born? A It was born the 20th of January of last year--no, this year, 1905.
- Witness exoused.

Sinie Alexander being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
By the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Sinie Alexander.
- Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.
- Q How long have you lived there? A I don't know; I lived there ever since I was small.
- Q Do you claim to be a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

3-Robert Childers.

- Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
Q Have you ever personally appeared before the Dawes Commission and made application to be enrolled? A Yes, I went when Papa did.
Q When was that? A In 1898.
Q Whereabouts? A Colbert.
Q Do you know what day it was? A The 12th day of October.
Q How do you know it was the 12th of October? A Because I do; I can count a little.
Q What is today? A Today is Thursday.
Q What day of the year? A I think it is the 28th, aint it?
Q What month? A September.
Q And what year? A 1905, aint it?
Q How long ago was it that you went to Colbert? A 1898.
Q Well, how long ago was that? A I don't know how long, exactly.
Q Did you apply for anyone besides yourself? A My boy.
Q What is your boy's name? A Joe Brock.
Q Is that all you claim to have applied for? Yourself and Joe Brock? A Yes.
Q You say that this was the same time that your father, John Childers was there at Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q Tell me what happened? A I went with him to be enrolled.
Q Go ahead; what did you do? Go on and tell what happened?
A He didn't get enrolled and we had to wait until he got enrolled.
Q I am talking about you. What happened to you when you went there? A I didn't get enrolled.
Q Why didn't they enroll you? Tell me what happened? A Well, he didn't get enrolled.
Q Well, now, I am talking about you. A Well, I didn't get enrolled. Is that what you mean?
Q Why didn't you? What did they tell you? A We had to wait until he got enrolled.
Q Who do you mean by "He"? A My pa.
It appears from the records of this office that the witness' father, John Childers, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman, his name appearing upon the records, on Chickasaw Freedman roll card No. 1490, opposite No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.
Q You have only got this one child? A Yes sir.
Q His name is Joe Brock? A Yes sir.
Q How old is he? A Eighteen.
Q Does he live with you? A No, he is living with my brother.
Q Who is the father of Joe Brock? A Dennis Brock.
Q Is he a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q What tribe does he belong to? A He belongs to Texas.
Q He is not a freedman of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A No sir.

Witness excused.

Solomon Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Solomon Childers.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am.
Q Well, about how old are you? (No answer).
The witness has the appearance of being about forty years of age.

4-Robert Childers et al.

- Q Where do you live? A At Colbert.
- Q How long have you lived there? A I have been living there I expect about 25 years. I lived there since 1881.
- Q Where did you live before that? A In Texas and Kansas together.
- Q You have lived in the Chickasaw Nation then, continuously, since 1881, have you? A Yes, I lived right there.
- Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
- Q Do you claim that you have ever been before the Dawes Commission and made application for enrollment prior to this time? A Yes sir.
- Q When? A It was in October.
- Q Of what year? A In the year 1898 I think it was.
- Q How long ago was that? A I think as near as I can get at it I think about seven years.
- Q Where were you living at that time? A Living there in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q At what place? A On Abe Eastman's place.
- Q Did you go to where the Dawes Commission was yourself? A Yes sir.
- Q What did they do? A When I went to enroll they told me that they couldn't do nothing for me until they enrolled papa. When papa was enrolled they would enroll me.
- Q Where did that take place? A Colbert.
- Q What place in Colbert? A As near as I can get at it it was northwest of Colbert up on top of the hill there.
- Q Did you apply for anyone besides yourself at that time? A Well, now, I'll tell you; you see, when I went up there to apply they said that I couldn't until papa was enrolled; that's the way it was.
- Q So you didn't apply for anyone else? A My children you see, I couldn't apply for.
- Q How many children have you? A Three.
- Q What are their names? A Malinda.
- Q How old is she? A She was born November 22, 1887. (18)
- Q What is the next one? Canzada
- Q How old is she? A She was born in 1890, May 12 (15)
- Q What is the next one? A Mattie.
- Q How old is Mattie? A She was born in 1892, March 12. (13).
- Q Were all these children living at the time you went to Colbert? A Yes, these three children we got now.
- Q Are these three all you have got? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you go to Colbert with the idea of applying for these children? A Yes, it was just my idea, whatever they done for me of course, for the children too.
- Q What is the mother's name? A Caroline.
- Q Is she a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A No sir.
- Q What is she? A States citizen.
- Q Were you ever married to her? A Yes sir.

It appears from the records of this office that the applicant's father, John Childers has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman on roll card No. 1590, opposite No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Witness excused.

5-Rebert Childers et al.

William Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A William Childers.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; my father might know.
Q When were you born? A I don't know when I was born.
Q Where were you born? A In Brazos county, Texas.
Q Are you older or younger than Solomon? A I am older.
Q How much older? A I don't know.
The applicant has the appearance of being about forty-five years of age.
Q You claim to be a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever apply to the Dawes Commission to be enrolled?
A Yes, I did.
Q Where? A At Colbert.
Q When? A In 1898 I think, yes.
Q What month? A Twelfth of October.
Q What year is this? A 1905.
Q And what month and day? A Now?
Q Yes. A About the 29th.
Q Of what month? A September.
Q What did they do at the time you went to Colbert? A When I went before the Commission?
Q Yes. A They said we couldn't do no good until they approved our father.
Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
It appears from the records of this office that the applicant's father, John Childers, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman on roll card No. 1590, opposite No. 4595 upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen as approved by the secretary of the Interior.
Q Were you at Colbert with your father? A Yes, I was right there at Colbert.
Q Did you apply for anyone besides yourself at that time?
A No, no one but myself.
Q Have you any children? A I have two children; after the death of their mother one married and the other went to live with her, and I come on up here farming.
Q Do you claim any right for these two children? A No sir.
Q They have abandoned everything and gone back to Texas?
A No, they never have lived here.
Q You are just applying for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived here in this country? A Since 1881.
Witness excused.

John Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A John Childers.
Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Mississippi.
Q Where were you living at the time of the war? A I was on the road.
Q Between what places? A Here in the nation.
Q Whereabouts in the nation? A I can't tell you; I was up Colbert way.
Q Who did you belong to during the war? A I belonged to Lewis Newberry.
Q Where were you when the war ended? A I was between Red River and the Washita.

6-Robert Childers et al.

- Q Where did you go after that? A I went back to Texas and staid there awhile and then I went back home.
- Q Did you ever live in Texas before the war? A Little bit; not much.
- Q What were you doing there? A Knocking around.
- Q Where were you living when the slaves were freed? A Between the Red River and the Washita.
- Q Living on the Newberry farm? A Close by.
- Q Is this Robert Childers your son? A Yes sir.
- Q When was Robert born? A I couldn't tell you.
- Q After the war? A Yes, after the war, yes sir; all of them born after the war.
- Q When was Sinie Alexander born? A I couldn't tell you that.
- Q Was it before or during or after the war? A After the war.
- Q Sinie Alexander is your daughter? A Yes sir.
- Q When was Solomon Childers born? A I couldn't tell you anything about that.
- Q I want to know whether he was born during or after the war?
- A He was born during the war.
- Q Who did he belong to? A He didn't belong to anyone but me.
- Q Was William Childers born after the war? A No, not exactly after the war; just before the war.
- Q Who was the mother of Robert Childers? Sinie Alexander, Solomon Childers and William Childers? A Charlotte.
- Q Where is she? Is she living? A She was when I left her this morning.
- Q Where did you marry her? A Texas.
- Q When were you married to her? A I couldn't tell you.
- Q After the war? A Before the war.
- Q How did you happen to be married if you were a slave?
- A Just knocking around you know; like to run around some and get acquainted, you know.
- Q Were you ever married to her? A Yes, was lawfully married, too.
- Q What were you doing in Texas so much? A When a body gets a chance to go anywhere they go.
- Q How far did you live from Texas. A It wasn't so far.
- Q Well, how far? A Along about Dennison; it wasn't far from the Nation.
- Q After the slaves were freed did you go back to Texas? A Yes, right around there; I goes back and forwards yet.
- Q I am talking about after the slaves were freed. A Yes, I went back there off and on.
- Q How long ago was it that you went before the Dawes Commission?
- A I can't tell you about that at all. To tell you the truth I couldn't tell you.
- Q Were these children Robert, Sinie, Solomon and William Childers living with you at the time you went before the Dawes Commission.
- A Yes, I carried them all; I know that much.
- Q You claim that you have got three children that are not of age yet? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you make application for these three children at the same time you applied? A Yes, at the same time.
- Q They took your testimony at the time you applied at Colbert, didn't they? A But they didn't enroll me.
- Q What did they say about the children? A Didn't say anything about it at that time; when they got in they would have to get in through me.

7-Robert Childers et al.

- Q What are the names of these three children? A Arthur, Dick and Georgia? A
- Q How old is Arthur? A I can't tell you; he ought to be about fifteen years old.
- Q Can't you find out anything about how old Arthur is? A I can't tell you; I never can tell the children's ages.
- Q Is Arthur the oldest one of the three? A Yes sir.
- Q Is Dick a boy? A Yes sir.
- Q How old is he? A I can't tell.
- Q How much older is Arthur than Dick? A Maybe about a year or two older.
- Q Is Georgia a boy or a girl? A Girl.
- Q About how old a girl is Georgia? A I can't tell how old.
- Witness excused.

Henry Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Henry Childers.
- Q How old are you? A Thirty.
- Q Where do you live? A Colbert, Indian Territory.
- Q What is your father's name? A John Childers.
- Q Has he three children not of age? A Yes sir.
- Q What are their names? A Arthur, Dick and Georgia.
- Q How old is Arthur? A About twenty. (20)
- Q How old is Dick? A About eighteen. (18)
- Q How old is Georgia? A About sixteen. (16)
- Witness excused.

Robert Childers being recalled testified as follows:

- Q Were you married to the mother of your children, Leroy; Mary Edna and Castella? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you get a marriage license? A No sir.
- Q Where were you married? A Sherman, Texas.
- It will be necessary that you procure either the original or a certified copy of your marriage certificate and file in this case.
- Witness excused.

Solomon Childers being first duly sworn testified as follows:

- Q Were you married to the mother of your children, Malinda, Canzada and Mattie? A Yes sir.
- Q Where? A At Colbert, Indian Territory.
- Q Did you get a marriage license? A No sir, I was married when they didn't issue any.
- Q Who married you? A Mr. White.
- Q Did he give you a certificate? A No sir.
- You will have to file proof in this case that you were married to the mother of these children.

The applicants herein will be allowed thirty days from the date hereof within which to introduce testimony of two reliable witnesses, citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, who have actual knowledge of the fact that application was attempted to be made by the persons herein named as Chickasaw freedmen prior to December 24, 1902.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly re-

G-Robert Childers et al.

ported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this October 2, 1905.

Edwin Muncie
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY
JULY 24, 1906.

Memo. 155.

IN THE MATTER of the application for the enrollment of
Solomon Childers, et al., as Choctaw freedmen.

APPEARANCES: B. E. Brashears, agent appears on behalf
of the applicants.
G. Rosenwinkel, representing Mansfield,
McMurray & Cornish, appears on behalf of the
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

- - -

SOLOMON CHILDERS, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Solomon Childers.
Q How old are you, Solomon? A I don't know exactly. I am
thirty-nine or forty. No, I don't exactly know.
Q When were you born, before or after the war?
A Must have been born some time about the time the war ceased,
I don't know.
Q Were you a slave? A No sir, I remember only me and my daddy.
Q Where were you born? A I don't know sir. Ask Papa and Mama
they know more about it than I do, because I don't know
where I was born or when I was born.
Q Who is the mother of Malinda, Cansada and Mattie Childers?
A Caroline.
Q Is she a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q Claims no rights as a freedman? A No sir.
Q Have you a brother by the name of Robert Childers? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the mother of LeRoy, Mary, Edna and Castella Childers?
A Addie.
Q Is she a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q Claims no rights as a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q When was LeRoy born? A Too hard for me.
Q How old is LeRoy at this time? A I don't know.
Q Is Robert here? A Yes sir, he can tell you how old his
children is.

BY MR. ROSENWINKEL:

- Q How long have you resided in the Indian Territory?
A I have lived right there at Colbert for the last twenty-six years.
- Q Twenty-six years? A Yes sir.
- Q Lived in the Indian Territory all the time?
A Yes sir, lived right there.
- Q Didn't you live over in Texas any part of the time? A No sir.
- Q Were your children born in the Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
- Q Resided here continuously? A Yes sir. Malinda was born----
- Q How many children have you got? A Three.
- Q How old is the oldest? A He was born November 27, 1887.
- Q In 1887? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you got any older children besides that? A He is dead.
- Q Have you any older children than this one? A Yes sir.
- Q After you married when was the first child born?
A It was born, let me see---'86, that was when my wife was---
That was when the youngest one was born.
- Q How long had you been married then?
A (Hands in marriage certificate) This will show. (Exhibit "A")
- Q This certificate, alleged certificate or paper, states that you were married in 1883. Is that correct according to your best recollection? A Yes sir.
- Q How old were you at that time? A Nothing but a lad of a boy when I first married.
- Q As much as twenty-five years old? A No sir, didn't have no moustache, no whiskers at all.
- Q Give your best judgment as to your age at that time?
A I must have been about---Well, as far as I know, about eighteen or nineteen years old. Nothing but a boy.
- Q Could it be possible that you were a little older than that, were you 22 or 23, something like that?
A About eighteen or nineteen years old, I guess.
- Q What have you been taught by your family as to when you were born, with reference to the war?
A They never did tell me how old I was. They claimed they never did know.
- Q Didn't they know whether you were born before or after the war?
A Time about the war ceased, something like that.
- Q Wasn't it during the war? A I don't know.
- Q Why do you say you reckon, if you don't know anything about it?
A If you had been like me with----
- Q Why did you say that you reckoned you were born after the war?
A I told you I couldn't say.
- Q Why do you reckon? A Why because I was so small.
- Q As a matter of fact, you don't know anything about when you were born? A Not exactly, no sir. My children I kept up with their ages.
- Q I am talking about you now? A If I had any idea, I'd tell you, because I would be ashamed for---

BY MR. BRASHNARS:

- Q You don't know anything about whether you was born before the war or after the war? A No sir, only just by being so small.
- Q You have no record of your age at all? A No sir, none at all.
- Q And your parents have no record of your age? A No sir.
- Q Did they ever tell you anything about how old you was?
- A I have asked, and they don't know.
- Q Do you know how long you have been married? A No?
- Q Yes? A I have been married about twenty-two or three years myself. That paper will show (Exhibit "A").
- Q That's all right? About then what age do you think you was when you married? A About eighteen or nineteen years old--just what I told him.
- Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir.
- Q How old is the oldest child? A Born 27th of November, 1887.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is all in the record now.

MR. BRASHNARS: Is it?

A (Witness) Yes sir, that is when she was born.

(Witness dismissed).

JOHN CHILDERS, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A John Childers.
- Q You have been enrolled as a freedman, haven't you?
- A No, myself?
- Q Yes? -- Have you got an allotment? A Yes sir.
- Q From the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Is Solomon Childers your son? A Yes sir.
- Q When were you married, Uncle?
- A I married along in slavery time, before the war.
- Q Before the war? A Long before the war.
- Q How many children did you have when the war closed?
- A Some three or four, three I believe.
- Q Who were they? -- Just name them?
- A Solomon and William Childers, and one dead.
- Q So that both William and Solomon Childers were born before the war, is that right? A Yes sir.
- Q Before the war? A Yes sir. They wasn't able to do nothing.
- Q Who did you belong to? A Newberry.

- Q What was his full name? A Lewis.
Q What was he, an Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What kind? A Chickasaw Indian, and his wife had been to the Government Springs--
Q Were these children, William and Solomon living with you on Newburry's place? A No sir.
Q Where were they? A In Texas.
Q Who with? A With their Mamma.
Q Their mother? A Yes sir.
Q Was she a states woman? A Yes sir.
Q She belonged to a white man in Texas? A Yes sir.
Q When did they move from the Territory? A As soon as freedom.
Q So you and your wife didn't belong to the same man? A No sir.
Q She lived over there in Texas with a white man? A Yes sir.
Q How long after freedom come did you r wife move from there with those children? A I can't tell you, how long it was.
Q As much as a year? A About along there I guess. I can't tell when it was.
Q After the war closed and your wife was freed? A Yes sir.
Q So your children, William and Solomon belonged to the same man your wife did in Texas, and she belonged to the same white man in Texas at the close of the war and during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Was your daughter Sina Alexander born before or after the war?
A She was born after the war.
Q After your wife come over to the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Your son Robert Childers was born after the war, wasn't he?
A Yes sir.

BY MR. BRASHEARS: The old man states one thing, and that is in regard to his children's ages; that he has no record of his children's ages or any body else's. I don't think he is responsible for the testimony he gives in that way. He said I am an old man 77 or 78 years old, and I don't think he can remember these things.

COMMISSIONER: Do you wish to examine this witness?

MR. BRASHEARS: Yes sir.

- Q Is John Childers your name? A Yes sir.
Q You have a son named Solomon Childers? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know about when Solomon Childers was born?
A No sir, I can't tell you anything about it.

MR. ROSENWINKEL: What is the purpose of your examination, to impeach your own witness?

MR. BRASHEARS: I want to show that he don't know exactly when these children were born, to keep him from proving these children were born before the war.

THE COMMISSIONER: Objection noted.

BY MR. BRASHEARS:

Q You say you don't know whether he was born before or after the war?

MR. ROSENWINKEL: He didn't say that.

BY MR. BRASHEARS:

Q Do you know whether he was born before or after the war?

A He was born before the war. He was a little bitsey fellow. Wasn't hardly able to tote a bucket of water.

Q Where was he born, Solomon Childers? A I don't know where he was born.

Q If you don't know where he was born, how do you know when he was born? - You don't know where he was born at?

A No.

Q You don't know whether he was born in the Territory or outside of the Territory?

A It wasn't in the Territory.

(Witness dismissed).

ROBERT CHILDERS, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Robert Childers.

Q How old are you? A Thirty years old 4th day of August.

Q On your appearance before this office on September 29, 1905 you stated that you had four children, LeRoy, Mary, Edna and Castella? A That's right.

Q Who is the mother of this children? A Eppie is the mother of them.

Q Is she a states woman? A Yes sir.

Q Claims no rights as a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.

Q Where was LeRoy born? A I think it was in 1898.

Q 1898? A Yes sir.

Q What is the age of your sister Sina Alexander? A I don't know.

Q How much older is she than you? A I don't know.

Q Have you a brother by the name of Arthur? A Yes sir.

Q How old is Arthur? A I don't know just exactly.

Q Is he older or younger than you? A He is younger.

Q Have you a brother by the name of Dick? A Yes sir.

Q Is he older or younger than Arthur? A Younger.

Q Have you a sister named Georgia? A Yes sir.

- Q Is she older or younger than Dick? A Younger than Dick.
Q Are they all living? A Yes sir.
Q Where have you been living for the last fifteen years?
A Right at Colbert.
Q Where has Sina Alexander been living for the last fifteen years?
A Right at Colbert.
Q Where has Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers been living since they were born? A Colbert.
Q Dennis Breck, the father of Joe Brock, is a non-citizen isn't he? A Yes sir.

(Witness dismissed).

MALINDA EASTMAN, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Malinda Eastman.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Colbert.
Q Are you a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Been enrolled? A Yes sir.
Q Got your allotment? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know John Childers? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Well I have known him directly after I married. After I married Eastman, then I got acquainted with the oldman.
Q Before or after your marriage? A After.
Q Who did you belong to? A Old man Colbert.
Q How far did you live from Colbert? A I lived on the river.
Q How many miles apart? A I don't know.
Q Was John Childers married before the war? A I don't know.
Q He had these children when I first got acquainted with him. I guess he was married, he had two boys,
Q What were their names? A Sol and Bill, all I know.
Q Where were they at that time? A At Newburry's.
Q Sol and Bill? A Yes sir. My husband belonged to Eastmans and after the Eastmans broke up and went to Fort Washita he lived on the river.
Q Who was John Childer's wife? A Malinda.
Q Malinda what? A I don't know.
Q Where did she live? A In Texas, I reckon?
Q A Texas negro? A Yes sir.
Q Slave of a Texas man? A Yes sir. She is living to-day, she was last night.
Q Were any of these children living with her over there in Texas? A Not when I saw them.
Q How often did you see them? A Not very often.
Q Did you know who these children belonged to?
A Who they belonged to?
Q Yes, staid with their mother or father?
A With their father when I saw them.
Q Did you see them more than once? A Yes sir. Saw them more than once. And after they moved, we lived about three miles apart, I think the old man he worked for my husband awhile.

- Q When did you see these boys, after you- were freed?
A Yes sir, after I was freed.
Q Then you were free when you saw these boys with their father?
A Yes sir.
Q Was their mother living with their father at that time?
A When I saw them, I saw them just passing, and I saw them. Eastman introduced me to the old man, and he told me them was his boys. After that they went down to the river and staid there until to-day.
Q All this happened after the war? A Yes sir.
Q You don't know where they were before the war?
A I told you they was Newburry's, didn't I?
Q I asked you, don't you know where they were before the war?--
Q I will ask you this question, do you know of your own knowledge who these children belonged to before the close of the war?
A Of my own knowledge, I knowed they was all the old man John's.
Q Who owned them as slaves? A Lewis Newburry. I am well acquainted, and an Indian raised me and I don't know nothing else byt the Indians.
Q Do you suppose their father knows where they lived or where they were born or when, or anything about it?
A The old man is in such a fix, and then he is hard of hearing. He can't explain himself now. Of course, years ago, he might, but he is in such a fix now he can't.
Q Is his wife a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q Never did live in the Indian Territory during slavery time?
A I don't know nothing about it.
Q And his wife is the mother of Sol and William?
A That is what she says.
Q Wouldn't these children have been born in Texas?
A I don't know, I guess they was.
Q Isn't it a fact that children born in slavery time to a slave woman staid with the owner of the mother?
A Sometimes they did and sometimes they didn't. Sometimes the children staid with their mothers, and sometimes they was taken right away from the breast.

BY MR. ROSENWINKEL:

- Q When they took them away from the mother that was when they were sold? A I reckon they sold them. I remember seeing them taking them away from the mother.
Q When a child was born to a slave woman it belonged to the master of the woman until he gave it away?
A Yes sir.

MR. BRASHEARS:

- Q Do you remember it was before or after the war when you became acquainted with these boys and these boy's father of Sol and William? A It was after the war I think.
Q After the war? A Yes, when I come to----
Q When you got acquainted with this man John Childers, did he have any children at that time? A Had two boys.

- Q How was that before the war, no I want to ask you , after the war did he have these boys? A It was after the war. I had a child in my arms and he had a boy that high (indicating about four feet).
- Q When you had your child in your arms at this time this boy was a little child at this time? A Yes sir.
- Q Are you sure that was after the war? A That was after the war.
- Q Do you know about how long after the war was it, when you got acquainted with this man?
- A It wasn't very long after the war. My child was just birthed in January or along about Christmas, and then along about fall I saw them.
- Q You know then they was free that year in the Territory?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Freed right here in the Territory? A That is what they told me.

(Witness dismissed).

JOHN SMITH, being duly sworn testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A John Smith.
- Q How old are you? A I was born in 1819, 87 years old 9th day of last January.
- Q You know John Childers? A Yes, I been knowing him ever since he come to this country in 1844.
- Q Who did you come with? A I wasn't living---
- Q From Mississippi? A Yes sir.
- Q How long after you come here until you met John Childers?
- A Couple of weeks. Lived about two miles from him.
- Q Do you know John Childer's wife? A No sir, I don't know her.
- Q Don't know her? A No sir, I know her too, when I see her.
- Q Are you acquainted with William Childers and Solomon Childers, sons of John Childers? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you known them? A About twenty years.
- Q You didn't know them for about fifteen or sixteen years after the war? A I reckon it was about that.
- Q Fifteen or sixteen years after the war?
- A It doesn't seem quite that long.
- Q Where did you met them? A They lived right close to me.
- Q Where did you first meet them? A They was their family.
- Q When was that? A Good while ago. I never saw these boys till they was pretty near grown. .

(Witness dismissed).

S. T. Wright, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, he recorded the testimony and proceedings had in the above entitled case, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript as his stenographic notes thereof.

S. T. Wright

Subscribed and sworn to before me this August 4th, 1906.

Edward Morris
NOTARY PUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Childers, et al, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that on September 29, 1905, testimony was presented to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes relative to applications alleged to have been made for the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Edna Childers, Castella Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brook, Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers, Cansada Childers, Mattie Childers, William Childers, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

Robert Childers testified that he was the son of John Childers, (who, the records in possession of this office show, is a recognized and enrolled Chickasaw Freedman); that on October 5, 1898 he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, and attempted to make application for the enrollment of himself and his minor child, Leroy Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen, but was informed that inasmuch as his father had not been approved, his application could not receive consideration; that there was present at said time, his brothers, father, Tom Haven and Charley Smith; that about four years ago he appeared before said Commission at South McAlester, Indian Territory, and made inquiry relative to his application, and also made application for his two minor children, Mary Childers, born February 28, 1901, and Edna Childers, born February 20, 1903, and that no application was made for the enrollment of his youngest child, Castella Childers, born January 20, 1905.

Sinie Alexander testified that she was the daughter of John Childers, with whom she appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, on October 12, 1898, and attempted to make application for the enrollment of herself and her minor son, Joe Brook, as Chickasaw Freedmen, but was informed that she "had to wait until he (John Childers) got enrolled."

Solomon Childers testified that he was the son of John Childers; that in October 1898, he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, and attempted to make application for the enrollment of himself as a Chickasaw Freedman, but was informed "they couldn't do nothing for me until they enrolled papa," and that he had at that time three minor children, Malinda, Cansada and Mattie Childers, for whom no application was made, although he appeared with the intention of also applying for them.

William Childers testified on the 12th day of October, 1898, he appeared with his father, John Childers, before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and attempted to make application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, but was informed that nothing could be done for him inasmuch as his father had not been approved.

John Childers testified that he was the father of the above named principal applicants, and that he accompanied them before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, when they attempted to make application for enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen, and that on said date he made application for the enrollment of himself and also asked that his three minor children, Arthur, Dick and Georgia Childers be enrolled, but was informed that "when they got in they would have to get in through me."

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that John Childers appeared before the said Commission at Colbert, Indian Territory, October 12, 1898, and made application for the enrollment of himself as a Chickasaw Freedman. Said records also show that said Commission did not hold any appointment at South McAlester, Indian Territory, from December 14, 1899 until December 20, 1902.

I am of the opinion that the evidence establishes that applications were made for the enrollment of Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Fanie Alexander, Joe Brock, Solomon Childers, William Childers, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should now be determined on their merits, and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that the evidence fails to establish that applications were made for the enrollment of Mary Childers, Edna Childers, Castella Childers, Malinda Childers, Canzada Childers and Pattie Childers, as Chickasaw Freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that no authority exists at this time for the receipt of any application for their enrollment and I therefore decline to receive the same.

SIGNED

Wm. C. Cady

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

AUG 17 1906

Memo-155.

O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Robert Childers, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Robert Childers, (29 years of age), and his four minor children, Leroy, (born August 16, 1898), Mary, (born February 28, 1901), Edna, (born February 20, 1903), and Castella Childers, (born January 20, 1905); Sinie Alexander and her minor son, Joe Brock (18 years of age); Solomon Childers and his three minor children, Malinda (born November 22, 1887), Cansada, (born May 12, 1890), and Mattie Childers, (born in March, 1892); William Childers, and Arthur Childers, (20 years of age), Dick Childers, (18 years of age), and Georgia Childers (16 years of age), as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, (Public 129).

It further appears from the record herein that the applicants, Robert Childers, Sinie Alexander, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, were born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion, and are the children of John Childers, a recognized Chickasaw freedman, whose name appears as number 4595 upon a list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904; that Leroy, Mary, Edna and Castella Childers are the children of the applicant, Robert Childers and Eppie Childers, a non-citizen; that Joe Brock is a son of the applicant, Sinie Alexander and Dennis Brock, a non-citizen; and that all of said applicants, who were living on June 28, 1898, were residents in good faith of the Indian Territory on said date.

The record herein further shows that the applicants, Solomon Childers and William Childers were born prior to the close of the War of the Rebellion and were the slaves of a white man residing in the State of Texas, and that Malinda, Cansada and Mattie Childers are the children of the applicant, Solomon Childers and Caroline Childers, a non-citizen.

I am of the opinion that Robert Childers, Leroy Childers, Mary Childers, Sinie Alexander, Joe Brock, Arthur Childers, Dick Childers and Georgia Childers, should be enrolled as

Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

I am further of the opinion that inasmuch as the applicants, Edna Childers and Castella Childers were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, I am without authority to receive or consider any application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and I, therefore, decline to receive the same.

I am further of the opinion that the application made for the enrollment of Solomon Childers, Malinda Childers, Cassada Childers, Mattie Childers and William Childers should be denied under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

AUG 20 1906

Wm. H. Hobby
Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1510

Chic. Fr 1510

Memo.-134.

Motion for Rehearing.

In the matter of the
application of Tom
Brown as a citizen
by intermarriage of
the Choctaw Nation.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

F I L E D .

Jan 27 1906.

Thos. Pixby, Commissioner.

J. M. Humphreys, Atoka, Ind. Ter.
Attorney for
Tom Brown.

Department of the Interior.
Received Apr 10, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 21, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

Tom Brown being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Tom Brown.

Q How old are you? A A I suppose somewhere around about sixty-five.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Atoka, Indian Territory.

Q Do you claim to have made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for enrollment? A Yes sir.

Q How did you apply to be enrolled? As what? A As an intermarried citizen.

Q When did you make that application? A Eight years ago.

Q That was in 1897 then, wasn't it? A Somewhere along near that time; they was in camp there, the Dawes Commission was. It has been so long I don't know.

Q Is eight years ago as near as you can remember? A Yes, seven or eight.

Q Where did you make that application? A At Atoka.

Q Was the Dawes Commission in session there at that time?

A Yes, in a tent, over there in a place called Vales Park.

Q Who did you see at that time, if you know? A I saw Peter Maytubbe and Linton Telle.

Q They were representatives of the Dawes Commission, were they? A Yes sir.

Q Did you see anyone else whom you knew? A No, I didn't.

Q Who did you do your talking with at that time? A Peter Maytubbe.

Q Did you talk with anyone else but him? A No sir.

Q What did Peter Maytubbe say to you? A Well, he said, "Tom, I can't do anything for you", and Telle told me the same thing.

Q What did you tell them you wanted? A I told them I wanted to get in as an intermarried citizen.

Q And they said that they would not do anything for you?

A Yes, they just laughed at me, and I went back home.

Q Did they say why? A No, they just kind of made fun of me, and I went back home.

Q And that is the only effort you have ever made to be enrolled? A Yes sir.

Q And the only persons you spoke to were Peter Maytubbe and Linton Telle? A Yes sir.

Q You didn't see anyone else except these two people? A No sir.

Q Did you tell them at that time that you had married a Choctaw woman? A Yes sir.

Q Did you give them the name of the Choctaw woman? A No, I didn't, but they knew it.

Q What is the name of the Choctaw woman you married? A Rosa Lee Morris; she was Rosa Lee Brown when she died.

Q When did she die? A She has been dead about six years.

Q Did you have any children by Rosa Lee Brown? A Yes, I have got six children.

Q What are their names? A Jack Brown, Milton Brown, Jay Gould Brown, Cyrus Brown, Beulah Brown, Lorense Brown and Ida Brown.

2-Tom Brown.

- Q You say you have got only six living children? You have named seven; which one is dead? A Beulah is dead.
- Q When did Beulah die? A Been dead about four or five months I think.
- Q Did he die in the year 1905? A I don't know about the year 1905.
- Q Did he die this year or last year? A This year.
The children of the applicant are identified on Field Card No. 4180 and as Nos. 11726, 11727, 11728, 11729, 11730 and 11731 on the schedule of Choctaws by blood, approved by the Secretary of the Interior March 10, 1903.
- Q Who made application for the enrollment of these children? A I guess it was their mother.
- Q You didn't look after them did you? A No, she looked after it.
- Q Had the children been applied for before or after you made this application? A Before.
- Q Were the children enrolled before or after you went to Atoka and made this alleged application? A Before.
- Q How long before? A Came long before; I came long after that.
- Q As near as you can get at it, how long afterwards was it? A Must have been about a couple or three months--two months, somewhere along there.
- Q You are sure it was the same year. Did you make application in the same year that the children were applied for? A Yes sir.
- Q You are absolutely certain about that? A Yes, I think it was.
- Q But are you sure about it? A I am not sure--well, it was the next year.
- Q When were you married to Rosa Lee Brown? A Twenty-nine or thirty years ago.
- Q At the time you married her did you secure a tribal license? A I didn't get any license; the county judge charged \$2.50 and they married you and gave you a certificate.
- Q You got no license at all? A No, there was no license issued at that time.
- Q What is your nationality? What are you? A Choctaw Indian?
- Q Part Indian and part colored.
- Q What proportion of Indian blood do you claim? A Well, I don't know, my father was Indian and my mother was colored.
- Q You are part Indian? A Yes sir.
- Q What kind? A Chickasaw.
- Q And your mother was a colored woman? A Yes, my wife was Choctaw.
- Q What is your father's name? A His name is English was Ned Brown; in Indian, Pekoschi.
- Q What was your mother's name? A Frankie Brown.
- Q And your mother was a colored woman, you say? A Yes sir.
- Q So you are half Chickasaw and half colored man? A Yes, that is the way I count myself.
- Q And you never secured any license for your marriage to Rosa Lee Brown? at all? A No, there was none issued to no one at that time. Indian or no one else.
- Q Have you any proof of your marriage to Rosa Lee Brown? A Yes, I guess I have.
- Q What nature of proof have you got? Got your marriage certificate? A No, I aint got that; it got burned up when the house got burned.
- Q Who married you? A Judge James Collins.

3-Tom Brown.

- Q He was a Judge you say? A County Judge.
Q Of what county? A Atoka.
Q He was Choctaw county judge? A Yes sir.
Q Is he living? A No, he is dead.
Q When you got your marriage certificate was it ever recorded, do you know? A I guess he did; I don't know whether he did or no
Q Have you ever tried to secure a certified copy of it?
A No sir.
Q You don't know what became of the original? A No, it was burned up in the house.
Q You say it got burned up? A Yes. The certificate my wife had and it got burned up, and all the children's ages with it.
Q Record of the children's ages? A Yes, we have to guess at the children's ages.
Q With the exception of this appearance which you say that you made at Atoka, have you ever done anything else towards securing your enrollment? A No sir.
Q All you did at the time you were at Atoka was to see Peter Maytubbe and no one else? A I didn't say anything to anyone else.
Q And you have never written to the Commission about it?
A No sir.
Q Nor appeared before them until just now? A That's right.
Q What is the reason you haven't done anything about it since that time? A Because I jist thought I wouldn't get on; they just turned me down and I got kind 'bf stubborn about it, and then I saw that others were getting on and I thought I would make a bigger effort; everybody said I had the right to it and I thought I would make one more trial at it.
Q Your name does not appear on any of the tribal rolls of the Choctaw Nation does it? A No sir.
Q Did you apply to the tribal authorities to be enrolled?
A No sir.
Q Did you draw any money in 1893? A I drawes money for my children.
Q Did you draw any ? A Yes sir.
Q For yourself? A No, not for myself.
Q Did you apply to the tribal authorities to get put on the tribal roll made in 1896? A No sir.
Q Why not, if you thought you had a right? A I never had been enrolled. How could I?
Q That was in 1896 and I am talking about the tribal rolls. You say that you are an intermarried citizen and have been for 29 or 30 years? A Yes sir.
Q Why was it that you didn't apply to get your name put on the Choctaw rolls that the Choctaws made? A Just ignorance, I reckon. I never tried.

Witness excused.

Charley Moses being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Examination by the Commisisoner:

- Q What is your name? A Charley Moses.
Q What is your age? A Fifty-four.
Q And your postoffice address? A Atoka.
Q Are you a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission? A Yes sir.
Q Taken your allotment? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Tom Brown, who has just testified? A Yes, I know him
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him 30 or 35 year nearly 40.
Q Do you know anything about an application that he claims to have made at Atoka some years ago?

3-Tom Brown.

have made at Atoka some years ago? A I know this much about it; I know that he went to be enrolled and when he got to the camp he met Peter Maytubbe on the outside and Peter Maytubbe told him there wasn't any use and that they couldn't do anything for him.

Q When was this? A I can't give just the year--7 or 8 years ago I suppose. I don't know whether it was quite that long or not.

Q How do you happen to know that he went there for that purpose? A I was trying to get on the roll myself and got in with him coming to town.

Q Somewhere you were at Atoka at that time yourself? A Yes, lived there.

Q And you met him there? A Yes, we went there together.

Q All you know about his object in going is what he told you?

A I heard him talking to Peter Maytubbe.

Q Did you hear what Peter Maytubbe said to him? A He told him that he wouldn't get enrolled; that he had been sold out of the country and that they wouldn't enroll him. And he said, "Well, the fact is, I ought to be enrolled someway or other", and he said "No, I couldn't do anything for you."

Q At that time was the Dawes Commission in session? A Yes sir.

Q You are sure about that? A Yes, I was there to be enrolled myself; had my ticket.

Q Did you hear what this man said to Peter Maytubbe? A He told him that he wanted to be enrolled.

Q Did he say how he wanted to be enrolled? A He said one way or the other.

Q Did he apply to be enrolled as a freedman? A No, not particularly. By what Peter said I thought that was what he came for.

Q If he didn't apply for enrollment as a freedman, what made Peter Maytubbe speak about his being sold out of the country?

A He just took it for granted that he wanted to be enrolled as a freedman.

Q This man didn't see anybody else but Peter Maytubbe? A He went into the tent and got in there, and Mr. Telle told him that there wouldn't be any use of his trying.

Q Did you go into the tent with him? A I was already in the tent.

Q Did you hear him speak to Mr. Telle? A Yes sir.

Q And you heard what Mr. Telle told him? A Telle told him that they couldn't take him in either way; that the Choctaw law wouldn't allow it.

Q You say that you are on the final roll? A Yes sir.

The witness, Charley Moses, is identified on Choctaw Field Card No. 4362 and as No. 12178 on the final roll approved March 6, 1903, application having been made for his enrollment September 1, 1899.

Q You are quite sure that this was at the time you went to Atoka to make application for your own enrollment? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know anything about Tom Brown's marriage to Rosa Lee Brown? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know that they were married? A Yes sir.

Q How do you know that? A I was there when they was married.

Q You were present at the wedding? A Yes sir.

Q Where were they married? A About eight miles south of Atoka down there at Tom Brown's place where he lived.

5-Tom Brown.

Q Who married them? A James Collins, county judge.
Q You were present and witnessed the marriage? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know how long they lived together after their marriage?
A Until she was dead. I don't know how long she has been
dead; some three or four years ago, or five.
Q Do you know of your own knowledge that from the time of this
marriage until the time of her death that they lived together
continuously as husband and wife? A Yes sir.
Q When were they married? A To the best of my knowledge
somewhere in 1874-5; somewhere along there.
Witness excused.

Bill Colbert being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Examination by the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Bill Colbert.
Q Your age? A About 45.
Q Your postoffice address? A Atoka, Indian Territory.
Q Are you a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A I am
a freedman citizen.
Q You are a Choctaw freedman? A Chickasaw freedman.
Q Are you acquainted with Tom Brown? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him I guess
ever since I was quite a boy, ten years old.
Q Do you know anything about this application he says he made
at Atoka? A Yes, he was at the Dawes Commission at Vales
Park about a mile west of Atoka trying to get on the roll as an
intermarried.
Q When? A If I am not mistaken I believe it was 1896; I
think September, 1896. Its a long time ago.
Q 1896? A Yes sir.
Q Were you present at that time? A Yes, I was there.
Q What was your object in being there? A I was living at
Atoka. I had some people there that went over there to see
about getting on the roll.
Q Had you been enrolled at that time? A No sir.
Q You didn't appear at that time, did you? A No, I had one
rolled way before that.
Q That's what I asked you and you said no.
A I went to see if my name was on the roll.
Q Do you know who Tom Brown saw when he went to Atoka? A He
saw Peter Maytubbe and Linton Telle.
Q Did you see him speak to those people? A Yes sir.
Q Did you hear him talk to them? A Yes, he talked to Peter
Maytubbe just outside of the tent; he asked him what he came
for and he told him that he came to get enrolled, and he
laughed and said it wasn't no use, he couldn't get enrolled.,
and he said, I want to get enrolled some way or other, and he
went inside of the tent and talked to Mr. Telle.
Q That is about all you know about that? A Yes, that is
about all I know. Linton Telle said that he couldn't get
enrolled.
Q He didn't talk to anyone else excepting Peter Maytubbe and
Linton Telle? A No, he didn't speak to any white people;
these people seemed to be doing everything for these people;
Linton Telle seemed to be a bog man.
Q Did you know his wife, Rosa Lee Brown? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether Tom Brown was married to her or not?
A Yes sir.
Q How do you know? A I was at the wedding.

6-Tom Brown.

Q When was that wedding? A It has been close on to thirty years ago I think. I was just quite a boy then.

Q Do you know whether they lived together from the time they were married until the time of Rosa Lee Brown's death? A Yes, they lived together and have quite a bunch of children living; one or two dead I think.

Witness excused.

Tom Brown being recalled, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Can you tell me just exactly when you were married to Rosa Lee Brown? A Not exactly; just as near as I can tell you it was close along to thirty years.

Q Havn't you any way in which you can fix the exact date?

A No, I couldn't do it to tell you the truth.

Q Had you ever been married before you married her? A No sir.

Q Had she ever been married before she married you? A No, she was a young girl when I married her.

Q At the time you married her where was your home? A Six miles out of Atoka.

Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Where was her home? A Her home was at my home.

Q She lived at your house before you were married? A No, she lived at Fort Washata with her mother?

Q What nation is that in? A I think it is in the Chickasaw Nation.

Q At the time you married her she was a resident of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, I brought her home to my house and married her in the Choctaw Nation.

Q Where have you lived from the time that you married her until your death? A a few miles from Atoka.

Q And where have you lived since her death? A Same place.

Q Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Have you ever tried to get a copy of that marriage certificate from anyone? A No, I havn't.

Q Do you know whether it was recorded or not? A No, I don't know, but I have an idea that it was.

Q Did you ever cause it to be recorded? A No; maybe my wife did; she had charge of the certificate.

Q Where was it burned up? A On my farm we were living on then.

Q When? A It was about 12 years ago.

Q You will have to fix the date of that marriage in some way or other. Isn't there any way by which you can establish the date of that marriage? A Well, I would say thirty years ago.

Q I mean that you will have to fix the exact date on which you were married. You have got to find it out in some way or other and prove it. A I can't do it here.

Q Can you do it any place else? A I might go back and look it up.

Q What time of the year was it you were married? In the spring or winter or fall? A It was in the fall; I remember that.

Q Have you any more evidence or any more witnesses whom you want to present on the question of whether or not you have made application, or are these two men the only witnesses you have?

V-Tam Brown.

A. There is two men more that I was not able to bring here now.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this August 27, 1905.

Myron A. White
Notary Public.

Memo.-134.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on August 21, 1905, Tom Brown appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for his enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

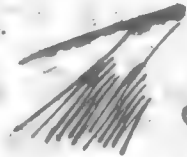
The applicant testified that about seven or eight years ago, while the "Dawes Commission" was in session at Atoka, Indian Territory, he made application for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation; that he did not see any of the representatives of said Commission, and the only persons he conversed with relative to his right to enrollment as such citizen were Peter Maytubbee (a Chickasaw Indian) and Linton Telle (a Choctaw Indian). He further testified that on being told by said persons that they could do nothing for him he went home and made no further effort to be enrolled.

On August 30, 1905, said applicant filed his affidavit, wherein, among other things, he stated that, he had heretofore made application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, but the records of this office fail to show that any such application has ever been made.

Charley Moses testified that about seven or eight years ago, while at Atoka, Indian Territory, he heard the applicant speak to Peter Maytubbee relative to his right to enrollment, and heard said Maytubbee inform him that he could do nothing for him. The testimony of Bill Colbert, a Chickasaw Freedman, also corroborates the statement made by the above witness.

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that the minor children of the applicant have heretofore been enrolled as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, application having been made for their enrollment by their mother, Rosealis Brown, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on August 30, 1899. Said records further show that no certificates of birth of said children, or evidence of the marriage between the applicant and their mother, has ever been filed with said Commission, nor has any written application ever been made for the enrollment of said applicant as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

I am of the opinion that the evidence fails to show that any application has ever been made for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, within the time limited by the provisions of the said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and that no authority exists at this time for the receipt of any application for his enrollment and I therefore decline to receive the same.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

JAN 17 1906

Memo--134.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 21, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

June 28, 1906 (I.T.D. 6084-1906), the Department granted the motion filed by J. M. Humphreys, attorney at law, Atoka, Indian Territory, for a rehearing in the matter of the above application, and returned the record in said case for rehearing and readjudication upon the merits.

In the investigation this office was directed to take testimony to determine especially whether the applicant, Tom Brown, is as claimed, part Indian and part colored, and whether it was customary for probate Judges of the Choctaw Nation to perform marriage ceremonies in 1876, also in the year 1884 to issue to the party applying a license to marry in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer.

That on July 7, 1906, the applicant, his attorney, J. M. Humphreys, and Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish, attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, were advised of the action of the Department, and notified that on Saturday, July 21, 1906, at nine o'clock, A. M., the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes would, at his office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, hear such testimony and receive such other evidence as would cover the points outlined in Departmental letter of June 28, 1906. Now on this 21st day of July, 1906, the following appearances were entered and proceedings had.

APPEARANCES:

The applicant appears in person and by his attorney, J. M. Humphreys of Atoka, Indian Territory.
No appearance on behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

TOM BROWN, being first duly sworn by B. F. Rasmus,
testified as follows:

Tom Brown--2.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Tom Brown.
- Q How old are you? A I am about 65 years old, I do not know my age certain.
- Q What is your post office address? A Atoka.
- Q Where were you born? A I was born down here on the bottom, about 70 or 80 miles from Atoka.
- Q In what county? A Kiamitia County, or Towson County.
- Q What is the name of your father? A His Chickasaw name was Pokehche and his English name was Ned Brown.
- Q Was your father a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A He was a Chickasaw.
- Q How much Chickasaw? A A full blood Chickasaw.
- Q What was the name of your mother? A My mother, Frankie.
- Q That was her given name? A That was her name, the only one she had--Frankie.
- Q What was she? A She was colored, a woman with a brown skin.
- Q Was she a full blood colored woman? A Yes sir but there was a little bit--had a little Indian in her, looked like one-half Indian.
- Q Were you acquainted with her father and mother? A Whose father and mother?
- Q Your mother's father and mother? A No sir.
- Q Never saw them? A No sir.
- Q Is your mother living? A No sir, she has been dead several years.
- Q Is your father living? A No sir, he is dead too.
- Q When did your mother die? A When did she die?
- Q Yes. A She has been dead about ten years.
- Q Was your father a recognized citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir, Chickasaw.
- Q Where did he live? A Well, he first lived down there in Kiamitia and moved from there to Tishomingo.
- Q Were your father and mother married? A Well, if they were married I could not tell.
- Q Did your father live with your mother? A They lived in the same yard.
- Q Did your father have any other woman living with him at that time? A No sir, but his mother.
- Q Do you have any brothers and sisters? A Yes sir, I had a brother and he died during the war.
- Q Have any sister? A I have a sister now living. at Tishomingo.
- Q Did she have the same parents? A No sir her father was a colored man.
- Q Her father was a colored man? A She is just a half sister.
- Q Same mother? A Yes sir.
- Q Through whom do you claim your right to enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation?
- A Through Rosalee Brown. Her first name was Morris and after I married her she was a Brown.
- Q What was Rosalee Morris? A Sir?
- Q What was her nationality? A Choctaw.

- Q How much Choctaw? A Might nigh full blood.
- Q What was the other blood besides Choctaw? A Well, she had some colored blood.
- Q Some colored blood? A Yes sir
- Q What was the name of her father? A Her father--Morris.
- Q I mean his full name? A Adam Morris, if I am not mistaken. I was not acquainted with her father at all.
- Q What was he reputed to be, what blood? A I don't know, I cannot answer that question.
- Q You do not know what his blood was? A No sir, whether he was a white man or a Choctaw, I couldn't tell you.
- Q What was the name of Rosalee's mother? A Hannah Tom.
- Q How much Choctaw blood did Hannah Tom have, do you know?
- A I cannot tell you that, she passed for a Choctaw, that is all I can tell you.
- Q She had some colored blood, too? A I think she had some colored blood, but how much I cannot tell you.
- Q Do you know whether or not your wife, Rosalee Morris, was ever recognized as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, I know that. She drew the annuity with them all the time.
- Q Did she draw the 1893 money? A I guess she did.
- Q Do you know whether she did or not? A She drew up to this last time.
- Q The leased district money? A Yes sir, the leased district money.
- Q Did she draw that money? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you living with her at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q Now, when were you married to Rosalee Morris? A What year, you mean?
- Q Well, I want the year, month and day. A cannot tell you the month and day, or anything about it, but it has been over thirty years since we married.
- Q Do you recollect the war? A Yes sir, I do.
- Q Did you serve? A No sir, I didn't serve.
- Q Where were you living at that time? A During the war--down about Doaksville.
- Q Were you ever held in slavery? A Well no sir, still I was a slave but never done anything.
- Q You say you were a slave? A Yes sir, but never done nothing.
- Q To whom did you belong? A Belonged to Ned Brown.
- Q Did your mother belong to him also? A Yes sir.
- Q Where were you living at the time you were freed? A At the time I was freed? I was living down there near about Doaksville.
- Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you continue to live in the Choctaw Nation ever afterwards? A Been there ever since.
- Q Never refuged into the states? A No sir.
- Q You have never been recognized as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw, or Chickasaw Nation, have you? A No sir, not recognized, but they all knew I was part Indian.
- Q You never drew any annuities? A No sir, never drew any.
- Q You were living down about Doaksville during the war?
- A Yes sir.

Tom Brown--4.

- Q Now, have you any idea how many years after the war it was before you married Rosalee Morris? A No sir, I could not tell you that.
- Q Was it five years? A It was more than five years.
- Q Was it ten years? A I could not tell you for certain.
- Q How many years after the war did you continue to live at Doaksville. A Why, I was turned loose right about in that neighborhood, Boggy Depot.
- Q When did you go to Boggy Depot? A I came up there after peace was made, when all the colored people was turned loose
- Q Who married you to Rosalee Morris? A A county judge named James Collins.
- Q County judge of what county? A Of Atoka.
- Q Were you living in Atoka County at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q What county is Doaksville in? A It is right in the corner of Towson County, if I am not mistaken.
- Q Have you any idea how many years you lived in Atoka County? A How many years? A
- Q Yes. A I expect it has been now about forty years, a little longer.
- Q About forty years? A Yes.
- Q Were you of age when you were freed? A Yes, I think I was.
- Q As much as 21 years of age? A Yes sir, I think so.
- Q Have you anything by which you can fix how many years you lived in Towson County? A It seems as near as I can remember, I was there about two or three years, two years, somewhere along there.
- Q Then you moved to Atoka County? A Yes sir, to Atoka County. I stayed there among the Choctaws and when everything got peaceable so I could go wherever I wanted to.
- Q How long had you lived in Atoka County when you married Rosalee Morris? A Well, you asked me that question and I told you I could not tell you that.
- Q After you moved to Atoka County did you go to work for anyone? A I run a blacksmith shop of my own.
- Q Did you to go work for yourself as soon as you got to Atoka County, or did you work for somebody else. A Myself.
- Q Are you still at the business? A This year I quit off.
- Q Where did you open your first shop? A First shop? At old Boggy Depot.
- Q How many years did you run that shop? A It has been so long I cannot tell you that? I worked there several years, at the old Boggy Depot.
- Q How many years? A I cannot tell you, about three years.
- Q How many crops? A Crops? I never made no crops.
- Q But your neighbors did, didn't they? A Yes, I think about three years as near as I can remember.
- Q At Boggy Depot? A Yes, at old Boggy Depot and about two years across at the new town-- I moved up there.
- Q Now, after you moved over to the new town, how long did you stay there? A About one year.
- Q Did you marry there? A Yes, I married after I went to the new town.
- Q Married after you went to the new town? A Yes sir.
- Q Well then, is it a fact that you were married about three or four years after you moved into Atoka County? AA Atoka County? Well let's see, I think that is Atoka County.

Tom Brown--8.

- Q Boggy Depot? A Yes sir.
- Q You stated that you opened a blacksmith shop first at old Boggy Depot? A Yes sir.
- Q You stayed there about three years? A Yes sir.
- Q That you afterwards moved over to the new town? A New town.
- Q And stayed there about a year? A Yes.
- Q And that while there you married? A Yes, at the new town.
- Q How have you any idea how long you lived around Doakville after you were freed? A It wasn't so very long, but I cannot tell you how long.
- Q Were you there five or ten years? A I didn't do any work while I was there, only four or five months.
- Q Where did you go to? A I go to Atoka.
- Q I thought you stated that you first came to Boggy Depot? A Well I tell you that I go to Boggy Depot from Atoka and then on over to Tishomingo and go back to old Boggy Depot.
- Q After you were freed how long did you stay around Doakville? A I went to Boggy Depot and went to Tishomingo.
- Q How long did you stay at Boggy Depot? A Didn't stay very long, there was no business there--about a couple of weeks.
- Q Then where did you go? A Tishomingo.
- Q How long did you stay there? A I didn't stay there very long.
- Q A month? A About a week, I guess.
- Q Then where did you go? A Go right back to Boggy Depot.
- Q That when you opened a blacksmith shop? A Yes sir, I went to work.
- Q Well then, did you open your shop within six months from the time you were freed? A In six months? I guess I did.
- Q And you were married within three or four years after that? A Three or four years after I was in the shop?
- Q Yes. You say you have been married about thirty years? A A little over thirty years.
- Q That would bring it to 1876., while if you were married three or four years after the war would bring it--A--It was longer than that--Q. You said three or four years--A--It was longer than that.
- Q Have you any way by which you can fix the date of your marriage definitely? A Yes.
- Q Have you any way by which you can fix the date of your marriage definitely? A No sir.
- Q Did Judge Collins give you a certificate of marriage? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you that certificate now? A No sir, it got burned up. My house got burned.
- Q Was there anyone present on the occasion of your marriage. A Anyone?
- Q Yes. A Charley Moses was present.
- Q Is he here today? A Yes sir, I could have brought two or three more but I wasn't able to pay their fare.
- Q I believe you stated that Judge Collins married you? A Yes sir, James Collins, he was county judge at the time. I paid him \$2.
- Q Did you secure a tribal license before you were married? A No sir, we didn't get no license in those days.

Tom Brown--6.

- Q Didn't require any? A No sir, just a preacher.
- Q Wasn't it necessary for anyone to get a license to marry?
- A No sir, there was no licenses issued at that time. The license law was not in effect.
- Q Did the judge say anything to you at that time (A.No sir) whether or not you had a license? A No sir, not a word, just only asked me for the \$2 when he got through.
- Q And what did you understand that that two dollars was for?
- A Well the marrying.
- Q For performing the marriage ceremony? A Yes sir.
- Q It wasn't in payment of any license? A I dont suppose it was.
- Q Well, what was your impression about that? A Why, I don't know, I supposed that was for his trouble, preacher's charge, or something of that kind.
- Q Are you acquainted with the laws of the Choctaw Nation relative to the question of intermarriage? A Well, a little bit.
- Q Can you read or write? A No sir, I cannot read.
- Q Not having been recognized as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, are you acquainted with the laws and customs of the Choctaw Nation? A The laws, yes.
- Q Have you any recollection as to dates? A Of which?
- Q Dates in general? A No sir, I dont.
- Q Do you know what year this is? A I do not.
- Q Then you could not be familiar with the laws or customs on any particular date could you? A No sir.
- Q Have you ever known of a colored person marrying a Choctaw woman in the Choctaw Nation? A Lets of them.
- Q Have you ever known of a colored person who married a Choctaw woman to have been granted all the rights of a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation? A They lived all right together, nobody bothered them or interfered with them. I can give you some of the names if you want them-- a few of them.
- Q Have you been given any privileges in the Choctaw Nation?
- A No further than the voting goes.
- Q The only thing you have done is voting? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you ever served on a jury? A No sir, I was called but I would not go. I was served and would not show up and they put another man on.
- Q Do you hold land in the Choctaw Nation? A Myself? No sir.
- Q Never did? A Nothing more, only the land I cleared up. I could clear up all the land I wanted.
- Q Did you ever have any renters? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you secure permits for them? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you pay anything for these permits? A Paid \$5 a year, \$5 a head.
- Q If you had been a citizen would you have had to pay anything? A Yes sir, all citizens paid.
- Q All the same amount? A Paid the permits.
- Q Did you pay this money for your renters? A Yes sir, I paid it for those renters.
- Q Did you pay anything for yourself? A No sir.

Tom Brown--7.

- Q Do you know whether or not the reason for your being allowed to hold land and to vote was granted you because you had married Rosalee Morris, or because you had been a slave of Ned Brown? A Well, I do not know about that.
- Q Isn't it a fact that if you were a freedman, you would be allowed to hold land and pay no permits for yourself?
- A I didn't pay any permits for myself. They never asked me for a permit, only for my renters.
- Q A freedman did not have to pay permits for himself, did he?
- A No sir.
- Q You and Rosalee Morris were both living in the Etka County when you were married? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you live together? A I suppose about 30 years, I reckon.
- Q Thirty years? A Somewhere along there.
- Q When did she die? A She has been dead now about six years ago.
- Q Did you live together all that time in the Choctaw Nation?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Do you have some children? A Yes sir.
- Q Are they enrolled as citizens by blood? A Yes sir.

The applicant's wife, Rosalee Brown as Rose Lee Brown is identified upon the 1896 Choctaw Census Roll opposite No. 1888, enrolled thereon as a citizen by blood.

- Q Did you ever know of a law of the Choctaw Nation which provided for a penalty for a colored man to marry a Choctaw woman? A That provided?
- Q Yes, that provided a penalty for a colored man to marry a Choctaw? A You mean--I do not understand.
- Q Did you ever hear of the following section, which is section 8 of the laws of the Choctaw Nation compiled in 1894: "It shall not be lawful for a Choctaw and a negre to marry; and if a Choctaw man or Choctaw woman should marry a negre man, or negre woman, he or she shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be proceeded against in the Circuit court of the Choctaw Nation having jurisdiction the same as all other felonies are proceeded against; and if proven guilty shall receive fifty lashes on the bare back."
- A That law was passed way after I was married.
- Q You know of that? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you ever know of anyone that this punishment has been meted out to? A No sir, never have.
- Q How many cases have you known wherein a negre married a Choctaw woman? A Let's see, there is John Wilson, Martin Wilson, Wade Willis, that is all in my neighborhood right around that I know.
- Q Have any of these parties been enrolled? A There is one I hear.
- Q Enrolled as freedman? A No sir, Choctaw, Martin Wilson.
- Q Freedman, or by blood? A By blood.
- Q Is he a Choctaw by blood? A Yes sir-- He is dead though.
- Q How about the other two? A John Wilson is dead, too.
- Q Wade Willis? A He is living. He is a colored man.
- Q Has he been enrolled? A On the colored roll, yes.
- Q He is on the freedman roll? A Yes on the freedman.

Tom Brown--8.

- Q Have these three persons that you have mentioned been granted any rights in the Choctaw Nation? A I could not tell you anything about that.
- Q Have the two colored men here, who have not been enrolled as Choctaws by blood been granted any privileges as citizens of the Choctaw Nation? What is your answer? Have John Wilson and Martin Wilson---A No neither one, they are Choctaws.
- Q Now Wade Willis, is he the only colored man among those you mentioned? A Yes sir.
- Q And he has been enrolled as a freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q Is his wife living? A No sir, his wife is dead.
- Q Did Wade Willis ever vote at the elections? A He voted while I voted--they cut us all off.
- Q They cut you off too? A Yes sir.
- Q When did they cut you off? A Oh, that was way back when the Commission was coming around about there.
- Q In 1898? A Yes, way along there.
- Q Who was the last man you voted for in the Choctaw Nation? A I cannot tell you the last one--- the last one was old Governor McCurtain, I guess.
- Q Didn't you just state that they cut you off when the Commission first came down there? How many years ago is it since you voted? A How many years? Just as long as the Choctaws has elections.
- Q Who cut you off? A Well, the County Judge and the clerk in the court room.
- Q Who cut you off from voting? A Lewis Folsom, for one.
- Q He was a Choctaw by blood? A Yes sir.
- Q And one of the Choctaw officials? A Yes sir, I wasn't voting his way and he cut me off, he cut many off.
- Q Because you were a colored man? A Yes, I suppose so.
- Q And was Wade Willis cut off for the same reason? A Yes sir.
- Q About what time was that? A I cannot tell you exactly what time, to tell the truth about it.
- Q Do you recollect when the Commission first came down in the Choctaw Nation with the field parties? A Yes sir.
- Q At Atoka and Boggy Depot and Doaksville and Chickasha? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you vote after that time? A No sir.
- Q Never did? A No sir.
- Q Have you attempted to vote since the time that Folsom cut you off--have you ever made any attempt? A No sir, never did go back there anymore or have anything to do at all with them, I go around and electioneer for the party that I wanted.
- Q Did you ever talk with any of the Choctaw officials after that? A Yes sir, I talk with a good many of them and they all hated it, and I would not try it anymore.
- Q Do you know whether or not Wade Willis attempted to vote after Folsom cut him off.
- A No sir, I do not know anything about that, whether he did or not.
- Q Did you vote up to that time? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know whether or not Wade Willis has ever acted as a jarrer? A No sir, I think not.

Tom Brown--9.

- Q Was Wade Willis a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q You had never been enrolled by the Choctaw tribal officials as a citizen by intermarriage or by blood, have you? A Enrolled, you say?
Q Put upon the rolls? A No sir.
Q Do you remember when the 1885 Choctaw Census Roll was made.
A Census?
Q Yes sir. A No sir, I do not believe I do.
Q That is twenty years ago, when they took the census.
A Yes, I remember, every bit of it.
Q Did you attempt to be placed upon that roll? A No sir, I did not.
Q Was your wife placed upon that roll? A Yes, I suppose.
Q How old was your wife when she died? A Dugged if I know, about twenty some, but I do not know exactly how old she was.
QQ Who is Jackson Brown? A Jackson Brown? That is my son.

Rosalee Brown is identified upon the 1885 Choctaw Census Roll, Atoka County, opposite No. 648. The name of the applicant herein does not appear thereon.

- Q Do you know why they did not put your name upon the 1885 roll? A No sir, I do not.
QQ Did you have a talk with any of the officials? A No sir, I never thought nothing of it.
Q Didn't you know that at that time those citizens who were recognized as intermarried citizens were being placed upon that roll. I did not know it right away. I knew it afterwards.

Rosalee Brown is also identified upon the 1893 Choctaw Leased District Payment Roll, opposite No. 54, she appearing thereon with her six children, Jack, Milton, Jay Gould, Circus, Loranze and Bulah Brown. The applicant is not identified thereon.

- Q Did you ever hear that intermarried citizens were placed upon the 1893 roll? A No sir.
Q Did you ever know of a colored man who married a Choctaw woman ever occupying any official position in the Choctaw Nation? A Did I ever know?
Q Yes. A Nothing more than this I have told you about.
Q They were citizens by blood, weren't they? A Yes sir.
Q I asked you if any colored person-- A None but Wade Willis, and he had one.
Q He had what? A A Choctaw woman.
Q Did he ever occupy any official position in the Choctaw Nation, hold office? A No sir.
Q Do you remember now of any colored man holding office in the Choctaw Nation? A Not as I remember.
Q Haven't you a pretty wide acquaintance in Atoka and Townson Counties? A Yes sir.
Q And you have never heard of a colored man holding office of any kind? A No sir, they ran for it but never got it.

- Q What offices did they run for? A Run for sheriff and county judge.
- Q Did you ever know of a colored man who had married a Choctaw woman ever having been recognized by the tribal authorities as a citizen by intermarriage. A No sir, there is none around in there now who has married that way.
- Q Is your case the only case you know of? A That is the only case I know of.
- Q The only case you ever know of? A Only what I have told you already.
- Q Do you know when the first license law of the Choctaw Nation was passed? A Let's see, no sir, I don't exactly.
- Q Do you remember of the license law of 1875? A I don't remember what---
- Q Requiring the payment of \$50 to secure a license?
- A That was passed for the white men to marry a Choctaw woman--\$100. That was way after I married when that was passed.
- Q That law was passed after you were married? A Yes sir.
- Q How many years? A Some four or five years.
- Q Well, after that law was passed did you ever know of a colored man marrying a Choctaw woman? A No sir. That law was passed to stop them from marrying.
- Q The law of 1875 was passed to stop the colored people from marrying Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
- Q Well, after that law was passed did you ever hear of a colored woman marrying a Choctaw Indian man? A Not as I know of, no.
- Q After that law of 1875 was passed to whom was it necessary to apply for a Choctaw license? A Who?
- Q Who did you ask? A I don't know whether it was the judge or who it was.
- Q You are not familiar with that? A No sir.
- Q Do you know whether or not it was necessary for a parson in 1884, who desired to marry a Choctaw woman, to secure a license if he was married by the county judge? A Yes, it was alright if he was married by a county judge.
- Q Didn't he have to get a license then? A What did you say?
- Q In 1884? A Well I don't know how that was, I don't want to tell you anything that I do not understand.

Examination by Mr. Humphreys:

- Q Tom, did your father recognize you as his son? A How is it?
- Q Did Ned Brown recognize you as his son? A Why certainly yes sir.
- Q Did he live with your mother from the time of your birth until his death? A Yes sir.
- Q How old were you at the time of your father's death?
- A Well about thirty or forty.
- Q You were about thirty or forty years old when your father died? A When my father died. My mother died since.
- Q You say your father and mother were living together as husband and wife? A Yes sir.
- Q You do not know whether they were married or not? A No sir.
- Q Your mother, you say, was a colored woman? A Yes sir.

Tom Brown--11.

- Q Your wife, you say, was part colored and part Indian?
A Yes sir.
- Q You do not know what degree of blood was colored and what degree was Indian, do you? A No sir.
- Q Now in regard to the time that you were married, what was the custom of the Choctaws? A Just all as one, that is all.
- Q What do you mean by 'just all as one' do you mean the negroes married the Choctaws? A There was no difference among them.
- Q There was no difference among them? A No sir.
- Q About how many marriages can you now recall in which negroes have married Choctaws? A How many?
- Q You need not state the names, give me the numbers. A Well in my neighborhood there was three.
- Q How many? A Well, three.
- Q You spoke of Martin Wilson and John Wilson, they were citizens by blood, were they not? A Yes sir.
- Q Did they marry negro women? A Yes sir.
- Q You spoke of Wade Willis, is he a colored man? A Yes sir.
- Q Did he marry a Choctaw or negro? A He married a Choctaw.

By the Commissioner:

- Q Are these the three that you had in mind? A Yes sir, these three.

By Mr. Humphreys:

- Q Do you know Paul Stevens? A No sir.
- Q Do you know Andy Frazier? A Yes sir.
- Q What is he? A He is part Chickasaw and part colored.
- Q Do you know Charley Moses? A Yes sir.
- Q What is he? A He is part colored and part Choctaw.
- Q Is he on the Choctaw roll? A Yes sir.
- Q Whom did he marry? A He married a colored woman.
- Q Did these marriages, if you remember, take place about the same time that you were married? A I suppose so, yes.
- Q Do you remember the custom among the Choctaws and negroes in regard to intermarrying--that they married indiscriminately, that is, married among each other, colored and Indian?
A Yes sir.
- Q You say you voted at the elections? A Yes sir.
- Q You say you voted at the elections? A Yes sir.
- Q Was it customary at that time to require a license from those who were recognized as Indians? A Yes sir.
- Q Was it? A Require a license?
- Q Yes. A Yes sir, at that time.
- Q Long about,--How you testified awhile ago that they didn't.
A Yes--No sir.
- Q Was it customary for an Indian, who wished to marry an Indian to obtain a license prior to the time of their marriage?
AA No they got no license.
- Q Was it ever required of an Indian man to obtain a license?
A There was no licenses issued.
- Q Then, if a man was recognized as a citizen, allowed the privilege of voting and holding tenants and paid permits, a license was not required of him at any time? A Yes sir.
- Q That is right, is it? A Yes sir.

Tom Brown--12.

- Q You think that you voted for Green McCurtain the last time you voted? A Yes sir. I always did help him when he run for Governor.
- Q How old was your father when he died? A I dont know, he was about 50 or 60.
- Q Was it during the war that he died? A Since the war.
- Q Directly after its close? A Yes, pretty soon after.
- Q You spoke awhile ago about certain negroes marrying Indian women. not having exercised any rights or been accorded any privileges, do you know anything about this except hearsay? A No sir, I do not.
- Q Now Tom, is it true that you made another application prior to August of last year for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage? A Yes sir. You mean enrolled?
- Q You think that the degree of Indian blood in you is about one half? A Yes sir, I do.
- Q One half negro and one half Chickasaw? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the best recollection you have as to when you were married? A When?
- Q Yes. A I don't recollect--about how long you say?
- Q Yes. A Well, it is over thirty years, I think.
- Q Can't you fix the date? A No sir.
- Q But you are certain that when you were married no license was required? A Yes sir.

By the Commissioner:

- Q You mentioned Charley Moseley and Frazier as having married negro women, they being themselves part colored?
- A I am not sure but Charley Moses married a colored woman.
- Q Now, is it a fact that Charley Moses is a recognized and enrolled Choctaw by blood? A Yes sir.
- Q And always been recognized as such. A Yes sir.
- Q And is now upon the final rolls approved by the Secretary of the Interior as a citizen by blood? A Yes sir.
- Q Not as citizens by intermarriage but by blood, and all the recognition that Charley Moses and Frazier has had is by reason of the fact that they were recognized and enrolled as citizens of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Humphreys:

- Q Well, Tom, if you are not a Choctaw or a freedman, you are a citizen of the United States, are you not? A No sir.
- Q What are you? A I am a citizen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
- Q But if the Commissioner decides you are not, you are a citizen of the United States are you not? A Yes sir.

CHARLEY MOSES, being first duly sworn by G. F. Rasmus, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Charley Moses.
- Q How old are you? A 55.

Tom Brown--13.

- Q What is your post office address? A Atoka.
- Q Are you acquainted with the applicant, Tom Brown?
- A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you known him? A Oh, I got acquainted with him, I think, in '67, if I mistake not.
- Q After the close of the war? A Yes sir.
- Q Are you a citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q How are you enrolled? A Choctaw.
- Q By blood? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your father? A His name was Benjamin Moses.
- Q What was his nationality? A He was a dutchman.
- Q What was the name of your mother? A Luvisa.
- Q What was her nationality? A Well, she was half Choctaw Indian and half negro.
- Q Negro? A Yes sir.
- Q And you claim your Choctaw rights by reason of your Choctaw blood from your mother? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you know Tom Brown's father? A No sir.
- Q Did you ever hear who he was? A I have heard him talking about it, and a few others.
- Q Who did you hear was his father? A Why it seems to me that a man by the name of Ned Brown.
- Q You never knew anything about it to your knowledge?
- A No sir.
- Q Did you know his mother? A Yes sir.
- Q Who was she? A She was a colored woman.
- Q What was her name? A Frankie.
- Q Did you ever know that Frankie and Ned Brown lived together as husband and wife? A No sir.
- Q Did you know Frankie Brown before the war? A No sir.
- Q When did you become acquainted with her? A Well, about the same time I did with Tom, just after the war.
- Q Did you ever hear that Frankie Brown was a slave? A No, I never heard.
- Q Where were you living at the time you became acquainted with Tom Brown? A Living up in the Chickasaw Nation, Panola County.
- Q Do you remember when Tom Brown was married? A Yes sir.
- Q When did that marriage take place? A It was down at Atoka.
- Q What time, what year? A Well, as I remember it, as near as I can it was about 1875.
- Q What time of the year, in the spring, summer, fall or winter? A I don't exactly remember, I never thought anything more about it.
- Q Were you present when he was married? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was he married? A About seven miles of Atoka in Atoka County.
- Q Who married him? A An Indian by the name of James Collins.
- Q What position did he occupy? A He was county judge.
- Q Who else was present on that occasion? A Bill Colbert.
- Q Is Bill Colbert a freedman? A Yes sir, and a fellow by the name of Sam Brown, and several others.
- Q All freedmen? A Yes sir.

- Q When were you married, Charley? A I was married about two miles the other side of Atoka.
- Q When? What year? A In '78, or '77. It was '77, I made a mistake.
- Q How long had Tom been married before you were married?
- A He had been married a couple of years, I think.
- Q Now, the time that you went down there with Tom Brown to get married was it cold weather or warm weather, or what?
- A I don't remember what time of the year it was, I remember being there.
- Q You came down for that purpose, to see them? A No, I didn't know they were going to be married until I got there.
- Q Have you any idea whether or not you had any crop at that time? A I could not say.
- Q How did you go from the Chickasaw Nation over to Atoka?
- A On horse.
- Q Horse back? A Yes sir.
- Q You have no recollection as to the condition of the weather, whether it was cold, or warm or what? A It seems to me like it must have been in the spring of the year, I was often down there.
- Q What did you go over there for that time? A I went over there on a visit.
- Q Is there anything by which you can fix the time as to the season of the year, it was when you were over there that time?
- A I could not place the time of year at all.
- Q Did Judge Collins perform this ceremony at his home,
- A At Tom Brown's home is where he did.
- Q At Tom Brown's home? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know whether or not there was any law existing in the Choctaw Nation at that time requiring any person to secure a Choctaw tribal license for marrying a Choctaw.
- A There wasn't any such law then.
- Q No license law? A No sir.
- Q Of any nature whatsoever? A No sir.
- Q Did you ever hear of the law of November 9, 1875, requiring a noncitizen to secure a license? A I don't know just what year it was I heard that there was such a law passed.
- Q But you had not heard of any up to that time? A No sir.
- Q Can you read? A No sir.
- Q Can you write? A No sir.
- Q Do you know what year this is? A This year--'96.
- Q What year did you say it was? A Nineteen and six aint it, nineteen hundred and six.
- Q Do you know? A Yes, I know it.
- Q What year did the supplemental treaty pass? A I have forgotten that.
- Q Did Judge Collins give Tom Brown a certificate of marriage at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know whether or not Tom ever applied for a license to marry Rosalee Morris? A I know he did not because there was no license required at that time.
- Q Do you know whether or not a license was required in 1884-- nine years after the license law of 1875 was passed?
- A I do not know about that.

Tom Brown--15.

- Q After 1875 do you know whether or not, if a person was married by the county judge, whether it was necessary for him to secure a tribal license? A I think that it was, but there was several marriages after and there wasn't any license got.
- Q Have you paid much attention to the laws of the Choctaw Nation relative to intermarriage? A Why, I have paid some attention.
- Q Have you ever occupied any official position in the Choctaw Nation--any office? A Oh yes, I have been a deputy sheriff, and such as that.
- Q Name the offices you have held? A Nothing but deputy sheriff.
- Q Is there anything in the office of deputy sheriff that would help you to become acquainted with the laws relative to intermarrying of citizens to non-citizens? A Citizens to noncitizens, of course they have to have license. A citizen never had to have a license. Citizen didn't have but a noncitizen did have.
- Q After the law of 1875 went into effect who issued the license? A In the Choctaw Courts?
- Q In the Choctaw Nation, who issued the license. A The county clerk
- Q Did the county judge have any authority to issue license?
- A I don't think he did.
- Q Was the county judges duty to marry the parties solely? A That was all, he could do it I suppose the same as anyone else.
- Q Did he have any authority to issue a license--did you ever hear that he had any authority to issue licenses?
- A No sir, never did.
- Q How the law of 1875 provides as to certain persons marrying Choctaw woman that it was necessary to obtain a license "From one of the circuit clerks of judges of the court of record, and make oath or satisfactory showing to said clerk or judge that he has not a surviving wife &c." Did you ever know any white man or anyone else who married a Choctaw woman and secured a tribal license issued by the county judge, who was also married by the county judge? A I never did pay any attention to non-citizen marriages.
- Q As a matter of fact, you have not paid much attention to the intermarrying of noncitizens to citizens of the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
- Q How many persons do you know of colored blood--how many men who have colored blood that have married Choctaw women?
- A Why, there is one by the name of Bob Kiah and Wade Willis. You mean, whether he has got Indian blood in him or not?
- Q Name them all and I will separate them. A Andy Frazier, John Wilson, who married a colored woman and Martin Wilson.
- Q Who else, do you recollect anyone else? A You just want those that married without a license?
- Q Married in any way, any person of colored blood that married a Choctaw woman? (No answer)

Examination by Mr. Humphreys:

- Q You did, didn't you Charley, you married a colored woman?
- A Yes sir, I married a colored woman.
- Q Of these persons that you have named, how many have Choctaw

Tom Brown--16.

(By the Commissioner:)

- Blood? A Why they all have Choctaw blood--that is on one side. Ward Willis' wife was a Choctaw.
- Q And Ward was a Choctaw wasn't he? A No, no he was a
- Q What was he? A Colored man.
- Q Full colored? A Yes sir.
- Q He has been enrolled as a freedman has he? A Yes sir.
- Q And Jehn Wilson, he was an Indian and married a colored woman? A Yes sir.
- Q And Bob Kiah was a Choctaw by blood? A Yes sir.
- Q Martin Wilson the same way? A Yes sir.
- Q He was a Choctaw by blood and married a colored woman? A Yes sir.
- Q How about Prasier? A Prasier, he was enrolled as a freedman and he married an Indian woman.
- Q Didn't he have any Choctaw blood in him? A He had Choctaw blood in him but was enrolled as a freedman.
- Q Now, has any of these parties that you named ever been recognized as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, who hadn't been recognized as Choctaw Indians? A No.
- Q They have all been classed as freedmen, have they? A Yes.
- Q And never been given any recognition as citizens of the Choctaw Nation, outside of freedmen rights? A That is all.
- Q Do you know of any colored person in the Choctaw Nation who has married an Indian woman and has occupied any official position in the Choctaw Nation? A Choctaw that married a colored woman?
- Q Any colored man marrying a Choctaw woman, who has occupied any official position in the Choctaw Nation? A I do not know of any.
- Q Do not know of any? A No sir.
- Q What rights, do you know, have persons of colored blood who have intermarried with Choctaw Indians have? A Well, they were either, were slaves, or were freed born, held as slaves, they got forty acre rights.
- Q If they were born free and had Choctaw blood and were recognized as citizens of the Choctaw Nation, they were accorded all the rights of a full blood Choctaw were they? A Yes sir.
- Q While if they were of colored blood, born in slavery, they were not accorded any right outside of freedmen? A Yes, that is, if they were held as a slave.
- Q Did the Choctaw people ever recognize a slave man, as anything but a freedman, who married a Choctaw woman? A No, never as I know of.
- Q Did you ever know of a negro woman ever marrying an Indian man and receiving any recognition by reason of that fact? A No sir.

By Mr. Humphreys:

We object to all of the questions relative to the marriage of a negro to an Indian; and having had recognized rights as an intermarried citizen for the reason for the reason that the matter has never been adjudicated by the Commission or by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, nor the courts, and is calling upon the witness for a legal conclusion as to what

Tom Brown--17

the law really is in such cases.

Commissioner:

All that the Commissioner desires is that the witness testify as to matters within his knowledge as to the customs of the Choctaws.

By Mr. Humphreys:

The applicant further objects to proving a custom over the positive law of the Choctaw Nation which have been compiled and interpreted into the English language and were in full force and effect in the Choctaw Nation relative to such rights as the Commissioner is attempting to elicit as to the customs.

By the Commissioner:

- Q Do you know whether it has been the practice of the Choctaw tribal authorities to waive the provision requiring a Choctaw tribal license where the marriage ceremony was performed by the county judge. A No, I do not know.
- Q Prior to 1875, was it necessary for a person who married a Choctaw Indian woman to procure a tribal license?
- A Noncitizens? I dont think I heard of any marrying about that time.
- Q Well, about the time that Tom Brown was married, was there any licenses required at that time? A No, no, I never heard of anybody getting any license at that time.

By Mr. Humphreys:

- Q Charley, do you know anything about the customs among the Choctaw Indians that related to their marrying with negroes, or colored people, did they, or did they not? A They just married the same as with one another.
- Q Do you mean to say that the negroes married the Choctaws, and the Choctaws married the negroes, just the same as the Choctaws married one another? A Yes sir.
- Q Did that continue up to 1883? Until the passage of the law prohibiting such marriages? A Yes sir?
- Q Was that the cause of the passage of this act?
- A Yes, that was my understanding was the reason.
- Q The custom became so general that a law became necessary to prevent it? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you remember whether that was in 1883 or 1888 when that law was passed? A I do not remember.
- Q What proportion of the population in your neighborhood, do you know, have negro blood? A Why, how many, you mean?
- Q Well, a third or fourth, what proportion? A Of the people in the neighborhood? A
- Q Yes, of your acquaintances? A Well about one third, I guess.
- Q About one-third of them have negro blood? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you ever hear of a noncitizen white man voting at any of the elections? A No sir.
- Q Did they permit an intermarried white man to vote at elections for Governor? A At that time?
- Q If they obtained a license and was married by Choctaw laws? A Oh yes

Tom Brown--18.

- Q He must be recognized as a citizen of the tribe before he could vote at any of the elections? A Yes sir.
- Q Did freedmen serve on juries in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes.
- Q Every citizen by blood or intermarriage did the same thing? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know when Wade Willie was married. A I could not tell the year, it has been a long time.
- Q Has it been since 1888? A Since that law was passed, no, it was before that.
- Q It was before that law was passed prohibiting such marriages? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you sheriff at that time? A No sir.
- Q As sheriff would it have been your duty to arrest negroes or Indians who had married a negro or an Indian, if it was after 1888. A According to that law I would have had a right to arrest an Indian.
- Q Do you think that the marriage of Tom Brown and Rosalee Morris occurred in the spring of 1875? A Yes, as well as I remember, I cannot remember exactly the year.
- Q Do you remember if the corn was up? A I do not remember.
- Q Or the cotton in bloom? A I don't think there was any cotton planted around here at that time.
- Q Were the people planting their crops? A It was in the spring time, I think.
- Q To the best of your recollection it was in the spring? A Yes sir.
- Q And you say Judge Collins of Ateka County gave Tom Brown a marriage license? A Yes sir.
- By the Commissioner:
- Q You state that you saw Judge Collins give Tom Brown a license, you mean a certificate? A A certificate.
- By Mr. Humphreys:
- Q Was that written in English or Indian? A I don't know how it was written, I cannot read either way. I seen him write on a paper and give it to him and told him \$2.50.
- Q Do you know of any other colored man who ever married an Indian woman applying for rights as an intermarried citizen except Tom Brown? A Let's see, I don't believe I do.
- Q This is the first case that you know anything about? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you ever at any election where Tom Brown voted? A Yes.
- QQ You say him vote and exercise the right of franchise? A Yes sir.
- By the Commissioner:
- Q Isn't it a fact, Charley, that white men who intermarried with Indians down there, and who had no right to vote, have also voted at tribal elections, if they voted right? A I don't know anything about that.
- Q Do you know whether or not Tom Brown was permitted to vote by reason of the fact that he was part Indian? A Why, I don't know on what ground he was allowed to vote on, but he was allowed to vote.
- Q Do you know whether he was allowed to vote because he married an Indian woman, or because he was a slave of an Indian? A No sir, I don't know.

Tom Brown--19.

- Q All slaves were allowed to sit on the jury weren't they?
A Yes sir.
Q They were also allowed to issue permits to their renters, were they? A Yes sir.
Q They were also allowed to hold land? A Yes.
Q Is this case of Tom Brown's the only one that you know of wherein the party marrying a Choctaw woman was a negro, or had colored blood, who was not recognized as a Choctaw by blood or a freedman? A No, I don't know of any.
Q All the persons that you have named have been enrolled as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation with the exception of Wade Willis? A Wade Willis was not recognized, and Martin Wilson's wife and John Wilson's wife were not recognized--only recognized as citizens by adoption.
Q That is, as freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q Wade Willis has been enrolled as a Freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Has always been recognized as such by his neighbors?
A Yes sir.
Q Do you know of any other colored person who has been married to a Choctaw Indian since the passage of that law making it a crime? A Yes sir.
Q Since the passage of that law? A Yes sir.
Q Did they ever enforce the penalty? A No sir.
Q Do you know why that law was passed? A To stop the marriages, I guess, to stop them marrying one another.
Q Was it ever enforced in any way? A Not that I know of.

Joe Homer, being first duly sworn by B. F. Rasmus, testified as follows through sworn interpreter, Charley Moses:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Joe Homer.
Q How old are you? A 54.
Q What is your post office address? A Atoka.
Q Are you a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes.
Q You a full blood Indian? A Yes.
Q Have you been finally enrolled and received your allotment?
A Yes. Enrolled.
Q Do you know Tom Brown? A I have known him a long time.
Q Did you know him before the war? A I was rather young, but I remember seeing him when I was a little boy.
Q During the war? A Yes.
Q Who was his mother? A I do not remember about her.
Q Was she a colored woman? A I don't know whether she was or not. I never paid any attention to the woman, but heard them talking about his father being a Chickasaw.
Q Would you judge that Tom Brown was a colored man--part colored? A I judge he was some Indian and colored.
Q Did you know Tom Brown's father? A Yes, I know him.
Q What was his name? A Pehshabe.
Q What was he, Indian or? A Chickasaw.
Q How much? A Full blood.
Q Did Tom Brown belong to Pehshabe as his slave? A I don't know, I was nothing but a boy and paid no attention to slaves at that time.

- Q Do you know whether or not Tom Brown's mother belonged to Pukahche? A I don't know.
- Q Did you know Tom Brown's wife, Rosalee Morris?
- A Yes, I know her.
- Q Do you know when Tom Brown married Rosalee Morris?
- A I did not see them married.
- Q Do you have any idea of the date that they were married?
- A 1875, or 1876, I don't remember just exactly, never paid any attention to it.
- Q Where were you living at that time?? A Living in Kiamitha and moved into Atoka County, about 16 miles east of Atoka, about that time.
- Q Do you know where Tom Brown was married? A I do not know exactly, but heard that he was married over there in Atoka County--heard about an Indian woman marrying a negro, but never paid any attention to it.
- Q Do you know whether or not a Choctaw tribal license was required at the time that Tom Brown was married to Rosalee Morris? A No, required no license.
- Q For anybody? A All the Indians that wanted to marry didn't have to have anything.
- Q Supposing a colored man, or a white man, wanted to marry an Indian woman, did he have to have a license? A Didn't any of them have to have one at that time.
- Q Anybody have to have a license at that time? A No sir.
- Q When was the first year that a license was required?
- A White people that wanted to marry an Indian at that time had to have a license in 1875.
- Q If a colored man wanted to marry an Indian woman did he have to have a license? A They didn't have to have any license until 1883, when the law was passed prohibiting them from marrying.
- Q But did a colored person have to get a license before he married a Choctaw woman, before he could get any rights as an intermarried citizen? A Didn't have to have any.
- Q In order to get rights? A At that time there was none of them had a right, the freedmen.
- Q As what? A As citizens of the Choctaw Nation, as freedmen citizens.
- Q No colored person had any rights at that time? A No.
- Q And although a colored person could marry with a Choctaw woman? A No sir, didn't have any right, but they married without a license.
- Q Was that marriage recognized as being legal?
- A They all said it was all right they marrying that away.
- Q Did the Choctaw people as a whole look upon the marrying of Choctaw Indians with negroes being the right thing?
- A That is why they passed a law prohibiting it, they didn't like the marrying that way and passed a law against it.
- Q When was the first law prohibiting the marrying of a colored person with an Indian passed? A 1883.
- Q Do you know whether or not colored persons who married Choctaw women were given any rights as citizens of the Choctaw Nation? A No, it didn't give them any right--that is why they made a law against the marriages.

Tom Brown--21.

- Q Didn't white persons, since 1866, who married Choctaw women, have rights as citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, they have been given rights.
- Q Now, has a colored person who married a Choctaw woman been given the same rights as a white man who married a Choctaw woman?
- By Mr. Humphreys:
Objected to as calling for a conclusion, as the law specifically states that "any white man, or citizen of the United States, etc." (A. No, they never gave him any rights). which if answered by the witness would be a legal conclusion and not competent evidence to prove a custom.
- By the Commissioner:
Q Have you known any colored persons who have married Choctaw Indians, in your locality? A Yes, there are several around in that country where I live, several in the neighborhood, clear to the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Have these colored persons who have married Choctaw Indians been accorded any rights except rights as freedmen, since they married these Choctaw Indians? A Nothing but the freedman rights.
- Q Now, the law of 1875 states that "A white man, or citizen of the United States, or any foreign government, desiring to marry a Choctaw woman, citizen of the Choctaw Nation, shall be required to obtain a license from one of the circuit clerks, or judges of the court of records." That he could get a license either from the clerk or judge--now ask him if he knows whether or not it was the custom of the Choctaw people, when a noncitizen was married to an Indian woman by the county judge, was it necessary for him to get a license---in 1885? A In 1875, did you say?
- Q In 1884? A Yes, for white people.
- Q He had to get a license whether he was married by the county judge, or not? A Yes.
- Q Tell him that the law of 1875 required the payment of a \$25 license fee; now ask him whether or not a man had to pay that \$25 license fee and get a license, before the county judge could marry him. A I only heard that they had to do that-- I never did have dealings with them, and do not know anything about it.
- Q But heard that they had to get a license first? A Yes.
- Q Although they were married by the county judge? A I do not know anything about that.
- Q Ask him if he knows whether or not the provisions of the law of 1875 as to the licenses, were they also in force in 1884, ask him if that law wasn't still in force in 1884, nine years after 1875? A Yes, it was.
- Q Supposing a white man married an Indian woman in 1884, would he have to pay \$25 to get a license, although he was married by the county judge? A I don't know anything about that, I do not have work of that kind to pay any attention to.

By Mr. Humphreys:

- Q Joe, what was the custom in regard to marriages between negroes and Indians, could they intermarry? A When did you mean?
- Q At the time Tom Brown was married? A They married through and through, but there wasn't any objection to it.
- QQ You say you remember the time when Tom Brown was married, and no one at that time was required to have a license before they married? A There wasn't any licenses then, all they had to do was to get a preacher, a county judge or a circuit judge.
- Q The county judge and circuit judge or a preacher, could perform the ceremony of marriage? A Yes sir.
- Q After this law was passed requiring them to get a license, Tom Brown was married to Rosalee Morris, was he? A Yes.
- Q Do you know whether Tom Brown ever voted at the elections or not? A Yes, we voted together all the time.
- Q How old was Tom Brown's father, when you knew him? A I do not have any idea, he was a tolerably old man when I knew him.
- Q Where was he living when you knew him? A He lived in Kiamitia near Long Creek, and this man was living between him and the river.
- Q Do you know whether or not Pukahche recognized Tom Brown as his son? A Yes. People always recognized him as being his son, and always called him by his name.

By the Commissioner:

- Q Were freedmen ever allowed to vote at the elections?
- A After they were adopted they were.
- Q Supposing a colored person who had no Indian blood and he had not married an Indian woman, after he was adopted could he vote? A Yes sir, if they were adopted as freedmen, not as citizens, they could vote.
- Q You mean as freedmen, or as citizens by blood? A As freed men.
- Q So there was no distinction made between a freedman, an intermarried person and a citizen by blood, in voting?
- A All just alike.
- Q Well then, a negro who married a Choctaw Indian woman, was he permitted to vote because he married an Indian woman, or because he was a freedman? A He didn't have to marry an Indian woman to vote-- that would not give him a right to vote--any of them that was adopted in the tribe could vote.
- Q Didn't have to marry an Indian woman in order to acquire a right to vote? A No.
- Q Was freedmen allowed to issue permits to renters?
- A Yes, if his renters were noncitizens.
- Q The same as Indians? A Yes.
- Q He had a right to hold land and sit on a jury, hadn't he.
- Q Yes.

By Mr. Humphreys:

- Q But if a man was not recognized as a freedman, he would have to get his right to vote from the fact that he married an Indian woman, wouldn't he? A Yes, that would give

Tom Brown--23.

them--they would have to do that to get to vote.

By the Commissioner:

Q Would have to do what? A Marry an Indian.
Q If they were not a freedman? A Yes.

TOM BROWE, RECALLED.

By the Commissioner:

Q Do you remember the time that they made a census of the freedmen of the Choctaw Nation? in 1885--when they went around and asked for those freedmen in the Choctaw Nation and wanted them to take a hundred dollars and remove from the Choctaw Nation? A I remember hearing about it.
Q Did you attempt to register at that time? A No sir, I heard about it.
Q Have you at any time claimed the benefits of being a freedman of a Chickasaw Indian? A No sir.
Q Never have? A No sir.

By Mr. Humphrey:

Q You talk the Choctaw language fluently, don't you Tom?
A Yes. Can I talk it? Yes sir.
Q Can you talk the Chickasaw language, too? A Yes sir.
Q You were born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q And have lived there all your life? A Yes sir.
Q You claim what rights you have in the Choctaw Nation from the fact that you married Rosalee Harris, do you?
A Yes sir.

The applicant's attorney filed herewith a brief to be considered in this case.

(Witnesses excused.)

Kate DeBord, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, being first duly affirmed, states that she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of July, 1906, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said cause.

Kate DeBord

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 26th day of July, 1906.

Nellie V. Chappell
Notary Public

Memo.-134.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

D E C I S I O N .

August 21, 1905, Tom Brown appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for his enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

January 17, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered his decision therein, and held that the evidence failed to show that any application had ever been made for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress above cited, and that no authority existed at said time for the receipt of any application for the enrollment of said applicant.

The Department on June 28, 1906 (I.T.D. 6084-1906), granted a motion filed by J. M. Humphreys, attorney at law, Atoka, Indian Territory, for a rehearing in the matter of the above application, and returned the record in said case for rehearing and readjudication upon the merits.

In the investigation this office was directed to take testimony to determine specially whether the applicant, Tom Brown, was part Indian and part colored, and whether it was customary for the probate judges of the Choctaw Nation who performed marriage ceremonies in 1875 to issue to the party applying a license to marry, in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer.

On July 7, 1906, the applicant, his attorney, J. M. Humphreys, and Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, were advised of the action of the Department, and notified that on Saturday, July 21, 1906, at nine o'clock A. M., the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes would, at his office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, hear such testimony and receive such other evidence, touching the points outlined in Departmental letter, above mentioned.

July 21, 1906, proceedings were had in the matter of said application pursuant to the notices above mentioned.

The applicant, Tom Brown, claims his right to enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, by virtue of his marriage in the spring of 1875, to Rosalee Brown (now deceased), a recognized and enrolled citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation, who is identified upon the 1885 Choctaw Census Roll, Atoka County, No. 648,

and also upon the 1893 Choctaw Leased District Payment Roll, Atoka County, No. 54, it being contended that notwithstanding the fact that the applicant is a colored person, he is entitled to enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

The evidence in this case further shows that the applicant was, at the close of the War of the Rebellion, the slave of a Chickasaw Indian; that at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith, he was a resident in good faith of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country; and that he has resided continuously therein up to and including September 25, 1901.

Article Thirty-eight of the Treaty of 1830, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, under which all applicants for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage acquire their rights, provides:

"Every white person who, having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in such Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, or who has been adopted by the legislative authorities, is to be deemed a member of said Nation, and shall be subject to the Laws of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation according to his domicile, and to prosecution and trial before their tribunals, and to punishment according to their laws, in all respects as though he were a native Choctaw or Chickasaw".

That it was not the intention of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to permit colored persons to acquire intermarried rights, may be seen from the fact that the term "white person" is used in said section, and also from the further fact that Article Three and Article Four of said Treaty made special provisions for the acquisition of freedman rights in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

This is also borne out by the testimony of the witnesses submitted on behalf of Tom Brown, July 21, 1906, of the custom of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, which is all to the effect that no colored person has ever been recognized as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, and that the only rights colored persons, who married Choctaw Indians, ever acquired or exercised were those of a freedman.

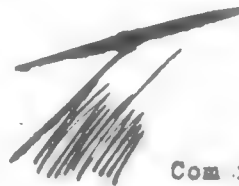
Applicant testified that he has been recognized as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation by being allowed to vote, hold land, and sit on juries, but inasmuch as those privileges were common to all freedmen, it does not tend to show that he was recognized as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

I am of the opinion that no colored person could acquire intermarried rights in the Choctaw Nation, and, therefore, the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation should be denied, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 20, 1898 (30 Stats., 498), and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that Tom Brown should be enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 20, 1898 (30 Stats., 496) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

AUG 21 1906



Commissioner.

50568

Indian office, 1906
Doc. no. 2

57133

Indian office, 1906
Doc. no. 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

MAILED
MAY 21 1906

Department of the Interior
Received
Jul. 3, 1906
Doc. no. 2 of no. 1174
Indian Territory Division.

Items 134
In the matter of the
enrollment of *Tomas*
Benson as an intermarried
citizen of the Choctaw Nation
Indian Territory

...for the purpose of the...
...the Choctaw Nation...
...intermarried...
...citizen of the...
...Indian Territory...
...enrollment...
...Benson...
...M. Newsham...
...entry for applicants...

20258
21193
In the matter of the
Enrollment of Tom Brown
as an intermarried Citizen
of the Choctaw Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

INDIAN TERRITORY

Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
1905
1905
1905

In the matter of the
Enrollment of Tom Brown
as an intermarried Citizen
of the Choctaw Nation.

COMES now Tom Brown, by his attorney, J. M. Humphreys

and moves the Honorable Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes
that the Citizenship case of Tom Brown be reopened for the follow-
ing reasons, to-wit:

FIRST: It appears that Tom Brown was legally married to a Cit-
izen of the Choctaw Nation.

SECOND: That he made personal application to be enrolled
as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation prior to December 1st, 1905,
and was rejected for the reason that he had not made his applica-
tion prior to the 25th of September, 1902.

WHEREFORE: He desires that his application be heard and his
rights be considered and that additional testimony may be given if
necessary to a final determination of his rights as a Citizen by
intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, of the Indian Territory.

Tom Brown

By J. M. Humphreys

His Attorney.

with
1905
1905
1905

1905
1905
1905

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application
for enrollment of Tom Brown as
a citizen by intermarriage of the
Choctaw nation.

MOTION FOR RE-HEARING.

Comes now Tom Brown in his
own proper person and by his attorney, J. N. Humphreys, and moves the
Honorable Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for a re-hear-
ing in the above entitled cause from the judgment of the Commissioner
to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered on January 17, 1906.

The records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes
show that the applicant made an attempt to enroll sometime in the
year 1897 or 1898 when the Dawes Commission was at Atoka, Indian
Territory and that on August 30, 1905 said applicant filed his
affidavit making application to be enrolled as a citizen by inter-
marriage of the Choctaw Nation.

The records of the Commission further show that prior to
December 1, 1905 Tom Brown, your petitioner herein, made application
to be enrolled as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation
as the husband of Rosalie Brown who is enrolled as a citi-
zen by blood of the Choctaw Nation to whom several children were
born and who are enrolled as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

Your petitioner further wishes to show that the records of
all marriages in Atoka County prior to 1888 were destroyed by fire
and that the original certificate of marriage between Tom Brown
and Rosalie Lee has been lost and although diligently searched for
cannot be found.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that his motion for a re-
hearing be granted and for such other and further relief as the
Honorable Commissioner seems meet and proper.

Indorsed on back as
follows:-

(SIGNED) Tom Brown

Department of the Interior
Commissioner to the Five Civ-
ilized Tribes.

By J. N. Humphreys,
Atty. for petitioner.

F I L E D
Jan. 27 1906

Wm. Pixby, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the enrollment of
TOM BROWN, as a citizen by Intermarriage
of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Tom Brown being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is about
65 years of age and resides at Atoka, I. T.

Affiant says that he was married to Rosa Lee, a citizen by blood of
the Choctaw Nation, in the Year A.D. 1875, and resided with the said
Rosa Lee, until the date of her death, in about 1899.

Affiant says that under the law of that time, there was no provision
against a colored man marrying a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and
that he was lawfully married to the said Rosa Lee, by Judge Jim Col-
lins, or James Collins, and regularly granted a certificate of mar-
riage and that said certificate has been lost or destroyed.

That there were present at said marriage, Charles Moses, William
Peter, Thomas Brown, and Sam Brown, who will testify that said mar-
riage was performed by the Judge James Collins, a County Judge of
the Choctaw Nation.

Affiant says that he has made application, as a Freedman of the
Choctaw Nation, but that he believes and always, has believed that
he is entitled to rights as a citizen by inter marriage.

Affiant says that the fruits of said marriage, are, Jack Brown,
Milton Brown, Jay Gould Brown, Lorenzo Brown, Ida Brown, and Bulow
Brown now deceased, and that all of said children are enrolled as
citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays that he be enrolled as a citizen
by Inter-marriage of the Choctaw Nation.

Tom his
 X Brown
 mark

Witnesses to mark.

E. A. Newman.

A. G. Etheredge.

Subscribed by mark in my presence, and sworn to before me this 10th,
day of August, A. D. 1905.

(SEAL)

(Signed) E. A. Newman
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the enrollment of
TOM BROWN, as a citizen by Inter-
marriage, of the Choctaw Nation.

Charles Moses, being sworn, says that he is a citizen of the Choctaw Nation Indian Territory, and 54 years of age, and resides at Atoka, I. T. that he is personally acquainted with Tom Brown, and has known him, for over 40 years, and that he was personally acquainted with Rosa Lee who was a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Affiant says that he attended a wedding, at which Tom Brown, was married to Rosa Lee, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, in about the year A. D. 1875: and that said marriage was performed by county Judge James Collins, who resided at Atoka, I. T. at that time.

(Signed) Charles Moses

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 10th., day of August, A. D. 1905.

(Signed) E. A. Newman.
Notary Public.

(SEAL)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the application of
TOM BROWN, as a citizen by Inter-
marriage of the Choctaw Nation.
Indian Territory.

William Peter, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that
he is 73 years of age, and a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation,
and resides, at Atoka, I. T.

Affiant says that he has been acquainted with Tom Brown, for
over thirty years, and was present at a wedding, between Tom Brown,
and Rosa Lee, in the year about 1875, that Rosa Lee was a Choctaw
citizen, by blood. That I was standing by when they were married, by
James Collins, county judge, of Atoka county, Indian Territory, and
that the wedding took place at the residence of Tom Browns, house,
about 7 miles a little west of south of Atoka, I.T. and saw the judge
give Tom Brown a marriage certificate of said marriage.

Affiant says that he knew the said Rosa Lee, wife of Tom Brown
after her marriage, until her death, which occurred about four years
ago, and further affiant sayeth not.

Witnesses to mark.
J. M. Humphreys
E. A. Newman

his
William X Peter
mark

William Peter says that the foregoing affidavit was explained
to hi and that he thoroughly understands the same and the matters
and things contained are true.

Witness to mark
J. M. Humphreys
E. A. Newman

his
William X Peter
mark

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 11th day of
August, A.D. 1905.

(Signed) E. A. Newman
Notary Public.

(SEAL)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the application of
TOM BROWN, as a citizen by Inter-
marriage of the Choctaw Nation,

Sam Brown, being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is
59 years of age and reside near Atoka, I.T.

That he is acquainted with, Tom Brown, and has him for over 30
years, and knew Rosa Lee a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation
before her marriage to Tom Brown, which occurred, the year of 1875,
some time in the Fall, that he was present at a wedding, at which
Tom Brown was united in marriage to Rosa Lee, a citizen by blood
of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and that the marriage was
per-formed by James Collins, the county Judge of Atoka, county,
Indian Territory, and saw the said judge give to Tom Brown a mar-
riage certificate.

Affiant says that said marriage took place at Tom Browns house,
about 5 or 6 miles a little west of south of Atoka, I.T.

(Signed) Samuel Brown

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of
August A. D. 1905.

(Signed) E. A. Newman
Notary Public.

(SEAL)

Endorsed:
Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Filed August 30, 1905.
Tans Bixby, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the application of
TOM BROWN, for enrollment as a citizen
of the Choctaw Nation Indian, Terry.

Mary Bales being first duly sworn deposes and says that she is 52 years of age, and resides at Atoka, Indian Territory, and that she is a freed woman of the Chickasaw Nation; that she knew Rosa Lee Morris when she was a girl, and lived in the Chickasaw Nation; that she knows Tom Brown, and was present at a wedding ceremony, in which Tom Brown was united in marriage to Rosa Lee Morris, near Atoka Indian Territory, on or about the 15th day of September, A. D. 1875, and that county judge James Collins, performed the marriage ceremony, that she remembers the occasion fully from the fact that she cooked the marriage supper, and that there were a number of people present.

She further swears that she was a neighbor to Tom Brown and Rosa Lee Brown, from the time of their marriage, until the date of death Rosa Lee Brown which occurred about the year, A.D.1900,, and that Tom Brown and Rosa Lee Brown lived together as man and wife from the date of their marriage, until the death of Rosa Lee Brown, and further affiant sayeth not.

her
Mary X Bales
mark

Witnesses to mark.

I. L. Woodward.

E. A. Newman

C. L. Kilgore

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 10th., day of
September A. D. 1905'

(SEAL)

(Signed) E. A. Newman
Notary Public.

J. M. Humphreys,
Attorney for applicant.

Endorsed:
Department of the Interior,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Filed September 13, 1905.
Tams Bixby, Commissioner.

Memo. 134

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1906.

Tom Brown,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 17, 1906, declining to receive your application for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tamc Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo. 134.

Memo. 134

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1906.

CO.

J. M. Humphreys,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 17, 1906, declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tamc Birby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo. 134.

Memo. 134

Muskogee Indian Territory, January 17, 1906.

COPY

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered January 17, 1906, declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Thomas C. Gentry

Commissioner.

Incl. Memo. 134.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1906.

CCP

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:

There is herewith transmitted the record of proceedings in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, including the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated January 17, 1906, declining to receive said application.

Respectfully,

Samuel D. Doby
Commissioner.

2 Incl. Memo. 134. 2

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

G.R.
LLB

I.T.D. 6084-1906.
D.C.27480-1906.

June 28, 1906.

LRS

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

January 29, 1906, you transmitted a motion for a rehearing on behalf of Tom Brown, in the matter of his application for enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation, wherein on January 17, 1906, you declined to receive his application for enrollment on the ground that the evidence failed to show that any application had ever been made for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation within the time limited by the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641).

You state in your decision that on August 30, 1905, applicant filed with you his affidavit, wherein, among other things, he stated that he had heretofore made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but the records of your office fail to show that any such application has ever been made.

On August 21, 1905, applicant testified as to an alleged application made about 1897 to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Ateka, Ind. T., "in a tent over there in a place called

Vales Park."

It appears that his wife, Rosa Lee Brown, nee Morris, and their children are duly enrolled as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

In view of applicant's affidavit filed with you on August 30, 1905, and a hearing had August 21, 1905, and in pursuance of section 1 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (Public No. 129), providing for the enrollment of citizens of the Choctaw Nation where application for enrollment was made prior to December 1, 1905, and calling your attention to the amendment made to section 2 of the above act by the act of Congress approved June 21, 1906 (public No. 258), making appropriations for the current contingent expenses of the Indian department, page 19, applicant's motion for a rehearing is hereby granted, and the record is returned for a rehearing and readjudication upon the merits.

In the investigation directed you are requested to take testimony to determine specially whether applicant, Tom Brown, is, as claimed, part Indian and part colored, and whether it was customary for the probate judges of the Choctaw Nation who performed marriage ceremonies in the year 1875, also in the year 1884, to issue to the party applying, a license to marry, in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer. Applicant claims that under the law at the time of his marriage a license to marry was not necessary to be issued where the probate judge

himself, by whom license was to issue, performed the ceremony and issued the certificate of marriage.

This testimony is asked to include the year 1884, to be used in another case where the same question is involved; whether a preliminary license was required to be issued, or was customarily issued by the probate judge, prior to the issuance of the certificate of marriage by the probate judge performing the ceremony.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Jesse E. Wilson,

Acting Secretary.

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

2 inclosures.

Memo.-134.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 7, 1906.

Tom Brown,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Department on June 28, 1906 (I.T.D. 6084-1906), granted your motion for a rehearing in the matter of your application for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, and returned the record therein for a rehearing and readjudication upon the merits.

You are advised that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes will at his office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on Saturday, July 21, 1906, at nine o'clock A. M., hear such testimony and receive such other evidence as you desire to introduce in the matter of your application. It is specially desired that testimony showing your blood and whether it was customary for the probate judges of the Choctaw Nation who performed marriage ceremonies in the year 1876, and also in the year 1884, to issue to the party applying, a license to marry, in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer; and also testimony showing the custom existing in the Choctaw Nation relative to the intermarriage of colored persons with citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

-2-

Similar notice has been forwarded to your attorney, J. M. Humphreys, Atoka, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tame Bixby.*

Commissioner.

Memo.-134.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 7, 1906.

J. M. Humphreys,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, the Department on June 28, 1906 (I.T.D. 6084-1906), granted the motion of said applicant for rehearing, and returned the record for a rehearing and readjudication upon the merits.

You are advised that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes will, at his office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on Saturday, July 21, 1906, at nine o'clock A. M., hear such testimony and receive such other evidence as may be introduced in the matter of said application. It is specially desired that testimony showing the blood of said applicant and whether it was customary for the probate judges of the Choctaw Nation who performed marriage ceremonies in the year 1875, and also in the year 1884, to issue to the party applying, a license to marry, in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer; and also testimony showing the custom existing in the Choctaw Nation relative to the intermarriage of colored persons with citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

-2-

Similar notice has this day been forwarded the applicant,
Tom Brown, at Atoka, Indian Territory.

For your information copy of Departmental letter is en-
closed.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tarns Bixby.*

Commissioner.

LBA 7/2.

Memo.-134.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 7, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, the Department on June 28, 1906 (I.T.D. 6084-1906), granted the motion of said applicant for rehearing and returned the record for a rehearing and readjudication upon the merits.

You are advised that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes will, at his office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on Saturday, July 21, 1906, at nine o'clock A. M., hear such testimony and receive such other evidence as may be introduced in the matter of said application. It is specially desired that testimony showing the blood of said applicant and whether it was customary for the probate judges of the Choctaw Nation who performed marriage ceremonies in the year 1875, and also in the year 1884, to issue to the party applying, a license to marry, in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer; and also testimony showing the custom existing in the Choctaw Nation relative to the intermarriage of colored persons with citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

For your information copy of Departmental letter is enclosed.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Jane Bixby.*
Commissioner.

LBA 7/3.

COPY.

Land
57133-1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

GAW

WASHINGTON.

July 16, 1906.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, I. T.

Sir:--

There is enclosed for your consideration a motion for the reopening in the matter of the application of Tom Brown for his enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

The record in this case was forwarded to you on June 28, 1906; also a similar motion.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Iarrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

1 enc.

GAW-KEN.

Memo.-134

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 24, 1906.

Tom Brown,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered August 24, 1906, denying the application for your enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, and granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo.-134.

Mem.-134

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 28, 1906.

J. M. Humphreys,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered August 24, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, and granting the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. C. Smith
Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Mem.-134.

Memo.-134

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 24, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered August 24, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, and granting the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Incl. Memo.-134.

Muskegee, Indian Territory, August 24, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

January 17, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision holding that no application had been made for the enrollment of Tom Brown as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation within the time provided by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and on June 28, 1906, the record in this case was returned by the Department for rehearing and readjudication under the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906.

July 21, 1906, additional proceedings were had in this case pursuant to Departmental instructions, and there is now transmitted herewith the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of August 24, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Tom Brown as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and granting the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Commissioner.

2 Incl. Memo. 134.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Muskegee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

January 17, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision declining to receive the application of Tom Brown for enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation and on the same date the record in this case was forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior. January 29, 1906, a motion for rehearing was transmitted in this case and June 28, 1906, (I.T.D. 6084-1906) the record in the case was returned for rehearing and readjudication upon its merits.

In the investigation this office was directed to take testimony to determine specially whether the applicant Tom Brown was, as claimed, part Indian and part colored, and whether it was customary for the Probate Judges of the Choctaw Nation who performed marriage ceremonies in the years of 1875 and 1884 to issue to the party applying a license to marry in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer.

July 21, 1906, further proceedings were had in this case and August 24, 1906, a decision was rendered denying the applica-

Secretary #2

tion of Tom Brown for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation on the theory that no colored persons could acquire intermarried rights in the Choctaw Nation and enrolling him as a Chickasaw freedman and on the same date the record in this case, together with the additional proceedings was again transmitted to the Department.

Inasmuch as several other cases are pending before this office involving the question of whether or not negroes could acquire intermarried rights in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by reason of marriage to citizens of these two nations, I have to request that action in this case be made special and that this office be advised of Departmental action therein in order that other cases now pending may receive early consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

LAND:

Office of Indian Affairs.

Washington.

74831-1906.

74028- "

6304-1907.

January 28, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Referring to Department letter (I.T.D. 6084-1906) there is enclosed a report from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated August 24, 1906, transmitting the record relative to the application of Tom Brown for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation.

On August 21, 1905, Tom Brown applied to the Commissioner for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage.

On August 24, 1906, the Commissioner held that the applicant was not entitled to such enrollment.

The record shows that the applicant is a colored man and that he claims his right to be enrolled as a citizen by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation by virtue of his marriage in 1875 to Rosalee Brown (deceased), identified at No. 648 on the 1875 to Rosalee Brown (deceased), identified at No. 648 on the 1885 Choctaw Census Roll, Atoka, County, as a citizen by blood and also identified at No. 54 on the 1893 Choctaw Leased District Payment Roll Atoka County.

In view of Article 38 of the Treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and of Section 34 of the Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), it is considered that there is no provision of law for the enrollment of colored persons as citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation and the decision of the Commissioner adverse to the applicant is recommended for approval.

The applicant also claims the right to be enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman. His right to such enrollment was passed on by the Commissioner, on August 24, 1906, and it was held that he was entitled to such enrollment.

The record shows that the applicant was a slave of a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation at the close of the Civil war and that he lived in that nation at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith in 1866 and has since resided continuously in that nation.

In view of Article 3 of the Treaty of 1866, above referred to, the decision of the Commissioner favorable to the enrollment of the applicant as a Chickasaw freedman is recommended for approval.

Very respectfully,
C. F. Larrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

HRD-C.

J.R.W.

I.T.D.

1844-1907.

February 18, 1907.

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I received by reference of February 11, 1906, the record in application of Tom Brown for enrollment as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by intermarriage, by virtue of marriage to a recognized Choctaw woman prior to the license act of November 1, 1875, with request for opinion whether applicant is entitled to enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

January 17, 1906 the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes declined to receive Brown's application for such enrollment because he was a person of African descent. Applicant claimed part Indian blood and June 28, 1906, the Department directed investigation by Commissioner as to blood of the applicant, and whether it was customary for the probate judges of the Choctaw Nation who performed marriage ceremonies in the year 1874, also in the year 1884, to issue to the party applying a license to marry in addition to the certificate issued by him as the officiating officer.

Upon this reference the Commissioner held an enquiry and August 21, 1906, reported evidence taken and that such evidence was in his opinion conclusive to the fact that-

no colored person has ever been recognized by the tribal authorities of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation and that the only rights that colored persons who married Choctaw Indians ever acquired or exercised were those of Choctaw freedmen.

Brown had also applied for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and August 24, 1906, the Commissioner found that he was entitled to be so enrolled. January 17, 1907, the Commissioner stated by letter that his decision of August 24, 1906 supra denied Brown's application to be enrolled as a citizen by intermarriage on the theory that no colored person could acquire such rights in the Choctaw Nation, that other similar cases were pending in his office, and asking that action be made special that such cases may be early considered and determined.

The evidence taken is clear to the effect that Tom Brown is the son of Ned Brown, whose Indian name was Pokehohe, a recognized full blood Chickasaw and his slave Frankie, a colored woman having some Indian blood, with whom he cohabited, so that Brown is something more than half Indian blood. It also appears that prior to acts of 1883 or 1888, and 1894, there were no Indian statutes prohibiting intermarriage of negroes and Indians in these Nations and that even now the penalty provided for such marriages is never imposed and miscegenation has gone to such extent that one-third of the persons in these tribes have admixture of negro blood. It also appears that applicant Tom Brown was allowed to vote and to hold and improve tribal lands, but he was never given the tribal recognition of enrollment. The evidence indicates,

though it is not clear and satisfactory, that this class of persons were not recognized as members of the tribe nor yet as persons to whom tribal rights were accorded by reason of intermarriage with recognized citizens.

Article XXXVIII of the treaty of July 10, 1866 (14 Stat. 769, 779) accords the right of citizenship by intermarriage only to "Every white person who, having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in said Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation" and can not be held to include persons of African, Indian, or mixed African and Indian blood, especially as the rights of persons of those other races are subject of specific provision in the treaty evincing clear intent to use the term white persons specifically as applying to persons of the white races alone. I am therefore of opinion that rights of persons of the colored races can not be predicated upon Article XXXVIII or on any other provisions relating to white persons, but that the rights of persons of the colored races must stand upon other provisions or upon Indian law and custom. As no such law or custom has been shown upon the record as presented, I am therefore of opinion that the applicant is not entitled to be enrolled as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Very respectfully,

FRANK L. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Attorney-General.

Approved: February 18, 1907.

E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

W.H.M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

February 21, 1907.

I.T.D. 1844-1907.
4176- "

LRS

DIPECT.

SPECIAL.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

In conformity with the approved opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, dated February 18, 1907, (I.T.D. 4176), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Office of January 28, 1907 (Land 6304), copies whereof are enclosed for your information, your decision of August 24, 1906, denying the application of Tom Brown for his enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation and granting his application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, is hereby affirmed.

You will proceed at once in conformity therewith in the analogous cases now pending before your office, as reported by you January 17, 1907.

The record has this day been returned to the Indian Office, together with a carbon copy hereof.

Respectfully,
Thos. Ryan,
First Assistant Secretary.

2 inclosures, and
6 inclosures to Ind. Of. with a carbon hereof.

Chic. Fr 1511

Chic. Fr 1511

Trans. from Memo 103 9-20-06

Memo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, July 5, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Jincy Thompson as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Jincy Thompson being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Jincy Thompson.
- Q How old are you? A About 22, near as I can get at it.
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Kinta, Indian Territory.
- Q You claim to have made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, I have made it.
- Q When did you make that application? A I don't know exactly when.
- Q When did you apply to be enrolled? A I don't know what time.
- Q Where did you make application, if you made any? A Colbert Station.
- Q Can't you tell when it was? A No, I can't tell.
- Q About how many years ago do you think it was? A Five or six years ago; longer than that--I don't remember.
- Q Was the Dawes Commission meeting there at that time? A I didn't go there myself.
- Q So that you didn't make any application yourself at all?
- A No sir.
- Q Did you ever appear before the Dawes Commission at all?
- A Here?
- Q Anywhere? A Yes sir.
- Q You say that you did appear before the Dawes Commission?
- A Yes sir. Q When did you appear? A In March.
- Q March of what year? A I don't know.
- Q As near as you can remember? How many years ago? A March of this year.
- Q That was the first time that you ever tried, yourself, to be enrolled? A Yes sir.
- Q Did anyone else ever make application for you, that you know of? A Yes, near as I know.
- Q Who made application for you? A Simmon Lewis.
- Q Who is Simon Lewis? A Who is he?
- Q Yes. A Simmon Lewis, I said.
- Q Well, who is Simmon Lewis? A He is my cousin.
- Q Is he a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Chickasaw Freedman.
- Q Has he been enrolled? A Yes sir.
- Q And taken his allotment? A Yes sir.
- Q When did he make application for you? A Why, I don't know, sir.
- Q How do you know that he made one for you? A Why, I heard he has.
- Q Did you ever ask him to make application? A For me?
- Q Yes. A Oh, yes, he come and told me he made application.
- Q When did he tell you that? A It is a good while.
- Q How long? A That was before I left home.
- Q How long since you left home? A Been about five years.
- Q And he told you that he had made application for you?
- A Yes sir.
- Q That is all you know about it? A Yes, I was here at the time he said he enrolled me.
- Q You were here? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you mean here in Muskogee? A No, I was at home at the

2-Jincy Thompson.

time they enrolled me at Colbert.

Q Where is your home? A Kinta.

Q All you know about it is that he told you that he had enrolled you? A Yes, he said he had enrolled me.

Q And you don't remember just when it was? A No, I don't know, but I have been told.

Q And you never made any application yourself at all? A Yes, I have.

Q When did you make that application yourself? A In March I think.

Q March of this year? A Yes sir.

Q Did you ever make any application yourself before March of this year? A No sir.

Q Is Simmon Lewis a relative of yours? A Yes sir.

Q What relation is he of yours? A Cousin.

Q You claim to be entitled to enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q Who do you claim through? Your father or mother? A Mother.

Q What is your mother's name? A Winnie Brown.

Q Was she ever a slave? A Yes sir.

Q Whose slave was she? A Can Brown.

Q How do you spell Can? C-a-n? A I don't know; I can't spell.

Q Who is Can Brown? A That was her master.

Q Was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw, or what was he? A He was a Chickasaw.

Q And your mother belonged to Can Brown, and she was a Chickasaw? A Yes sir.

Q Did you ever know Can Brown? A No sir.

Q Is he living? A I guess he is.

Q How do you know that your mother belonged to him? A I heard her say it; I don't know anything about it; I wasn't here in time.

Q Do you know anything about whether your mother was a slave during the war or not? A No, I don't know.

Q You don't know anything about who your mother belonged to?

A Only just what she told me.

Q All she told you was that she used to belong to Can Brown?

A Yes sir.

Q You don't know where your mother lived at the close of the war? A In the Choctaw, I guess; I don't know where she lived. In the Choctaw ever since I can remember.

Q Where were you born? A Me?

Q Yes. A Brazil.

Q What Nation is that in? A Chickasaw.

Q Have you ever lived outside of the Indian Territory? A No, been here all my life.

Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.

Q Is she enrolled? A Yes sir.

Q What did you say your mother's name was? A Winnie Brown.

Q Have you any brothers? A Yes sir.

Q What is your brother's name? A Robert Reed.

Winnie Brown, mother of the applicant, and Robert Reed, her brother, are identified on Chickasaw Freedmen Card No. 1096, and as Nos. 4027 and 4028 respectively, on the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen, approved April 10, 1902.

Q Are you married? A No.

Q Not married? A Been married.

Q Is your husband dead? A No, he's living I reckon. I haven't seen him for a year.

3-Jincy Thompson.

- Q Did you get a divorce from him? A No sir.
Q Just quit him? A Yes--he quit me.
Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir.
Q How many children have you got? A One.
Q What is that child's name? A Jimpson Johnson.
Q Is Johnson his last name? A Yes sir.
Q What is his father's name? A Isiah Johnson.
Q Was your name Crawford at that time? A Yes sir.
Q How do you come by the name of Crawford? Did you marry a man by that name? A Yes sir.
Q Did you marry Crawford before you married Johnson? A No, I didn't marry Johnson.
Q Crawford is your present husband? A Yes sir.
Q Have you got any children by him? A No sir.
Q When was this child born? A I couldn't tell exactly what year he was born.
Q About how old is the child. A About seven years old.
Q All you know about an application being made for you is that Simon Lewis told you that he had made one? A Yes sir.
Q You don't know anything about it besides that? A No sir.
Q You never made any yourself until March this year? A No sir.
Witness excused.

Baptiste Harris being first duly sworn testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Baptiste Harris.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Kinta, Indian Territory.
Q Are you acquainted with Jincy Thompson? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A I have known her off and on for ten or fifteen years.
Q Do you know anything about an application that is alleged to have been made for enrollment for her? A Not any more than that Simon Lewis told her that he made one.
Q Did you hear Simon Lewis tell her that? A Yes sir.
Q You don't know anything about it yourself, whether he made one or not? A No sir.
Q You never made any application for her, did you? A No sir.
Q All you know about any application having been made for her by anyone is what was told you, that Simon Lewis had said?
A Yes sir.

Witness excused.

Calvin Lewis being first duly sworn testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Calvin Lewis.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Kinta.
Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Chickasaw.
Q On the final roll? A Yes sir.
Q Are you acquainted with Jincy Thompson? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A All her life.
Q Do you know anything about an application which is said to have been made for her enrollment? A All I know about the application is that Simon Lewis wrote and told me that he had made application for me and Aunt Winnie's children and my two children. That was after--I was in the Cherokee Nation when he wrote and told me that he had made application. I didn't go and register at the first enrollment. I went to South Canadian and enrolled myself and my sisters and some of my cousins, and I forgot about her (applicant) and never put her on the roll at all.
Q And all you know about this application for enrollment for

4-Jincy Thompson.

Jincy Thompson is that Simmon Lewis told you that he had had her enrolled? A Yes, he told me that he had enrolled all of them.

Q You don't know of your own knowledge whether he had done anything at all about it, do you? A No sir.

Q And you never made any application for her? A No sir. I knew all about her mother, and about the time she was born, and Winnie Brown is her mother, and I knowed her father.

Q You say that Winnie Brown is her mother? A Yes sir.

Q And Winnie Brown is on the final roll? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know where Jincy Thompson has lived all her life?

A Yes, she lived with old man Smith Brown within a mile and a half of where she was born until she was 15 or 16 years old, and then left, and from that time I have never seen her no more until sometime this year.

Q Where was she born? A She was born in the Choctaw Nation.

Q And has she lived in that Nation, to your knowledge, up to the time she was 16 or 17 years of age? A Yes sir.

Q You don't know any more about any application made for her enrollment than you have already testified to? A No sir.

Q And you know that this applicant, Jincy Thompson, is the daughter of Winnie Brown? A Yes, she is the daughter of my own dear Aunt Winnie.

Q Is Simmon Lewis a brother of yours? A He is a cousin of mine.

Q Is he living? A Yes sir.

Witness excused.

Ten days from this date will be allowed the applicant Jincy Thompson, to produce any further testimony which she may desire to present regarding her alleged application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the aboveentitled cause, and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 6, 1905.

Myron White,
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskegee, I.T., July 10th, 1905.

-----oOo-----

Memorandum case No. 103.

In the matter of an alleged application for the enrollment of Jincy Thompson as a Chickasaw freedman.

Simon W. Lewis being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Simon W. Lewis.
Q What is your post office address? A My post office?
Q Yes sir? A My post office is Featherstone.
Q Are you a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Jincy Thompson? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A Ever since she was a baby.
Q Is she any relation of yours? A Yes sir, she's my cousin.
Q She claims that an application was made for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Some time since. How do you know anything about that?
A Yes sir.
Q When and where was that application made if one was made at all?
A Colbert station.
Q When? A I can't remember the time exactly, but seems to me it been along 1896 or '97. I just don't exactly remember the time. I never had any memorandum to remember it by.
Q At Colbert in '96 or '97? A Yes sir, time they had the registration there.
Q Did you make that application? A Yes sir.
Q How did you come to make application for Jincy Thompson?
A Well, I was going there to register, and they give me all the names of the ones that couldn't go, because they didn't have any way to go, and I was related to them and they wanted me to enroll them.
Q Jincy Thompson asked you to enroll her? A Yes sir.
Q Whom did you apply to? Whom did you make application to?
A Commissioner.
Q James Commission? A Yes sir, James Commission.
Q Who else did you make application for at that time? A For enrollment?
Q Yes sir? A Wimmie Brown and Jincy Thompson and her baby named
Q Johnson.
Q Application for Jincy Thompson and Jimson Johnson at the same time you made application for Wimmie Brown?
A Yes sir.

- Q Is that the same time you made application for your own enrollment? A Yes sir.
- Q Who was with you at that time? A Isaac Harris and Dick Brashears - Richard Brashears.
- Q And you are sure that's the same time you originally applied for your own enrollment? A Yes sir, I believe it is, if I aint mistaken, but it's been so long and I had so many to enroll at the time I was there. I had a great deal of kinfolks and taken their names there @ Colbert Station to enroll them. After that, several of us that - -their foreparents came right along with and wanted to register and enroll them, and they just laid our affidavits aside. I know it was made there for I seen all the names I taken to Colbert Station is on my book.
- Q When you applied for your own enrollment are you positive that you mentioned the name of this Jincy Thompson? and her child?
- A Yes sir, it seems to me I mentioned it, but I know that I had her name. I enrolled so many of them that it - - -
- Q Was this child, Jimson Johnson, living at that time, do you know? A Yes sir.
- Q You applied for that child too, did you? A Yes sir.
- Q In your testimony given at the time you applied, you mention a whole lot of people but you don't say anything about this Jimson Johnson or Jincy Thompson? A At that time?
- Q Yes sir. How do you account for that? A Well, I was there. I enrolled her and enrolled Martha and Jincy Thompson and Winnie Brown and that Jimson Johnson, that baby. Because I was there before them, the people that would know for a fact that I enrolled them. Someone came along behind and wanted to enroll and they enrolled them and just laid our affidavits aside.
- Q What affidavits did you make at that time? A My testimony that I gave.
- Q Do you know who Jincy Thompson claims through? She claims through her father or mother? A Mother, Winnie Brown.
- Q Winnie Brown is her mother is she? A Yes sir.
- Q Was Winnie Brown a slave, do you know? A Yes sir, they says she was a slave.
- Q Do you know anything about it yourself? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
- Q How do you know she was? A She told me.
- Q Don't know anything about it except what she told you?
- A No.
- Q You know that Jincy Thompson is a daughter of Winnie Brown? A Yes sir. We lived close together, about a half a mile apart; she lived with her father and I lived with my father, not over half a mile apart.
- Q You have known Jincy Thompson ever since she was born?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Where has she lived since she was born? A Skullyville County.
- Q Anywhere else? A Lived in San Bois County.
- Q In what Nation? A Choctaw Nation.
- Q Has she ever lived outside the Choctaw Nation? A I don't remember of her living in the States. She's been right in the Choctaw Nation in my remembrance. Of course a person might go out sometime and stay a day or two and come back.
- Q That's all you know, just what you have told us? A Yes sir.

(3)

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 10th day of July, 1905, and that the foregoing is a correct transcript of his stenographic notes thereof.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1905.

J. H. Campbell

Notary Public.

Memo.-103.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Jincy Thompson, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was
duly made for the enrollment of Jincy Thompson and her minor son,
Jimpson Johnson, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by
the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (Pub-
lic No. 129).

The record in this case shows that the applicant, Jincy
Thompson, was born subsequent to the war of the rebellion, and is the
daughter of Winnie Brown, whose name appears as number 4027 upon a
list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under
the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats.,
641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and
approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1903; that the
applicant, Jimpson Johnson, is the son of said Jincy Thompson; and
that the latter was a resident in good faith of the Indian Territory
on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Jincy Thompson and
Jimpson Johnson should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, under the
provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats.,
495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

SEP 4

Mem 103
19-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 2, 1905.

B. Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 24, 1905, in which you ask in reference to the applications of Martha Harris and Jincy Thompson for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen; you state that yourself Calvin Lewis, Martha Harris, and Jincy Thompson appeared at this office on July 5, 1905, and were advised to secure the testimony of Simon W. Lewis within ten days from that date and that on July 10, 1905, Simon W. Lewis appeared for the purpose of giving testimony in this case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on July 5, 1905, Jincy Thompson appeared and gave testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and that the testimony of Battiest Harris and Calvin Lewis was also introduced in support of the alleged application for the enrollment of Jincy Thompson as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are also advised that on January 4, 1906, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision holding that application was made for the enrollment of Martha Harris, a sister of Jincy Thompson, as a Chickasaw freedman within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

B. H. #2

It does not appear, however, that since that time Martha Harris has appeared to testify relative to her right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and it does not appear from the testimony taken at the time Jincy Thompson was before this office that witnesses were introduced in support of the application of Martha Harris for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. Martha Harris was advised, however, on May 2, 1905, in response to a letter from her stating that she was physically unable to appear at this office, that she might introduce the affidavits of witnesses in support of her case if she wished, although it is desirable to have applicants and witnesses appear in person for the purpose of an oral examination.

You are advised that if it is now possible for Martha Harris to appear at this office accompanied by witnesses for the purpose of testifying relative to her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, it is advisable that she make such appearance as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Memo.-103

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 4, 1906.

Jincy Thompson,

Roland, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 4, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and son, Jimpson Johnson, as Chickasa freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Jincy Thompson and Jimpson Johnson will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Beall.
Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo.-103.

Memo.-103.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 4, 1906.

D. Harris,

Kinta, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on September 4, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Jincy Thompson and Jimson Johnson, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Jincy Thompson and Jimson Johnson will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Wm. O. Beall.
Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Memo.-103

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 4, 1906.

COPY

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 4, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Jincy Thompson and Jimson Johnson, as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Jincy Thompson and Jimson Johnson will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Wm. O. Beall.*

Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo.-103.

Chic. Fr 1512

Chic. Fr 1512

Trans. from Chic. Fr D-23

D.C. Lab

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

--0:--

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson
Johnson as a Chickasaw Freedman--

Nelson Johnson, Chickasaw Freedman--D-23.

19-D-23

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 21, 1904.

In the matter of the application of Nelson Johnson
for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Gehee having been first duly sworn upon his
oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Charles Gehee.
Q Do you know Nelson Johnson? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir he was a slave of Joel
Keeps.
Q Was he there at the close of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether he ever went to Texas or not? A No
sir I don't know whether he did or not; he might have went
to Texas; he was a man who used to work out at different
places; I couldn't never keep up with him; he never was out
of the Nation that I know of.
Q If he had ever been out of the Nation you would have been
likely to have known it wouldn't you? A Yes sir I think
I would.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer
to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly
recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the
foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes
thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23th day of
October 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public.

19-D-23.
D.C.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

-:0:-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Johnson as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Nelson Johnson, Chickasaw Freedman D-23.

-:D E C I S I O N:-

It appears from the record herein that on October 10, 1898, at Colbert, Indian Territory, Nelson Johnson appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for the enrollment of himself as a Chickasaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of this application at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on October 21, 1904.

The evidence shows that Nelson Johnson was, during the War of the Rebellion, a slave of a recognized Chickasaw Indian; that he remained as such slave until the close of said war; and that he was freed in the Chickasaw Nation, since which time he has resided continuously in the Chickasaw Nation up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Nelson Johnson should be enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

AUG 17 1906

In the matter of the application of Nelson Johnson for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Nelson Johnson being sworn says: *(Colbert, October 10th 1898)*

I belonged to Joel Kemp.

I have one child by my first wife. My first wife Wiley belonged to ~~the~~ Colbert.

I went out of the country after I was turned loose. I was turned loose in 1865. I went away in about 3 weeks. It must have been in the summer time.

My master had me pointing a house and I came back. He said he would whip me and I ran away. That was after I was turned loose. The corn was so that I could hide and run through it. That was after peace was made. It was in the year 1866. I went to Bonham, Texas. That was about a year and a half after the people had gone to Fort Gibson. I do not know whether or not any of them had returned. The slaves were free in Texas when I went over here. They were all working for themselves.

My present wife Tama belonged to Frank Colbert. I have no children by her.

(217)

119023 ✓

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

FILED
JUN 14 1906



Commissioner

Collier J.T. June 12 '06

19-D.23.

In the matter of the Application for the enrollment of
Nelson Johnson as a Chickasaw Freedman

Colbert J. June 12 = 1906

Fenton Kemp, examined under oath, testifies that he is 58 years of age,
that his P.O. Address is Platts, D.T., that he is a Chickasaw
Freedman and duly enrolled as such, that he has lived all his
life in the Chickasaw Nation, that he was well acquainted with
Nelson Johnson, who died in the year 1904, that Nelson Johnson
and myself were both the slaves of Joel Kemp, a Chickasaw
Indian, that he and I were at the same time ~~time~~
~~and~~ during the Civil war he slave of said Joel Kemp that Nelson
Johnson & myself were freed by said Joel Kemp, at the close of
the war, in the Chickasaw Nation and that since said time
up to and including Sept 25 '02 he said Nelson Johnson
was a resident continuously of the Chickasaw Nation

Witness to me ^{Platts, D.T.} ~~Frank~~ ~~Lee~~ ~~craft~~ Fenton ^{his} ~~man~~ Kemp
Colbert J.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June

AD 1906

E. R. Smith

Notary Public

19-D-23-V²²⁷

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

FILED

JUN 14 1906

Commissioner.

Colbert J. T. June 14 '06

19-D-23

In the matter of the Application for the enrollment of Nelson
Johnson as a Chickasaw Freedman 19023

Colbert I T June 14 06

Adrian Scribner }
Contractor }
}

John Taylor Potts, being being first duly sworn and examined
under oath, doth depose & say that

He is 60 years, a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation I.P.O.

Colbert

That he knew Nelson Johnson and that he knows of his own knowledge
that he was the slave of Joel Kemp a Chickasaw Indian during
the war of the Rebellion, that he was freed in the Chickasaw Nation by
said Joel Kemp at the close of the war, ~~and that~~ that since the
close of said war up to and including Sept. 25 '02 he lived
continuously in the Chickasaw Nation

I am of Obedience

John Taylor Potts

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th June 1906

E. W. Smith

Notary Public

Judge B.F. Kemp being sworn says:

I know Nelson Johnson: *(Called October 10th 1898)*

I knew of his going away. My recollection is that he ran away in the summer of 1865. That was before peace was made.

I think he was about the first one that went off. This is my recollection. I may be mistaken.

Nelson Johnson, 6th /

—

we "

823

1/44

19-2-23

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Nelson Johnson,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right to enrollment as such freedman.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

19-D-23
19-230

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 13, 1904.

Tara Johnson,
Golbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Ma'am:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 10th instant, stating that your husband Nelson Johnson is dead and you desire to be advised what steps it will be necessary for you to take to secure his allotment and whether you will be permitted to forward proof of his claim as a freedman or if it will be necessary for you to appear in person at the land office for that purpose.

Enclosed herewith you will find blank affidavits for making proof of the death of your husband Nelson Johnson, and are advised that upon receipt of the same properly executed you will be further advised in the matter.

Respectfully,

Enc. D. C.

Commissioner in Charge.

19-D-23

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 24, 1904.

Tama Johnson,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit and that of George Turnbull relative to the death of your husband Nelson Johnson a Chickasaw freedman which occurred April 3, 1904, and the same being in proper form have been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of death of said person.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

18-7-25.

Muskogee Indian Territory, October 29, 1904.

Tama Johnson,

Gilbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date in which you ask when you will be permitted to file on land for your deceased husband Nelson Johnson.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Nelson Johnson for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and pending his enrollment by the Commission and approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, no selection of allotment can be made in his behalf. If you will communicate with the Commission at the expiration of ninety days you will be notified whether or not any action has been taken relative to the enrollment of Nelson Johnson as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-930
19-D-23.

Muskogee, Indian Territory January 31, 1908.

Tama Johnson,

Gelbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

On October 22, 1904 you filed with the Commission proof of the death of your husband Nelson Johnson, who was an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, showing that he died April 3, 1904.

In order to protect whatever rights he might have as such freedman it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with competent evidence relative to the residence of your deceased husband from the beginning of the War of the Rebellion up to and including September 25, 1902.

For this purpose you should bring your witnesses to testify in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-2-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Task Johnson,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 22, 1905, asking that you be allowed time within which to introduce testimony relative to the right of your husband Nelson Johnson.

In compliance with your request you will be allowed thirty days from this date within which to introduce such testimony as you desire to submit in support of the application for the enrollment of your husband Nelson Johnson as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-23

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 18, 1905.

Charles S. Stephens,

Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 8, 1905, asking if the name of Nelson Johnson of Colbert, Indian Territory, is on the rolls and if he has been allotted any land.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that Nelson Johnson was an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, but his final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined.

On January 31, 1905, a letter was addressed to Toma Johnson, wife of Nelson Johnson, advising her that it would be necessary for her to furnish the residence of her deceased husband from the beginning of the War of the Rebellion up to and including September 25, 1902, and that for this purpose she should bring witnesses to testify in person to this office as early as practicable.

On April 22, 1905, she requested additional time in which to introduce such testimony and on May 4, 1905, she was allowed thirty days from that time to submit such testi-

0 2 5 2

mony as he desired to introduce in support of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Johnson as a Chickasaw Freedman. No such testimony has been submitted up to this time and before further consideration can be given the case it will be necessary that the testimony requested be furnished.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-D-23

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1905.

Tana Johnson,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

On May 4, 1905 you were notified by this office that in the matter of the enrollment of your deceased husband as a Chickasaw Freedman you would be allowed thirty days from that time to submit such testimony as you desired to introduce in support of said application.

As no such testimony has been submitted by you up to this time you are again advised that the testimony requested should be furnished as soon as possible, in order that the rights of your husband to enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman may be passed upon.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-D-23

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 4, 1906.

Tama Johnson,
Care of Charles Bacon,
Osibert, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 29, 1905, asking if it will be necessary for you to appear in person with witnesses in the matter of the claim of your husband Nelson Johnson for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman or if you can send in their affidavits.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it is desirable that witnesses appear in person at this office for the purpose of examination under oath, but if you are unable to appear and desire to forward affidavits the same will be filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1512

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 13, 1907.

Aaron Hogan,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit and the affidavit of Luzena Cummings to the death of Nelson Johnson a Chickasaw freedman which occurred April 3, 1904, and the same have been filed as evidence of the death of the above named freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-D-23

a Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1906.

Tula Johnson,

COPY.

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered August 17, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of your husband, Nelson Johnson, as a Chickasaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against his enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Nelson Johnson will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Farno Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-23.

19-D-23

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the five Civilized tribes, rendered August 17, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Nelson Johnson as a Chickasaw Freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against his enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Nelson Johnson will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw Freedman to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

ONE

James D. Bobby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-23.

Chic. Fr. 1513

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as
Chickasaw freedmen.....OF.....

CLEVELAND EDWARDS, et al. 19-N.B.
357.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
South McAlester, I. T., December 23rd, 1902.

Chickasaw Freedman
D - 2

In the matter of the application of Violet Edwards for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Violet Edwards being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Violet Edwards.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-five.
Q What is your post office address? A South McAlester.
Q You are an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman?
A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your father? A William Edwards.
Q Was he a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Who did he belong to? A Harris.
Q What was his full name? A I don't know; I have a witness that I expect knows the full name.
Q Where was you born? A Brazil.
Q Do you know where your father was at the time the war began?
A No, no more than what he said that he was in Indian Territory.
Q And that he belonged to a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know where your father was when the war came to an end—when the slaves were freed? A No sir, I don't.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Haven't any children? A No sir.

Kitty Reed being called as a witness and duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Kitty Reed.
Q How old are you? A Forty-eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Duck, I. T.
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Chickasaw Freedman.
Q Do you know this woman Violet Edwards? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know her father? A Yes sir.
Q What was her father's name? A William Edwards.
Q Was he a slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Said to be, I don't know whether he was Chickasaw or Choctaw.
Q Well, did you know the Indian he belonged to? A Yes sir.
Q Who was he? A Daniel Harris.
Q Where did you know Daniel Harris? A In Iowa.
Q Do you know this William Edwards? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know him time of the war? A Yes sir.

Violet Edwards---2

- Q Did you know William Edwards belonged to Daniel Harris?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was William Edwards when the war began? A I suppose he was with Daniel Harris.
Q Did you see him during the time the war was going on? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you? A On Blue.
Q Was William Edwards living with Daniel Harris there? A Yes sir.
Q When the slaves were freed, where was William Edwards?
A Well, that winter that they were freed he was with Daniel Harris; he left there some time in the summer or spring, I don't remember which, I was a child but I can remember.
Q Where did he go? A He always said he went to Fort Arbuckle.
Q Fort Arbuckle ever here in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long did he stay there after that before you saw him again?
A It was about two years I think as near as I can come at it that I saw him again.
Q Where was it you saw him the next time? A In the Creek Nation.
Q Whereabouts? A Near Fort Gibson; between Fort Gibson and Muskogee.
Q Do you know that this woman Violet Edwards is his child?
A Yes sir.
Q What was her mother's name? A Her mother's name was Sarah Edwards.
Q Was she a States woman? A Yes sir.
Q Was William Edwards married to her? A Said to be; was called his wife.
Q Lived together as man and wife? A Yes sir, until she died.
Q How when did you first know this woman Violet Edwards?
A I have been knowing her since she was a baby.
Q You know her to be the child of William Edwards? A Yes sir.
Q By his wife Sarah? A Yes sir.

By Tandy Walker:

- Q Did you say you knew Edwards on Blue during the war? A Yes sir.
Q And is he the father of this girl? A Yes sir.
Q How old is she? A This girl?
Q Yes? A She's about twenty-six years old.
Q Well that's been nearly forty years ago, or thirty-five years?
A I guess so.

By Simon Lewis:

- Q Was you there in Fort Smith in '65, about the day of that treaty?
A Once in my life.
Q Didn't Edwards run off from Daniel Harris during the war and go to Fort Smith? A No sir, he run off from Daniel Harris - Daniel Harris had one of his brothers killed and there was confusion some way that he feared he would be killed, and he run off from Daniel Harris and he said he went to Fort Arbuckle and lived there among some of his relatives and scouted around and went from there down about Poteau, or some little station near Poteau in the Choctaw Nation. I never seen him there, understand, but I knowed him when he lived at Blue with Daniel Harris.

Violet Edwards---3

By the Commission:

- Q Who did you belong to? A Jack Johnson.
Q How were you when the slaves were freed? A On Blue.
Q Do you remember what time that was? A When they were freed?
Q Yes? A In June.
Q June, what year? A '66.
Q Well did you see this man William Edwards all the time during the war? A Not all during the war; you see we only lived two years out there -- the two last years of the war. When I first got acquainted with him he was living on Camden at the commencing of the war.
Q This time he ran away from Daniel Harris, how long was that after the slaves were freed, or before? A It was the same year--that winter. Of course I don't remember just what month, but I know it was in the winter time.

Wesley McKinney being called as a witness and duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q What is your name? A Wesley McKinney.
Q How old are you? A Forty-eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Alderson.
Q Are you a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes.
Q Who did you belong to? A Thompson McKinney.
Q Did you know William Edwards? A I did.
Q Know this woman, his daughter, Violet Edwards? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known them? A Ever since I was a boy.
Q Where did you first know William Edwards? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q When? A Why, in slavery time.
Q Who did he belong to? A Belonged to Daniel Harris I suppose; that's where I seen him.
Q When did you first see him? A Why, it was in time of the war, when we went South.
Q Where were you living when the slaves were freed? A I was living at Lake West.
Q How far from Daniel Harris? A I don't know just how far it was.
Q Well was this man William Edwards living with Daniel Harris when the slaves were freed? A I think not.
Q So you know what became of him? A In his afterwards I found him living near Petoskey.
Q When? A After they were freed.
Q About how long? A Well, must have been a year.
Q Do you know anything about him going to Fort Smith? A Well, that was about a mile and a half from Fort Smith.
Q That he was living? A Yes sir.
Q Living in the Nation? A Yes sir, I suppose so. The Nation claims it yet--on Mill Creek.
Q Was it on the other side of the river? A Yes sir.
Q How did you happen to run across him up there? A Well, we were back home to our old place where we used to live.
Q Do you know this woman Violet Edwards to be the daughter of Bill Edwards? A Yes sir.

Violet Edwards---4

By Simon Lewis:

- Q When was you ever at Daniel Harris' place on Blue? A I been all through that country.
- Q Since you got freed? A No, before.
- Q What was you doing up there? A Driving cattle through there .
- Q How big were you when you refugged outside? A About eleven or twelve years old.
- Q Well didn't you just go down on Salt Creek in the neighborhood of Goodland when you first refugged? A Yes sir.
- Q And they hired the whole family out at Lake West? A No sir, I never was hired to anybody in my life.
- Q Did Mrs. Hodges live up there near Lake West? Wasn't Edwards running a blacksmith shop in Fort Smith at the date of that treaty '62? A He was living on Mill Creek, that's where I found him. If he was running a blacksmith shop I didn't know anything about it.

By R. L. Murray:

- Q Where were you living when you were freed? A Red river.
- Q Whereabouts? A Hodges' farm.

By Simon Lewis:

- Q Thought you said you was living at Lake West? A Well, he had a farm down there and we lived right on the river; lived about a mile from John Howell's farm. We lived up the river and he lived down the river.
- Q Is there a farm down there called Lake West? A Used to be, I reckon it's there yet.
- Q Well all the Lake West farm I knowed was in Blue County? A No, no, there's a lake right down there, and a farm between the river and the lake, and we lived right there; I supposed it was his'n.
- Q Well that's over a hundred miles from where Harris lived?
- A Well it may be, I don't know just how far it is.
- Q Well wasn't John Pitchlyun living near there? A No sir.
- Q Wasn't living nowhere near that big lake? A I don't think so.
- Q Didn't Hodges live down in Boktuke county? A He lived there, but he didn't live there when we lived with him. He lived once at Wheelock, but we - - -
- Q Now this big lake you are talking about, how far is it from Wheelock? A Way back up right across on the river; yes sir, above Grant; I think it is above Grant.
- Q Well was John Hodges living about there anywhere? A I don't know John Hodges.
- Q Old man Hodges' eldest son? A He was a man then.
- Q Wasn't he living right there? A I think he was, that old man.
- Q And you lived on his farm? A Yes sir.
- Q Away above where Grant is now? A I think so.
- Q You say you know all the country? A I don't know as I would know it right now, but I did know it.

Violet Edwards-----5

- Q And you was at Daniel Harris' then on Elus before the war?
A No sir.
Q During the war? A Yes sir.
Q Was old man Harris living at that time? A I disagree whether he was or not.
Q Well, do you know any of the Hodges family who owned this man?
A No sir.
Q You just got acquainted with him almost? A Yes sir.

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 22nd day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of January, 1903.

West

Charles H. Seeger
Notary Public.

department of the interior/
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, I.T. January 13, 1903.

19-D2

Testimony of Richard W. Wilson and Henry Chalk

in the matter of the application of Walter Edwards for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

C.G. Lowe, attorney for applicant:

Richard W. Wilson being sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Richard W. Wilson.
Q How old are you? A I am fifty six; going on fifty seven.
Q What is your post office address? A Alderson; I have been getting my mail at Cherrville; Alderson is my post office now--
Q What Nation is that in? A Choctaw Nation; just East of McAlester
Q How long have you been a resident of the Choctaw Nation? A All my life.
Q Never lived anywhere else? A No sir.
Q Are you a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you acquainted with this applicant here, Walter Edwards?
A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Ever since he was in the world, nearly.
Q Do you know anything about his family? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of his father? A William Edwards was the name he went by after the war; when he was with the Harrises he went by the name of Harris; but he changed his name to William Edwards. He died right here recently.
Q What was the date of his death? A I don't know exactly.
Q What was the name of this young man's mother? A Sarah.
Q Was this William Edwards of whom you have just spoken a slave?
A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of his owner? A Joe Harris.
Q Was this Joe Harris an Indian or white man? A He was Indian.
Q What tribe of Indians was he a member of? A Choctaw.
Q Was he a recognized citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir; he had considerable of a family.
Q Where did this Joe Harris live? A Kind of between Kiamitia and Boggy; I think it was in Kiamitia County, I won't be positive.
Q Did you live near their place? A At that time I lived down across Kiamitia below there about ten or twelve miles.
Q Was this Joe Harris the only man who ever owned William Edwards to your knowledge? A It is the only one; I know.
Q How long did you know of William Edwards being the slave of Joe Harris? A I can't say; but mighty high since I was big enough to know anything; I knew William Harris.
Q Was William Edwards on Harris' place during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Was he his slave at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know of William Edwards leaving Harris' place during the war? A He didn't leave there until just about the close of the war.

Q Where did he go at that time? A I don't know all the abouts he went; I met him down here this side of Ft. Smith on that Poteau Bottom.

Q That was before the close of the war? A Just about the close of the war.

Q What was before the freeing of the slaves? A Well, he was supposed to be free then; everybody was going around there then scattering; he was at a blacksmith shop there.

Q Was that in the State of Arkansas? A No sir, in the Territory; my grandfather lived down there and I went down and stopped with him a while.

Q Can you state about what time that was? A Sometime in '66 I believe; I can't state the month and the specified time.

Q Do you know when William Edwards came there? A Not to a date I don't know. I had only been there two or three months when I met him.

Q Do you know anything about his whereabouts before you met him? A Not exactly; I understood him to say that he had been working up on the river down there, and he got a chance to work there.

Q Up where? On the river? A This side of the Choctaw Nation; old Skullyville.

Q Then he was not living with this Joe Harris at the close of the war and when he was freed? A He lived there after that; and went to work down there.

Q What time did he leave Joe Harris, do you know? A I can't tell the date exactly, but I know him to leave there and going down there; it's a long time; I knew him ever since I was big enough to know anybody.

Q Do you know how long he had been away from Joe Harris at the time he was freed? A No sir, I don't; I can't say; I can't say because I know there was some boys lived there and got down in that Bottom and stayed there; I don't think Edwards was in that outfit, but if he was they didn't go anywhere, they only went down to Skullyville County. They was all together when they went there; Edwards never had a home anywhere else but the Territory and he died in the Territory.

Q How long did he stay down there near Ft. Smith? A I guess a couple of years.

Q Then where did he go? A Further back up in the Territory; then to where they call Braseel Station, thirty miles from Ft. Smith.

Q Did he continue to live in the Choctaw Nation up to the time of his death? A Yes; then he moved from that 30 miles of Ft. Smith he moved close to old McAlester and remained there until he died there.

Q Could this William Edwards have been the property of any other man during the war? Without your knowing of it? A No sir; he wasn't.

Q Did you know him all that time? A Pretty well all the time; seen him frequently; off and on nearly all the time.

Q How near to this Joe Harris' place did you live? A It must have been 10 or 12 miles; we used to go up there often to corral cattle.

Q You saw him frequently then during the war? A Yes; I met him down there and over there; instead of going anywhere else he come back this-a-way all the while- from Braseel to McAlester.

Examination by G. G. Lowe:

Q Do you know why it is that Edwards claimed to be Chickasaw?

A No sir, I don't altogether; but they was some of the family might have been Chickasaw; but I can't certify just exactly about the woman; I never could tell why he came to be Chickasaw; he was

in the Choctaw Nation all the time.

Q You stated a while ago that this man Harris was a Choctaw Indian; are you sure it was Choctaw-- or Chickasaw? A Well, I claimed him as Choctaw, cause he lived in the Choctaw Nation with us.

Q You don't know then? A I can't say positively.

Q But they was full blood Indians? A Yes; and has considerable family.

Q Do you remember where you last saw William Edwards before the war? A I saw him on Little Boggy.

Q About how long was that before Freedom? A Quite a little while before; it must have been a year or more.

Q How long after freedom do you remember that you saw him again? A Just about the close of the war as well as I can remember; I

know when they were going down to have a consideration of the treaty at Ft. Smith I went down there, and I didn't see him then; and I come back to Kiamitia with some of the same people and then when I went back again I met him.

Q That was about the time of the treaty of '66? A Yes along about that time.

Q You can say positively that you saw him at frequent intervals? A I don't believe he lived two months out of the Nation; I have

known the man ever since was big enough to know anybody and if he had a cabin in the States anywhere I would have known it; he lived near Ft. Smith and worked in the blacksmith shop--and he only worked there.

Q Do you recollect whether Bill Edwards left Joe Harris before Freedom was declared or not? A To be positive about him leaving before or afterwards I can't say; but I met him just afterwards down here, a while before that I had seen him up there at Harris'.

Q How recently? A I don't know.

Q A year or six months? A It might have been 5 or 6 months.

Q Before you last saw him before freedom? A Yes sir.

Q You are not in any way related to this man or have any interest in his claim? A No sir.

Witness excused and Henry Chalk called and sworn as a witness in this case;

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.

Q How old are you? A I am close on to 60 they say; I don't know.

Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee, right now.

Q Are you a freedman of any of the five civilized tribes? A Of the Choctaw.

Q You are a Choctaw freedman, are you? A Yes sir.

Q When did you leave the Choctaw Nation? A I goes back and forth all the time; I am working up here with Captain Bevers; I goes back home, stays a little while-- goes back home herding cattle.

Q Are you acquainted with this applicant, Walter Edwards? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you known him? A About 14 or 15 years since I knowed the boy.

- Q Did you know his father? A Yes, well acquainted with him.
- Q What was his father's name? A Called him Bill Harris in slave time; after he got freed they changed his name to William Edwards.
- Q What was this boy's mother's name? A I don't know.
- Q Never knew his mother? A I seen her but wasn't acquainted with her.
- Q Was this Bill Harris or Edwards a slave? A Yes sir.
- Q What was the name of his owner? A Joe Harris.
- Q Who was this Joe Harris? A He was an injun.
- Q What tribe was he a member of? A Well, I am telling you what we always called him--He lived down in East Choctaw Nation and near there and went up in the Chickasaw Nation-- they called him Chickasaw when he went there; old Daniel Harris was Joe Harris' father; they moved from way down in the Choctaw Nation to the Chickasaw Nation up on Blue.
- Q When did they move up there? A Before the war.
- Q They were living in the Chickasaw Nation during the war? A Yes sir.
- Q Near what place? A This side of Tishomingo, right on Blue; between Tishomingo and old Boggy Depot.
- Q Was that where they were living during the war? A Yes sir.
- Q What was the name of your owner? A Dave Holmes. And then I fell from that to Mary Taylor on Boggy.
- Q Who owned you during the war? A Mary Taylor.
- Q Where did she live? A On Boggy.
- Q Was that near Joe Harris' place? A No; I had moved from there; I was running cattle and would be back and forth.
- Q You lived quite a distance from the place where Joe Harris lived? A Yes, I moved from there; I was close neighbor first; but after I went to live with Mary Taylor I was about forty miles from him.
- Q How long did this Joe Harris own this William Edwards of whom you have been speaking? A All his life time, I reckon when I saw him.
- Q When was the last time you saw him? A Just before the freedom; I was herding cattle then; I was there with them.
- Q You were up there-- A On Blue; and I went back home and left him there in the yard of Joe Harris.
- Q At that time were they living on Joe Harris' place? A Yes sir.
- Q How long before the freedom was that? A Five or six months. After two or three months I went to hauling goods--after freedom.
- Q Two or three months after freedom? A Yes sir; Skullyville--
- Q He was down in Skullyville? A Yes sir.
- Q He was going to Ft. Smith? A No sir, I was.
- Q Where was he living at that time? A I don't know; he was standing in the street in Skullyville; I went back and two or three months afterwards I seen him in Poteau Bottom in the blacksmith shop near the road.
- Q Is that near Ft. Smith? A Seven or eight miles.
- Q How long was that after the freedom? A About one year.
- Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know where he had been in the meantime? A He said ever--he come from Skullyville down to Poteau Bottom.
- Q Do you know of his being outside of the Choctaw Nation during the war or after? A He couldn't during the war, for he had to be working for his master.
- Q How many times did you see William Harris during the war? A I can't count the times; I never kept count of anything like that.
- Q Were you up there frequently? A I was all over that country; I was riding after cattle all the time.
- Q You knew that he was the property of Joe Harris at the time of the freedom? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know that he was on Joe Harris' place when he was freed?
A I wasn't there at the freedom, but he was there just before freedom and he couldn't have left before Joe Harris gave him the word; that's the way mine done.

Examination by Mr. Lewis:

Q How long did you drive on that road? A Ever since I was 12 years old; up and down that Ft. Smith road until about 25 years ago I quit.

Q Where is Blue? A Blue runs over the West and goes East on the other side of Caddo.

Q Blue is in what Nation, Henry? A Choctaw Nation; one part of Blue is in the Chickasaw Nation; you know the line runs across Blue.

Q You said that this Indian family to which this boy's family belonged was born in the Chickasaw Nation? A Was born there? No, sir, I said they went from East Choctaw Nation to the Chickasaw Nation; moved up there across the line on Blue on the Chickasaw side.

Q Did they ever move back in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir, Joe Harris died there.

Witness excused, and R.W. Wilson recalled:

by C.G. Lewis:

Q Where did this Joe Harris' family live when you knew them?

A Up here on Boggy somewhere between Boggy and Kiamitia.

Q How far is that from Blue? A I don't know; but they aint very far apart-- from little Boggy to Blue.

Q Do you know where the line is there? A I don't know.

Q Is it anywhere near there? A It must be more than ten miles. It crosses Blue but I don't know where it crosses.

Q From the line to where these Harrises lived how far is it?

A I don't know.

Q But you know that the Harrises lived in the neighborhood of Blue? A Yes sir.

Q Could you swear whether it was Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation they lived in? A They lived there afterwards-- I don't know.

by the Commission:

Q When was this you spoke of that Joe Harris was living on Boggy?

A I don't know the dates exactly; it was sometime in the time of the war.

Q Was that during the war? A Yes sir. We was driving the cattle to these different places for beef.

Q Was he living down there in the Choctaw Nation at the time freedom was declared? A I can't say; he might have been in the Chickasaw Nation; he was somewhere in the bounds of the line there; I wasn't acquainted with where the line run there.

Q Well, you stated that you lived about 12 miles from him? A Well, it might have been.

Q How far did you live from the line? A I can't say just how far it was, cause I didn't have the line located that well.

Q What town did you live near? A I lived in the County of Kiamitia on Kiamitia River; Boggy is above there.

Q Do you actually know where Joe Harris lived during the war?

A Yes; he lived up there pretty much during the war cause I was there until they captured me and took me away into the Government service; and I never went back there any more.

Henry G. Hains being sworn on his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the above testimony on January 13, 1903, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in same.

Henry G. Hains

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of January, 1903.

Charles W. Sawyer

Notary Public.

EX

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskegee, Indian Territory, August 22, 1905.

In the matter of the application of Violet, Walker, and
Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw Freedmen.

C. G. Lowe of Muskegee, Indian Territory appearing for the
applicants as their attorney.

Walter Edwards being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Walter Edwards.
Q What is your postoffice address? A McAlester, I. T.
Q Are you an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman?
A Yes sir.
Q Through whom do you claim your right to enrollment?
A Through my father.
Q Your father's name is William Edwards? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a slave during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Whose slave was he? A Daniel Harris'.
Q What was Daniel Harris? A I don't know; I suppose he was
an Indian, though.
Q Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any sisters? A Yes sir.
Q What are their names? A Violet Edwards.
Q What are the others names? A No more living.
Q Have you a brother? A Yes sir.
Q What is his name? A Gussie Edwards.
Q Where were you born? A Brasse.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know where Violet Edwards was born? A Yes.
Q Where? A Where I did.
Q And Gussie Edwards? A Born in McAlester.
Q All three children were born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes.
Q Have you ever made your home any place other than the
Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q How about your brother and sister? A Always lived in the
Choctaw Nation.
Q What is your mother's name? A Sarah Edwards.
Q Is she living? A No sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A About 25 years.
Q Are your brother and sister still living? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q When were you married? A Married in 1898.
Q What is your wife's name? A Bernelia Edwards.
Q Is she a Choctaw freedman or Chickasaw freedman or a states
woman? A She is not exactly a states woman either, but
she ain't got any right to enrollment.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir.
Q How many children have you? A Three.
Q Did you ever make any application for the enrollment of those
children? Well, two of them I did.
Q What are the names of your children? A William and Cleveland.
Q When did you apply for the enrollment of those children?
A When I was here before.
Q When do you mean--when you were here before? A I don't
know exactly what time it was.
Q How many years ago is it since you applied for those child-
ren? A It was 1903.

2-Violet Edwards et al.

Q You never applied for them before that time did you?
A No sir.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this August 28, 1905.

Edward M. Wick

Notary Public.

19-WB-357
D.C.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Cleveland and William Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on July 25, 1905, applications were made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Cleveland (or Cleburn) Edwards (born March 28, 1900) and William Edwards (born May 25, 1902), as Chickasaw freedmen.

It does not appear from the records of this office that any formal application had been made for the enrollment of Cleveland (or Cleburn) Edwards and William Edwards prior to December 1, 1905.

The records of this office, however, show that on August 22, 1905, Walter Edwards, the father of the applicants, appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and gave testimony relative to the matter of the application for the enrollment of himself and others as Chickasaw freedmen, at which date he testified in part as follows:

- Q. Have you any children? A Yes sir.
Q. How many children have you? A Three.
Q. Did you ever make any application for the enrollment of these children? A Well, two of them I did.
Q. What are the names of your children? A William and Cleveland.
Q. When did you apply for the enrollment of these children?
A. When I was here before.
Q. When do you mean-- when you were here before? A I don't know exactly what time it was.
Q. How many years ago is it since you applied for those children? A It was 1903.
Q. You never applied for them before that time did you?
A. No sir.

I am of the opinion that the testimony above referred to establishes that application was made for the enrollment of Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of Section one of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Commissioner

19-NB-357
D.C.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

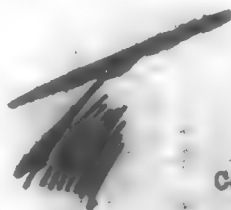
In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made for the enrollment of Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of Section one of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It further appears from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards were born March 28, 1900, and May 25, 1902, respectively; that they were living September 25, 1902, and are the legitimate children of Walter Edwards, whose name appears opposite No. 4776 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 23, 1906, and Cornelia Edwards, nee Dodd, a non-citizen.

I am of the opinion that Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards, should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
FEB 25 1907

19-D-2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw Freedmen.

DECISION.

It appears from the record herein that on September 1, 1898, at Stenswall, Indian Territory, William Edwards made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of himself and his children, Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of this application at Stenswall, Indian Territory on September 2, 1898, at Timbuck-shing, Indian Territory on September 10, 1898, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, on December 22, 1902, and at Muskogee, Indian Territory on January 13, 1903 and August 22, 1903.

William Edwards, having died prior to September 25, 1902, his application for enrollment was dismissed under order of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on March 31, 1905.

The evidence in this case shows that the principal applicant, William Edwards, was during the War of the Rebellion the slave of Daniel Harris, a recognized Chickasaw Indian; that on July 5, 1865 he moved to Fort Smith in the State of Arkansas and resided therein for one year; that the applicants, Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards, are the children of said William Edwards, were born subsequent to the close of said war, and possess no right to enrollment other than through their said father, William Edwards.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards are not entitled to be enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen, and that the application for their enrollment should be denied, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 26, 1896 (29 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1903 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Commissioner.

JAN 15 1906

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 28, 1906.

.....
as a citizen of

..... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a Freedman Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Blessland Edwards born on the 28th day of March 1900.
Name of Father: Walter Edwards a Freedman Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Bernelia Edwards a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father Chickasaw Freedman. Tribal enrollment of mother None.
Postoffice: Wilburton Indian Territory

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Bernelia Edwards on oath state that I am 31 years of age and a citizen by Mar of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Walter Edwards who is a citizen, by Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was born to me on 28th day of March 1900; that said child has been named Blessland Edwards and was living March 4, 1906.

Bernelia Edwards

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February 1907

Carl Johnson
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
District. }

I, _____ on oath state that I attended on _____ wife of _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19____; that there was born to her on said date a _____ child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named _____

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1906.

Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

.....
as a citizen of

..... **Nation.**

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as *Freedman* *Chickasaw* Nation,
of *William Edwards*, born on the *25* day of *May* 19*02*
[Here insert name of child]
Name of Father: *Walter Edwards* *Freedman* *Chickasaw* Nation.
Name of Mother: *Bernelia Edwards* a citizen of the U. S. Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: *Chickasaw Freedman*. Tribal enrollment of mother:
Postoffice: *Wilburton Indian Territory*

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
..... *Central* District. }

I, *Bernelia Edwards* on oath state that I am *31*
years of age and a citizen by *law* of the *Chickasaw* Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of *Walter Edwards* who is a citizen-by-
Freedman of the *Chickasaw* Nation; that a *Male* child was
born to me on *25th* day of *May* 19*02*; that said child has been named
William Edwards and was living March 4, 1906.

Bernelia Edwards

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *19th* day of *February* 190*7*

Paul J. Gallison
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
..... District. }

I, on oath state that I
attended on wife of
on the day of 190*6*; that there was born to her on said date a
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
.....
.....

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 190*6*.

Notary Public

NEW BORN 357

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906.

*Williams Edwards
Freedman*
as a citizen of

CHICKASAW Nation.

Approved _____ 190_____

Commissioner.

M. M. LINDLY—Attorney at Law,
South McAlester, I. T.

Born May 23" 1902

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FILED

AUG 15 1906

[Signature] COMMISSIONER

CHICKASAW
N.B. 357

RECEIVED
JUL 25 1906

Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Chickasaw Nation,
of William Edwards, born on the 23rd day of May, 1902
Name of Father: Walter Edwards a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Cornelia Edwards a citizen of the U. S. Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Freedman Tribal enrollment of mother: _____
Enrollment No. of father No. _____ Enrollment No. of mother No. _____
Postoffice: Wilburton, I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Cornelia Edwards, on oath state that I am 29 years of age and a citizen by _____ of the United States Nation,
that I am the lawful wife of Walter Edwards, who is a citizen, by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was born to me on 23rd day of May, 1902; that said child has been named William Edwards, and was living March 4, 1906.
Affiant further states that the mid-wife that attended on her was named Nancy Brooks and that she has left the Indian Territory and said to be in Birmingham, Ala. and that she has made inquiry thereof. Witnesses to Mark: by mail but has received no answer.

[Must be two Witnesses].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1906.

My Commission expires 3/27-09

Cornelia Edwards
Chifford Perry
Notary Public.

FATHER.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

Mid-wife gone.

I, Walter Edwards the father of William Edwards above named, on oath state that I am the lawful husband of Cornelia Edwards above named affiant and that she is the wife of _____ and that on the 23rd day of May, 1902; that there was born to her on said date a male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named William Edwards.

That I have made due inquiry for the mid-wife, Nancy Brooks, who attended my said wife at the birth of said child and learned that she started to Birmingham, Ala. and has not been heard from since. Witnesses to Mark: and that I am mailing inquiry for her.

[Must be two Witnesses].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1906.

My Commission expires 3/27-09

Walter Edwards
Chifford Perry
Notary Public.

NEW BORN

NB 357

2A

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906.

Walter Edwards Jr.
Freedman
as a citizen of
CHICKASAW Nation.

19-NB-357.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Approved _____ 1906

Commissioner.

M. M. LINDLY—Attorney at Law,
South McAlester, I. T.

Born Dec. 15, 1904

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

M I L L I N D

AUG 15 1906

[Signature]
Commissioner

CHICKASAW

NB 357

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1906

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant, Walter Edwards Jr. was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion, that, in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

[Signature]
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 20 1907

Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Walter Edwards, Jr., born on the 15th day of December, 1904
Name of Father: Walter Edwards a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Cornelia Edwards a citizen of the United States Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father Chickasaw Freedman Tribal enrollment of mother U. S.
Enrollment No. of father No. Enrollment No. of mother No.
Postoffice Wilburton, I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Cornelia Edwards, on oath state that I am 29 years of age and a citizen by of the United States Nation, that I am the lawful wife of Walter Edwards, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was born to me on 15th day of December, 1904 [Male or Female] that said child has been named Walter Edwards, Jr., and was living March 4, 1906.

Affiant further states that the mid-wife that attended on her at the birth of above child was Nancy Brooks and that she has left the Indian Territory and is said to have gone to Birmingham, Ala. and that Witnesses to Mark: she has made inquiry there by mail for her but has received no reply.

[Must be two Witnesses].

Cornelia Edwards

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July 1906.

My Commission expires 3/27-09

Clifford V. Perry
Notary Public.

FATHER

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

Mid-wife gone.

I, Walter Edwards, the father of Walter Edwards, Jr., above named, am the lawful husband of Cornelia Edwards above named affiant and that attended on and that on the 15th day of December, 1904, that there was born to her on said date a male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is named Walter Edwards, Jr.

That I have made due inquiry for the mid-wife, Nancy Brooks, who attended my said wife at the birth of said child and learned that she has left to Birmingham Ala. and that no one here has heard from her since and that I am making due inquiry by mail for her

[Must be two Witnesses].

Walter Edwards

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July 1906.

My Commission expires 3/27-09

Clifford V. Perry
Notary Public.

NEW YORK

NO 357

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906.

Cluburn Edwards

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved ----- 190-

Commissioner.

M. M. LINDLY—Attorney at Law,
South McAlester, I. T.

Born Mar. 28, 1900

ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED

AUG 15 1906

M. M. Lindly COMMISSIONER.

CHICKASAW

NO 357

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1906

Applicants in the Case of William Edwards et al
Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Cleburn Edwards, born on the 28th day of March, 1906
Name of Father: Walter Edwards a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Cornelia Edwards a citizen of the United States Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: none
Enrollment No. of father No. Enrollment No. of mother No.
Postoffice: Wilburton, I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Cornelia Edwards, on oath state that I am 29
years of age and a citizen by adoption of the United States Nation,
that I am the lawful wife of Walter Edwards, who is a citizen, by
adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
born to me on 28th day of March, 1906; that said child has been named
Cleburn Edwards, and was living March 4, 1906.

Affiant further states that the mid-wife that attended her at the
birth of Cleburn Edwards was Mrs. Mary Cartlige of McAlester and,
she is now dead.
Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses].

Cornelia Edwards

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July 1906.

my commission
expires 3/27-09.

Clifford V. Pury
Notary Public.

FATHER

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

The Mid-wife was Mrs. Mary Cartlige
of McAlester, now deceased.

I, Walter Edwards, the father of Cleburn Edwards above named,
on the lawful husband of Cornelia Edwards and an adopted Chickasaw
Freedman and that wife of
on the 28th day of March, 1906; that there was born to her on said date a
male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is
named Cleburn Edwards.

Affiant further states that the attending mid-wife was Mrs. Mary
Cartlige of McAlester, I. T. and that she is now dead.
Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses].

Walter Edwards

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July 1906.

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES, CENTRAL DISTRICT.

I, Nancy Brooks, on oath state that I am sixty (60) years of age; That my post office address is South McAlester, Indian Territory; That I am personally acquainted with Walter & Cornelia Edwards. I am familiar with the circumstances of the birth of their minor children, Cleveland and William Edwards. I was present at the births of these children and can swear positively that Cleveland Edwards was born on the 28th day of March, 1900, and William Edwards was born on the 25th day of May, 1902. I also know that said children were living March 4th, 1906, and are living now.

Witness to mark Carl Patterson
James Camp

Nancy Brooks
mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 20th day of Feb., 1907.

Carl Patterson
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
CENTRAL DISTRICT.

I, Rachel Anderson, on oath state that I am fifty-seven (57) years of age; That my post office address is South McAlester, Indian Territory; That I am personally acquainted with Walter and Cornelia Edwards. I am familiar with the circumstances of the birth of their minor children, Cleveland and William Edwards. I was present at the births of these children and can swear positively that Cleveland Edwards was born on the 28th day of March, 1900, and William Edwards was born on the 25th day of May, 1902. I also know that said children were living March 4th, 1906 and are living now.

Witness to mark { James Camp Rachel Anderson
Carl Gustafson mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 20th day of Feb., 1907.

Carl Gustafson
Notary Public.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the enrollment of Walter Edwards, as a
Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation:

Catherine Reed, being first duly sworn, deposes and
says: She is 50 years of age, a Freedwoman of the Chickasaw
Nation, and resides at Krebs, Indian Territory; that she was
personally acquainted with William Edwards during his lifetime,
and that the master of William Edwards was Daniel Harris, a
citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.
That she was acquainted with William Edwards during slavery
time and afterwards until the time of his death, which occurred
September 23, 1902, at Krebs, Indian Territory, where he had
resided for a period of 21 years. Affiant says that Walter
Edwards is the son of William Edwards and Sarah Edwards, the
father being a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.
And further, affiant sayeth not.

her
(Signed) Catherine X Reed.
mark

Witness

E. A. Newman
J. M. Humphreys

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1905

(Signed) E.A. Newman,
Notary Public.

Endorsed on back as follows:

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

FILED
Mar 24 1905
TAMS BIXBY, CHAIRMAN.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the Enrollment of Walter Edwards as
a Chickasaw Freedman.

I, Henry Chalk, being first duly sworn, depose and say;
I am about 60 years of age, a freedman of the Choc-
taw Nation, and reside at Krebs, Indian Territory. I was
personally acquainted with William Edwards during his lifetime,
and he was the slave of William Harris, a citizen by blood
of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. I was acquainted
with William Edwards all during slavery times until he was set
free, and afterwards until the time of his death, which occurred
at Krebs, Indian Territory, where he had resided for a period
of 21 years. Walter Edwards is the son of William Edwards.
Further affiant sayeth not.

his
(Signed) Henry X Chalk
mark

Witness to mark

J. M. Humphreys
E. A. Newman

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of March, 1905.

(Seal) (Signed) E.A. Newman,
Notary Public.

Endorsed on back as follows:

In the matter of the application of Walter Edwards as
a Chickasaw Freedman.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

FILED
Mar 24 1905
TAMS BIXBY, CHAIRMAN.

J.M. Humphreys, Atty for Petitioner.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the Matter of the Enrollment of Walter Edwards as a
Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation:-

Walter Edwards, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 26 years of age, a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation and resides at McAlester, Indian Territory; that he is the son of William Edwards and Sarah Edwards, and that his father was a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and his mother was a citizen of the United States. That his father was a slave of Daniel Harris, a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory; that he is a son of the said William Edwards, and has a right as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation to lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations which he desires to appropriate and file on to his use and benefit.

Wherefore petitioner prays that he be enrolled as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, and for such other and further relief as in equity and good conscience he is entitled to receive.

(Signed) Walter Edwards.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of March, 1905.

(Signed) E.A. Newman,
Notary Public.

(Seal).

Endorsed on back as follows:

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

FILED
Mar 24 1905
TAMS BIXBY, CHAIRMAN.

CENTRAL DISTRICT
CHOCTAW NATION
IND TER

Commission to the Five Tribes
Muskogee, I.T.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I Thomas Blackwater, a well know citizen of the Choctaw Nation, in the case of William Edwards, a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, do testify the following, in behalf of the above named deceased, a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

I was personally acquainted with the deceased William Edwards, and knew him ever since 1863 in the Chickasaw Nation. He was held as a slave by Daniel Harris in the Chickasaw Nation, and at the close of the war he the said William Edwards remained in the said Choctaw Nation on the Gary Farm West of Poteau river and in the year of 1866 he the above named William Edwards was living with a man by the name of Stacy on the above named Gary farm in the Choctaw Nation.

His occupation at that time was blacksmithing. The said William Edwards was married to one Sarah Edwards formly Sarah Criel.

In the year of 1866 at the date of the Ratification of the treaty he said William Edwards was living in the Choctaw Nation as aforesaid. And as aforesaid I knew the said deceased William Edwards, and knew him to be held as a slave by Daniel Harris in the Chickasaw Nation on Blue in Pontatock Co.

He was married in the year of 1866 in the Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter. The above statement is a true one to the best of my knowledge.

his
(Signed) Thomas X Blackwater
mark

Witness J. Edwin Eubanks

(Seal)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of June Nineteen hundred Five. Witness my hand and notarial seal the date last aforesaid.

(Signed) J.C. Eubanks,
Notary Public.

Commissioned and qualified
for a term ending Jan 29th 09.

Endorsed on back as follows:

In the matter of the application of Walter Edwards as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

FILED
Jul 1-1905
TAMM BIXBY, CHAIRMAN.

COPY.

In the matter of the application of William Edwards for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman:

Stonewall, September 1st, 1898.

William Edwards being sworn says:

My father's name was Edwards and I am known in the Choctaw Nation as Edwards. My master's name was Harris. I desire to be enrolled in the name of Edwards.

I am about 57 years old. I belonged to Elsie, the wife of Daniel Harris.

I have been living in the Choctaw Nation ever since emancipation. In 1866 I was in Fort Smith for protection. I remained there until 1867. I left the Territory in the latter part of June 1866, and aimed to be in Fort Smith for the 4th of July, but arrived there on the 5th. I remained there until 1867.

My wife was Sarah. She died about 15 years ago. She claimed to be Chickasaw. She came from off Red River. I first met her at Skullyville, Choctaw Nation and we afterwards went to Fort Smith. She came back about the same time I did. She came back to the Choctaw Nation with me. I married her after we came back to the Choctaw Nation. We married in three or four months after we came back. We lived together until she died. I do not know whether or not she was from the states or the Territory. I only know what she said.

I had been married before that time to a woman named Edy. I left her when I went to Fort Smith, and she died while I was there. I had 3 children by her. One of them is dead. She belonged to Elsie Harris, the same woman I belonged to.

One of my children was Caldonie. She married Levi Shell. She is separated from him. (Caldonia Shell and her children, Sidney, Jackson, Mattie, Gussie and Arlena enrolled. Caldonia is 38 years old and belonged to Elsie Harris.

My other child by her is Jennett. She married a man by the name of Hamilton. She has some children but I know nothing of them.

My children by my last wife are Violet, 20; Walter, 19; and Gussie, 16.

William Edwards in testifying in the case of Malinda Jackson, makes the following supplemental statement:

Stonewall, September 2nd, 1898.

It was during the year that peace was made that I went to Fort Smith. It was not a year or two afterwards that I went down to Fort Smith. I was in Fort Smith when the treaty of peace was made with the Indians in 1865. My statement made this morning that it was in 1866 that I went down to Fort Smith is a mistake, because it was in the year that peace was made.

Fishoming, September 30th, 1898.

Hon. R. M. Harris being sworn says:

I know William Edwards. He belonged to Elsie Harris. I was young at the time he left. It was in the fall of 1864 or 1865.

2.

He ran away and never came back until the treaty of 1866. My father was one of the Commissioners to make the treaty of Fort Smith and I went down with him. I saw this negro William Edwards in Fort Smith. He told me he was living there, or about there. He was in Fort Smith while I was there. He never came back to this country that I know of. I think he came back on a visit once, probably in 1867 or 1868. He went back to Fort Smith. I never heard anything more of him until a short while ago. The treaty of Fort Smith was made in 1865.

Endorsed on back as follows:

William Edwards,

IN RE

Application for enrollment

as Chickasaw Freedman.

No. 384.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CENTRAL DISTRICT--SS

TO ANY PERSON AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGE, GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between Mr. Walter Edwards of McAlester in the Indian Territory, aged 21 years, and Miss Cornelia Dodd of McAlester in the Indian Territory, aged 22 years, according to law, and do you officially sign and return this license to the parties therein named.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day
of Sept A. D. 1898.

E. J. Fannin,
Clerk of the United States Court,
Deputy.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

P. C. H. Malone a Minister M.G.

do hereby certify that on the Oct 7th day of Oct A. D. 1898, I did, duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing license, solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between the parties therein named.

Witness my hand, this Day day of Oct the 7th A. D. 1898.

Rev C. H. Malone a Minister of

M. G.

My credentials are recorded in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court in the Indian Territory, Central District, Book B, Page 16.

NOTE. This License and Certificate of Marriage must be returned to the office of the Clerk of the United States Court of the Indian Territory, from whence it was issued, within sixty days from the date thereof, or the party to whom the License was issued will be liable in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)

Endorsed on back as follows:

No. 384.

CERTIFICATE OF RECORD OF MARRIAGES.

United States of America,)
The Indian Territory.) SCT.
Central District.)

I, E. J. Fannin, Clerk of the United States Court in the Indian Territory and District aforesaid, do hereby CERTIFY that the License for and Certificate of the Marriage of Mr. Walter Edwards and Miss Cornelius Dodd was filed in my office in said Territory and District the 13th day of Oct A. D. 1893 and duly recorded in Book 8 of Marriage Record, Page, 224.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, at So McAlester this 13 day of Oct A. D. 1893.

E. J. Fannin,
Clerk

By -----Deputy.
P. O. -----

INDIAN TERRITORY, CENTRAL DISTRICT

South McAlester Division.

I, E. J. Fannin, Clerk of United States Court for the Central District of the Indian Territory, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Marriage License and Certificate of Marriage of Walter Edwards and Miss Cornelius Dodd as the same appears at Page 224. of Vol 8 of the Marriage records now in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of the Court at South McAlester I. T. on this the 26th of February 1907.

E. J. Fannin
U. S. Clerk.

By J. B. Rose Deputy.

(SEAL)

I, Olive Bradley, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of marriage license and certificate between Mr Walter Edwards and Miss Cornelius Dodd, filed with this office in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Cleveland Edwards, et al.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February 1907

Olive Bradley
Notary Public.

Tiolet Edwards

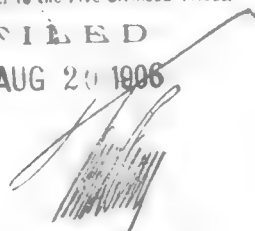
VS

The Chickasaw Nation.

Motion to reopen,
and for the introduction of
new testimony, and for
amendment, and for
rehearing, in the Pro-
ceedings of the Chickasaw
Nation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

FILED
AUG 20 1906



Commissioner.

Copy for Commissioner.

RECEIVED

June 26, 1906

Violet Edwards et al

vs
The Chickasaw Nation

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AND TO
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES:

In the consolidated application of Violet Edwards,
Halter Edwards, and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Shows how the said parties, and petitions the Honorable
Secretary of the Interior, for his supervisory authority, to the
end that they may be enrolled, as Chickasaw Freedmen, of the
Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

And as grounds for same,

Applicants respectfully represent, that they are the children
of William Edwards, who was a Chickasaw Freedman, and belonged to
Daniel Harris, a recognized Chickasaw Indian.

And the applicants as such descendants, are entitled to
be enrolled, upon the Freedman Roll of said Chickasaw Nation,
Indian Territory, in proof of which your Honor is referred, to the
record and to the copy of the decision of Sam Kirby, Commissioner,
of January 10th, 1888, hereto attached and made a part of this
petition and application.

Therefore, the premises considered, applicants pray your
Honor, that their case be reviewed and revised for enrollment,
upon the Freedman Roll of said Chickasaw Nation, Indian
Territory.

Pettibone mother, was a resident Chickasaw Freedman
of the Indian Territory, in the year 1883.

Pettibone

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by Violet Edwards, at
true and correct to the best of her knowledge, on the
day of June 1888.

DECISION.

It appears from the record herein, that on September 1, 1898, at Stonewall, Indian Territory, William Edwards made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of himself and his children, Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards, and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of this application, at Stonewall, Indian Territory, on September 2, 1898, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 30, 1898, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, on January 13, 1902 and August 22, 1905.

William Edwards, having died prior to September 25, 1902, his application for enrollment was dismissed under order of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on March 31, 1905.

The evidence in this case shows that the principal applicant, William Edwards, was during the War of the Rebellion the slave of Daniel Harris, a recognized Chickasaw Indian; that on July 5, 1865, he moved to Fort Smith in the state of Arkansas and resided therein for one year; that the applicants, Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards, and Gussie Edwards, are the children of said William Edwards, were born subsequent to the close of said war, and possess no right to enrollment other than through their said father, William Edwards.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards, and Gussie Edwards, are not entitled to be enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen, and that the application for their enrollment should be denied, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (50 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641, and it is so ordered.

Normal Bixby

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Jan - 15 - 1906

19 D. 2

William Edwards et al

11
Newcastle N.T.

4-26-05

J. M. Humphreys

Dear Sir I send you a
Deposition of a nother
Witness of Walter Edwards
Father. We can get a nother
one from a nother reliable
Witness if you think we
will need it. We want
you to send this to the
Commissioner. We will be
able to send you all some
money by the 1st of July.
What News have you got

now I would like to
hear from you to we
would know if we will
need any more witness
& will close assuring
you a payment by
the first of July
yours &c

J. S. Clark
M: a letter

J. S.

Write soon
please

19-D-2.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

Violet Edwards,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of yourself, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. D. Dwyer
Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-2.

19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

COPY.

Walter Edwards,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

1

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of yourself, Violet Edwards and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

Registered.

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-D-2.

19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

COPY

J. M. Humphreys,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby
Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-2.

19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

Co.

C. G. Low,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this office, dated January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in this case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

Tame Bixby
Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-D-2.

19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

COPY.

Allen Wright,
Attorney at Law,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Incl. 19-D-2.

Registered.

Commissioner.

19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tamr Bixby

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:

There is herewith transmitted the record of proceedings in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw freedmen, including the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated January 15, 1906, denying said application.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tamc Bixby

Commissioner.

2 Incl. 19-D-2.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

194D-2.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 27, 1906.

Walter Edwards,

Wilburton, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 18, 1906, in which you ask if your case has yet been decided and if not, when it is set for trial, as you have witnesses who can testify that your father was in the Territory at the date of the treaty of 1866.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on January 15, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision refusing the application for the enrollment of Violet, Walter and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen, and on the same date the record in this case was forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, and you will be notified when this office is advised of Departmental action therein.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Refer in reply to the following:
Land.
5442-1906

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, February 13, 1906

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a report from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes dated January 15, 1906, transmitting the record of the application for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen by Violet, Walter and Gussie Edwards.

January 15, 1906, the Commissioner decided adversely to the applicants.

The record shows that the applicants are the children of William Edwards, deceased, who was during the war of the rebellion the slave of Daniel Harris a recognized Chickasaw Indian; that on July 5, 1865, William Edwards moved to Fort Smith in the State of Arkansas and resided there one year; that the applicants were born subsequent to the war, and possess no right to enrollment other than through their father.

In view of the record the approval of the Commission's decision adverse to the applicants is recommended.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee
Acting Commissioner.

MMV
C

19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 14, 1906.

Campbell & Wright,
Attorneys at Law,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 8, 1906, asking if the application for the enrollment of Violet, Walter and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen has been acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are advised that this office has not yet been notified of Departmental action in the matter of the application of Violet Edwards et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

Referring to that portion of your letter in which you ask for a copy of rules and regulations governing applications for citizenship and motions or petitions for rehearing, you are advised that this office has no printed copies of such rules for distribution. You are advised, however, that when it is desired to reopen an application for enrollment which has been passed upon by this office and the record forwarded the Department, it is necessary that formal petition or motion for rehearing be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior through this office setting up the facts upon which the motion for rehearing is based and the character of the testimony

C. & W #2

to be introduced in behalf of the applicant.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-7-2.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 15, 1906.

Clifford L. Perry,

Liberton, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 25, 1906, transmittine affidavits of Cornelie Edwards and Walter Edwards to the birth of Cleburn Edwards, 11 1/2 1/2 Edwards and Walter Edwards -r. children of Walter Edwards and Cornelie Edwards, March 28, 1900, May 25, 1900 and December 15, 1904, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-D-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 24, 1906.

. O. Pool,

Nocona, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 25, 1906, inclosing petition in the matter of the application of Violet Edwards et al. as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are advised that on January 15, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered his decision refusing this application and the petition forwarded by you has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration in connection with this case.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 25, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

January 15, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision denying the application of Violet Edwards et al. for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

I now have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration in connection with this case petition filed June 25, 1906, by J. O. Pool for reconsideration and readjudication of this case.

Respectfully,

Chickasaw Freedman D 2.

Acting Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

W.C.P.
S.V.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of the Assistant Attorney-General
Washington, September 28, 1906

I.T.D.
2626-1906

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I received by reference of March 6, 1906, for opinion thereon, the record in application of Violet, Walter and Gussie Edwards for enrolment as Chickasaw freedmen.

The applicants derive whatever right they have by descent from William Edwards, whom the Commission find to have been the slave of Daniel Harris, a recognized Chickasaw Indian. The Commission, however, found that Edwards moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, July 5, 1865, and remained there for one year, and upon that ground denied enrolment of his children. If such finding of fact is supported by the evidence, the conclusion reached appears to be the proper one. The question is therefore purely one of fact upon the testimony in the record. I have therefore examined the evidence upon the question of residence September 13, 1865, and subsequently. The entire testimony as to his place of residence on and after September 8, 1865, reduced to narrative, is as follows:

William Edwards, in 1898. I have been living in the Choctaw Nation ever since emancipation. In 1866 I was in Ft. Smith for protection, remained there until 1867.

SAME witness in case of Malinda Jackson. It was during the year that peace was made that I went to Ft. Smith, not a year or two afterwards. I was in Ft. Smith when the treaty of peace was made with the Indians in 1865. My statement made this morning that it was in 1866 that I went down to Ft. Smith is a mistake because it was in the year peace was made.

R. M. Harris. It was in the fall of 1864 or 1865 he (William Edwards) ran away and never came back until the treaty of 1866. My father was one of the commissioners to make the treaty of Ft. Smith. He told me he was living there or about there. He was in Ft. Smith while I was there. He never came

back to this country that I know of, think he came back on a visit once, probably in 1867 or 1868, and went back to Ft. Smith. I never heard anything more of him until a short time ago Kitty Reed. December 22, 1902. The spring and summer the slaves were freed he left. He always said he went to Ft. Arbuckle in the Chickasaw Nation. It was about two years before I saw him again, in the Creek Nation between Ft. Gibson and Muscogee. Q. Didn't Edwards run off from Daniel Harris during the war and go to Ft. Smith? A. No, sir, he ran off. Daniel Harris had one of his brothers killed and there was some confusion some way that he feared he would be killed, and he ran off and he said he went to Ft. Arbuckle and lived there among some of his relatives and scouted around from there down about Poteau or some little station near Poteau in the Choctaw Nation. I never seen him there, understand. The slaves were freed in June, 1866, he ran off the same year, that winter.

Wesley McKinney. I think William Edwards was not living with Daniel Harris when the slaves were freed. I don't know what became of him. I afterwards found him living near Poteau, must have been a year after they were freed, he was living about a mile and a half from Ft. Smith, in the Nation on Mill Creek. I came back there to our old place where we used to live and ran across him there. Q. Wasn't Edwards running a blacksmith shop in Ft. Smith at the date of that treaty? A. He was living on Mill Creek, where I found him; if he was running a blacksmith shop I didn't know it.

Richard W. Wilson. January 13, 1903. Edwards didn't leave Harris' place until just about the close of the war. I don't know where he went. I met him down this side of Ft. Smith just about the close of the war, he was at a blacksmith shop there. That was not in the State of Arkansas, but was in the Territory. My grand ather lived down there and I went down and stopped with him awhile. That was in 1866, can't state the month. Don't know when he came there. I had been there only two or three months when I met him. Don't exactly know his whereabouts before that, but I understood him to say that he had been working upon this side of the river at old Skulleyville, Choctaw Nation. Edwards never had a home anywhere else but the Territory and he died in the Territory. Think he stayed down there near Ft. Smith a couple of years. Then he went further back in the Territory to Brazil Station, thirty miles from Ft. Smith, then moved close to old McAhester and remained there until he died. I met him frequently. I know when they were going down to have a consideration of the treaty at Ft. Smith, I went down there and didn't see him, then I came back to Kiamitia and when I went back again I met him. I have known him ever since I was big enough to know anybody and if he had a cabin in the States anywhere I would have known it; he lived near Ft. Smith and worked in the blacksmith shop and he only worked there.

Henry Chalk. About two or three months after freedom I was hauling goods and met Edwards at Skulleyville, two or three months afterwards I saw him in Poteau bottom in the blacksmith shop near the road, near Ft. Smith in the Choctaw Nation. He said he came from Skullyville down to Poteau bottom.

This is all the testimony bearing on this point. There are, however, affidavits in the record of Catherine Reed, Henry Chalk, and Thomas Blackwater, directed in part to the same point.

The convention, termed in the foregoing testimony and in Article 3 of the Treaty of July 10, 1866 (14 Stat. 769) "The Treaty of Ft. Smith," was held September 8th to 13th inclusive, 1865 (report Com. Ind'n Affairs, 1865, p. 34), and the testimony of witnesses referring to events and facts occurring at the time of that convention, but giving the year as 1866, must be read with proper correction and the year 1866 regarded as errors of memory as to the year. All the testimony evinces candor and intent to speak the truth. The only testimony to show that Edwards was not "resident in said nations at the date of the treaty of Ft. Smith," is that of Edwards in another case and that of R. M. Harris, who saw and talked with Edwards during the Ft. Smith convention, when Edwards told him he was living about there, and witness says he never, to his knowledge, came back into the Nation except on a visit probably in 1867 or 1868, and he never heard anything about him until a short time ago. "Living about there" is entirely consistent with the testimony of the other witnesses that Edwards was actually living at the time in the Poteau bottoms. The Poteau river falls into the Arkansas opposite to Ft. Smith; its bottoms are "about there", that is, in the immediate vicinity, and the clear import of the testimony is that Edwards was at the time an actual resident of the Choctaw Nation, and that he continued to reside in the

territory until his death, about twenty six years after the
Ft. Smith convention. I am therefore of opinion that the
applicants who have always resided in the nation, his children,
are entitled to be enrolled.

Very respectfully,

Frank L. Campbell
Assistant Attorney-General

Approved: September 25, 1906

Thos Ryan
Acting Secretary.

D.C.45072-1906

J.W.G.

I.T.D.
2626, 18960-1906
J.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, October 6, 1906.

The Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

In view of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of September 28, 1906, in the matter of the application for enrolment of Violet Walter and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen, which opinion has been approved, your decision of January 15, 1906, adverse to the applicants, is hereby reversed.

A copy of the opinion of the Indian Office letter of February 13, 1906 (Land 5442-1906) submitting the case are inclosed.

The papers have been returned to the Indian Office.

Respectfully,

Thos Ryan

First Assistant Secretary

2 inc. & 2 to Ind.Of.
Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

COPY

Violet Edwards,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on October 6, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of yourself, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen, and directed your enrollment as such freedmen.

The names of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Jame Pixby*
Commissioner.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

COPY

Walter Edwards,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on October 6, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of yourself, Violet Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen and directed your enrollment as such freedmen.

The names of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

T. J. ...
Commissioner.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

COPY

J. O. Pool,
Attorney at Law,
Nocona, Texas.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on October 6, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen, and directed their enrollment as such freedmen.

The names of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tama Bibb*

Commissioner.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

COPY.

J. W. Humphreys,
Attorney at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on October 6, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen, and directed their enrollment as such freedmen.

The names of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

SECRET *Tams Dixie*
Commissioner.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

COPY.

C. . Low,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on October 6, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, of January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw freedmen, and directed their enrollment as such freedmen.

The names of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen, prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Dixby*
Commissioner.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

Allen Wright,
Attorney at Law,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on October 6, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards, as Chickasaw freedmen, and directed their enrollment as such freedmen.

The names of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

LONE Tamm Burt
Commissioner.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 20, 1906.

OPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on October 6, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior reversed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of January 15, 1906, denying the application for the enrollment of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards, and Gussie Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen, and directed their enrollment as such freedmen.

The names of Violet Edwards, Walter Edwards and Gussie Edwards will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior.

For your information there is inclosed herewith a copy of Departmental letter of October 6, 1906, transmitting an approved opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of September 28, 1906.

Respectfully,

Tamo Dixby

Commissioner.

LS 1/20

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 11, 1906.

Violet Edwards,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 6, 1906, asking what attorneys secured your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedmen as several attorneys have been endeavoring to secure payment from you for having the unfavorable judgment in your case reversed.

In reply to your letter you are advised that June 25, 1906, a motion for reconsideration and readjudication of your case was submitted to this office by J. O. Pool and the same was on August 25, 1906 transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior.

This office cannot advise you with reference to the payment of attorneys fees as the employment of attorneys is a matter which is entirely within the discretion of the applicants themselves.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 25, 1907.

Walter Edwards,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your personal request there is returned you herewith certified copy of the marriage license and certificate between Walter Edwards and Cornelius Dodd, a copy having been made for the files of this office.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NE-357

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Walter Edwards,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 25, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

19-NB-357

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

C. G. Lowe,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 28, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

Tenne Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

19-NB-357

COPY
Muskegee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Mansfield, McTarray & Cernish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 25, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Cleveland Edwards and William Edwards as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Jam. Doby*

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-NB-357

19-78-357

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Walter Edwards,

Wilburton, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your wife or children, Cleburn, Walter Jr. and William Edwards were born subsequent to September 25 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1513
19-NB-367

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 27, 1907.

Walter Edwards,

Wilburton, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 14, 1907, in which you ask the status of a contest which you have pending and also if the enrollment of your three children Cleaven, William and Walter Edwards have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of your children Cleburn and William Edwards have been placed upon a schedule of minor Chickasaw freedmen which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior and you will be notified of the approval of their enrollment by the Department.

You are further advised that on February 20, 1907, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes dismissed the application for the enrollment of Walter Edwards Jr., as a minor Chickasaw freedmen under the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1514

Chic. Fr. 1514

Harriet Combs

REFUSED. FEB 27 1907
RECORDS DEPARTMENT.
ACTION APPROVED BY FEB 27 1907
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR. MAR 4 - 1907

INITIAL ACTION
FOR ATTORNEYS FOR CHOCTAW
AND CHICKASAW NATIONS. FEB 27 1907

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL
ACTION MAILED APPLICANTS.

54 90

Name _____

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskegee, Indian Territory, July 28, 1906.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman.

HARRIET COMBS, being first duly sworn by W. W. Chappell, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Harriet Combs.
- Q How old are you? A I dont know sir, how old I am. Somewhere about fifty or fifty-five, I may be sixty. I dont know exactly how old I am.
- Q Where do you live? A I live at Marietta now.
- Q What is your post office address? A Ark.
- Q Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q If we wanted to write to you, we would write to Ark, would we? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you ever appeared before the Commission re the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A I aint done nothin'. I aint ever appeared before no Commission before you.
- Q Never appeared before this office at all? A No sir, I war'nt no where close where they were carryin on no business like that. I had a home and they filed an Indian on it-- the old man died and the boys all left home, and I thought I had better try to do something or other for myself.
- Q So this is your first appearance to make application for yourself? A O no, sir-- What was I doin when I was writing in her and getting answers, wasn't that making application?
- Q I asked you if this was your first appearance here?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Have you written any letters about your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Sir?
- Q Have you written any letters? A But the one I need to belong to.
- Q Have you written any letters about your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A I have written letters somewhere another.
- Q Who did you write them to? A I dont know sir, I cant write, my boys can write and my old man did, and they come and took my place and, and I made them write some where, I don't know where it was.
- Q You don't know where they wrote? A No, I don't know where they wrote. I might think of the name. You know I have been writing somewhere, or I wouldn't have got them (indicating several letters). I cannot call the name of the place.

Harriet Combs--2.

Applicant offers in evidence letters to this office bearing date of October 31, 1905, and November 18, 1905, addressed to her at Ark, Indian Territory, acknowledging receipt of letters of September 21, 1905, and letter without date, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior.

Applicant also offers a letter from the Department of the Interior, bearing date of November 8, 1905, addressed to her at Ark, Indian Territory, wherein receipt of her letter without date relative to her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman is acknowledged, and the same will be filed and made a part of the records in this case.

- Q Where were you born? A Somewhere near Stonewall.
- Q In the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir. Chickasaw or Choctaw Nation.
- Q Where were you born? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Were you born in Mississippi? A No sir, I never lived in Mississippi.
- Q Do you remember the War of the Rebellion? A Suh?
- Q Do you remember the War? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you a slave? A I believe, of an Indian. The Indians had slaves didn't they?
- Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
- Q To whom did you belong? A An Indian by the name of Sam Paul. It has been so long I have nearly forgotten. I have had such a bad time living, I forget.
- Q What was his name? A Sam Paul.
- Q What was he? A He was a Chickasaw Indian.
- Q How much? A How much?
- Q Much blood? A I dont know sir how much blood he was.
- Q Where did you live during the war? A I lived all about in here, first one place and then tother, down where I am now and, O I cant tell all the places I have been to.
- Q Let me ask you, where were you living during the war?
- A I was living somewhere near Stonewall.
- Q How old were you at that time? A Well I was, let's see, about, I can't tell exactly how old, I reckon I was about 14 or 15 years old, or maybe older than that.
- Q Did you live in the territory during the war?
- A No sir, I aint been nowhere.
- Q Didn't your master take his slaves out? A Didn't he take them out?
- Q Take them out during the war? A Yes, right about somewhere, yes sir, he took them out.
- Q Took them where? A Did he take them to Texas?
- Q Where did he take them? A Oh, I thought you were talking about did he promise them anything, that is what I thought you were talking about.
- Q Where were you living when you were freed? A I was living in here.
- Q Living where? A I was living in here near Stonewall.
- Q Who did you belong to when you were freed? A I told you the man's name awhile ago, and said Sam Paul, I believe his name was.
- Q You are not sure of his name are you? A I forget when you keep questioning me.
- Q After you were freed, where did you go? A I aint been nowhere, only just in here, first one place and then tother.

Harriett Combs--3.

- Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation?
A I lived right around someplace, let's see, what did they call it-- I don't know exactly what they call it.
Q Have you ever been outside of the Indian Territory?
A To live?
Q Have you ever been outside any time? A No sir.
Q Never have been in Texas? A No sir.
Q Oklahoma? A No sir.
Q Kansas? A No sir, I aint been in none of them places.
Q Ever been in Arkansas? A No sir I aint been in Arkansas.
Q When did you marry--before or after you were freed? A I married before I was freed-- it was a state man.
Q Where was your husband from? A He was from South Carolina.
Q Was he a free colored person? A Yes sir.
Q How did that happen? A Why he never did belong to the Indians.
Q Did he belong to a white man? A Yes sir.
Q Where did he live when you married? A In here. He came in here.
Q Is your old master living now? A I dont know sir, whether he is or not.
Q Are any of his children? A No sir, not as I know of. I came away from up in there long time, years ago. I live down on the river.
Q Who is Wesley Howell? A He is an Injun--Cherokee--used to belong to an Injun.
Q How old is he? A Old as me, might near.
Q Who did he belong to? A I dont know, but he belonged to an Injun.
Q How does he know who you belonged to? A Because he saw me long time ago.
Q Who is Ben Jones? A He is an Injun, native too.
Q Does he know anything about you belonging to a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Why don't you bring them up here? A Because I don't have enough money. I hardly had enough money to come myself, and I thought they go before a notary public--I thought you told me to.
Q Told you to bring your witnesses, not affidavits.

Applicant offers in evidence the affidavit of Wesley Howell and Ben Jones, and the same will be filed and made a part of the record in this case.

Kate DeBord, being first duly affirmed states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported all proceedings had in the above entitled cause, on the 28th day of July, 1906, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Kate DeBord

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of August, 1906.

Walter W. Chappell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes
Chickasaw Land Office
February 24, 1907.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of
Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Wesley Howell, being duly sworn by Fred C. Varr, notary
public, testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER

- Q What is your name? A Wesley Howell.
- Q What is your post office address? A Andville.
- Q Are you acquainted with Harriet Combs? A Not more than just when I see her, I know her when I see her.
- Q How long have you known her? A About the best I can call to memory maybe seven years.
- Q Where did she live when you first got acquainted with her?
- A I just got acquainted with her at church that's when I first got acquainted with her.
- Q Did she live right near Ark when you first got acquainted with her, the same place she lives at this time? A She used to live there close to Ark across Hickory about a mile from the ford, about a mile and a half from Ark.
- Q That was seven years ago when you first became acquainted with her? A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you know whether or not she was ever a slave of any Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian? A No, sir, I don't.
- Q It appears that under date of July 7, 1906, an affidavit was signed by Wesley Howell and Ben Jones, said affidavit having been acknowledged before D. G. Bartlett, Marietta, I. T., which affidavit stated that you knew Harriet Combs to be a Chickasaw freedman, that you had known her for forty years or more and that she was freed in Indian Territory and that she was formerly owned by Jim Paul, who was a Chickasaw Indian and lived near Stonewall. Do you remember having executed such an affidavit as that? A No, sir.
- Q Do you remember having signed any paper in reference to Harriet Combs at all? A I remember one for Stella Combs.
- Q What were the circumstances connected with the execution of this affidavit in reference to Stella Combs? A Ransom says do you know Stella Combs; I told him yes just that way; he says how long you been knowing her, I says six or seven years, I lived right by her, just that way; I says why; he says nothing more than I've got an affidavit, he said something about an affidavit, and he wanted me to sign it with him; I asked him what about it and he said nothing more than just to sign it with him, that's just the way he spoke to me.
- Q What did you suppose your purpose to be in signing this affidavit?
- A Nothing, just like having a fellow to sign a note, I go and make a note and a fellow signs it.
- Q Did you know that Harriet Combs wanted to be enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman, did he tell you that? A No, sir.

Wesley Howell--2

- Q Do you know anything about either Harriet Combs or Stella Combs being a slave of a Chickasaw or Choctaw Indian by the name of Jim Paul? A No, sir.
- Q Are you acquainted with a man named Ben Jones? A No, sir.
- Q Who was it you say spoke to you and wanted you to sign this affidavit? A Sam Ransom.
- Q Where does he live? A Over there by Ark.
- Q Is he the post master? A He was, Holmes has it now.
- Q What do you know about Stella Combs, how long have you known her? A I got acquainted with her personally about thirteen years.
- Q You never intended to make any affidavit that you had known either Harriet Combs or Stella Combs for forty years and that she was at one time a slave of a Chickasaw Indian named Jim Paul? A No, sir.
- Q You didn't know anything about any such condition of affairs as that? A No, sir, I never heard it.

H. C. Godwin, being duly sworn by Fred T. Marr, notary public, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner.

- Q What is your name? A H. C. Godwin.
- Q What is your post office address? A Endville.
- Q How old are you? A I am sixty-three.
- Q How long have you been living in this neighborhood? A I been here about twelve or fifteen years in this neighborhood.
- Q Are you acquainted with Harriet Combs? A Yes, sir.
- Q How long have you known her? A I been knowing her about twelve years.
- Q Where was she living when you first became acquainted with her? A Across Hickory the first house on the left.
- Q About how far from Ark? A About a mile and a half.
- Q Did you ever know of her having been a slave of any Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian? A No, sir, I never heard anything of it.
- Q Did you know she had made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A No, sir, never heard of her making any at all.
- Q Are you acquainted with a man by the name of Ben Jones? A No, sir.
- Q You are acquainted also with a person by the name of Stella Combs? A Yes, sir.
- Q How long have you known her? A I been knowing her about ten years.
- Q Where does she live? A I don't know, Sir, where she lives now, she used to live on the Stubblefield place.
- Q What was her post office? A She lived near Ran, there was no post office there then, the nearest post office then was Hoxbar, the place where she lived then.
- Q Did you ever know of her having been a slave of any Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian? A No, sir.
- Q Did you ever hear of her claiming to be a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, sir, they claimed she was a freedman and claimed some land for her on the Stubblefield place and Pink built a house on it, her husband and when they were ready to file it they found out they couldn't keep it and they left.
- Q Do you know where Stella Combs is now? A No, sir. Stubblefield had a place and he give it to them but old Dailey had a law suit with them and beat them out of it and they had to move, Combs left; I never did know what she claimed.
- Q She was a different person from the Harriet Combs who lives about a mile and a half from Ark? A Yes, sir; Pink Combs is her son and Stella Combs is Pink Combs' wife. I never did know anything about the old lady.
- Q You don't know anything about her having been a slave of any Indian? A No, sir.

Wesley Howell--3

Clara Yates, stenographer for the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, states on oath that she reported the above and foregoing proceedings in the field near Molder, Indian Territory, on the 24th day of February, 1907, and that same is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Clara Yates

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1907.

Fred L. Elliott
Notary Public.

Memo. 249.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman.

-----ooOoo-----

It appears from the record herein that on July 28, 1906, Harriet Combs appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It does not appear from the records in the possession of this office that any formal application has ever been made for the enrollment of said applicant as a Chickasaw freedman prior to December 1, 1905. It appears, however, that on September 29, 1905, there was received by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes a letter from the applicant bearing date of September 21, 1905, wherein she stated that she was a Chickasaw freedman, but had not theretofore made application for enrollment. Subsequently, on November 11, 1905, there was received by reference from the Department a letter from the applicant without date, wherein she stated that she was a Chickasaw freedman, and wished to be advised what would be necessary for her to do in order that she may be placed upon the freedmen roll.

I am of the opinion that the letters above referred to constitute a sufficient application for the enrollment of Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman made within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

SIGNED *John G. Tracy*

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

19-1814.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

D. H. D.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that application was
duly made for the enrollment of Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freed
man within the time limited by the provisions of Section One of
the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

Although ample opportunity has been afforded the appli-
cant to show by satisfactory evidence that she is entitled to
enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, she has failed to do so.

I am of the opinion that following the ruling of the
Department in the cases of Elias J. Bryant, et al. (I.T.D. 844-
1904), William Rector (I.T.D. 1488-1904), Minnie Duncan, et al.
(I.T.D. 1470-1904), Samantha Chambers (I.T.D. 2296-1904), Ed
Williams (I.T.D. 4230-1904), Moses Ross (I.T.D. 6056-1904),
Florence Bratcher (I.T.D. 12698-1904) and Frankie Grinnett (I.T.D.
17902-1906), the application for the enrollment of Harriet Combs
as a Chickasaw freedman should be denied, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 27 1907

To Darius commission
dear sir

I has known Harriett Combes
a Bout 50 years she used to belong to
Jim Paul and Jim Paul was a
Chika same Indian Jim Paul
live near Stone Wall I. I. and
Harriett Combes belong to him
and was freed at Stone Wall
Harriett Combes name was Harriett
Paul after is first known her
I used to sell goods to Stone Wall
and some times stay all day Sunday
from Saturday night at Jim
Paul place so I has known her
a Bout fifty years and Harriett
is nearly the same age I am a
Bout 67 years

~~not~~ ~~at~~ ~~St Pauls~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~year~~ ~~1807~~
Henerix ^{his} Bond do C. K. & S.
mark

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this the 2nd day of March 1807

St Pauls
Notary Public

Ark, l. T. Sept the 21 1905

to the Daws Commission to the five civilize tribes muskoguee l.T.
My Dear Sir I am a Chickasaw freedman and I has not been Before
you to make application for inRollment Will you Please tell me
What to Doe So I can come Before you Please let me Know on
Return Mail I am your Truly

Harrite Combs

Po Ark l.T.

Commissioner to Five Tribes.
No. 45078-1905.
Received Sep. 29, 1905.

Application for innollment.

to the Sectary of the interior Washington D. C. M Dear Sir I am
and old inDian freedman I am a Chickasaw freedman and has not
Been Put on the Roll yet Will you please tell me what to Doe So
I can Get on the freedman Roll as I has not Been on the Roll yet
Please let me Know what to Doe as i May Get on the Roll I remain
you trully

Harriet Combe

Po Ark 1. T.

Department of the Interior,
Received Nov 4, 1905,
No. 10541
Indian Territory Division

Commissioner to Five Tribes.
No. 50955-1905.
Received Nov.11, 1905.

Affidavit of Westly howell and Ben Jones

Witness in Harret combs Freedman ship cause
Depart ment of the interior Commissioner to the five civilized
tribs Harret Combs is a chicka Freed man We has known her for
40 years or more she Was Freed hear in the Indian territory she
use to Belong to Jim Pall and Jim Pall was a chickasaw Indian he
lived at Stone Wall Before and When Harret combs Belong to him
and Harret combs Was hear in 1866 and live hear in the Indian
territory all the time her Name use to Be Harret Pall but know
she Go y the Name of Harret combs

Wesley Howell

Ben Jones

subscribed sworn to Before me this 7 Day of July 1906.

D. G. Bartlett

Notary Public.

SEAL)

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 31, 1905.

Harriet Combs,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 21, 1905, stating that you are a Chickasaw freedman and have not been before this office to make application for enrollment and you ask what to do in order that you may secure your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made by you or on your behalf for enrollment as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, this office is now without authority to receive or consider original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Tama Bixby,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON.

I.T.D. 10541-1905.

November 8, 1905.

LR S

Harriet Corbs,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Madam:

The Department is in receipt of your communication, without date, relative to your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and you are advised that the same has been referred to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for appropriate action.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Howard M. Dawson

Chief Clerk.

Muskogea, Indian Territory, November 18, 1905.

Harriet Combs,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date addressed to the Secretary of the Interior which has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you state that you are a Chickasaw freedman and desire to be enrolled.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made by you or on your behalf for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, this office is now without authority to receive or consider original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Wm O. Beall.

Acting Commissioner.

Mem. 249

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1906.

Harriet Combs,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, you are advised that before any further action can be taken therein, it will be necessary that witnesses who have personal knowledge of the fact that you were the slave of a Chickasaw Indian at the beginning and close of the War of the Rebellion, and who have knowledge of your residence since that time, should appear before this office and give testimony relative thereto.

this matter should receive your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Fred T. Marr,
Chief Clerk, Chickasaw Land Office,
Ardmore, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith duplicate record in the matter of the application of Harriet Combs for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and you are directed to proceed at once to Ark, Indian Territory for the purpose of securing the testimony of Wesley Howell and Ben Jones, whose affidavits have been introduced in this case, relative to showing whether the said Harriet Combs was ever the slave of a Chickasaw Indian.

It is claimed in the testimony that she belonged to Sam Paul, a Chickasaw Indian, but there is no testimony to corroborate this fact, except the joint affidavit of Wesley Howell and Ben Jones above referred to.

You should also secure the testimony of any other witness who may know any fact relative to the ownership of Harriet Combs, and as to her residence in the Chickasaw Nation during the years of 1865 and 1866, and up to and including September 25, 1903.

Your actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of this assignment will be paid by the Special

P T M #2

Disbursing Agent upon the presentation of vouchers in accordance with the regulations of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes of March 15, 1900.

You are authorized to take with you a stenographer for the purpose of reporting the testimony secured by you and when this office is advised the name of said stenographer, a letter authorizing the payment of his expenses will be forwarded.

Respectfully,

LM 1/18

Commissioner.

19-1514

COPI

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1907.

Harriet Combs,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

I inclose herewith a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 27, 1907, denying the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

The decision, with the proceedings in the case is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

~~James~~ *James Bixby*

19-1514.
Registered.

Commissioner.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is transmitted herewith record of proceedings in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman, including the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 27, 1907, denying said application.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Jame Bixby*

Commissioner.

7-D-269.

Through the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

19-1514

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

I inclose herewith a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 27, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman.

The decision, with the proceedings in the case is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Bixby*

Commissioner.

19-1514.

Refer in reply to the following.

949
339

D. C. 13375.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Land.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

References in
body of letter.

WASHINGTON.

March 2, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There are forwarded herewith several reports of Commissioner Bixby, transmitting the records of proceedings in the matter of the applications for the enrollment of the following persons:

21798. Elsy Scott as a Chickasaw freedman.

21799. Maggie Durant as a citizen by intermarriage of the

Chickasaw Nation.

21800. Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman.

21801. Mabelle Farris as a Chickasaw or a Choctaw freedman.

21802. Isaac Williams as a Choctaw or a Chickasaw freedman.

21804. Nicey Vann, Ibbie Armstrong, John Armstrong, and

Mamie Johnson, as Cherokee freedmen.

The decisions of Commissioner Bixby were adverse to the applicants in each of the above cases.

The Office has examined the decisions of the Commissioner, found them to be correct, and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

HEM:LM

CRW.

D. C. 13375

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, RJH
WASHINGTON. March 4, 1907.

I.T.D. 7918-1907.
LRS.

DIRECT.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

Your decisions in the following citizenship cases, adverse to the applicants, are hereby affirmed. Copy of Indian Office letter of March 2, 1907 (Lands 21798, etc), submitting your reports of February 27, 1907, and recommending that your decisions be affirmed, is inclosed.

Title of Case.

Eley Scott, Chickasaw freedman,
Maggie Durant, Chickasaw by intermarriage,
Harriet Combs, Chickasaw freedman,
Mabelle Farris, Chickasaw freedman,
Isaac Williams, Choctaw freedman,
Nicey Vann, et al., Cherokee freedmen.

A copy hereof and all the papers in the above mentioned cases have been sent to the Indian Office.

Respectfully,

E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

1 inc. and 12 incs.
for Ind. Off.

WCF. 3/5/07.

19-1814.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 19, 1907.

Harriet Combs,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on March 4, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 27, 1907, denying the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1514.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 19, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on March 4, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 27, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Harriet Combs as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1515

Trans. from memo 256

Chic. Fr 1515

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment
as Chickasaw Freedmen of-

Nellie Ligon
Caroline Ligon.

19-827.

D.C.L.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw Freedman.

19-1515.

D.C.L.

14-827 1864

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 8, 1904.

14-827,
14-864.

In the matter of the enrollment of Nellie Ligon and Frank Ligon
as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Nellie Ligon, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Nellie Ligon.
- Q. Were you a slave? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Who owned you first? A. I can't remember her name.
- Q. You belonged at one time to Elsie Harris? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did she sell you? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you belong to her at the beginning of the war? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you belong to her when you were freed? A. Yes, sir, she claimed us because we were given to her.
- Q. Where were you living when the negroes were freed? A. Down in Texas. Then we came back home.
- Q. Is there anyone here who knows you? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Charles Cohee, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. Charles Cohee.
- Q. Postoffice address? A. Berwyn.
- Q. Chickasaw freedman? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You were one of the members of the Commission to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen in '96? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know anything about the applicant? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What is your best recollection in regard to her? A. I recollect her coming before the Commission at Colbert Station and making application there, and there was a dispute concerning her, but it was never thoroughly settled, I think. The contention was that she had been sold, and no one proved it.
- Q. She was not rejected in 1896. A. I don't think she was.
- Q. The case was just left open? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Nellie Ligon, recalled:

- Q. Did you belong to old Granny Harris? A. She said so.
- Q. You went to Texas during the war? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you come back? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How soon? A. I can't remember, I have been here a long time.

17-827.
17-864.

-2-

- Q. After you went to Texas during the war, did you stay there long?
A. Not very long.
Q. Whom were you working for? A. A man named Johnson; he brought the money back to Elsie Harris.
Q. You came right back, did you? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Been here ever since? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

John Childers, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name? A. John Childers.
Q. Do you know this woman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. Granny Harris.
Q. Is that Granny Harris the grandmother of Governor R. M. Harris?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know that she was the slave of Granny Harris at the end of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was she freed? A. I cannot say.
Q. Did you see her soon after the war? A. Yes, sir, soon after the war. Right in here, working for Joe Potts' folks.

Witness excused.

Nellie Ligon, recalled:

- Q. Have you a daughter called Caroline? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is she living? A. Yes, sir, she is here.
Q. Have you a son called Frank? A. Yes, sir, he is here.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a true, full and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of September, 1904.

J. M. Campbell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 9, 1904.

19-827.
19864.

In the matter of the enrollment of Nellie Ligon and Frank Ligon
as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Nellie Ligon, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

- Q. Did you apply for your girl, Caroline Moore, when you appeared
before the Commission in 1898? A Yes, sir.
Q How old is Caroline? A About 42; along there.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Belonged to Elsie Harris? A Yes, sir.
Q Was she freed as a slave at the same time you were, and the same
place? A Yes, sir.
Q Where has she been living ever since? Where have you made your
home? A In the Chickasaw Nation; been out sometimes, working around
Q Where has Caroline been living all the time? A Chickasaw
Nation.
Q She hasn't been living in Texas? A No, sir.
Q What are the names of your children? A Caroline Moore --
Q Has she any children? A No, sir.
Q The next one is what? A Ruthie Smith.
Q Has she any children? A Jamie and Jodie Smith, and Lucy
Thomas and Frank Thomas.
Q Who is your next child? A Joe Tilman.
Q Who is he married to? A Margaret Jones.
Q Who is your next child? A Frank Ligon.
Q Where is Ruthie Smith living? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Has she always lived here? A Yes, sir, born here.
Q Was Joe born here? A No, sir, but pretty close here, down
across the Red River.

(SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.)

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that, as steno-
grapher to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly
reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct
transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ²² day of October, 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public.

Memo.

Department of the Interior,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 15, 1906.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

Appearances: S. A. Apple, attorney at law, Ardmore, Indian Territory, appears on behalf of the applicant.
No appearance on behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Attorney for applicant presents notice served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, notifying them that on this date the applicant would appear before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and give testimony tending to establish his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

JOE TILLMAN, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Joe Tillman.
- Q How old are you? A Well, I don't know my age just exactly.
- Q What is your post office? A Woodsville.
- Q Have you ever personally appeared before the Commission or the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A No sir, I never have, sir.
- Q This is your first appearance? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you ever written a letter to this office about your right to enrollment? A Yes sir, I wrote.
- Q When was that letter written? A It was in last year, along the first of the fall.
- Q 1905? A Yes sir.
- Q What month? A I think it was September, I ain't sure.
- Q Who was that letter written to? A It was written to this here Department here, the Commission.
- Q What did you say in that letter? A I asked them about my filing what I was writing for.
- Q That all you stated in that letter? A That is what it was for.
- Q Did you get an answer? A I didn't get the answer; the letter came while I was gone from home, and it went back; I never got it.
- Q How do you know it came and went back? A That is what they told me.
- Q Who told you? A The post office man.

- Q Is that the only letter that has ever been written? A No sir, I written another after I went to Ardmore and saw about the filing.
- Q What month was that written in? A It was in March, this year, 1906.
- Q And you only wrote one letter prior to this year? A Yes sir.
- Q That was written last fall some time you said, and you didn't get an answer? A Yes sir, I got an answer then.
- Q I mean you never got an answer to the letter you wrote last year? A Yes sir, I got an answer, but I didn't get it; it came back.
- Q Well, then, you didn't get it? A No, I didn't get it.
- Q Was that the only thing ever done toward making an application for you? A I didn't understand what was to be done about it, and then once I wrote to an attorney to let me know what was right about it, and I went up there to the Chickasaw Land Office and the chief clerk told me I couldn't appear unless I got some one to help me out.

By Mr. Apple:

- Q What is your mother's name? A Nellie Ligon.
- Q Do you know how to spell Ligon? A Ligon, I believe, or 'gin.

Reference is made to the testimony of Nellie Ligon taken at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 9, 1904.

By the Commissioner:

- Q Were you born before or after the war? A Before. I don't know whether I was before; I believe Mother said I was born during the war.
- Q Were you a slave? A I suppose so.
- Q Who did you belong to? A There was two or three Indians claimed us; Mr. Walker for one, Jincy Patterson, she claimed us.
- Q Well, do you know who owned you? A No sir, I don't know which one owned us; I was too small to know.
- Q Were any of these parties who claimed to own you Indians? A All of them is Indians.
- Q Did you belong to the same party your mother belonged to? A I reckon so; I never was sold, so I guess I must have been.
- Q You don't know? A No sir, I don't know, only I don't know anything about being sold; I guess I must have done.
- Q How old were you when the war closed? A I don't know, sir; I was a little bit of a tad; I don't know much about it.
- Q Well, after you were freed, do you know where you were taken? A I remember the first place we moved to.
- Q Where to? A Up in Oklahoma by Pauls Valley.
- Q In Oklahoma? A Wasn't in Oklahoma; it was above Paula Valley in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Was it in the Chickasaw Nation or Oklahoma? A Chickasaw Nation, I guess.
- Q On which side of the line were you? A South side, Chickasaw side.
- Q Where are you living at the present time? A I am living in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q What place? A Woodville.
- Q How long have you lived at Woodville? A Well, I have lived right there at Woodville about twenty years or more; not been there all the time but that was where my town was; there has been a post office there called Woodville ever since I can remember; I didn't live right in town; three or four miles from it.

- Q Have you ever lived in Texas? A I worked in Texas; I never had any home there.
- Q Answer the question. Have you ever lived in Texas? A Yes sir, I lived in Texas.
- Q When did you live in Texas? A Last year.
- Q 1905? A Yes sir, I worked on the railroad there.
- Q Did you live there before that year? A Yes sir, once.
- Q When was that? A I think it was in 1895; I don't know for sure.
- Q How many years ago? A Close to ten or eleven years ago.
- Q How long did you live there that time? A I lived there about a year then; I bought a crop in the spring, and stayed until the last of January the next year, and came home.
- Q Have you ever lived there any other time? A Yes sir, I went to school there when I was a little boy once.
- Q When did you come back? A From school?
- Q Yes? A Oh, I come back---didn't stay more than about a year; went one session there.
- Q What year was that? A I don't know, sir; I didn't remember years then.
- Q How old were you? A Oh, I was eight or nine years old, or ten.
- Q Where was your mother at that time? A She was in the nation; I was staying with my uncle down there.
- Q What other times have you been in Texas? A I ain't never been in Texas to live no other time.
- Q Well, you have been down there. You are living at Woodville at this time? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you lived there at Woodville up to the present time? A I have been there where I am living now on the place---
- Q Well, where did you come from before you came to Woodville this last time? A Well, I come from Colbert; that was my home until I come to Woodville.
- Q You said you were in Texas last year? A Yes sir, I worked there most of last year.
- Q You have been back from Texas about six months? A I come back in September.
- Q Last year? A Yes sir.
- Q Well, where did you go to Texas? A It was about the week of Christmas, 1904.
- Q How long had you been living in the Chickasaw Nation before you went to Texas? A Well, I didn't live all of the time---
- Q I don't want to know all that; I want to know how long you lived in the Chickasaw Nation before that? A For two or three years before I went to Texas; I was in prison at that time.
- Q When were you sent to the penitentiary at Leavenworth? A I think it was in 1901.
- Q Where were you living at that time? A Chickasaw Nation, Colbert.
- Q What were you sent up for? A Well, I don't know, sir. Me and two white man was trading some stock, and they got to fussing and fought, and I don't know what I got sent up for.
- Q Were you sent up for cattle stealing? A No sir, I never steal no cattle.
- Q Tell what the cause was? A Frauding in the trade.
- Q You were living in the Chickasaw Nation at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q How long had you lived in the nation at that time since you had been out? A About eighteen or nineteen years; close to twenty years.
- Q And you had not been out before that time for eighteen years?
- A I don't think I had.

- Q Didn't you just state that you were out in 1894 or 5? A Well, I was out working on the crop, but I didn't have my home----
- Q Had you been living in Texas before you went to the Penitentiary?
- A Yes sir, I had lived in Texas before I went to the penitentiary.
- Q When was the last time you lived in Texas before you went to the penitentiary? A I can't remember the number of years.
- Q Well, can't you tell how many years? A As near as I can get at it, it might have been a year or two; I don't know which it was; not a great while.
- Q You lived in Texas about a year or so before you went to the Penitentiary; that is in '98 or '99? A I lived a couple of years, one when I went to school and the year I bought the crop over there; that is two times.
- Q What year did you buy the crop over there? A About two or three years before I went to the pen.
- Q What time of the year did you go down there to take that crop?
- A I took the crop in the early part of the spring, either April or May, I don't remember which; the crop was just beginning to come up.
- Q What place in Texas was it? A The place belonged to a man named Mort Liford, right south of Denison.
- Q What is his post office? A Denison, I reckon; they got a couple of post offices there, but I don't know which one he uses; one is right there close to his house in the country.
- Q What is the name of that one? A I don't know.
- Q How many miles from Denison? A Five miles.
- Q Which direction? A Right east, right down the river.
- Q Have you owned any property in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation?
- A Owned property in the Chickasaw Nation ever since I been old enough.
- Q Had an improvement? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was it located? A Colbert District.
- Q When did you get it? A Oh, I been having it for twenty years or more.
- Q Any of it in cultivation? A Yes sir, I married when I was seventeen years old and got my place the first year after I was married.
- Q What did you do with it when you went to Texas? A Had it rented out.
- Q To whom? A Watson.
- Q White man? A Colored man.
- Q What rent did you get out of it? A One-half.
- Q Why didn't you stay on your own place instead of going to Texas?
- A Why I got a good trade out of it; I got a pony.
- Q When you came back did you move on to that same place?
- A Yes sir.
- Q How much crop did you get off of that place the year you were down there? A I got two bales of cotton and about fifty or sixty bushels of corn.
- Q What relation are you to Caroline Moore? A Brother.
- Q She is younger than you are, is she? A No sir, she is older than I am.

By Mr. Apple:

- Q How far is it from your Colbert farm to where you moved in Texas?
- A About two miles, I guess, across the river.
- Q So it was practically in the same neighborhood you lived in?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Did you leave any personal property when you moved to Texas on this side of the river? A Yes sir, all but my team; I took a team over.

- Q What year were you sent to the penitentiary? A As near as I can come at it, it was 1901.
- Q How many years were you in prison? A I stayed there in prison right about two years.
- Q You got out in what year? A I got out, I guess it was 1903; I got out in the fall.
- Q When you were liberated where did you go? A I stayed in Kansas and worked for about a year, and come home in 1904 for Christmas.
- Q Christmas, 1904? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you married at the time you were sent to prison? A Yes sir.
- Q Had some children? A One.
- Q Where were your wife and child at the time you were away? A I left them at home.
- Q Did they keep your property on your place? A Yes sir.
- Q What is the name of your wife? A Maggie Tillman.
- Q What is the name of your child?

By the Commissioner:

This examination is confined to the applicant, himself, and it is immaterial what the names of the members of his family are.

By Mr. Apple:

- Q What is the name of your father? A Porter Tillman.
- Q Is he dead? A No sir.
- Q Where does he live? A Lives at a little town called Wiley.
- Q Choctaw Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Has he been enrolled as a freedman? A Not that I know of; he belonged to a Choctaw Indian; I don't know whether he is enrolled or not.
- Q He is separated from your mother? A Yes sir.
- Q When did they separate? A I don't know, sir, been a good long time.
- Q Did she remarry after the separation? A Yes sir.
- Q To whom is she married now? A She is not married now; the man died and she lived a widow since then.
- Q What is her present name? A Nellie Ligon.
- Q While you were imprisoned did you have anyone to look after your enrollment? A My mother did.
- Q Did you write to her? A Yes sir.
- Q So you authorized her to look after your enrollment? A Yes sir.

(Witness excused.)

Lenora B. Ashton, as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on oath states that she reported the testimony in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of August, 1906, and that the above and foregoing transcript is a true and complete translation of her stenographic notes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1906.

Lenora B. Ashton.
Walter W. Chappell.
Notary Public

Memo. 256.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

-----ooOoo-----

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

-----ooOoo-----

It appears from the record herein that on August 15, 1906, Joe Tillman appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It does not appear from the records in the possession of this office that any formal application has ever been made for the enrollment of said applicant as a Chickasaw freedman prior to December 1, 1905. It appears, however, that on September 9, 1904, Nellie Ligon appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, and presented additional testimony in the matter of her application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, at which time the following testimony having reference to the applicant was taken:

"Q What is the next child? A Joe Tillman
Q Who is he married to? A Margaret Jones
Q Was Joe born here? A No sir, but pretty close by, down across Red River"

I am of the opinion that the testimony above referred to constitutes a sufficient application for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

19-1515.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Joe

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that application was
duly made for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freed-
man within the time limited by the provisions of Section one of
the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It further appears from the record herein and from the
records of this office that the applicant was born during the
War of the Rebellion, was the slave of a Chickasaw Indian, was a
resident of the Chickasaw Nation at the date of the Treaty of
Fort Smith, and that he was a resident in good faith of Indian
Territory, on June 28, 1893, was living September 25, 1902 and
is the son of Nellie Ligon, whose name appears opposite No. 4640
upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secre-
tary of the Interior July 20, 1905.

I am of the opinion that Joe Tillman should be enrolled
as a Chickasaw freedman under the provisions of the Acts of
Congress approved June 28, 1893 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1,
1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 28 1907

CW

19-827.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Nellie Ligon and her daughter, Caroline Moore for enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen.


--: D E C I S I O N :--

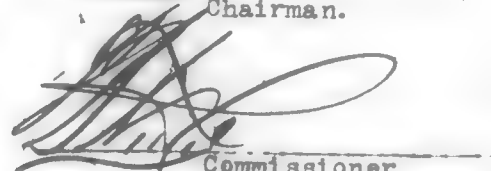
It appears from the census card record that on September 27, 1899 application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nellie Ligon and on September 28, 1899 application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Caroline Moore, daughter of the said Nellie Ligon as Chickasaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8 and 9, 1904.

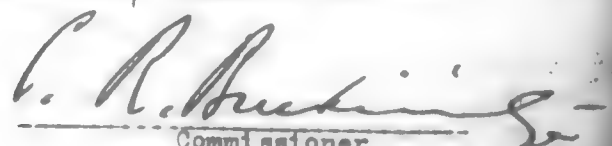
It appears from the record herein that the applicants were the slaves of Elsie Harris, a recognized Chickasaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that at the close of the war they were living in the State of Texas, but returned to the Chickasaw Nation directly thereafter and have resided in said nation continuously since that time up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Nellie Ligon and Caroline Moore should be enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.


Chairman.


Commissioner.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAR 23 1905

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the
enrollment of Joe Walker, as a Chickasaw
Indian.

TO MANSFIELD, MCMURRAY AND CORNISH,

Attys for the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

You are hereby notified, that on Wednesday, August 15th,
1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., or on that date at the convenience
of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, we will in-
troduce before said Commissioner, at his general office in
Muskogee, I. T., testimony tending to establish the right to
enrollment of the applicant in the above mentioned case.

You will take due notice of the time and place, so that
you may, if you so desire, be present at said hearing.

Dated this 27th day of July,
1906, at Ardmore, I. T.

S. A. Apple
Att'y for Applicant.

INDIAN TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

I, S. A. Apple, attorney for the applicant,

do hereby state that the above and foregoing is a true and cor-
rect copy of the notice served on Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
by registered mail on July 27th, 1906; and I attach hereto the
postmaster's receipt for same.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 27 day of July, 1906.

S. A. Apple
Notary Public.

CHICKSAW FREEDOM CASE 827.

IN RE APPLICATION OF Nellie Ligon.

WOMAN BY
MRS. J. B. FISHER, MEXICO.

(See Nellie Ligon, "Contested case".)

Nellie Ligon

enrolled.

Frank Ligon and others.

Viney Ligon says:

I am 35. I belonged to Houstitubby. My husband Frank, 29, is son of Nellie Ligon, enrolled. (Chickasaw Freedmen Card 827).

I have one child: Liffy, Kemp, 11.

My sister Martha Stick deceased, left a child: Turner Cheadle, 11. Martha's mother Charity belonged to Gerona Guy.

I have another orphan child: Bertie Love, 3. It is child of Ellen deceased, who was daughter of my sister Easter.

18

Frank Ligon.
Viney Ligon
Liffy Kemp
Turner Cheadle
Bertie Love.

enrolled.

In the matter of the application of Nellie Ligon for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Nellie Ligon being sworn says: *(Tishomingo, September 28th 1898)*

I am about 60 years old. I belonged to Granny Harris. I have no unmarried children. My daughter is Caroline Moore.

Gov. R.M.Harris being sworn says: (Lisboning, September 30th 1898)

I am 48 years old .

I do not know Nellie Ligon. My grandmother was known by the name of Grany Harris. I think I know all the oldest slaves up to my time . My grandmother and grandfather raised me. I do not remember Nellie.

Bungy Perry being sworn says: (Tishomingo, September 28th 1899)

I knew Nellie Ligon about three years ago. I do not know where she came from.

J.F. Gooding being sworn says:

I do not know Nellie Ligon. I am related to the Harris family.

I do not know whether or not they had a woman of that character. My mother's name is Mourning Gooding. When the negroes were set free she owned four. I live three miles North of Colbert.

19-827

COPY,

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 23, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 23, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Nellie Ligon and Caroline Moore as Chickasaw Freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Chickasaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED:

Larns Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 19-827.

See 19-671 for registry receipt for this letter.

COPY,

19-827

Muskegee, Indian Territory, March 23, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 23, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Nellie Ligon and Caroline Moore as Chickasaw Freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Chickasaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED:

James Bixby

Registered.

Chairman.

Incl. 19-827.

See 19-671 for Registry receipt for this letter.

Memo. 256.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1906.

Joe Tillman,

Woodville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that before any further action can be taken in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, it will be necessary that the testimony of witnesses be introduced before this office, tending to establish your right to enrollment as such freedman.

Your attorney, S. A. Apple, has this day been forwarded similar notice.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Memo. 256.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1906.

S. A. Apple,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman, you are advised that before any further action can be taken therein, it will be necessary that testimony be introduced showing the right to enrollment of said applicant as a Chickasaw freedman.

Notice of such appearance should be served upon Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, attorneys for the Chectaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1515.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 5, 1907.

S. A. Apple,

Attorney at Law,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman, you were advised on October 15, 1906, that before any further action could be taken therein it would be necessary that testimony be introduced showing the right to enrollment of said applicant as a Chickasaw freedman.

Inasmuch as the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), limits the time within which applicants may be enrolled to March 4, 1907, it is imperative that such testimony be introduced prior to January 20, 1907.

This matter should receive your prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

19-1515

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

AP

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 18, 1907.

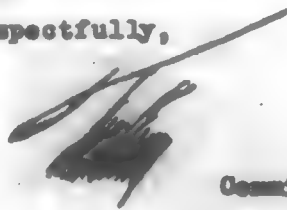
Joe Tillman,
Woodville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 25, 1906, which was received at this office January 8, 1907, in which you state that you can not procure the appearance of your witnesses and you ask for blanks for the purpose of taking their deposition.

In reply you are advised that this office has no blanks of the description requested for distribution and it is desired that witnesses, whose testimony is introduced in behalf of applicants, should appear in person for examination under oath. You are informed, however, that such appearance should be made before January 20, 1907, as under present legislation, the Secretary of the Interior is without authority to approve the enrollment of any person after March 4, 1907.

Respectfully,



Commissioner.

Memo-226

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Joe Tillman,
Woodville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 28, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Joe Tillman granted in said decision has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tams Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. No. 2215.

19-1515

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

S. A. Apple,
Attorney-at-law,
Armore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 28, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Joe Tillman granted in said decision has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *James Bixler*

Commissioner.

Registered.

19-1515

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cernish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw & Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 28, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Joe Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Joe Tillman granted in said decision has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *James C. [unclear]*

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-1515.

Chic. Fr 1516

Chic. Fr 1516

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Ind. Ter., November 17, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Burns as a Choctaw Freedman.

Robert E. Lee of Ardmore, Indian Territory, appearing as attorney for the applicant.

Robert Burns being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Examination by the Commissioner.

Q What is your name? A Robert Burns.

Q What is your age? A About fifty-seven years old.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Province, Indian Ter.

Q Do you claim to have appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q When? A I don't recollect just what year, but it was about the time they first came out.

Q About how many years ago? A Well, its been--must have been about seven years ago.

Q Where did you apply? A I first went before them at Skulleyville.

Q When did you go before them at Skulleyville? A It was about the same time--

Q How long ago did you appear at Skulleyville? A Its been about eight years ago I think as near as I can come at it.

Q What month? A I don't know, sir, what month.

Q What time of the year? A About the spring of the year like.

Q Where were they located? A Located right on this side of Skulleyville; they was in tents there.

Q Who did you see there that represented the Commission?

A I don't know sir; I couldn't tell you who that was representing them.

Q Did you know any of the parties there? A Representing them?

Q Yes. A No, I don't; don't remember.

Q Did you know any of the representatives of the Choctaw Nation who were present? A There was Tandy Walker; he was there and I declare, I couldn't tell you just exactly; its been so long.

Q You don't recollect anyone else who was present at that time when you say you made application? A I couldn't tell you anyone at all and say I was exactly true about it. It has slipped my remembrance; I didn't know that I had to hold such as that in it.

Q What did they say to you there when you appeared? A They asked me what I came therefor and I told them I come to enroll, and the Commission asked me how many children I had and they done a lot of writing, and they told me I would have to go somewhere, I forgot where it was; said I would have to go to--- they couldn't do anything yet. I don't remember yet, now, just how it was--I couldn't tell you to save my soul.

Q Did you tell them anything about yourself? A Didn't tell them nothing only my mother.

2-Robert Burns.

Q Did you mention any other name besides yourself? A The name of the children. I told them my name was Robert Burns and Pompey Burns; told them.

Q That's all you told them? A Yes, I didn't tell them anything more.

Q Did they take down what you said? A Yes, they did.

Q What did they tell you? A I don't remember now what it was just exactly, but I know one thing they asked me, whether I was going to take land or money and I told them I was going to take land; they asked me that question; they said I could take either one I wanted. Money or land.

Q You are positive that this was the Dawes Commission? A Yes, Dawes Commission--at least, that's what they told me. and they advertised as the Dawes Commission. This man, Arnold, he was there; he was the first man that got me to come up before the Dawes Commission; the lawyer at Ardmore. Jime Arnold; the Arnold Brothers are living right up there and one of them told me that I had to go up and enroll.

Q Was that the only appearance you ever made before the Commission? A Down in that country it was that they went from there; I remember the year they went down to a place; I can't think of it now where they was enrolling again. I went before them; I forget the name of the place; I can't call the name of the place to save my life; it was where they went to after they left Skulleyville--Tushkahoma, is the place wherw we went.

Q Where were you living at that time? A I was living down on the river about 12 or 13 miles from Kiamitia, in Kiamitia county; I went before them at Tushkahoma.

Q What did you tell the Commission when you appeared before them at Tushkahoma? A I don't recollect now what I did tell them.

Q Did you go in before them at all? A Yes, I was in before them; they done so much writing and gone on so much I couldn't tell it in my life.

Q What did they tell you? A They told me I would get my land and they would put me on the roll and I reckon they did do it. And they told me whenever the final allotment would come I would have to go and select my land wherever I wanted it.

Q Who was present when you made that appearance? A I don't know who was there. I don't remember there being anyone there I could call their names just exactly; I don't remember anyone being right there; there was so many there I couldn't tell exacrly who was there.

Q Where was the Commission held at Tushkahoma? What place?

A I don't know no certain place.

Q Were they in a building? A No, they was out in tents.

Q Where were the tents located? A As near as I can tell on the east side of town.

Q Across the track? A Yes, right across the railroad track.

Q Near the river? A Yes, pretty near the river.

Q On the bank of the river? A No, not right on the bank of it from it a piece.

Q They wasn't on the side of town, the same side the station was? A No, I don't think--no, they wasn't; they was on the other side of the main station--which do you mean, the depot? Yes, it was over from the depot there.

Q On the other side of the track? A I don't kniw what you meant when you said the station at first.

Q Have you ever made any application since that time?

3-Robert Burns.

A No sir.

Q Not from that date until this time? A No, and I thought I was on the roll and everything until I went to allot the land and they run over it and said they would have to find my name on the books and I would have to wait there, and I reckon if it hadn't been for a man there that was trying to take the land away from me, and I told him I had a right to allot it and I when I went to allot it they told me my name was not on the roll at that time.

Q At both of these appointments did you ask to be enrolled?

A Yes, that's what I come there for to be enrolled.

Q The names of any of the other members of your family were not mentioned? A No--well, they asked me at the beginning who was my mother; asked me who my mother and father both were. And I told them who was my mother and father both.

By Mr. Lee:

Q Do you understand the question? Were any of the other members of your family ~~mentioned~~ mentioned? A That was the only one; there wasn't no one but me and mother and father.

Q Have you any children? A Oh, that's what you mean? Yes, they asked me about the children. I didn't know that was what you meant. I told them about my children then too.

By the Commissioner.

Q How many children did you have at that time? A Four.

Q Living then? A Yes, all living now but one; one of them has been dead about two years.

Q What are the names of those children? A The oldest is Ben.

Q How old is Ben? A About 22 years old.

Q The name of the next one? A Martha; she would have been 20 years old if she had lived but she died; her birthday is just about now.

Q How long ago since she died? A Two years ago; she died the 25th of December--she died the 26th of December and would have been 22 years old on the 25th of December.

Q What year did she die? A Two years ago? What year was that? This is ---

Q Do you know what year this is? A This is a hundred and five isn't it?

Q Do you know what year this is? A That's as near as I can come at it

Q You don't know do you, as a matter of fact? A No. I know if I study a little bit; I can't tell you; what is it? A hundred and five?

Q What is the name of your next child? A Jim.

Q How old is Jim? A About 16 years old.

Q Is he living? A Yes, I think so; he was; he went off from me three years ago and I heard he was at Fort Smith, but I haven't ever heard of his being dead.

Q What is the name of the next one? A John.

Q How old is John? A John is 16 years old now

Q Are there any more? A Laura.

Q How old is Laura? A Laura is 14 years old now.

Q Are these all the children you had living at that time?

A Yes sir.

Q Are all these children excepting Martha living now? A Yes.

Q Where were you born? A I was born near Skulleyville, in Skulleyville county about fourteen miles, 14 or 15, north of Skulleyville.

4-Robert Burns.

Q Were you a slave during the war of the rebellion?

Q I was about 12 years old during the war, when the war broke up.

Q To whom did you belong at the beginning of the war?

A My father, Tom Bacon.

Q What was he? A Choctaw; fu;; blood Choctaw; he was killed down in the Poteau bottom.

Q When? A Its been about ten years ago--10 or 12 years.

Q Where had you lived during the war? A Right north of Skulleyville.

Q With whom? A Tom Burns the biggest part of the time; I was with my mother when I was a little bit of a fellow.

Q What is your mother's name? A Tina Folsom. She is dead now

Q What was she? A She was a colored woman.

Q Full blood? A Yes, I guess she was a full blood African; she come from Mississippi with the Indians.

Q During the war where did you live? A Right north of Skulleyville.

Q All the time? A Yes, all the time.

Q Do you remember when the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.

Q Who were you living with then? A Living with Tom Burns.

Q Who did you live with immediately after the close of the war? A With my mother.

Q Where? A I went right over from there, and my mother then turned me back over to my father, and then I went to living with Red Alexander.

Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, in the Choctaw Nation.

Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A All my life except about five years.

Q When was that? A I left there five years ago and went up to the other side of Burwin.

Q That is in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Have you ever lived in Texas? A No sir.

Q Who is the mother of these children that you have given in today? A My wife, Caroline Burns.

Q Mother of all of them? A Yes, everyone of them. I have got none others as I know of only by tht one woman.

Q Do they claim their right as Choctaw freedmen through you?

A Yes, just claim what I do.

Q She (Caroline) is not a citizen? A No sir.

Q Where did she come from? A Texas.

Q She is a state woman? A Yes sir I married her at Doakesville.

Q When were you married to Caroline? A A The 25th day of December, 1875.

Q Did you get a marriage certificate? A No, they didn't issue no marriage certificates at that time.

Q Who married you? A A fellow by the name of Dan Battle. He is a preacher that lived at Sam Wrights right close to the river near Doakesville.

Q Was Dan Battle an Indian or what? A He was a colored man; preacher.

Q Did you get a certificate? A No, I married since and got a certificate the last time I married, after my first wife died. I got a certificate when I married her.

Q Is Tom Burns living now? A He is not. But Alexander is living somewhere.

Q What was his name? A Alexander Burns; he was a little bit of a fellow when I left there. He is living somewhere but

5-Robert Burns.

I don't know where; he belongs to the Choctaw Nation; he was born right close to where I was; he was born by his Indian mother.

Q Did you say that you applied at Tushkahoma the same year that you applied at Skullyville or the next year? A It was the next year.

Q Do you remember the names of any of the Choctaw Indians you saw at either of these places? A No, I don't recollect any of them. There was Arnold, but there aint no old Choctaws that knows me.

By Mr. Lee.

Q When you went in before the Dawes Commission what name did you give them? A Robert Burns.

Q I will ask you if you didn't give them the name of Pompey Burns? A Yes.

Q What did the Commission ask you? A He asked me how come I to change it and I told him there was two Roberts on the place and that they nick-named me Pompey; they called me Pompey instead of Robert

Q What place was that? A Both places; one of the men that was there asked me when I was there didn't I give in my name at Skullyville as Pompey Burns and I told them I had.

Q What names did you go by? A I went by all of them when I was living--

Q That's what we want to get at. Give us what names you went by? A Whoever the name of the nam I was living with, he just nick-named me for the man I was staying with.

Q What names did you go by? A Robert Burns and Pompey Burns and Bonner; I lived with Bonner awhile.

Q Who was Bonner? A He was an intermarried white man.

Q Where did he live? A He lived down in the Choctaw Nation close to the Cavanaugh mountains, right in close by where Joe Welse lived in the Choctaw Nation.

Q Who was Tina Folsom? A That was my mother; she belonged to Folsom.

Q What Folsom did she belong to? A Rebecca Folsom. But she lived with old lady Folsom right up above Skullyville.

Q How came your mother to belong to Rebecca Folsom? A I don't know; in them days --

By the Commissioner: It is immaterial.

Q I want to show the circumstances; who was the Folsom to whom your mother belonged? That is, white or Indian? A They was Indians; they never had married no white men.

Q Do you remember whether you were regarded as a slave yourself? A Yes, at the time of the war I was big enough to hitch up horses and plow.

Q But you belonged to Tom Burns? A Yes sir.

Q You stated awhile ago that you afterwards belonged to Red Alexander? A Yes, it was his wife; it was all the same; I would have to go and stay with one like, and then the other. Go with my father part of the time.

Q Who was Red Alexander? A He was a white man, intermarried.

6-Robert Burns.

Q Who did Red Alexander marry? A Married Rebecca Folson. And then he married another of the same crowd.

By the Commissioner:

Q The question is this, who did you belong to at the beginning of the war? A My father.

Q Who was he? A Tom Burns.

Q Did you belong to him all during the war? A No, not the whole time; about two years before that was when I lived at Red Alexanders; before the war quit fighting.

Q Did you belong to Red Alexander? A Belonged to his wife then.

Q You were sold by Burns to Red Alexander? A No, I wasn't. I stood responsible for a lot of cattle that he made a bet on and he put me up against this money for the cattle. He had won a lot of cattle in a horse race; he couldn't sell me because they wouldn't let him because he claimed I was his child, but he put me up responsible for this money.

Q Who did you belong to during the war? A Tom Burns.

Q All the time? A Except two years.

Q Who did you live with when you were freed? A Living at Alexanders; turned me loose.

Q Alexander was a white man? A Yes, but his wife was an Indian.

Q But you belonged to Alexander? A Yes.

Q When you were freed you were living with Alexander? A Yes. Witness excused.

Lish Colbert being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Lish Colbert.

Q How old are you? A 106 years old they call me.

Q Where do you live? A I live down close to Milburn, between Tishomongo and Boggy Depot; old place they call Ray.

Q Live in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know Robert Burns? A Yes sir.

Q How long have you known him? A I can't tell you; knew him when he was a little bit of a boy, not big enough to wear breeches.

Q Where was that? A That was way over here by Skulleyville, somewhere. I am blind now and can't see, but he lived close over to Robe.

Q Do you remember the war of the rebellion? A Yes sir.

Q Where were you then? A I was living down here on the river.

Q What river? A Down here near Bloomfield Academy if you know where that is.

Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.

Q To whom did you belong? A I used to belong to Holmes Colbert; old Holmes Colbert.

Q Did you know Robert Burns during the war? A This man that is with me here?

Q Yes. A Yes, I knowed him.

Q Was he a slave? A Well, I think he was, yes.

Q Well, do you know, uncle? A Yes.

Q Who did he belong to at the beginning of the war?

A He belonged to--let me see; now I want to get it right. He belonged to the old widow Folcom; that's where I used to see

7-Robert Burns.

him all the time when I was a boy, with his mother.

Q He belonged to Mrs. Folsom? A Yes sir.

Q What was she? A She was a Chickasaw. She was kin to Holmes Colbert.

Q How far did you live from where Robert Burns did during the war? A Good ways. Lived down on the Blue, but I used to pass there going to Fort Smith how I come to know him; when I went to Fort Smith to Court that would be our stopping place to camp--yes sir.

Q Did Robert Burns belong to Mrs. Folsom all the time during the war? A Well, now, I don't know, all the time during the war; they changed about so much, but he was in the hands of first one and then another; seemed to be in the hands of old man Red Alexander. He married one of my young mistresses; he married one of them and then he married the other; he was in the hands of first one and then another--yes sir.

Q When did he belong to Red Alexander? A It was a little before the war--yes sir; but then, he was first in the hands of one and then another.

Q You don't know who he belonged to during the war? A Yes, I know he belonged to Mrs. Folsom--yes sir. During the war.

Q Where were you during the close of the war? A At the close of the war I was down here on the river close to Bloomfield Academy at the close of the war. I was freed ten years before the war, but I staid at my old masters, Mr. Colberts, all the time.

Q How soon after the close of the war did you see Robert Burns?

A I don't know; been several years, but I would see him off and on every time I passed to Fort Smith; used to go to Fort Smith to Court and every time I would be passing I saw this here boy.

Q Who is his father? A Used to call him Robert Folsom--we called him that; but his father was an Injun though; he was a little bit of a boy going is his shirt tail; just had a string tried around him; little bit of a thing.

Q Do you know who his father was? A Yes.

Q What is his name? A He was named Tom Burns.

Q How was it that you said amminute ago that his name was Colbert? A What?

Q Didn't you say a minute ago that his name was Colbert? A No

Q Who was Tom Burns? A He was a Choctaw.

Q Did you know him? A Yes; I used to have many a drop of bitters with him.

By Mr. Lee.

Q Do you know what became of Tom Burns? A He died.

Q How did he die? Naturally or was he killed?

A He got killed.

Q Do you know where? A Poteau bottoms somewhere between there and Jerry's landing.

Q How long has Tom Burns been dead? A I can't say how long.

Q Did you know Tina Folsom? A Yes sir.

Q Who was Tina Folsom? A That was his mammy. This boy's mammy

Q Was she a colored woman? A Yes sir.

Q She belonged to this Mrs. Folsom? A Yes.

Q Who were the Felsoms? Were they white people or Indians?

8-Robert Burns.

A They was Injuns. Some of them black as me and some of them fair skinned.

Q Tina Folsom was a slaye of one of the Folsom women? A Yes.

Q And Tina Folsom, she was also the mistress of Tom Burns, wasn't she; that is, Tom Burns took up with her and kind of lived with her? A Yes sir.

Q And Robert Burns and Robert Bonner, was a son of Tina Folsom and Tom Burns; is that correct? A Yes sir.

By the Commissioner.

Q Do you know what year this is uncle? A No, I don't; I can't hardly see and I can't tell nothing about it.

Thirty days will be given the applicant to furnish additional testimony tending to show that application was made within the time limited by the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641)

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this November 20, 1905.

Edward Morris
Notary Public.

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Ind. Ter., November 27, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Burns as a Choctaw Freedman.

Robert E. Lee of Ardmore, Indian Territory, appearing as attorney for the applicant.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A About sixty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Muskogee, Indian Ter.
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, Choctaw Freedman.
Q You are enrolled as such are you? A Yes sir.
Q Are you acquainted with the applicant in this case, Robert Burns? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him ever since he was a good boy.
Q Do you know anything of any application ever having been made by Robert Burns for his enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman? A He was there while they was enrolling at Tushkahoma; I saw him when he went in to enroll.
Q Were you there at Tushkahoma? A Yes sir.
Q Was that when the Commission was there? A Yes sir.
Q How long ago? A I don't know how many years; never kept no count; I was there when they all went to enroll down there. I went there and then to McAlester and all around.
Q Did you enroll at the same time? A Yes sir.
Q At Tushkahoma? A No, I enrolled at McAlester.
Q Did you enroll before or after you state that Robert Burns was at Tushkahoma? After; immediately after they turned around coming back.
Q That was after Robert Burns applied then? A Yes, after.
Q You saw him at Tushkahoma at that time? A Yes.
Q Where was the Commission holding its session? A Right there at Tushkahoma where that camp ground is.
Q In a building? A No, they was in a tent; tent shed; they had ropes stretched all around.
Q What part of the town? A Right over near the edge of it.
Q Near the river? A Yes, the river aint no great distance from the Tushkahoma capitol house.
Q Was it between the river and the railroad? A No, it was on this other side of the railroad.
Q Did you go into the tent with Robert Burns? A No, I didn't go into the tent, but he went in.
Q You saw him go in did you? A Yes sir.
Q Did you have any talk with him at that time? A No, not till he come out. Q Did he tell you he had given in his name then? A Yes.
Q Do you know whether he ever appeared before the Commission at any other time or place? A No, I don't know whether he has since or not.
Q After he had come out he stated to you that he had enrolled did he? A Yes, that's what he stated to me.

2-Robert Burns.

Q Was that the same day he was talking with you? A Yes, same day.

Q Was anyone else around and heard you talk? A There was lots of people, a big crowd; didn't pay no attention to who they was; I was acquainted with him and I was standing talking.

Q Did Robert Burns go into the tent with anyone else? A No, he walked in by himself.

By Mr. Lee.

Q Do you know what the Commission said to Robert inside of the tent? A No, I don't; I was standing on the outside and I couldn't hear what he said but he went in and after he come out I said, You got your business done, and he said Yes, he said, I have been enrolled. He said, are you enrolled? and I said, No, I would wait till I got where my people were.

Q Did Robert say anything to you about having made application for himself and his minor children? A He just said he come to enroll himself and his minor children.

By the Commissioner:

Q What were you going around with the Commission for at that time? A I just went down to see about my people; they wanted me to come as I was the oldest one and I could recollect who they belonged to and could help out the young ones that didn't. I went down there for them and come back across to McAlester and helped put all my own people and my neighbors that wasn't old enough to recollect who they belonged to.

Q Where did Robert Burns live at that time? A Skulleyville.

By Mr. Lee.

Q Who was Robert Burns' father? A Tom Burns.

Q What nationality was Tom Burns? A Choctaw Indian.

Q Who was Robert Burns' mother? A Tarna (Tina) Folsom.

Q Who was Tina Folsom? A She was a freedman of Mrs. Folsom-- a slave of Walker Folsom's mother.

Q To whom did Robert Burns, if anyone, belong prior to and during the war? A You see before the war these Indians had colored and all kinds of wives and this Tom Burns had a wife and he took up with this colored woman too and had this child by her.

By the Commissioner: That was not the question: Whose slave was Robert Burns when he was a young boy?

A He belonged to Tom Burns.

Q Tom Burns' child and at the same time Tom Burns' slave?

A Yes sir.

By Mr. Lee.

Q About how old was Robert Burns during the war? A I don't know for certain but he was a good sized boy; I don't know his age.

Q Well, about how old, 6, 7 or 8 years?

A Looked like he ought to be between 8 and 9 years old or ten; something like that.

Q Do you know when Robert Burns was freed or when his mother was freed? A I don't know what year it was; we was all freed at one time.

Q You mean to state that by virtue of the war you were all freed as slaves? Is that it? A Yes sir.

3-Robert Burns

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q Where did Tom Burns live? A Lived right this side of Skulleyville across the branch on this side about a quarter of a mile from Skulleyville, and then he moved up towards Sans Bois.

Q Where did he live at the close of the war? A Right there by Skulleyville.

Q Who did you belong to? A Belonged at the close of the war to a half breed woman they called Mary McCoy.

Q Where did she live? A Down on Kiamitia?

Q Lower Kiamitia? A Skulleyville is right below Kimitia.

Q How far from Skulleyville? A Fifty or sixty miles.

Q How did you happen to know this boy? A I was just traveling up there wagoning and driving cattle; that was my trade.

Q Did you stop there very long at a time? A All the time; used to herd cattle right there at the party line there by Tom Burns.

Q How old were you at the close of the war? A I couldn't tell you; a young man, not quite grown

Q You were old enough to herd cattle? A Yes, and drive a wagon.

Q Where did this Tina Folsom live? A Lived right east of Skulleyville about two miles I reckon, or a mile and a half.

Q She was a slave too, was she? A Yes sir.

Q She was the mother of Robert Burns and was a slave? A Yes.

Q And you say that Robert Burns belonged to Tom Burns, his father, did he? A Yes sir.

Q Did he belong to Tom Burns at the close of the war? A Belonged to Tom Burns.

Q Did you see him at any time during the war? A No, I didn't see him during the war--during the war you said?

Q Yes. A Oh, yes, I go there.

Q Who did he belong to during the war? A Belonged to Tom Burns.

Q Was Tom Burns the only man he ever belonged to? A Until after I left up there they said Tom Burns--I didn't see it myself, but they said that he betted him on a horse race and lost him.

Q When did you hear that? A In passing through there; they was all laughing about his betting his yellow boy on a horse race and lost him.

Q Did he do that at that time during the war? A Yes.

Q Who did he lose him to? A Some horse racer they called Alexander.

Q Was he a white man? A He had an Indian family; I don't know whether he was; that was what they said; I didn't know him.

Q Wasn't it the usual custom for slave children to belong to the master of the mother? A I suppose so, but I don't know how that was, but that was the way it was.

Q That Tom Burns, during the war of the rebellion, lost him to Alexander, did he? A Yes sir.

Q Was Alexander's family an Indian family? A Yes, they was Injuns.

Q His wife Indian? A Yes sir.

Q What tribe did she belong to? A Chestaw.

Q Did you know her? A I seen her many times; I wasn't acquainted with her but I seen her.

Q Where did Alexander and his family live? A This side of

4-Robert Burns.

Skullyville on the river.; he lived up between Skullyville and Sand Bois.

Q Where did Robert Burns live at the close of the rebellion?

A He was with Tom Burns--I reckon he was. After he betted him off he was with this other man.

Q Do you know where he was at the close of the rebellion?

A I don't know exactly where he was.

Q Didn't you see him at that time? A No, but afterwards I went up there and he was at Skullyville; he had grown big then.

Q How long after the war did you see him? A Pretty near a year--not quite a year. Directly after the war I went to driving cattle.

Q Are you sure you saw him a year after the war? A Yes, about a year.

Q That was the first time you saw him? A From the time peace was declared it was about a year before I saw him.

Q He was still living at Skullyville? A Yes, and way after that I seen him off and on all the time; after he got big enough to go to freighting he would freight to Fort Smith from Fort Washakah.

Ellis William being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Ellis William.

Q How old are you? A Sixty-seven.

Q Where do you live? A Live at Berwin.

Q Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A Chickasaw.

Q You are enrolled as such are you? A Yes sir.

Q Are you acquainted with Robert Burns the applicant in this case? A Yes, I know him a little.

Q How long have you known him? A I have known him before the war; seen him a time or two; didn't get very well acquainted with him.

Q Have you seen him frequently since the war? A Yes.

Q Do you know anything about an application ever having been made by Robert Burns before the Commission? A Yes, I think he did. He was down at Tushkahoma; I went there myself and he was there and he said he had come there to be enrolled but I didn't go into the tent; I didn't use my application and I staid there two or three days.

Q Was that before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A Yes sir.

Q How long ago was that? A Been a good while ago; I can't tell you.

Q What were you doing at Tushkahoma? You lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A I was sent there; I was one of the Committee there to report the enrolling of the Chickasaws and they couldn't use us at that time.

Q You staid there several days did you? A I staid four days.

Q Did you see Robert Burns there? A Yes I did.

Q Did you see him go before the Commission? A He went in the tent.

Q You saw him go in the tent? A Yes sir.

Q You was not in the tent with him? A No sir.

Q You didn't hear any conversation he had with the Commission?

A No sir.

Q Did you see him after he came out of the tent? A Yes.

Q Did you have any talk with him? A Yes, he said he was put on the roll and his children, I think 2 or 3 children.

5-Robert Burns.

Q He said he made application for himself and children did he?
A Yes sir.

Q Do you know of his ever appearing before the Commission after that time? A No, I was one of the Committee with this Commission all the time.

Q You were with the Commission while they were receiving applications? A Yes sir.

Q That is the only time you saw Robert Burns? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Lee.

Q Do you know who was Robert Burns' father? A No, I didn't know his daddy or who he claims for his daddy.

Q Who did he claim was his daddy? A Burns or something; I didn't know him.

Q Did you know Tina Folsom? A I have seen her but I didn't get acquainted with her.

Q Do you know who Tina Folsom was? A She was a freedman, colored woman, freedman I believe; belonged to some of them Burns or Barns; some people near that place there.

Q The more distinct knowledge you have of this matter was that Robert was at the tent and you saw him go in? A Yes, I saw him

Q Did he advise you of what was done? A Robert told me after coming out that he had made application for the enrollment of himself and his children.

Q That is all you know about it? A Yes, that's all I know.

By the Commissioner:

Q You don't know anything about his right to enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman then? A No sir.

In the event that it is determined by the Commissioner that application was made for the enrollment of Robert Burns and his children within the time limited by the Act of Congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), the attorney for applicant requests that thirty days from this date be given him within which to introduce testimony of W. V. Alexander and others relative to the right of the applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this November 27th, 1905.

Edward Merrick
Notary Public.

17-1547.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 26, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Robert Burns, et al. as Choctaw freedmen.

Robert E. Lee, Ardmore, Indian Territory, attorney for
the applicants.

Notice of the testimony to be taken in the matter of the
application of Robert Burns, et al. as Choctaw freed-
men, at the office of the Commissioner to the Five
Civilized Tribes on March 26, 1906.

Robert Burns, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Robert Burns.
Q How old are you, Robert? A I am fifty-eight years old.
Q Where you born? A I was born right north of Skulleyville--about
fourteen miles north of Skulleyville.
Q You were a slave? A Yes sir, I belonged to Tom Burns.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, a full-blooded Choctaw.
Q Where were you at the beginning of the war of the Rebellion?
A I was right around Skulleyville--east of Skulleyville, out on a
prairie called Fert Coffee, right east of Skulleyville.
Q Were you living with Tom Burns then? A Yes sir.
Q Well during the war where did you go? A During the war I was
right around Skulleyville--Alexander was the last year of the
war from Tom Burns in a horse race. He put me up a lot of cattle
against me, and then I went to work and was living with him and
lived with him three years, and after that I lived down on the
river, Red River.
Q Was this Alexander a white man? A Yes sir, an intermarried
white man.
Q Who was his wife? A She was a Fulson.
Q What was her name? A Rebecca.
Q Rebecca Fulson? A Yes sir.
Q Well during all of the war then you were living in the Choctaw
Nation? A Yes sir, all during the war I lived in the Choctaw
Nation.
Q Where were you at the time you were freed? A I was down on the
river, Red River. Alexander lived down there and I was freed
down there.

Robert Burns, etal--2.

- Q On this side of Red River? A Yes sir.
- Q After the close of the war how long did you live down there? A I don't know how many, but twelve or thirteen years. I was down there before I moved up in the Arbuckle Mountains.
- Q Well how long did you live up near the Arbuckle Mountains? A I went up in the Arbuckle Mountains --I have lived there ever since.
- Q Well where have you lived since you went up there in the Arbuckle Mountains? A I have lived right there in the neighborhood. I live close to Ardmore now.
- Q When did you go to Texas the first time? A I couldn't tell you exactly when it was.
- Q How old were you? A About twenty-two years old.
- Q What were you doing when you went down there? A I was running after cattle.
- Q Who were you working for? A I was working for a man by the name of Pearson.
- Q Where did he live? A He lived near Doaksville.
- Q Did they both live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you married at that time? A No sir, I married about two or three months after that.
- Q Who did you marry? A I married a girl by the name of Alexander, Mary Alexander.
- Q Where was she living? A She was living down between Shawneetown and Doaksville.
- Q After you married her did you settle down? A I settled down right this side of Joe Everidge's.
- Q When did you go to Texas again? A There was our trading point then, I never did go back there to live.
- Q Where did you stay over there? A I never worked over there any at all.
- Q What were you doing when you were over there? A I run cattle.
- Q After you married when did you go to Texas, or go over there for any purpose? ~~after that?~~ A After that?
- Q Yes sir. A I cant exactly tell you when I did go.
- Q What did you do when you went over there? A I went over there to trade. I never did go over to run stock any more.
- Q How long did you stay there at a time? A After that--I would be there a day or two maybe a day and a half.
- Q Never stayed there any more? A No sir.
- Q After the year that you ran cattle over there, did you ever work for anybody in Texas after that? A No sir.
- Q Never at all? A No sir.
- Q Did you live in Arkansas? A Yes sir, I lived in Fort Smith a while.
- Q You were married down there about three years after you run those cattle in Texas? A No sir, not three years after, it was eight or nine months after.
- Q At what place were you living then after you got married? A I lived up below Joe Everidges--a place we just put in ourselves. A fellow by the name of Clayburn James is living there now.
- Q How long did you live there, how many years? A Two years I think it was--two years.
- Q Then where did you move to? A I moved up in the Arbuckle Mountains, not right in the mountains, but we call it in the mountains.
- Q How long did you live there? A I lived there for ten or eleven years I reckon.

Robert Burns--3.

- Q Where did you move to then? A I moved right down there near to Ardmore, seven miles from Ardmore.
- Q How long did you live there? A I have been there twelve years I believe.
- Q Been there ever since? A Yes sir.
- Q When did you go over to Arkansas?
- A Well when I was living in Arbuckle Mountains, I lived down there on the river near Skulleyville--after I ~~left~~ left Alexander.
- Q When was it you lived there? A It was in '75.
- Q In '75? A Yes sir, I went there in January and left there the 15th day of March. It was in '75, I can remember that.
- Q Have you ever lived there since? A No sir, I have never been there since.
- Q You never lived in Kansas? A No sir, I never was in Kansas in my life. I am as near Kansas now as I have ever been I guess.
- Q Is Ben Burns living? A Yes sir.
- Q Martha dead? A Yes sir.
- Q When did she die? A She's been dead three years the 13th of this month.--three years. What year was that? '92 wasn't it?
- Q Is Jim living? A Yes sir.
- Q Is John? A Yes sir.
- Q Laura? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Lee:

- Q Now Robert, if I understand, you have lived, with the exception of about sixty days, January to March, while you were living in Arkansas, you have lived continuously in Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
- Q Who was your mother, Robert? A Tina Fulsom.
- Q Who was Tina Fulsom? A She was a freedman.
- Q To whom did she belong? A Fulsoms.
- Q What Fulsom? A Why Sobe Fulsom, I believe it was.
- Q Who were the Fulsoms? A They was full-blooded Injuns.
- Q Who was your father, Robert? A Tom Burns.
- Q Who was Tom Burns? A He was an Indian.
- Q What sort of an Indian? A Choctaw.
- Q Full blood? A Yes sir.
- Q Where did Tina Fulsom live? A She lived right north of Skulleyville.
- Q There where you were born? A Yes sir.
- Q Who was Tina Fulsom's husband, if she had any? A Well she didn't have any particular husband only Tom Burns--just like all Injuns did at freedom.---
- Q If I understand you, Tom Burns lived with Tina Fulsom? A Yes sir.
- Q As a result of the relation of Tom Burns and Tina Fulsom you were born? A Yes sir.
- Q Tina Fulsom belonged to the Fulsom family who were Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
- Q And Tom Burns took charge of you as a slave boy? A Yes sir.
- Q And as a slave boy, ~~the~~ Tom Burns wagered you on a horse race and you were won by that man, W. B. Alexander? A Yes sir.
- Q And you went with W. B. Alexander and his wife? A Yes sir.
- Q Where were you living when the war closed, when you were freed? A Where I was living when the war broke out?
- Q Yes sir. A At Skulleyville.
- Q With whom? A I was living with Alexander.

Robert Burns--4.

Q At the time this application was made by you, Robert, were all of your children then born, minors?

By the Commissioner:

A No, we determined that question.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Ellis William being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Ellis William.
- Q How old are you, Ellis? A I am about sixty-eight.
- Q What is your postoffice? A Purwin.
- Q Are you acquainted with Robert Burns? A Yes sir.
- Q How long have you known him? A I knowed him before the war.
- Q Before the war? A Yes sir.
- Q Were you a slave at the beginning of the war? A I guess I was.
- Q Who did you belong to? A Buck Keel.
- Q Did you live near Robert Burns? A No, I lived down near Boggy and he lived at Skulleyville.
- Q How far is that apart? A I don't know, it must have been about forty or fifty miles.
- Q How old were you at that time? A About sixty years old.
- Q How does it happen you become acquainted with Robert Burns then if you lived fifty miles apart? A We used- Bill Keel used to haul goods from Fort Smith to Boggy Depot.
- Q Did you pass the place where Robert was staying? A We stopped there every time we went to Fort Smith. That's where I got acquainted with him.
- Q At the beginning of the war, who did Robert Burns belong to?
- A Bonner, old man Bonner, or some such name.
- Q Are you positive about that? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you ever see him? A Yes, I seen him lots of times.
- Q When? A Before the war. This Bonner is old man Burn's son.
- Q Was Burns an Indian? A Yes sir, a full blood Chectaw.
- Q Where were you freed? A I was freed at Boggy Depot.
- Q What year? A O, I don't know. I can't remember no date. I don't know exactly what year, I believe it was the Spring of the year in '60.
- Q Do you remember when Robert Burns was freed? A I guess I did.
- Q Were you present when he was freed? A I was living on Boggy fifty miles from him. I didn't know it until about a year after-- were notified of it.
- Q Who did Robert belong to at the time he was freed? A Bonner, old man Bonner.
- Q And Burns is the only man that Robert Burns ever ~~lived~~ lived with as a slave? A Yes sir.
- Q You know that do you? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know where Robert Burns has lived since the time he was freed? A No sir.
- Q When was the last time that you saw Robert Burns prior to this last year? A I don't know now, about eight or nine years. I don't know where he went after freedom. I left and went down in the Chickasaw Nation.
- Q After freedom you didn't see him again until about nine years ago?
- A Yes.

Robert Burns--5.

- Q Who was Tom Burns wife? A Tom Burns wife?
Q Yes sir? A I dese forget that Injun woman. I den't remember his wife much.
Q Did you ever see her? A Yes sir, seen her once or twice.
Q How does it happen that you never seen his Choctaw woman when you stopped there regularly? A I stopped with this colored woman, Robert Burns mammy. This woman was a slave of Burns!

By Mr. Lee:

- Q Did you know W. B. Alexander? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know whom he married? A No sir, I don't.
Q Do you remember anything about the circumstance of his having won Robert Burns from Tom Burns on a horse race? A O, I did hear a little of it. He was traded off on a horse race.

By the Commissioner:

- Q Have you known that longer than a year? A I don't know. It must have been along during the war.
Q Isn't it a matter of fact that your memory has been refreshed in the last year? A No sir.

By Mr. Lee:

- Q You do know though, that you used to stop with this colored woman and you also know that Robert Burns was owned by Tom Burns who held him also as a slave, and recognized him as his son? A Yes sir, there was lots of that done.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Henry Chalk, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A I couldn't tell you and tell you the truth, I don't know.
Q About how old? A About sixty, when I was down there they said that.
Q What is your postoffice? A Muskogee, right here.
Q Do you know Robert Burns? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Knowed him during the war, before freedom.
Q How did you get acquainted with him? A Well I was working up there where he lived, at Skulleyville. I used to drive cattle to Fort Smith.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who did you belong to? A An Injun called Dave Holmes.
Q Did he live any where near Robert Burns? A He lived way down below Kiamitia county.
Q How many miles? A I don't know exactly, about eighty miles.
Q Was it during the war that you became ~~acquainted~~ acquainted with him? A Yes sir, during the war.

Robert Burns--6.

- Q How old was Robert Burns then? A I don't--couldn't tell you, he was a good sized boy. I couldn't tell nothing about his age.
- Q Was he ten years, or fifteen, or twenty? A Well he was I reckon about ten or eleven years old, I reckon he was, I couldn't say because I don't know his age--
- Q How old were you at that time? A I was something, I reckon about eighteen years old I guess I was. I couldn't say exactly my age.
- Q How much older do you suppose you were than Robert? A I couldn't say, I was a heap larger.
- Q Can you count? A Yes sir, I can count.
- Q Do you think you were five or six years or ten years old at that time? A I think I was, I reckon about six or seven or maybe over that older than him. I know most I was from the side.
- Q Did you know Robert before the war? A Well, before freedom.
- Q Well I know, but during the war? A The war was gwine on when I
- Q When you became acquainted with him? A Yes sir.
- Q Where was Robert at that time? A When I first saw him, with his mother, at Tandy Fulson's. His mother's name is Tina.
- Q Were you acquainted with her? A Yes sir.
- Q Well acquainted with her? A Tolerable well, because I stayed around there a good deal where she lived. She lived at Tandy Fulson's northeast of Skulleyville.
- Q Who did Robert Burns belong to? A He was claimed out there to belong to Tom Burns.
- Q What was Tom Burns? A Injun.
- Q That kind of an Indian? A Choctaw.
- Q Did Tom Burns own Robert until he was freed? A He owned him I reckon, 'till he was free, I reckon, I couldn't say for certain. Until near about freedom, I know, but afterwards I heard that he put him up on a horse race.
- Q Do you know that or just heard it? A I just heard ~~ix~~ he betted him off on a horse race.
- Q Who to? A Horse racer they called Red Alexander.
- Q Did you know him? A No sir.
- Q Didn't know Red Alexander? A No sir, I didn't, just heard of him. I didn't know him.
- Q Did you know Tom Burns? A Yes sir, I knowed him right there at Skulleyville.
- Q Know him well? A Knowed him well.
- Q How much Choctaw blood did Tom Burns have? A I wouldn't say, he was tolerable fair. He went for a Choctaw. He had some white blood in him--he was kind of half blood.
- Q Do you know what became of Robert after the war? A After the war I was running to Fort Smith backwards and forwards.
- Q And he stayed there how long? A He stayed there--I saw him there a little above Skulleyville, and I didn't see him again until I saw him again down close to where,--right near Doaksville.
- Q Henry do you know of your own personal knowledge, where Robert Burns has lived since he was freed? A Lived where?
- Q Do you know of your own personal knowledge where Robert Burns has lived since he was freed? A Not everywheres, but I'm telling the places where I know.

Robert Burns--7.

Q Well how long after you saw him at Doakville until you saw him again? A Well he lived right there a good while near Doakville on Hamp Willis' place, and then I moved away from there, I went west about sixty miles, and I didn't see him any more then until I saw him the time they was enrolling, when the Dawes Commission was enrolling all through the Choctaw Nation.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Bertha Perry Shuler, a stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, states that she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Bertha Perry Shuler

Subscribed and sworn to before me this March 28th, 1906.


Notary Public.

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 28, 1906.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns as Choctaw freedmen.

Robert E. Lee, Ardmore, Indian Territory, attorney for applicants.

Robert Burns, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Robert Burns.
- Q How old are you? A Fifty-seven.
- Q Post office address? A Province.
- Q How old is your son, Isaiah? A Isaiah he is into his thirteenth year now.
- Q Thirteenth year? A Yes sir, he will be thirteen years old now, I think, the--either the fourth or fifth of this coming July.
- Q How old is Viola? A She is eleven years old the twenty-fifth of this last come January.
- Q How old is Edna? A She's nine--not quite nine, but she's into her ninth year.
- Q Do you remember when? A Her'n is in August, on the fourth--
- Q She was eight the fourth of last August? A Yes sir. They are all down in the Bible at home.
- Q Do you claim that application has been made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of these ~~two~~ three children as Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir, I claim it.
- Q When was this application made? A Why now, you asked that question before, and--
- Q About how many years? A It has been about eight or nine years I guess.
- Q At what place? A At Tuskahoma.
- Q Where did the Commission have its office while they were at Tuskahoma at the time of your appearance? A Right there on the river.
- Q In a building? A No sir, it was in a tent.
- Q At that time did you make application for yourself? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you mention the names of Isaiah, Viola and Edna? A Yes sir--yes sir, I did.

- Q What did the Commission tell you? A I don't remember just exactly what he told me.
- Q What reason did he assign for not enrolling these children? A He ask me, will you swear that these are all your children, but I can't just exactly state what ~~ask~~ he asked me, it is quite a while ago.
- Q Didn't he state to you something--assign some reason why he wouldn't enroll these children? A No sir, he didn't state anything.
- Q Did he refuse to enroll them at that time? A No sir, he didn't refuse to enroll them. He done some writing there and I didn't know any better that they wasn't enrolled until I went to file them.
- Q Who was with you at that time? A Went with me?
- Q Who was present at Tuskahomma when you made that application? A Albert Johnson.
- Q That all? A A colored man that lived near in the mountains, Uncle Ellis William. Old man Chalk was there.
- Q Were any of these people in the tent at the time you made the application? A No sir, I don't think they was, I wouldn't swear it.
- Q You don't know that they were? A No sir, I don't. There was Dick Roebuck down on Kimiatia, he was there too.
- Q Was that the only time you ever made any application for the enrollment of these children? A Yes sir.
- Q That was the only time that you ever made application for those children, prior to December 25, 1902? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you know a man by the name of Tandy Walker, who was he? A He was an Injun.
- Q Did you know him personally? A Yes sir. I haven't seen him for twentyfive or twentysix years. There was two Tandy Walker's. Old man Tandy lived there near Skulleyville. He stayed in the store, and then he had a son by the name of Tandy.
- Q How long have you seen his son? A I haven't seen him since I seen his father. It has been twenty-five or twenty-six years ago since I saw either one of them. I wouldn't be sure, but I think that Wood Arnold come there while I was there.
- Q Who was he? A I don't know, he claimed he was Injun.
- Q Where was he living? A I don't know, he was living there at South McAlester I think. There was two or three of them living there. J. L. Arnold lives in Ardmore, they all know me.
- Q You say you saw Ellis William and Henry Chalk at Tuskahomma at that time? A Yes sir.
- Q What were they doing there? A They said they was there as witnesses and was testifying who was going to be put on the roll and was looking after ~~the~~ it and Ellis was sent from a part of the county to do some business for them I don't know exactly what.

By Mr. Lee:

- Q Robert do you remember at the time that you made the application what conversation between you and the Dawes Commission relative to your correct name? A No sir, I can't, daly they just asked me, is that all the name you got.

- Q What name did you give them? A It was Robert Burns.
- Q Hadn't you give him some other name? A Well I told him once in a while they called me Pompey Burns. It was a nick-name.
- Q You told them on that occasion that your correct name was Robert Burns? A Yes sir.
- Q And on that same occasion you listed yourself and your children? A Yes sir, I did.
- Q And these people that you mentioned were present on the Dawes Commission grounds? A Yes sir, every one of them were right there.
- Q And did you say you knew no better than that you were enrolled and your children, until you went to file at Ardmore in 1905? A No sir.
- Q Thinking as you did that you were enrolled and your children, I will ask you if you had selected land in behalf of yourself and children? A Yes sir, I had selected some where I'm living at now and some in the Arbuckle Mountains.
- Q At the time of your application, you had how many children? A I had eight.
- Q How many children have you now? A I've got seven living children and one dead.
- Q When did your first wife die? A She died about three days after my child died. They were both on the bed together.

Q
By the Commissioner:

- Q What is the name of the mother of these children? A Carrie Burns.
- Q Was she a states woman? A No she was a native.
- Q She was a freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q To whom did she belong? A She didn't belong to anyone but her daddy.
- Q Was she a slave? A No sir.
- Q She was born after the war? A She was born the first year of the war, but then he never did make her as a slave.

By Mr. Lee:

- Q You mean to say that Britt Willis was your wife's father? A Yes sir.
- Q What's Britt Willis? A He was a full blood Injun.
- Q Where did they live, Robert? A They lived at Doaksville, about a mile and a half from Doaksville, right north of Doaksville.
- Q Your children then are nearly all Indian blood, both on the father and mother side? A Yes sir, bound to be.
- Q Was Britt Willis a Choctaw or Chickasaw, or do you know? A Choctaw.

By the Commissioner:

- Q Who was the mother of your wife, Carrie? A Well she was a woman, she used to belong to the Everidges, her name--
- Q What was her name? A Martha Everidge.
- Q Was she a freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q And a slave? A Yes sir.
- Q You have never been recognized as a Choctaw Indian, have you, Robert?
- AA No more than my father done for me. No sir.

- Q Was your wife, Carrie, ever recognized as a Choctaw Indian by the Choctaw tribal authorities? A Yes sir.
- Q In what way? A Just in repassing, in conversation with one another and dealings.
- Q Was her mother a negro woman? A She was a mulatto, or a yellow woman.
- Q Was your wife ever enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities?
A If she was, I never knowed when it was.
- Q Have you ever been enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Ellis William, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Ellis William.
- Q How old are you? A I am about sixty-eight.
- Q What is your postoffice address? A Burwin.
- Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Chickasaw.
- Q Chickasaw freedman? A Chickasaw.
- Q Have you been enrolled and selected your allotment? A Yes sir.
- Q Are you acquainted with Robert Burns? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you know his children, Isaiah, Viola and Edna? A I know them all them children, but I don't know them little ones.
- Q I asked if you know the names of the three? A Yessir, I know them.
- Q Do you know anything about an application having been made for Isaiah, Viola and Edna, as Choctaw freedmen? A I guess I did when I went down to Tuskahomma.
- Q You guess you did, now what do you know? A Yes sir, he made application there I guess.
- Q You guess? A He was down there for that purpose.
- Q How do you know that he was there for that purpose? A That was what he said.
- Q Did Robert Burns and you live in the same neighborhood? A Yes sir, he lived in the Choctaw Nation, he did, and I lived in the Chickasaw Nation, when I went down there.
- Q How do you know what he went there for? A Well he was down there before the Commission office.
- Q Whereabouts? A Tuskahomma enrollment.
- Q What year was this? A Why, I couldn't tell you, it has been a good many years ago.
- Q About how many years? A Let's see, if I could remember. Well I have some record of it but I never brought it.
- Q What were you doing there? A I carried application.
- Q For whom? A Choctaw freedmen.
- Q Who did you apply for? A Apply for?
- Q Who did you make application for? A Albert Johnson.
- Q Who else? A Cinda Abram.
- Q Isaac? A No sir, his wife as a Choctaw freedman. Sallie McCoy.
- Q Who else? A Viney Jordan.
- Q Anyone else? A O, I couldn't tell you, a quite a lot though. I was one of the committee. I was sent by Choctaw freedmen committee made up right there at postoffice. G. P. Taylor was postmaster.

- Q Were you present when Robert Burns made application for these children? A I don't know he made application or not, but he was there for that purpose.
- Q You don't know whether he did or not? A No sir.
- Q Who else was there that day? A There was a heap of them.
- Q Don't you remember some of them? A No sir.
- Q But you do remember Robert Burns? A Yes sir, he was there.
- Q He was the only one you remember out of that bunch? A Well, I don't know. I didn't notice every body.
- Q You went in before the Commission did you and made application for a number of people? A Yes sir.
- Q Who did you talk to in there when you made application for these people? A I came before Governor McCurtain and his clerk.
- Q Was McCurtain there at that time? A McCurtain was there.
- Q You didn't talk with any member of the Commission then? A No, I just carried a report there and that's all.
- Q What did you do to apply for these people that you mentioned you did see? A Well I just carried the application and left it in the hands of them.
- Q What did you go there for? A They left me to carry it there.
- Q What did you carry that application ~~for~~ there for if application had been made before? A They employed me to carry that application, and that's just what he authorized me to do. They paid me to go down there. I rode horse back there all the way there and back.
- Q Do you remember any Choctaw's that were there? A O, yes, lots of them.
- Q Who were they? A Commissioner Tell, for one.
- Q What is his first name? A I don't know what was his name, it was Tell.
- Q When you were at Tuskahomma, where was the Commission located?
- A In a tent below--this side some court house, right on that prairie.
- Q Out near the capitol? A I guess so.
- Q Is there a railroad at Tuskahomma? A Yes sir, not at Tuskhomma but coming from the other way.
- Q Did you see the railroad when you came to Tuskhomma? A I didn't see it. The railroad was about half a mile from the court house.
- Q What court house? A Why the Choctaw court house, or what ever it is.
- Q Don't you know as a matter of fact that the Choctaw capitol is two miles and a half from Tuskahomma? A I know where it is--on that prairie. I have been ~~there~~ right there. The railroad is way down below the hill. I stayed there four days.
- Q How long did you stay there on that trip? A I went up there and stayed four days.
- Q You saw Robert Burns when you were there? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you have any conversation with Robert at that time? A No sir I just stopped with him a piece of the day.
- Q Did you have any conversation ~~with him~~ when you were there that day? Do you know what I mean by conversation? A I had a few words with him. He went to make application for a freedman right I guess.
- Q Did he tell you anything about it? A That's all he told me and that's all I know.

- Q Do you know Charles Cohoe? A Yes sir.
Q Was he there at that time? A No sir, he wasn't there, wasn't nobody there but me from the Chickasaw Nation. We and him been working together ever since this business on hand.
Q You have heretofore today testified relative to whom Robert Burns belonged to at the beginning and close of the war? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Lee:

- Q You say that Robert Burns told you there at Tuskahomma, that he was there for enrolling himself and his children? A That's what he told me.
Q How long did you stay with Robert Burns that day? A I stayed about three or four hours. I had to go where I boarded. I boarded with a man who lived away out of town--can't think of his name--an Indian who was a Choctaw by blood.
Q You are sure though that Robert told you that he was there for the purpose of making application for himself and family? A Yes sir.
Q Did you see him when he made the application? A He went in a tent one day while I was there, though I didn't see what he did.
Q Was it after he come out of that tent that you had this conversation with him? A No, he hadn't come out of the tent.
Q Did you have any further talk with him after he come out of the tent, or did you see him any more? A No sir, I didn't see him any more during that evening. About four o'clock I saddled up and left.
Q Do you remember any persons names who was there at the time with Robert? A I didn't know any body. I was a perfect stranger, I didn't know nobody.
Q You had known Robert before this? A I had known him when he lived at Skulleyville, was the reason I knew him then.

By the Commissioner:

- Q When was the last time that you saw Robert after the time that you were at Tuskahomma? A I believe it was about four years after that, four, five or six years about. The Choctaw enrollments closed that Saturday night

Henry Chalk, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A About--going on sixty-one, they told me last Spring.
Q What is your postoffice? A Muskegee.
Q Are you acquainted with Robert Burns? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know his children? Isiah, Viola and Edna Burns? A No sir, I don't.
Q Do you know whether or not any application has been made for these three children as Choctaw freedmen? A I don't know.

- Q You don't know whether there was or not? A He just said, I come to enroll myself and all my children, when he was at Tuskahomma, that's all he said to me.
- Q Were you present at Tuskahomma when the Commission was down there?
- A Yes sir, I was there.
- Q What were you doing there? A I followed them around a heap of places. I was witnessing for my people, my sisters, my nephews and nieces.
- Q Did you see Robert go before the Commission? A I didn't see him go before the Commission. He said that was his business there.
- Q You saw him while he was there? A Yes sir.
- Q Where did the Commission have their offices? A Out from the station there from Tuskahomma--out near the Choctaw council house. They had ropes stretched around the tents.
- Q How far from town is that? A About a mile over there I call it, some call it a little over.
- Q Was it in the capitol grounds? A In the grounds but it wasn't in the house.
- Q Right outside of the capitol? A Yes sir, right outside.
- Q Who else did you see there that time? A I couldn't tell you, there was hundreds of people there.
- Q Couldn't you remember a few of them? A Lots of Choctaws were there.
- Q I want you to call the names if you know any? A Coleman Nelson and Dell Baldin and Wash Baldin? I know that Injun, when we was raised together, and he is living down there k yet.
- Q Did you know any of the Choctaw officers who were present?
- A Officers?
- Q Officers--Choctaw officers who were there that day? A Well such as Judge Lewis, they call him Judge Lewis, or was Simon Lewis and Peter Maytubbee and Lincoln Tell, he's dead now.
- Q Did Robert Burns tell you that he had already made application for his children? A No sir, he said he had come to enroll himself and his children, but he hadn't done it, or I suppose not, I don't know.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Bertha Perry Shuler, a stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, states that she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes.

Bertha Perry Shuler

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1906.

[Signature]
Notary Public.

Memo. 181.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

-----cOo-----

COPY

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Robert Burns, et al., as Choctaw freedmen.

It appears from the record herein that on November 17, 1905, Robert Burns appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for the enrollment of himself and his five children, Ben, Martha, Jim, John and Laura Burns, as Choctaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

On said date said applicant testified that about eight years ago he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Skulleyville, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment of himself and minor children, as Choctaw freedmen; that thereafter, in 1898, he again appeared before said Commission at Tushkahomma, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment of himself and children as Choctaw freedmen, and that at said time said Commission maintained its office in a tent on the bank of the river on the outskirts of the town.

On November 27, 1905, Henry Chalk, witness on behalf of the applicant, testified that he was about sixty years of age and a Choctaw freedman; that he was present at Tushkahomma, Indian Territory, at the time of the appointment of the Commission, and recollects having had a conversation with the applicant relative to his mission at Tushkahomma on that date; that he saw the applicant enter the office of the Commission, which was in a tent, and on coming out the applicant informed him that he had applied for the enrollment of himself and children as Choctaw freedmen.

Ellis William, on November 27, 1900, testified that he was sixty-seven years of age and a Chickasaw freedman; that he was present at Tushkahomma, Indian Territory, at the time the applicant made application for the enrollment of himself and children as Choctaw freedmen; that he did not hear any of the conversation that took place between the representatives of the Commission and the applicant, but that he saw him enter the tent occupied by said Commission, and on coming out, was informed by the applicant that he had applied for himself and children. Said witness further testified that at the time of his appearance at Tushkahomma, Indian Territory, he was a member of a Commission appointed by the Chickasaw Nation, to accompany the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to its different appointments and assist in the enrollment of Chickasaw freedmen.

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that from May 22nd to May 26th inclusive, 1899, said Commission held an appointment at Tushkahomma, Indian Territory.

I am of the opinion that the evidence establishes that an application was made for the enrollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns and Laura Burns, as Choctaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

SIGNED

Tams Bixby
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 26 1906

CCP

Memo.-213.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns as Choctaw freedmen.

It appears from the record herein that on March 28, 1906, Robert Burns appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for the enrollment of his three minor children, Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns, as Choctaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

Robert Burns testified that about eight or nine years ago, he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes during its session at Tuskahoma, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment of himself and his children, as Choctaw freedmen; that since said time until he appeared before the Chickasaw Land Office at Ardmore, Indian Territory, in 1905, for the purpose of selecting his allotment of lands, he was under the impression that he, together with his children, had been properly enrolled at the time of his appearance before said Commission at Tuskahoma, Indian Territory; that at the time of said attempted application, there were present Albert Johnson, Ellis Williams and Henry Chalk, who informed him that they were present for the purpose of testifying as witnesses in the matter of the application for the enrollment of certain Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Ellis Williams testified that he was sixty-eight years of age and a Chickasaw freedman; that he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Tuskahoma, Indian Territory, for the purpose of making application for the enrollment of certain Choctaw freedmen, at which time he saw Robert Burns, father of the applicants herein, who informed him that the occasion of his presence at Tuskahoma at that time was for the purpose of making application for the enrollment of himself and children; and that he had known Robert Burns prior thereto, while he lived at Skullyville, Indian Territory.

Henry Chalk testified that he was sixty-one years of age, and resided at Muskogee, Indian Territory; that he does not know whether or not application was made for the enrollment of the applicants herein as Choctaw freedmen, but that during a session of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes held at Tuskahoma, Indian Territory, he saw Robert Burns, who informed him that he was present at said time for the purpose of making application for himself and children.

It appears from the records of this office that on February 26, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes entered of record an order, wherein it was held that application was made for the enrollment of Robert Burns as a Choctaw freedman, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

I am of the opinion that the evidence establishes that an application was made for the enrollment of Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns, as Choctaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

SIGNED *Tamc Birby*

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JUN 23 1906

17-1547.
O.L.S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Robert Burns, et al., as Choctaw freedmen.

DECISION.

It appears from the record herein that application was
duly made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the en-
rollment of Robert Burns and his eight minor children, Ben, Martha,
Jim, John, Laura, Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns, as Choctaw freedmen,
within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress ap-
proved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

The evidence in this case shows that the minor applicants
herein were born subsequent to the war of the rebellion, and are the
children of Caroline Burns, a non-citizen, and the principal appli-
cant, Robert Burns, who, at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith,
was a resident of the Choctaw Nation and the slave of M. V. Alexander,
a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

It further appears from the record herein that all of the
applicants herein were residents in good faith of the Indian Terri-
tory on June 28, 1898.

Inasmuch as the principal applicant, Robert Burns, claims
that he is the son of Tom Burns, a Choctaw Indian, his rights, and
those of his children, will also be considered as citizens by blood
of the Choctaw Nation.

It does not appear from the record herein or from the re-
cords in the possession of this office that any of the applicants
herein have ever been enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities as
members of the Choctaw tribe, or admitted to Choctaw citizenship by
a duly constituted court or committee of the Choctaw Nation, or by
the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or by a decree of the
United States Court in Indian Territory, under the provisions of the
Act of Congress approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 321).

I am of the opinion that the application made for the en-
rollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John
Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns as citi-
zens by blood of the Choctaw Nation should be denied, under the pro-
visions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats.,
495), and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that Robert Burns, Ben Burns,
Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola
Burns and Edna Burns should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, under
the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30
Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JUL 18 1906



Commissioner.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the matter of the application of Robert Burns, Ben,
Martha, Jim, John, Laura, Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns, for en-
rollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

APPEAL.

Comes now your petitioners herein, through their
attorneys Robert E. Lee and Albert J. Lee, and appeal from the
order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated
July 19, 1906, denying their right to enrollments as citizens
by blood of the Choctaw Nation and assign as grounds for such
appeal the following specifications of error.

1st. That the Commissioner to the Five Civilized
Tribes erred in his finding of fact that the applicants herein
had never been enrolled or admitted to Choctaw Citizenship by
the Choctaw Tribal authorities, whereas in truth and in fact
said applicants were declared to be citizens of the Choctaw
Nation by Act of the Choctaw Legislature approved October 30,
1898, Section three (3) thereof reading as follows:

"The Commission shall enroll as citizens all the come
under any one of the following heads, and all such persons are
hereby declared to be citizens of the Choctaw Nation. 1st.
All Choctaws by blood born and raised in the Choctaw Nation."

2nd. That the Commissioners to the Five Civilized Tribes
erred in his holding of law that the Act of Congress approv-
ed June 28, 1898, precluded the enrollment of the applicants
whereas in truth and in fact the said Act of June 28, 1898,
in plain terms directed the Commission to the Five Civiliz-
ed Tribes to enroll each and every one of the applicants

herein as citizens of the Choctaw Nation.

3rd. That the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes erred in his finding of fact, from the testimony adduced at the hearings had, that the principal applicant herein was the slave of M. V. Alexander, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith. Applicants insisting the truth to be that the testimony given fails to disclose any such fact.

4th. That the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes erred in holding that the applicants herein were entitled only to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen and accordingly so ordering their enrollment.

5th. That the conclusions of law and the findings of fact are incorrect, inconsistent, totally unfounded, are biased, unjust and without regard to either law or equity.

WHEREFORE: Your petitioners pray that the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of July 19, 1906, denying their right to enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation and ordering their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen be reversed and that this cause be remanded for rehearing and for such other and further relief as equity and justice may demand and as to the Honorable Secretary ~~may deem~~ proper.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert E. Lee

Albert J. Lee

Attorneys for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Robert E. Lee, first being duly sworn, on oath states that he is one of the attorneys in the above entitled cause, and that he on this the 14th day of September, 1906, served a copy of the above and foregoing appeal upon Mannsfield, McMurray & Cornish, Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by mailing under registry receipt the same addressed to said Attorneys at South McAlester, Indian Territory, said receipt being attached hereto.

Robert E. Lee.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1906.

(SEAL)

Ola Halloway

Notary Public.

(Registry receipt attached.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED

MAR 26 1906


COMMISSIONER.

Ardmore, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

My Name is W.B. Alexander, (Commonly known as Red Alexander) I'm 77 years of age, I live at Alex, Indian Territory. I know Robert Burns, an applicant for Choctaw citizenship, as a Freedman, have known him about all of his life, at least, for more than forty years. I knew him when he ~~lived~~ lived in the Choctaw Nation near Sculleyville, Indian Territory. I also knew his mother, Tiny Folsom, who was a slave woman belonging to the Folsom family, Robert himself was a slave boy and lived with his mother, Tiny Folsom, and Robert Burns, himself, was the reputed son of Tom Burns, who was a Choctaw Indian, full blood. Robert Burns went by the name of Robert Burns and Pompie Burns, sometimes Henry Burns and Pompie Bonner and Robert Bonner. I, myself, wagered some cattle and horses with Tom Burns on a horse race; against the slave boy, Robert Burns, the applicant above mentioned and I won the bet, the horse I bet on having beaten the horse that Tom Burns was staking. It is my recollection that this horse race was in 1864. Robert Burns then went to live with me and my wife as our slave boy. My wife was a ~~Slave~~ Chickasaw Indian by blood and I am an intermarried citizen. I hold a right as such. My wife's maiden name was Rebecka Colbert. During the time that I knew Robert Burns as a slave he belonged to his reputed father, Tom Burns, a Choctaw Indian by blood, belonged to me and my wife and he was freed while belonging to me. Tom Burns lived with Robert Burns' mother as one of his wife. It was a notorious fact that Robert Burns, the applicant therein mentioned was the son of Tom Burns, a Choctaw Indian by blood. Tiny Folsom was a slave woman and belonged to the old Folsom family, all who were Indians by blood and all who are now living are enrolled as such. I have no interest, whatever, in this matter except to see people get their rights and I feel sure that Robert Burns is entitled to ~~see~~ as a freedman, having belonged to both the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

W. B. Alexander

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 5 day of Feb., 1906.

Chas. Hallway
Notary Public.

17-1547

Received of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes
one copy of the testimony of Robert Burns of March 26, 1906, in
the matter of his application for the enrollment of himself and his
children as Choctaw freedmen.

Robt E. Lee

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
September 21, 1906.

Andover, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

I, Louis Boyd, being first duly sworn state on oath that on the 19th, day of March, 1906, I registered to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, Attorneys for the Choctaw Nation at South McAlester, Indian Territory, notice of the taking of the testimony in behalf of Robert Burns, et al, of Robert Burns, W. V. Alexander, Ellis Williams and _____ Chalk and that at the above ~~time~~ mentioned time and place I also registered to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish notice of the taking of testimony in behalf of Riley Winship in his application as a Choctaw Indian by blood of Joe Nail, Paralee Nail, Lizzie Bates and John Bates.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 19th, day of March,

1906.

Boyd

Oliver Hallows

Notary Public.

17-1547

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED

MAR 25 1906


COMMISSIONER

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorney for Choctaw Nation,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that on March 26th, 1906, in Muskogee, Indian Territory, in behalf of the application of Robert Burns, John Burns, Viola Burns, Isaiah Burns, Edna Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns and Laura Burns, as Choctaw-Chickasaw freedmen and also as Indians by blood, the testimony of Robert Burns, W.V. Alexander, Ellis Williams, and _____ Chack will be introduced in behalf of applicants.

This 19th, day of March, 1906.

Robert E. Lee

Attorney for Applicants.

Mem 181

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 3, 1906.

Robert E. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 29, 1906, in which you state that you have received notice that contest cases Nos. 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674 and 2675 in behalf of Robert Burns for himself and as natural guardian for his children Viola Burns, Isalah Burns, John Burns and Edna Burns had been dismissed for the reason that none of the contestants are enrolled as citizens or freedmen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations or that any of them are applicants for enrollment as such; you state this order surprised you, inasmuch, as Robert Burns appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes with numerous witnesses on two different occasions in the latter part of 1895 and introduced testimony to show that an application had been made for the enrollment of himself and his children before the Dawes Commission.

You state that the testimony of all the witnesses, including that of the applicants, were reported by a stenographer in your presence, you appearing as counsel for the applicants, who are the above named contestants; that neither you nor the applicants have received any ruling of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized

R. R. L. #2

Tribes, either adverse or in favor of these applicants and you ask to be advised if the facts set forth in your letter are not borne out by the records of this office.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that on November 17, 1905, Robert Burns appeared at this office for the purpose of attempting to establish that application had been made for the enrollment of himself and his children Martha, Jim, John and Laura Burns but no decisions has yet been reached upon the question as to whether or not application was made for the enrollment of these persons as Choctaw freedmen within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902,

It further appears from the records of this office that on December 9, 1906, at the Chickasaw land office one Robert Burns made application to institute contest for himself and his children Viola, Isaiah, John and Edna Burns. It not appearing that these were the persons referred to in the testimony of Robert Burns of November 17, 1905, their applications to institute contest were, on June 23, 1906, dismissed by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Mem 181

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 24, 1906.

Albert J. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 16, 1906, asking if Robert Burns and his children have been enrolled and approved as Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the question as to whether or not application was made for the enrollment of Robert Burns and his children as Choctaw freedmen within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, is still pending before this office and when a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Acting Commissioner.

17-1547

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

Robert Burns,

Province, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on February 26, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes entered an order holding that application was made for your enrollment and the enrollment of your children Ben, Martha, Jim, John and Laura Burns within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

It will now be necessary for you to appear in person at this office accompanied by witnesses for the purpose of testifying relative to the right of yourself and your children to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. You will be allowed thirty days from this date within which to make such appearance, and notice of the time of taking such testimony must be served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1547

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

Robert E. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on February 26, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes entered an order holding that application was made for the enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of Robert Burns and his children Ben, Martha, Jim, John and Laura Burns within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

It will now be necessary for Mr. Burns to appear in person at this office accompanied by witnesses for the purpose of testifying relative to the right of himself and his children as Choctaw freedmen. He will be allowed thirty days from this date within which to make such appearance, and notice of the time of taking such testimony must be served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1547

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 19, 1906

COPY.

Robert Burns,
Province, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered July 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and the enrollment of Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,
NEP

Tame Dixby
Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1547.

17-1547.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 19, 1906

Albert J. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on July 19, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns, and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Commissioner.

Registered,

17-1547

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 19, 1906.

COPY.

Robert E. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Armore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on July 19, 1906, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Registered.

James C. ...
Commissioner,

17-1547

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 19, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed here ith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered July 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns, and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns will be placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tarne Bibby
Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 17-1547.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 21, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

July 19, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision denying the application of Robert Burns for the enrollment of himself and his children Ben, Martha, Jim, John, Laura, Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation and granting their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

I now have the honor to transmit herewith the original record in this case together with my decision of July 19, 1906 and the petition for appeal submitted by Robert E. Lee, Attorney at Law, Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

Choctaw Freedman 1847.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 22, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

July 19, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision denying the application of Robert Burns for the enrollment of himself and his children Ben, Martha, Jim, John, Laura, Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation and ordering their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

I now have the honor to transmit herewith the original record in this case together with my decision of July 19, 1906 and a petition for appeal submitted by Robert E. Lee and Albert J. Lee, Attorneys at Law, Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.
Choctaw Freedman 1847.

Commissioner.

17-1547

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 22, 1906.

Albert J. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of petition submitted by yourself and Robert E. Lee for appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes denying the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns and his children as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation and granting their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and the same has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior together with the original record in the case and the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of July 19, 1906.

You are advised that petitions of this character should be submitted in duplicate.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1547

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 24, 1906

Robert E. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of petition submitted by yourself and Albert J. Lee for appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes denying the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns and his children as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation and granting their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, and the same has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, together with the original record in the case and the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of July 19, 1906.

You are advised that petitions of this character should be submitted in duplicate.

Respectfully,

Commissioner

Copy.

LAND:
83933-1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

February 6, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is forwarded herewith report of Commissioner Pixby, dated September 22, 1906, relative to the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns and his children, Ben, Martha, Jim, John, Laura, Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, including the decision of the Commissioner, dated July 19, 1906, granting their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

It appears from the record herein that application was made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Robert Burns and his eight minor children, as above, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.L., 641).

The evidence shows that the minor applicants were born subsequent to the war of the rebellion and are the children of Carolina Burns, a non-citizen, and the principal applicant, Robert Burns, who, at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith was a resident of the Choctaw Nation and a slave of M. V. Alexander, a citizen

of the Chickasaw Nation.

All of the applicants herein appear to have been residents in good faith of the Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

The principal applicant, Robert Burns, claims that he is the son of Tom Burns, a Choctaw Indian, and his rights and those of his children to enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation are considered in connection herewith.

The Commissioner says that the records of his office do not show that any of the applicants have ever been enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities or admitted to Choctaw citizenship by a duly constituted court or committee of the Nation, by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or by a decree of the United States Court.

On this state of facts, the applicants are not entitled to enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, and it is recommended that their application for enrollment as such be denied.

It being shown that Robert Burns, through whom the minor applicants claim, was a resident of the Choctaw Nation and a slave of M. V. Alexander, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, it is recommended that Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.L., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.L., 641).

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,

Acting Commissioner

ACT-22

C. R. V.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
D. C. 9089-1907.
I. T. D. 2334-1907. WASHINGTON.

FHE.

L. R. S.

February 12, 1907.

Direct.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

September 22, 1906, you transmitted the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns and his eight minor children, Ben, Martha, Jim, John, Laura, Isaiah, Viola and Edna Burns as citizens by blood of the Choctaw, together with your decision of July 19, 1906, denying such application and ordering their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Reporting February 6, 1907 (Land 83973-06), the Indian Office recommends that your decision be approved. A copy of of its letter is inclosed.

Your decision is hereby affirmed. The papers in the matter and a carbon copy hereof have been sent to the Indian Office.

Respectfully,

Thos Ryan,

first assistant secretary.

1 inc. and 4 for Ind. Of.

A. F. No.
2-13-07.

19-1816.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1907.

Robert Burns,

Province, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on February 12, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of July 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and the enrollment of Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1616.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1907.

Albert J. Lee,

Attorney at Law,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on February 12, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of July 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns, and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1516.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1907.

Robert E. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on February 12, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of July 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isalah Burns, Viola Burns and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1516.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on February 12, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of July 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Robert Burns, Ben Burns, Martha Burns, Jim Burns, John Burns, Laura Burns, Isaiah Burns, Viola Burns, and Edna Burns as Chickasaw freedmen, and denying their application for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic Fr 1517

Chic Fr 1517

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as a
Choctaw freedman of

SALLIE BRADLEY.....~~1451~~.

19-1517

FREEDMAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., SEPT 7th, 1899.

SALLIE LEWIS, being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name?	A. Sallie Lewis.
Q. How old are you?	A. Twenty-five (25).
Q. What is your mothers name?	A. Lucy Ann Lewis.
Q. Who did she belong to?	A. She was not a slave.
Q. What was her mothers name ?	A. Alcey Brown.
Q. Who did she belong to?	
A. The Brown out fit.	
Q. Where do you live?	A. In Gaines County.
Q. Lived there all your life?	A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you married?	A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you any children?	A. No sir.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as
stenographer to above named Commission, that this
transcript is a true, full and correct translation of
my stenographic notes.

P. R. Crawners

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
CHOCTAW LAND OFFICE.

Atoka, Indian Territory, January 16, 1907.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION FOR THE ENROLLMENT
of Sallie Lewis as a Choctaw Freedman.

... ..

SALLIE BRADLEY, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q. What is your name? A Sallie Bradley.
Q. How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am.
Q. About how old are you? A About thirty-seven years old.
Q. What is your post office address? A Adamson, I. T.
Q. Is Adamson in the Indian Territory? A Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of your father? A Isom Lewis.
Q. What is the name of your mother? A Lucy Wesley.
Q. Are your father and mother living? A No, sir.
Q. About how long have they been dead? A Well, I don't know, sir:
I was right small when they died, so I don't remember what year
they died in: I wasn't very small when my father died, but I don't
remember what year he died in.
Q. Do you know the name of the owner of your mother? A No, sir.
Q. Do you know the name of the owner of your father? A No, sir.
Q. Have you any brothers and sisters? A Yes, sir; I have one
brother and one sister.
Q. What are their names? A Jane Colbert and Eli Wesley.
Q. Is Eli Wesley a full brother? A No, sir; he is my half-brother.
Q. Is he now living? A Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of his father? A Abel Wesley.
Q. What was the name of his mother? A Lucy Wesley.

The name of Eli Wesley is identified on Chickasaw
Freedman Field Card No. 900, at No. 1 thereon, Approved
Roll No. 3723.

- Q. Is Jane Colbert a full sister of yours? A Yes, sir.
Q. Was she ever known by any other name? A Yes, sir.
Q. What name has she been known by? A Her first married name was
Luckly.
Q. Is she a full sister of yours? A Yes, sir.
Q. What other name did she have? A Her maiden name was Jane Lewis.
Q. Any other? A No, sir.
Q. Then, she has been known under the names of Jane Lewis, Jane
Luckly and Jane Colbert? A Yes, sir.
Q. Did she ever have any other given name except Jane? A Yes,
sir; Gincy.
Q. Has she any children? A Yes, sir.
Q. What are their names? A The boy's name is Henry Loman; and
Luvenia Luckly; the girl is dead.
Q. Is Henry Loman an illegitimate child? A I don't know.
Q. What was the name of the father of Jane or Gincy Luckly?
A Isom Lewis.
Q. What was the name of her mother? A Lucy Wesley.

Mrs. Sallie Lewis,-- 2.

The name of Jane Colbert is identified as Ginsey Luckily on Chickasaw Freedman Field Card No. 998, at No. 1 thereon, approved roll No. 3896.

- Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is the name of your husband? A Joe Bradley.
Q Is he a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation?
A No, sir.
Q You have never been known by any other name excepting Sallie Lewis and Sallie Bradley? A No, sir.
Q Your correct name now is Sallie Bradley; is it not? A Yes, sir.
Q If you are enrolled by the Commissioner, you desire it to be under the name of Sallie Bradley? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you claim any rights in any other nation in the Indian Territory excepting the Choctaw Nation? A No, sir.
Q You never made application to be enrolled as a freedman in any other nation excepting in the Choctaw Nation? A No, sir.
Q Have you any other brothers or sisters excepting the ones you have mentioned in the testimony you have just given? A No, sir.
Q Do you know whether, or not, the Choctaw Nation ever recognized you as a Choctaw Freedman? A No, sir.
Q Do you know whether, or not, your name was ever placed on the freedman roll in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir; I guess it was.
Q Do you know what county you reside in? A Yes, sir.
Q Please state the county? A Gaines County.

Witness Excused.

EDMUND LEWIS, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Edmund Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I am fifty-six.
Q What is your post office address? A Adamson, I. T.
Q Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you personally acquainted with Sallie Bradley, the witness who has just testified? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known her? A About 37 years, I guess,-- since she was born.
Q What was the name of her father? A Isom Lewis.
Q What was the name of her mother? A Lucy Wesley.
Q Are her father and mother both now dead? A Yes, sir; both dead.
Q About how long have they been dead? A I don't remember how long her mother has been dead; but her father has been dead about 13 years.
Q You know of your own personal knowledge that Isom Lewis and Lucy Wesley were the parents of Sallie Bradley? A Yes, sir; I do.
Q Has Sallie Bradley any brothers and sisters? A Yes, sir.
Q Please give their names? A Ginsey Lewis and Eli Wesley; and on the Indian side his children were Anderson Lewis and Overton Lewis and Frank Lewis,-- they is Isom Lewis' children. She married another man after this one died, you know.
Q Is Eli Wesley a brother of Sallie Lewis? A No, sir; he is only a half-brother.
Q Lucy Wesley is the mother of Eli Wesley and Sallie Bradley?
A Yes, sir.

Mr. Sallie Lewis, -- 3.

- Q Did Lucy Wesley have an owner? A Yes, sir; she had an owner.
Q Do you know the name of her owner? A His name is old man Kan, either Lewis or Sampson Kan; I wouldn't say what his given name was, but he was a Kan.
Q Did you ever hear of anybody by the name of Sison Reed? A I know Sison Reed, but I don't know as he is any relative to them.
Q Is Ginsey Lewis known by any other name? A I don't know. I don't know who she married; I have just been told about who she married. You see, they lived a great ways from us. This last marriage, she married a Colbert.
Q Do you know the name of her present husband? A No.
Q Did you ever hear of her being called Ginsey Luckly? A Yes, sir; I have heard that.
Q You don't know this of your own personal knowledge? A No, sir.
Q Do you know of your own personal knowledge that Ginsey Lewis is a full sister of Sallie Bradley? A Yes, sir; I do.
Q Did the Choctaws ever recognize Sallie Lewis as a Freedman? A Yes, sir; she was recognized by the Choctaw authorities as a Choctaw Freedman.
Q Do you know what county she resides in? A Yes, sirr.
Q What county? A Gaines County.
Q How long has she resided in that county? A It must be 20 years, or 25; she was born in that county. She lived in Atoka County for a while.
Q This county is one of the old counties under the Choctaws? A Yes, sir.

Witness Excused.

MARIA LEWIS, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

By the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Maria Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I am forty-three years old, I think.
Q What is your post office address? A Hartshorne.
Q Do you know Sallie Bradley? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known her? A I don't know: about 35 years, I reckon, may-be longer, -- ever since she was a small child.
Q What was the name of her father? A Isom Lewis.
Q Do you know of your own personal knowledge that Isom Lewis was her father? A Yes, sir.
Q What was the name of her mother? A Lucy Wesley.
Q Do you know that Lucy Wesley was her mother? A Of your own personal knowledge? A That is who they said, but I don't know because she was dead when I moved up there; her grandmother had these two children.
Q What was her grandmother's name? A Elsie Brown.
Q Did her grandmother tell you that Lucy Wesley was the mother of Sallie? A Yes, sir; and my husband told me too: my husband was a cousin of her grandmother.
Q Do you know Eli Wesley? A Yes, sir.
Q What kin is he to Sallie Bradley? A He is a half-brother.
Q What is the name of his father? A Abel Wesley.
Q Was Lucy Wesley his mother? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know Ginsey Luckly? A Yes, sir.
Q What kin is she to Sallie Bradley? A She is a full sister.

Enr. Sallie Lewis, -- 4.

- Q Is Ginsey Luckly and Eli Wesley both now living? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you know Ginsey Luckly by any other name? A No, sir; but
Jane, they called her name.
Q What was her name before she was married? A Lewis: before
she was ever married, she was a Lewis, and she married a Luckly
next, and he died, and then she married a Colbert.
Q Did the Choctaw Nation ever recognize Sallie Bradley as a Choctaw
Freedman? A I don't know, sir, whether they had, or not.
Q Do you know whether, or not, she was ever placed on the Choctaw
Freedman roll? A Yes, sir; I guess she has been.
Q You don't know this of your own personal knowledge? A No, sir.
Q Do you know what Choctaw County she belongs to? A Gaines County.
Q Has she resided there all her life? A No, sir; she has lived
in Sans Bois County, where her sister lived, but she is back down
at her old home; she is at the same old place where she was
raised, or she is near there.

Witness Excused.

::: ::: ::: ::: :::

A. L. Irvine, being first duly sworn, states that the
above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript
of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

A. L. Irvine

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this January 17, 1907.

W. H. August

Notary Public.

17-1451.

O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

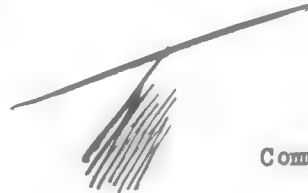
In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Sallie Bradley as a Choctaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on September 7, 1899, Sallie Bradley (nee Lewis) appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at South McAlester, Indian Territory, and made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

It further appears from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant was born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion, and is the full sister of Jinsey Luckly, who was also born subsequent to the War, and whose name appears as No. 3896 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1903; and that said applicant was a resident in good faith of the Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Sallie Bradley should be enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 28 1907

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMM DIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.
WM O. BEALL,
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

17-1451.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 28, 1906.

Sallie Lewis,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, you are advised that it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and bring with you such witnesses as you have who can testify from their own knowledge relative to your right to be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman.

Such appearance should be made at the earliest possible date, in order that disposition may be made of your application.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1451

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 24, 1905.

Sallie Lewis, (Colored),
Care of R. B. Coleman,
McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, you were advised by letter dated March 28, 1905, that it would be necessary for you to appear at this office and bring with you witnesses who can testify from their own knowledge relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are again advised that such appearance should be made at the earliest possible date, in order that disposition may be made of your application.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1451

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 28, 1907.

Sallie Bradley,

Adanson, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 28, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Sallie Bradley will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Jame Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.
17-1451.

17-1451

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 28, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on January 28, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Sallie Bradley as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Sallie Bradley will be placed upon the next schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

J. J. Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
17-1451.

19-217

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 12, 1907.

Chief Clerk,
Chickasaw Land Office,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

It appearing that Sallie Bradley Chickasaw freedman roll card No. 1577 approved roll 4829 is identical with Sallie Lewis on Chickasaw freedman card No. 992 approved roll No. 3889, you are directed to withhold the issuance of citizenship certificate or the making of allotment to Sallie Bradley at No. 4829 upon the approved roll of Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-217

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 12, 1907.

Chief Clerk,

Choctaw-Chickasaw Allotment Division.

Dear Sir:

It appearing that Sallie Bradley Chickasaw card No. 1577 approved roll 4829 is identical with Sallie Lewis on Chickasaw freedman card No. 992 approved roll No. 3889, you are directed to withhold the making of an allotment to Sallie Bradley at No. 4829 upon the approved roll of Chickasaw freedman.

For your information there is inclosed herewith copy of the testimony of Sallie Bradley taken at the Choctaw Land Office on June 4, 1907.

Respectfully,

EB 2-12.

Commissioner.

19-217

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 12, 1907.

Chief Clerk,

Choctaw-Chickasaw Allotment Division.

Dear Sir:

It appearing that Sallie Bradley Chickasaw card No. 1577 approved roll 4829 is identical with Sallie Lewis on Chickasaw freedman card No. 992 approved roll No. 3889.

You are directed to withhold the making of an allotment to Sallie Bradley at No. 4829 upon the approved roll of Chickasaw freedman.

For your information there is inclosed herewith copy of the testimony of Sallie Bradley taken at the Choctaw Land Office on June 4, 1907.

Respectfully,

EB 2-12.

Commissioner.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 12, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

It appears from the records of this office that on October 11, 1898, application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Colbert, Indian Territory, for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of one Sallie Lewis, at that time 24 years of age, the daughter of Ison and Lucy Ann Lewis, both deceased. The name of this applicant was listed on Chickasaw Freedman roll card No. 992 and thereafter her name was placed upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen opposite No. 3889, which enrollment was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 10, 1903.

On September 15, 1903, the said Sallie Lewis appeared at the Choctaw Land Office and made application to take in allotment for herself the S/2 of the NW/4 of Section 9, Township 5 north, Range 17 east, being 80 acres of the appraised value of \$120.

Patent for this allotment selection was prepared by this office, executed by the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation on December 12, 1904, and by the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation on December 21, 1904, approved by the Department on July 26, 1905, and delivered to the allottee on March 23, 1907.

(2)

It further appears from the records of this office that on September 7, 1899, one Sallie Bradley appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at South McAlester, Indian Territory, and made application for her enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. Subsequent proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, on January 16, 1907, at which time it developed that the applicant is a full sister of one Jinsey Luckly, whose name appears as No. 3896 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1903, and on January 28, 1907, the Commissioner rendered his decision holding that the said Sallie Bradley was entitled to be enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman.

Her name was accordingly placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen opposite No. 4829 and transmitted to the Department, where it was approved on March 2, 1907.

From the record in the last mentioned case it appears that the said Sallie Bradley is at this time about 33 years of age and is the daughter of Isaac and Lucy A. Lewis, both deceased. No selection of allotment has been made by or on behalf of the said Sallie Bradley under her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, opposite No. 4829.

(3)

From the record in these two cases, however, it appears that the said Sallie Bradley is identical with Sallie Lewis, whose name appears upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen opposite No. 3889, and in view of the opinion of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs of April 13, 1907, in the matter of the enrollment of Moses Riley, et al., as freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, which opinion was approved by the Department on June 8, 1907, I have to recommend that upon the copies of the roll in the possession of the Department and the Indian Office, opposite the name of Sallie Bradley, as it appears upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen at No. 4829, there be placed a notation, "Duplication. See Chickasaw freedman roll No. 3889. No allotment to be made under this name," and that this office be authorized to make like notation upon the copies of the roll in its possession.

Respectfully,

Tams Dixby.

Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

I. T. 55025-1907.

GAW

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Subject:
Notation on roll in case
of Sallie Bradley.

WASHINGTON.

June 24, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is enclosed a communication from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated June 12, 1907, explaining the duplication in the enrollment of Sallie Lewis and Sallie Bradley as Chickasaw freedmen. The Office concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner that there be placed opposite the name of Sallie Bradley, as it appears on the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen opposite No. 4829, this notation: "Duplication; see Chickasaw freedmen roll No. 3889; no allotment to be made under this name".

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

EWE-KH

June 25, 1907.

APPROVED:

George M. Woodruff.
Acting Secretary.

I. T. 55025-1907.
D. C. 35-1907.

GAW

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON.

June 29, 1907.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of June 12, 1907, relative to the duplicate enrollment of Sallie Lewis and Sallie Bradley as Chickasaw freedmen, you are advised that on June 25, 1907, the Department authorized the placing of the following notation opposite the name of Sallie Bradley as it appears on the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen at No. 4829: "Duplication; see Chickasaw freedmen roll No. 3889; no allotment to be made under this name". Proper notation has been made on the roll in this Office.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,
Acting Commissioner.

EWE-EH

D 35-1907
19-1517

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1907.

Chief Clerk,

Chickasaw Land Office,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith for your information copy of Indian Office letter of June 29, 1907, authorizing the placing of the following notation opposite the name of Sallie Bradley as it appears at No. 4829:

"Duplication; see Chickasaw freedman roll No. 3889; no allotment to be made under this number."

You are therefore directed to place the above notation opposite the name of Sallie Bradley at No. 4829 upon the copy of the roll of Chickasaw freedmen in your possession.

Respectfully,

EB 2-1.

Commissioner.

19-1517

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 2, 1907.

Chief Clerk,

Chickasaw Land Office,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to Chickasaw freedmen roll card No. 1517, Sallie Bradley, you are advised that the following notation in red ink has been placed on said card:

"No. 1 is duplication of Sallie Lewis, Chickasaw Freedman Roll #3889. No allotment be made under this name."

You are therefore directed to make duplicate card of this number in your possession conform to this information.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1518

Chic. Fr 1518

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 20, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Sam Perry for the enrollment of himself and his wife, Catherine Perry, as Chickasaw Freedmen. Sam Perry being first duly sworn by Acting Chariman Bixby, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Sam Perry.
- Q How old are you? A A little upwards of eighty-eight. Eighty-eight last September.
- Q Where do you live? A Lehigh.
- Q What nation is that in? A Choctaw.
- Q How long have you lived there? A Lived there for four years the 7th day of next month.
- Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A First and last in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations sixty-five years.
- Q Have you lived there continuously for sixty five years? All the time? A A year once from 1857 up until March the 17th day of the month I was sold in Texas and in the fall of 1865 I came back to the Nation just before the surrender.
- Q What was your father's name? A I couldn't tell you. My father died before I come to my recollection.
- Q What is your mother's name? A Nancy.
- Q Nancy Perry? A Yes sir.
- Q Is your mother living? A No sir.
- Q You are making application for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q What was the name of the Chickasaw Indian that you belonged to? A A widow woman by the name of Elizabeth Perry.
- Q Was she a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Always recognized and enrolled as such by the Chickasaws? A Yes sir.
- Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
- Q When did she die? A Been dead over thirty years. She died at Doaksville.
- Q Where were you living when the war between the United States and the Confederacy began in 1861? A I was living in Texas at that time. I went there in '58.
- Q How did you come to go to Texas? A I was sold in Texas.
- Q Sold by your Chickasaw owner to a citizen of the United States? A I was sold by a Choctaw Indian.
- Q Did you ever belong to a Choctaw Indian? A The Choctaw Injun married my mistress and he sold me.
- Q What was his name? A Jonathan Nave.
- Q Is he living? A No sir.
- Q In 1857 you were sold to a citizen of the United States who was a resident of Texas? A Yes sir I was sold in '57.
- Q You never belonged to a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian after 1857? A No sir, because I served there until the war came on and I served in this Nation the war right through.
- Q In what nation? A In the Choctaw Nation.
- Q Where were you living when the war ended? A I might say that I was in the states. I was a traveler. I was down at New Orleans when the war closed.

Sam Perry 2

- Q When did you come back to the Choctaw Nation? A In the fall of 1865 and I didn't tarry any length of time until I went back.
- Q Where did you go? A Back to Texas.
- Q When did you go back to Texas? A The same fall that I come back.
- Q How long did you stay in Texas? A Not until May, 1866. Somewheres the last days of April.
- Q Where were you living on April 28, 1866? A I was in Tishomingo County.
- Q Did you come back before the treaty of April 28, 1866?
A Yes sir, I was here when the treaty was made.
- Q Where were you living? A Tishomingo County, Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Have you been living in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations ever since then? A Yes sir.
- Q Do you want to apply for the enrollment of your wife?
A She Wasn't out.
- Q Wasn't out of where? A Out of the nation at the close of the war. Of course I apply for her.
- Q As a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
- Q What is her name? A Catherine Perry.
- Q How old is she? A She is now between seventy - one and seventy-two years of age.
- Q What is your wife's father's name? A Witson Love.
- Q Is your wife's father living? A No sir.
- Q What is your wife's mother's name? A I know her name as well as I know my own but honestly I can't think of it.
- Q Do you know your wife's mother's name? A Yes sir I know it but I can't call it. It's Priscilla.
- Q Is she living? A No sir.
- Q Who was your wife the slave of? A Her last Injun owner was Overton Love.
- Q Was Overton Love a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir.
- Q Your wife belonged to him? A Yes sir.
- Q Has your wife always lived in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations?
A Yes sir.
- Q Where was your wife living at the time the war began?
A On Red River. On the north side of the river.
- Q Was she living with Overton Love? A She was living with Overton Love's sister.
- Q After the war began did she go away from the Indian Territory?
A She staid here until about the close of the war and then I took her across the river.
- Q Where was she living at the time of the treaty of 1866?
A Here with me.
- Q When did you take her to Texas? A Right after the close of the war before there was any treaty started. At the beginning of 1865.
- Q Have you any witnesses that will testify that you and your wife were actually living in the Chickasaw Nation at the time of the treaty of 1866? A I thought I brought an affidavit along with me.

Applicant here offers in evidence and there is filed and made a part of the record of this application, the affidavit of Mrs. Vina King of the 23rd day of April, 1901.

- Q When did you first know Mrs. Vina King? A Since she was somewhere in the neighborhood of eight years old.

Sam Perry 3

- Q Did you live right near her then? A Within a mile of her.
Q How often did she see you? A She seed me every day.
Q When the war broke out how near were you living to her?
A Ten of fifteen miles.
Q In 1857 how near were you living to her? A That was when I
went to Texas. I was some ten or fifteen miles from her then.
Q How long before you went to Texas had it been since you had
seen her? A A month or two.
Q From the time you were sold to the white man in Texas, how long
was it until you saw Vina King? A Not more than three years
no how.
Q Did she have any knowledge of you being sold to these people
in Texas? A She never said anything to me about it and I
never said anything to her about it.
Q You were living about fifteen miles from her? A Yes sir as
near as I could guess at it. It might be twenty or twenty-five
miles but I think it was fifteen or sixteen and I wasn't away
across the river more than two years, maybe it might have been
six months over, when she saw me again.
Q When she saw you again you were the slave of the white man in
Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Did she know that? A No sir.
Q She had no knowledge of the fact that you had been sold to the
white man and gone to Texas? A No sir, because my old mistress
was dead.
Q Have you any children living with you under twenty-one years of
age and unmarried? A No sir.
Q Are all your children grown and married? A Yes sir. My
youngest is twenty-one.

Myra Young, having been first duly sworn upon her oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 20th day of November, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

(Signed) Myra Young

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of November, 1901.

(Signed) Tams Eixby
Acting Chairman.

Lenora P. Ashton, being duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she made the above and foregoing copy and that the same is a true and complete copy of the original transcript.

Lenora P. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of February, 1906.

Walter H. Chapin
Notary Public.

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, I. T., October 5, 1905.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Rena Mayo as a Chickasaw Freedman.

The applicant is not represented by an attorney.

Rena Mayo being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Rena Mayo..

Q What is your age? A I don't know.

Q About how old are you? A Somewhere over forty but I don't know my age, how old. I am the oldest of the children.

Q What is your postoffice address? A Phillips, Indian Ter.

Q You claim to be a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.

Q Did you ever appear before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and make application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman? A No, when they met the last time at Atoka I didn't get to go; there come up a big rain and the next day they left and come here.

Q You don't claim to have ever made application to the Commission for enrollment? A No sir.

Q You don't claim that anyone has ever made application for you? A Yes, my mother has always told me every time she went before the Commission that she gave the children's names and as she was on the doubtful roll I was instructed there was no need for me to do anything until she got enrolled.

Q Who instructed you? A A lawyer from Lehigh. He wrote to the Secretary of the Interior for me.

Q Did you ever make petition to the Commission to enroll you? A No sir.

Q This petition that you sent to the Secretary of the Interior on the 10th of August is the only time you ever personally made application or attempted to make application? A Yes sir.

Q What is your mother's name? A Catherine Perry.

Q When did your mother make application for enrollment for herself?

A I don't know; you will have to ask the boys. My brother there was with them but I never did go. She was at Tishominge for one place and Cadde for another. I don't know any place but Tishominge; I know she went there but I didn't go with her.

Witness excused.

Catherine Perry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Catherine Perry.

Q How old are you? A Law! I don't know sir; when I come along people didn't know nothing about ages.

Q You was a slave of a Chickasaw Indian, was you? A Yes sir.

Q Who? A Sobe Love; Overton Love some called him.

Q Where do you live? A Live about six miles from Ada in the Chickasaw Nation.

Q You have been enrolled by the Commission as a Chickasaw Freedman have you? A Yes sir.

Q What is the name of your husband? A Sam Perry.

Q He is dead now? A No, he's not dead.

Q Is he living? A Yes, he's living.

2-Rena Mayo.

Q What are the names of your children that are now living?

A Nat. Perry, Selina Perry, Douglas Perry Victoria Lucky, Bessie Lee, Witten Perry and Jeff Perry. I have got one named Charley Perry but I don't know where he is.

Q Is Rena Mayo your child? A Yes, and Selina Payne.

Q Do you know anything about any application ever having been made for the enrollment of Nathaniel Perry and Rena Mayo and Selina Payne? as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation? A They don't live where I live and I don't know what they done at Atoka; if they did I don't know it.

Q When did you first appear before the Commission?

A First time they come around about 5 or 6 years ago.

Q Whereabouts did you appear? A Stonewall.

Q Who went with you? A Nat Perry and his whole family and my husband.

Q Did you go before the Commission yourself? A Yes, I did, the first time I ever went before them.

Q Who did you make application for at that time? A Just made application for myself.

Q You didn't make application for anyone but yourself? A Not as I remember.

Q At that time were any of your children under age? A Yes, they was under age; they was not grown.

Q Do you understand my question? At the time you went before the Commission at Stonewall were any of your children under age? Minors at that time? A Yes sir.

Q Which ones were? A This girl here, Selina.

Q And who else? A Bessie Lee.

Q Selina says that she was 19 years of age at that time?

A Well, I suppose she was; I don't know whether she was or not. I sent her to school; I don't know much about it.

Q She was about that age at that time? About 19? A Yes.

Q You don't know the date of her birth? A No, I don't know nothing about none of the dates; don't know nothing about that-- if they don't know themselves--

Q Was Selina living with you at that time? A When I sent her to school she was living with me.

Q But at the time you went before the Commission at Stonewall she was at school was she? A I don't know,

Q So far as you remember you never made application for anyone but yourself? A No, the children tended to their own business.

Q Your children state that you told them that you made application for them at the same time you made application for yourself? What about that? A Well, if I did I don't remember. I might have, but my memory is so poor I can't say now whether I did or not. When I was speaking about my children the Commission says "When you get right the children will all be right" and I never did nothing.

Q Who told you that? A The Commission said when I got right myself the children would be all right; that's all I know about it.

Q Was that when you were before the Commission at Stonewall?

A Yes, the first time I ever went there.

Q Did you give their names at that time? A No, I never give none of the names.

Q Was your daughter, Rena Mayo, a slave? A Yes sir.

Q Did she belong to the same Chickasaw Indian that you did?

A No, she didn't belong to the same one I did but she belonged to one of the relation there.

3-Rena Mayo.

Q One of the relations of Overton Love? A Yes, to tell you the straight about that--I can't tell you anything that wasn't straight.

Q She was very young at the time the war broke out? A Yes, she don't remember nothing about it.

Q But you think she belonged to someone else? A Yes, some of the same relation of people.

Q Someone who was a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes, far as I can recollect about it.

Q But you don't know the name of that person? A I am afraid to say--No, I don't know.

Q You don't know the name? A No, I can't tell you, but my owners told me what I know and I can't tell you nothing else.

Q But you are certain that your child, Rena Mayo belonged to someone else besides your master at the time the war broke out?

A Yes, besides Sobe Love; at that time they taken your children and do as they please with them.

Q Just did as they pleased with your children, did they?

A Yes sir.

Witness excused.
recalled,

Rena Mayo being first duly ~~examined~~ testified as follows:

By the Commissioner:

Q You were a slave yourself were you not? A Yes sir.

Q Do you know the name of your master? A No sir.

Q You were very young at that time? A Yes sir.

Q Have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation all your life?

A No, I havn't; when I was a girl my mother sent me to school to Missouri, and while I was there I married Danforth, the father of these two boys.

Q How old were you when you went to Missouri? A I reckon 13 or 14 years old. I was still in school.

Q How long did you stay in Missouri? A I don't know; these two boys was birthed there and I come back to the territory and he didn't want to come, and my mother she kept writing to me to come and I come and left him there.

Q How many years ago was it that you came to the Territory?

A I don't know.

Q Can't you give some idea? A Eugene was a little fellow wearing dresses; he is now twenty-one.

Q He was a little child when you come back? A Yes sir.

Q You have lived in the Territory ever since you come back?

A Yes sir. at Caddo and Atoka and on the Blue.

Q You have been in the two nations ever since you come back?

A Yes, I have never lived in any but the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Q Since you come back from Missouri? A Yes sir.

Q Are Melvin and Eugene the only two children you have?

A The only two of them living.

Q How old is Eugene? A Somewhere about 21, but when that letter was written he was twenty.

Q Is he living with you at the present time? A Yes sir.

Q Melvin and Eugene claim their rights through you, do they?

A Yes sir.

Q And not through their father? A No, and I claim through my mother.

Q Melvin is not married is he? A No sir.

4- Rena Mayo.

Neither one of your children are married are they?
A No sir.

Frances ^r. Lane Upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this October 6, 1905.

J Campbell

Notary Public.

Memo.-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, I. T., October 5, 1905.

alleged

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Melvin Danforth as a Chickasaw Freedman. The applicant is not represented by an attorney. Melvin Danforth being first duly sworn testified as follows: Examination by the Commissioner:

- Q What is your name? A Melvin Danforth.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-three.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Ada, Indian Territory.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Rena Mayo.
Q What is the name of your father? A Peter Danforth.
Q You claim to be a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever appear before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and make application as such? A No sir.
Q Did anyone ever appear for you and make such application? A I don't know; my grandmother always told me that she had all the children's names taken and in that case I didn't think it was necessary for me to appear.
Q What is your grandmother's name? A Catherine Perry.
Q Do you live with your mother? A No sir.
Q How long since you have lived with her? A About eight months.
Q Before that you lived with her continuously? A No, not all my life I have not.
Q You never lived with your grandmother did you? A Yes sir.
Q How long? A Three or four years.
Q When was that? A Its been 8 or 9 years ago; don't know; might be longer.
Q But it was at least eight years ago? A Yes sir.
Q So far as you know no one has ever presented an application or petition to the Commission or the Secretary of the Interior to have you enrolled, have they? A Yes, my mother did I think.
Q You refer to the petition sent to the Secretary of the Interior on August East? A That is the only one that I know of.
Witness excused.

alleged

The testimony in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Rena Mayo is referred to as pertaining to this case, Rena Mayo being the mother of said applicant, Melvin Danforth.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of stenographic notes taken in said case.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this October 5, 1905.

Myra M. Hite
Notary Public.

Memo.-157-158-159.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged applications for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

It appears from the record herein that on October 5, 1905, testimony was presented to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes relative to applications alleged to have been made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne and her two minor children, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne, and Rena Maye and her two minor children, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

Nathaniel L. Perry testified that he was forty-one years of age and had never personally appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

It appears, however, from the record herein that on June 5, 1901, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in a letter addressed to the applicant, Nathaniel L. Perry, acknowledged the receipt of a written application for the enrollment of his minor son, Wilber Perry, and in said application was a statement to the effect that said Wilber Perry was the son of (the applicant) N. L. Perry, a Chickasaw freedman.

Selina K. Payne testified that she was twenty-six years of age, and that in November, 1902, she appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Atoka, Indian Territory, and attempted to make application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, but was informed that the Commission "was not tending to such cases;" that shortly after her appearance at Atoka, Indian Territory, she wrote to the Commission relative to the enrollment of herself and her two minor children, Catherine Virginia Payne, born October 10, 1900, and Consola Payne, born December 29, 1901, and that in 1898 her father and mother, Sam and Catherine Perry, while making the application for their enrollment, also applied for her.

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that on December 18, 1902, there was received by said Commission, a letter from the applicant, Selina K. Payne, wherein she made inquiry relative to the enrollment of herself and two children, and stated that owing to her illness, she was unable to appear before the Commission at its appointment held at Atoka, Indian Territory, and further, that "my father and mother are both on the Chickasaw roll."

Rena Mayo testified that she was over forty years of age; that she had never appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for the enrollment of herself and two minor children, Melvin and Eugene Danforth, but had been informed by her mother, Catherine Perry, (whose name appears as No. 4668 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior, July 20, 1905) that when she (Catherine Perry) applied for the enrollment of herself, she also gave in the names of her children, and that in August, 1904, the applicant's attorney wrote to the Secretary of the Interior relative to her enrollment.

Catherine Perry, mother of the above named principal applicants, testified that she was enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman; that five or six years ago she appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Stonewall, Indian Territory, and made application for herself as a Chickasaw freedman, and at said time did not mention the names of any of her children. She subsequently stated, however, that the Commission informed her that "when I got right myself the children would be alright."

On November 4, 1905, there was filed with this office, the affidavit of Sam Perry, father of the above named principal applicants, wherein he stated that at the time he appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, he also sought to give the names of the principal applicants herein and their children, but was prevented from doing so and informed "that his children would have to appear in person themselves."

It appears from the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that on September 2, 1898, Sam Perry appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Stonewall, Indian Territory, and made application for the enrollment of himself and his wife, Catherine Perry, as Chickasaw freedmen, at which time no mention was made of any of his children. On November 20, 1901, Sam Perry appeared before said Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and gave further testimony relative to the enrollment of himself and wife, in which the only reference made to his children is found in the following questions:

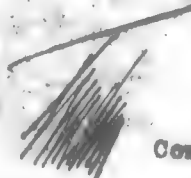
- "Q Have you any children living with you under twenty-one years of age and unmarried? A No sir.
Q Are all your children grown and married? A Yes sir, my youngest is twenty-one."

A copy of the testimony above referred to, taken on September 2, 1898 and November 20, 1901, is filed herewith and made a part of the record in this case.

I am of the opinion that the written application for the enrollment of Wilber Perry, received by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, prior to June 5, 1901, should be considered as a sufficient application for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, as a Chickasaw freedman, and that the letter of the applicant, Selina K. Payne, received by said Commission on December 18, 1902, should be considered as a sufficient application for the enrollment of Selina K. Payne and her two minor children, Catherine Virginia Payne

and Consela Payne, as Chickasaw freedmen, made within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

I am further of the opinion that the evidence fails to establish that any application was ever made for the enrollment of Rena Mayo and her two minor children, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that no authority exists at this time for the receipt of any application for their enrollment, and I therefore decline to receive the same.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 26 1906

Memo-157

158

159

O.T.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.


In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on October 5, 1905, testimony was presented to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes relative to applications alleged to have been made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne and her two minor children, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne, and Rena Mayo and her two minor children, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641).

February 26, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes held that the evidence established that application had been made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne, as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that the same should be determined upon its merits. Said Commissioner further held that the evidence failed to establish that any application was ever made for the enrollment of Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of the above Act, and, therefore, declined to receive any application for their enrollment as such.

It appearing from the record herein that application was duly made for the enrollment of Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), I am of the opinion that the action of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of February 26, 1906, in so far as it applies to said applicants, should be rescinded, and the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, should be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 14 1907

Memo-159
19-1052
19-1503
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

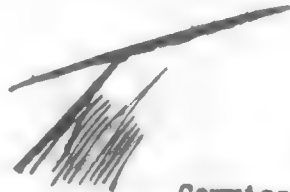
D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen within the time limited by the provisions of Section One of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

The record in this case further shows that the applicants, Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne, were born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion and are the lineal descendants of Catherine Perry whose name appears as No. 4668 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 20, 1905; that the applicant, Rena Mayo, was at the close of the War of the Rebellion a slave of a Chickasaw Indian, and at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith was a resident of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Country; and that the applicants, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, are the children of said Rena Mayo, born since said War.

All of the applicants herein were residents in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 18 1907

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Walber Perry
as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Indian Nation.

Approved July 24 1901

T. B. Needles

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior
Commissioner to the Five
Civilized Tribes

Filed July 24 1901

James Bixby
Acting Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, of Wilber Perry, born on the 26th day of November, 1900. Name of Father: Nat. L. Perry, a citizen of the United States Nation. Name of Mother: Charlotte Perry, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. Post-Office: Maxwell, Ind. Terr.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Southern District.

I, Charlotte Perry, on oath state that I am 39 years of age and a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Nat. L. Perry, who is a citizen, by of the United States Nation, that a male child was born to me on the 26th day of November, 1900; that said child has been named Wilber Perry, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) J. L. Thomas, J. W. Bolen.

Charlotte Perry mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of July 1901. (Seal) J. M. King, Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Southern District.

I, Hester Stephenson, midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Charlotte Perry, wife of Nat. L. Perry, on the 26th day of November, 1900; that there was born to her on said date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Wilber Perry.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) J. L. Thomas, J. W. Bolen.

Hester Stephenson mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July 1901. (Seal) J. M. King, Notary Public.

C O P Y.

In the matter of the application of Sam Perry for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman:

Sam Perry being sworn says: (Stonewall, September 2nd 1898)

My wife was sold by Love to a man in Texas a United States citizen, and he sold her to another United States citizen who owned her to the close of the war.

I belonged to the widow Perry. Elizabeth Perry. When she died I became the property of Newton Perry, who owned me until he died in 1847. I then became the property of his brother and sister: John Foster and Catherine Nail. In 1857 I went from them. I was "squandered" by them on account of debt. From 1857 to 1860 I was freighting in the Pan Handle, and was with Van Dorn's Rangers in 1860. I enlisted in the United States Army. I was never a slave nor the property of anybody.

Catherine Nail was the daughter of Elizabeth Perry. She was Chickasaw and white. John Foster was the son of the same Elizabeth Perry. by a white man.

I mean by squandered that I was taken from the family. I did not understand that I was hired out to pay debts.

I understood that I went to get some money to pay the debt.

I left the Territory in March 1857 and returned in 1860. I was with a man named J. P. Dumas in Texas. I do not know whether or not I belonged to him. He never told me that I belonged to him. If he had I would have left him.

COMMUNICATIONS

1911

225

Received of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized
Tribes one copy of the testimony of Rena Mayo in the matter of
her alleged application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Fred P. Brause

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
October 24, 1905.

C O P Y.

United States Of America,
Southern District, Indian Territory.

Be it known that on this the 28th day of
October 1905, Sam Perry to me well known to be the person whose
name is signed hereto, appeared before me W. G. Currie
a Notary Public within and for the Southern District of the
Indian Territory, and after being duly sworn states under oath
that at the time he appeared before the Commission to the Five
Civilized Tribes and made application for his own enrollment
as a Chickasaw Freedman, that he sought to give the names of
his children Rena Mayo, Nat Perry, Celina K. Payne, and W. T. Perry
and their children, but was prevented from doing so and informed
by the Commission that his children would have to appear in
person themselves.

his
Sam X Perry
mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 28th day of
October 1905.

(S E A L)

(Signed) W. G. Currie
Notary Public.

Witnesses to mark

J. M. King
Green Kirk

Endorsed:
Department of the Interior,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Filed November 4, 1905,
Tama Bixby, Commissioner.

C O P Y.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 5, 1901.

N. L. Perry,

Maxwell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Wilber Perry, the infant son of N. L. and Charlotte Perry, born November 25, 1900. The same is returned to you herewith with the following information:

It appears from our records that Charlotte Perry was on October 10, 1898, listed for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation and that the name of her husband as given at that time was Nat Perry, a non citizen.

The application for the enrollment of this child states the father to be a Chickasaw freedman. The Commission is of the opinion that such a statement is in error and so that the same may be corrected there is enclosed you herewith a new application for the enrollment of this child, which have the mother, Charlotte Perry and the nurse, Hester Stephenson acknowledge before a Notary Public. The Notary Public should be careful to see that both these signatures are witnessed by two disinterested parties and that he fills out his notarial jurats and that an impression of his notarial seal is attached to each separate affidavit. Upon receipt

of the new application in proper form the matter of the enrollment
of this child as a Chickasaw freedman will be given proper attention.

Yours truly,

Tams Bixby

Acting Chairman.

Enc o
19-1032

C O P Y.

Lehigh Ind. Ter.
Dec. 15 1902.

Endorsed:-

24851
December 18, 1902

To the Daws Commissioner,-

Dear Sirs,

I write to you concerning my citizenship. My father who is Sam Perry of Lehigh Ind. Ter. is on the roll he enrolled at Ada I. T. so did also my brother an sister. on account of sickness I could not attend the enrollment. I went to Atok but not in time to go before the commissioners. I thought I could send you an affidavit of my two children an that would do. I have never enrolled myself because my fathers case was pending my husban is not a citizen.

My father an mother are both on the Chickasaw roll

Please answer at once

I am respectfully

Celina K. Payne

C D P Y.

Chickasaw Freedman
D 78

Exhibit A.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 20, 1903.

Celina K. Payne,
Lehigh, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 15, 1902, relative to your citizenship. You state that your father, Sam Perry, is on the roll; also your brother and sister, but that you have never made application for your enrollment. You wish to know if you can forward affidavits to the birth of your two children as you were sick and unable to appear before the Commission at Atoka, Indian Territory during its recent appointment at that place.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Sam Perry has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman and that his final right to enrollment as such Chickasaw Freedman has not yet been determined.

You are further advised that it does not appear from our records that you have ever made application to this Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. Under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, which was ratified by the citizens

C K P 2

of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on September 25, 1902, the rolls of citizenship of these two nations closed on September 25, 1902, and on December 24, 1902, the ninety days specified therein within which the Commission could receive and consider applications for enrollment, expired, and since that date the Commission is without authority to receive or consider the original application of any person for enrollment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

(Signed) T. B. Needles

Commissioner in Charge.

Endorsed:
Department of the Interior,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Filed 10/5/05
Tams Bixby, Commissioner.

Memo. 159.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 6, 1906.

Rena Mayo,

Ada, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of June 18, 1906, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you refer to the right to enrollment of yourself and your children as Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply you are advised that on February 26, 1906, a decision was rendered declining to receive the application for the enrollment of yourself and your two children as Chickasaw freedmen, and on March 1, 1906, the record in this case was forwarded to the Department. This office has not yet been advised of Departmental action therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Mem 158
Mem 157
Mem 159

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 8, 1905.

Fred P. Branson,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 2, 1905, transmitting affidavit of Sam Perry which you offer in support of the application of Rena Mayo et al, N. L. Perry, W. T. Perry and Selina Payne.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that Rena Mayo, Selina K. Payne, and Nat Perry have given testimony in the matter of their alleged application for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, but it does not appear that any personal appearance has been made by W. T. Perry in the matter of an application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman alleged to have been made in his behalf.

The affidavits inclosed with your letter has been filed.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1032

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

COPY.

Nathaniel L. Perry,
Ada, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 26, 1906, holding that application was made for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641).

The order, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Beall.

Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo. 157- 158 - 159.

19-1503

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 3, 1906.

Selina K. Payne,

Coalgate, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 26, 1906, holding that application was made for the enrollment of yourself and two children, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consela Payne as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641).

The order with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Beall
Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Nos. 157- 158-159.

Memo. 159

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

Rena Mayo,

Phillips, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 26, 1906, declining to receive the application for the enrollment of yourself and two children, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, as Chickasaw freedmen, for the reason that the evidence fails to establish that application was ever made for your enrollment within the time limited by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641).

The order, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Beall
Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo. 157-158-159.

Memo. 159

19-1032

19-1503

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

COPY.

Manfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 26, 1906, holding that application was made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Rona Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, for the reason that the evidence fails to establish that application was ever made for their enrollment, as Chickasaw freedmen, within the time limited by said act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

The order, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Bean

Acting Commissioner.

Incl. Memo. 159

159

159

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 1, 1906.

COPY.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:

There is herewith transmitted the record of proceedings in the matter of the applications for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen, including the order of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 26, 1906, holding that application was made for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne and Consola Payne within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and declining to receive the application for the enrollment of Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth, for the reason that the evidence fails to establish that application was made for their enrollment within the time limited by said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Wm. O. Beall

Acting Commissioner.

3 Incl. Memo. 157-158-159-.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

COPY.

G R.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

LLB

D.C. 5192-1907.
I.T.D. 21052-1906.
1400-1907.
LRS.

January 25, 1907.

Direct.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

As per your request of January 16, 1907, and in view of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), there is returned to you for readjudication the record in the matter of the application of Nathaniel L. Perry et al. for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Thos Ryan.

First Assistant Secretary.

1 inclosure.

Memo.-159

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Fred P. Branson,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 18, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision will be placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tame Bixby
Commissioner.

Registered
Incl. Memo-159

Memo-159

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Manfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw & Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 18, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that the names of Nathaniel L. Perry, Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Department action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *James Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered,
Incl. Memo-159.

Memo-159

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Nathaniel L. Perry,
Ada, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 18, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that your name and the names of Selina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Department action thereon.

Respectfully,

Jame Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. Memo-159.

Mem-159

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Emma Mayo,

Phillips, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 18, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Salina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consula Payne, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that your name and the names of Nathaniel L. Perry, Salina K. Payne, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consula Payne, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Department action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. Mem-159.

Memo-159

COPY

Waskinge, Indian Territory, February 18, 1907.

Melina K. Payne;

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 18, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Nathaniel L. Perry, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that your name and the names of Nathaniel L. Perry, Catherine Virginia Payne, Consola Payne, Rena Mayo, Melvin Danforth and Eugene Danforth will be placed upon the next schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Department action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *James Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. Memo-159.

19-1818

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1907.

Melvin Danforth,

Ada, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 20, 1907, addressed to the United States Indian Agent has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you request a copy of the Secretary's approval of the enrollment of yourself, your mother and brother as Chickasaw freedmen as you are anxious to file on your allotments.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on March 4, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior approved your enrollment and the enrollment of your mother Rena Mayo and your brother Eugene Danforth as Chickasaw freedmen, your names appearing at Nos. 4807, 4808 and 4809, respectively, upon the approved roll of Chickasaw freedmen, and selection of allotments may now be made in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the selection of allotments and the designation of homesteads in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr 1519

Chic. Fr 1519

D.C. LL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Nay Everidge as a Chickasaw freedman.

~~17-1200..~~ 18-1519

17-1207.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Hay Everidge as a Chickasaw freedman.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on October 13, 1898, at Colbert, Indian Territory, Cassie Davis made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment, among others, of herself and her son Hay Everidge as Chickasaw freedmen.

The rights of Cassie Davis to enrollment has heretofore been determined and her name appears opposite No. 4007 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1903.

It further appears from the record herein and from the records of this office that the applicant, Hay Everidge, was born in the year 1879 and is the son of said Cassie Davis.

Inasmuch as the applicant was a minor on June 28, 1898, his residence is taken to be that of his mother who was a resident in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

It appears from a letter received at this office September 28, 1906, from Hay Everidge that the applicant was living September 25, 1902.

I am of the opinion that Hay Everidge should be enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 20 1907

Chickasaw Freedmen Card 1086.

IN RE application of Cassie Davis and others.

Sworn by Commissioner McKennon,

Cassie Davis says:

I am 48. I belonged to Louisa Perry. My
husband Joe Davis is a Choctaw. I have 5 children:
Johnson Brown, 21; Nay Everidge, 19; Emanuel Everidge, 17; Emerson
Everidge, 12; and Burton Everidge, 6.

Cassie Davis
Johnson Brown
Nay Everidge
Emanuel Everidge
Emerson Everidge
Burton Everidge

enrolled.

Hugo, I. T. Sept. 24 06

Daw es Cpmmission

Atoka, I. T.

Gents:

Please send me plats of Sectians 20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-
In T-4-S-R-23-E and Sectians 14-22 In T.6-S-R.17-E I want to file as
Soon as I can get to the land office-

Yours Respectfully

Ray Everidge

Calared

17-1207

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 22, 1906.

May Everidge,

Care of Mrs. Cassie Davis,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

It appears from the records of this office that an application has been made for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are advised that it will be necessary for you to appear at this office at as early a date as practicable to testify relative to your residence since your birth.

This matter should receive your prompt attention as no further action can be taken in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman until such appearance is made as indicated.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1207.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1907.

Hay Everidge,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 20, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Hay Everidge has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tamm Libby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1207.

17-1207.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1907,

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 20, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Nay Everidge as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Nay Everidge has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tame Dixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1207.

Chic. Fr 1520

Chic. Fr 1520

19-D-94.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER., MARCH 14, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment
of Celia Ransom as a Chickasaw freedman.

Celia Ransom being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

- Q What is your name? A Celia Ransom.
Q How old are you? A About forty or forty-five.
Q Were you a slave at the time of the commencement of the
War of the Rebellion? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did you belong to? A William Brown.
Q Who was he? A He was a Chickasaw.
Q Did you ever testify before this Commission that you
belonged to anyone else than William Brown? A No, sir.
Q Didn't you come before the Commission in 1898 and swear
that you belonged to Ben Thomas? A Yes, sir.
Q And now you say you belonged to William Brown. Who
did you belong to William Brown or Ben Thomas? A I was by
myself before and didn't have nobody to tell me.
Q You swore in 1898 that you belonged to Ben Thomas? A
Yes, sir.
Q And now you state you belonged to William Brown, now which
is right? A William Brown.
Q So that you didn't belong to Ben Thomas? A No, sir.
Q What made you say you belonged to Ben Thomas in 1898? A
I couldn't tell until I got my witnesses, they told me to get
them up.
Q What is your post office address? A Ark.
Q Did you say William Brown was a Chickasaw Indian? A
Yes, sir.
Q And you were his slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you born in slavery? A Yes, sir.
Q You belonged to him from the time you were born? A Yes,
sir.
Q Did you belong to him until the close of the war? A
Yes, sir.
Q Were you freed under him? A Yes, sir.
Q Where did you live at the time you were freed? A I
lived down there near Kingston.
Q What nation is that in? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you live there after you were freed? A I
lived there good while I don't remember just exactly how many
years.
Q About how many years? A About twenty-five years I know,
just guessing.
Q Where did you go and when did you leave there? A I
went over in Texas.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A I stayed there about

19-D-94--2.

eight years I reckon.

Q Did you ever testify that you were gone from the Territory a greater length of time than eight years? A If I have I don't remember.

Q Didn't you testify in October 1898 that you were gone about fifteen years? A My recollection is not very good.

Q Didn't you testify to that in 1898? A Yes, sir, I may.

Q Which is correct, fifteen or eight? A I reckon fifteen.

Q At the time of the close of the war you were living in the Chickasaw Nation and you say you lived there for twenty-five years after that? A Yes, sir.

Q When did you come back to the Territory from Texas? A I don't remember.

Q Well give it as close as you can - what do you think it was? A Well I have been here - I know I have been here twelve years.

Q So that you know it is twelve years since you came back from Texas? A Yes, sir.

Q Aren't you mixed up a little bit on this? You say you were here at the close of the war and for twenty-five years after that time and then you were in Texas fifteen years - how long did you live in the Territory after you came back from Texas? A I know it is going on eleven years.

Q How long did you live in Texas before that time? A I couldn't tell you just exactly cause I don't remember.

Q Well about how long do you think it was? A I don't remember just exactly.

Q Well about how many years do you say it was after the slaves were freed ~~xxx~~ until you went to Texas? A How many years did I say?

Q I don't want to know what you said, I want to know how many years it was from the time the slaves were freed until you went to Texas? A I don't remember just exactly.

Q Well you needn't remember just exactly, about how many years was it that you lived in the Territory before you went to Texas? A I don't know.

Q Well you could remember awhile ago couldn't you? A About twenty-five years.

Q Well now can't you tell how long you stayed in Texas? A Well I thought about eight years, I don't know.

Q And you have been back here in the Chickasaw Nation for the last twelve years? A Going on eleven I know.

Q And since you came back from Texas have you lived in anyother place than in the Chickasaw Nation? A No, sir.

Q Made your home there all the time? A Yes, sir.

Q And you belonged to William Brown when you were a slave? A Yes, sir.

Q You are sure about that now? A Yes, sir.

Q It wasn't Ben Thomas? A No, sir.

Q About how old were you at the time you were freed? A I don't remember just exactly how old I was.

Q Well how big a girl were you, were you a baby? A I reckon I was about eight years old.

Q You were about eight years old at the time the slaves were freed and you are sure that you lived in the Chickasaw Nation for a number of years after the war closed are you? Sure about that? A Yes, sir.

19-D-94--2.

Q And this William Brown was a Chickasaw Indian was he? A
Yes, sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

William Binks being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A William Binks.
Q How old are you? A Sixty years old.
Q Where do you live and what is your post office address?
A Ardmore.
Q Do you know Celia Ransom who has just testified? A
Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known her? A Forty years.
Q Did you know her at the close of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know who she belonged to then? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did she belong to? A William Brown.
Q Who was he? A He was a Chickasaw Indian.
Q How do you happen to know that she belonged to him at that
time? A I lived right close to them.
Q Did you belong to him also? A No, sir.
Q But you resided right close to them? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know how long she lived in the Chickasaw Nation
after the close of the war? A Well I left down there long
about the latter part of 1868 and I left her there then.
Q Do you know how long she has been living here in the
Chickasaw Nation since she returned from Texas? She says
she went to Texas and lived there fifteen years? A She has
been down here in Pickens county for three or four years.
Q Was it three or four years, can you come any closer? A
I think about four years.
Q And you say this William Brown that she belonged to was a
Chickasaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q You are sure about that? A I know ~~it~~ he was.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

CELIA RANSOM recalled testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is your husband's name? A S. W. Ransom.
Q What is he? Is he a Chickasaw freedman? A No, sir.
Q Is he a freedman of either nation? A No, sir.
Q He is a United States citizen is he? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes, sir.
Q How many children have you? A I have four.
Q When you applied in 1898 did you say anything about your
children? A No, sir, didn't ask me anything about them.
Q Did you ask to have your children enrolled? A No, sir,
they told me to get my witnesses up and come here to Muskogee.

19-D-94---3.

Q And you never made any application for your children at all? A No, sir, I have had bad health all the time.
Q And nobody has ever made application for those children to the Commission so far as you know? A Not as I know of.
Q What are the names of those children? A Janey, she is twelve years old; Isiah, he is fourteen; Mary, she is ten; and Joe he is eight.
Q And you say nobody has ever made application for those children? A No, sir.
Q Those children have always lived with you have they? A Yes, sir.
Q They are living with you now? A Yes, sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

✠

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March 1905.

Mayrow White
Notary Public.

19-D-94.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 9, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Celia Ransom as a Chickasaw freedman.

Celia Ransom being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Celia, Celia Ransom.
Q How old are you? A Something over forty-five now.
Q Where did you live at the time you were freed? A Lived in
the Indian Territory.
Q What nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you live in the Chickasaw Nation after you were
freed?
A I lived here three years or more.
Q Then where did you go? A I went to Texas.
Q What place in Texas? A Fort Worth.
Q How long did you live at Fort Worth? A About a month.
Q After you left Fort Worth where did you go? A Fort Worth, why
I come back here to the Territory.
Q Back where? A Back where I'm living at.
Q Where did you come back to? A When I come from Fort Worth where
did I go, I lived in Burneyville a while.
Q How long did you live in the Indian Territory after you were
freed? A Three years.
Q And after you left the Indian Territory you went to Fort Worth?
A Yes sir.
Q How long did you live in Fort Worth? A I stayed there about
a month working.
Q Now when you left Fort Worth where did you go? A I come back
here to Burneyville, Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you stay at Burneyville? A I just worked about a
week or two weeks at a time.
Q I want to know how long you lived in the Chickasaw Nation after
you returned from Texas? A About fifteen years.
Q Whereabouts in the Indian Territory? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q After your residence in the Chickasaw Nation for a period of
about fifteen years, then where did you go? A Just been right
here all time.
Q Never went back to Texas? A No sir.
Q On March 14, 1905, you appeared before this office and in answer
to questions relative to your residence you testified,
"Q Where did you live at the time you were freed?
A I lived down there near Kingston.
Q What nation is that in? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long did you live there after you were freed?
A I lived there a good while, I don't remember just
exactly how many years.
Q About how many years? A About twenty-five years.
I know, just guessing.
Q Where did you go and when did you leave there?

- A I went over in Texas.
- Q How long did you stay in Texas? A I stayed there about eight years I reckon.
- Q Did you ever testify that you were gone from the Territory a greater length of time than eight years? A If I have I don't remember.
- Q Didn't you testify in October 1898 that you were gone about fifteen years? A My recollection is not very good.
- Q Didn't you testify to that in 1898? A Yes, sir, I may.
- Q Which is correct, fifteen or eight? A I reckon fifteen."
- Q Now you have heard me read the extract of your testimony taken here in March a year ago, wherein you stated that you lived in Texas for fifteen years? A Yes sir.
- Q What did you say it for if it isn't so? A I may have said it but didn't know it.
- Q Why did you make that statement if it isn't so? A Well I just thought it was right.
- Q Do you remember when you were freed? A Yes sir.
- Q Where did you live at the time you were freed? A I lived near Kingston, Chickasaw Nation.
- Q How long did you live there after you were freed? A That was where I was living when I was freed three years.
- Q When you left Kingston where did you go? A I went to Texas working about.
- Q Went to Texas? A Yes sir.
- Q How long did you stay in Texas? A About a month.
- Q After you lived in Texas about a month where did you move to?
A Back here to the Territory.
- Q What place in the Territory? A What place, - Hart. You say where did I come when I left Texas, - - well, I went to Burneyville.
- Q How long did you stay in the Chickasaw Nation after you returned from Texas the first time? A How long did I live in the Chickasaw Nation, - - well I thought I told you.
- Q Dont make any difference whether you told me or not, I want you to answer? A I stayed there about two weeks.
- Q Then where did you go? A Where did I go, I just remained in the Territory. I have been there ever since.
- Q After you returned from Texas three years after the war you have lived in the Chickasaw Nation ever since? A Yes sir.
- Q Never lived any where else? A Never lived any where else.
- Q Didn't you testify on March 14, 1905, that after living in the Territory for twenty-five years you removed to Texas and lived there fifteen years? A No sir, I didn't live there fifteen years. I never testified that.
- Q How long ~~xxx~~ have you lived in the Territory since you returned from Texas when you were there the last time? A It has been a long time since I was in Texas.
- Q How many years? A I lived in Texas one month and sometimes I would be there for about six weeks or more. I never did make it my home.

19-D-94--3.

- Q On March 14, 1905, in answer to the following question, "At the time of the close of the war you were living in the Chickasaw Nation and you say you lived there for twenty-five years after that?" and you answered "Yes sir," is that the truth?
- A Yes sir.
- Q That's right is it? A Yes sir.
- Q Well, after you lived in the Territory for twenty-five years then where did you go? A I have just been right here.
- Q Never lived in Texas at all? A Never only just backwards and forwards over there at work.
- Q How long did you work in Texas? A How long did I work, - I worked there sometimes a month, maybe sometimes over a month.
- Q Didn't you also on March 14, 1905, in answer to this question "Well now can't you tell how long you stayed in Texas" answer, "Well I thought about eight years, I don't know." Did you testify that way? A I told him I couldn't say just exactly.
- Q Do you mean to say that you have never lived any place but the Chickasaw Nation since the time ~~xx~~ you were freed with the exception of a month or two when you would go to Texas and come back? A Yes sir.
- Q Have you any witnesses that have been acquainted with you since you were freed who know of your residence since that time? A Yes, sir.
- Q Well inasmuch as on your several appearances before this office you have testified differently on each occasion as to your residence, it will be necessary for you to bring some witnesses who know of their own personal knowledge where you have lived since the close of the war? A Yes, sir.
- Q Can you do that? A Yes, sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Hannibal Dailey being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Hannibal Dailey.
- Q How old are you? A About sixty-five.
- Q Where do you live? A Ran.
- Q Chickasaw Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
- Q Are you acquainted with Celia Ransom, an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
- Q How long have you known her? A Well, I don't know exactly how long, it has been a good while.
- Q Well I want to know how long? A About twenty-five years.
- Q Did you know her at the close of the war? A Well I wasn't acquainted with her right at the close of the war, but directly after she lived down below me near Briar Creek.
- Q What is the postoffice? A Lebanon.
- Q Do you know to whom she belonged at the close of the war? A I just can't remember his name.
- Q Did she belong to Ben Thomas? A I don't believe that's the name.

19-D-94--4.

- Q Did you ever know an Indian by the name of Brown? A I believe it's Brown.
- Q How far from Celia Ransom did you live at the close of the war?
A About twenty miles.
- Q But you didn't know her at the time of the war? A No sir, I wasn't acquainted with her, I seen her right after.
- Q How soon right after the war did you become acquainted with Celia Ransom? A I don't know exactly.
- Q Well how many years have you known Celia Ransom? A About twenty or twenty-five years.
- Q Where was she living at the time you became acquainted with her?
A She moved up into my settlement.
- Q How far from you did she move? A About six or seven miles.
- Q Well after you became acquainted with her after she moved up there near your settlement, how long did she live there? A I don't know.
- Q Where did she move to after she left your settlement? A Well I think I heard she moved over near Burneyville and across the river into Texas.
- Q Now do you know of your own knowledge where she moved to? A No sir, I don't.
- Q When did you last see her? A Well I seen her when she moved right there close to us.
- Q How long after you first became acquainted with her did she move back to your settlement? A I don't know.
- Q Where does she live at the present time? A She lives now at a place they call Ark.
- Q How long has she lived there? A She has been living right there maybe fifteen or sixteen years.
- Q How often have you seen her during this last fifteen or sixteen years? A Well I don't see her very often. I go by there when I go to town sometimes and then I see her at meeting.
- Q About how often have you seen her during the past fifteen or sixteen years? A I don't know.
- Q Have you seen her once a year? A Sometimes I go that way to town, sometimes I see her at meeting.
- Q Are you positive that she has lived where she is living now for the past fifteen or sixteen years? A My wife's been dead ten years I think and she was thar before she died.
- Q You don't know where she lived before she moved over near your settlement? A No, sir.
- Q What year is this Hannibal? A I don't know.
- Q What month is this? A February aint it, I heard them say it was February.
- Q Can you swear postively that Celia Ransom has lived in the Chickasaw Nation for the past fifteen or sixteen years? A I couldn't say.
- Q You don't know much about it do you Hannibal? A I couldn't say.
- Q Have you seen Celia Ransom as much as once a year for the past fifteen years? A I don't know.
- Q Well how do you know that she has lived in the Chickasaw Nation or the Indian Territory, if you haven't seen her? A I haven't seen her but I've heard of her.

19-D-94--5.

- Q Couldn't she live in Texas and you still hear of her? A Yes, she could.
- Q As a matter of fact do you know where she has lived for the past fifteen years? A I have heard of her but haven't seen her.
- Q How many times have you seen her in the past fifteen years? A I don't know.
- Q Have you seen her five times? A I don't know.
- Q Have you stated all you know about the residence of Celia Ransom? A Yes, sir.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Bertha Perry Shuler being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported the above and foregoing and that the same is a true and correct copy of her stenographic notes.

Bertha Perry Shuler

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1906.

Myron White,
Notary Public.

19-D-94.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

55

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Celia Ransom, et al. as Chickasaw freedmen.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on October 4, 1898, at Lebanon, Indian Territory, Celia Ransom appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for the enrollment of herself as a Chickasaw freedman; subsequently on March 14, 1905, application was made for the enrollment of Isiah, Janey, Mary and Joe Ransom, the minor children of said Celia Ransom as Chickasaw freedmen.

It further appears from the record herein that Celia Ransom, the principal applicant herein, was during the War of the Rebellion the slave of a Chickasaw citizen; that she was a resident of the Chickasaw Nation at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Isiah, Janey, Mary and Joe Ransom, are the minor children of said Celia Ransom and that all the applicants herein were residents in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am of the opinion that Celia Ransom, Isiah Ransom, Janey Ransom, Mary Ransom and Joe Ransom should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 stats., 495), and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 28 1907

In the matter of the application of Celia A. Ransom for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman:

Celia Ransom being sworn says: *(Lebanon, October 4th 1898)*

I am about 45 years old. I belonged to Gen Thomas. I do not remember where I lived. I was here and gone awhile. I was gone about 15 years. I lived about 12 miles from here [Lebanon] when the war closed I was about 12 years old.

I lived in Atoka and grew up there. I am married my husband is S.M. Ransom. He is a United States citizen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RECEIVED

FEB 26 1906

[Handwritten signature]

To the Hon. J. James Bit Boy Chairman of the Dawes Commission to the five civilized Tribes of Dear Sir and Gentleman I am a Witness in Mrs. Celia Ransom Chick a sane Fraud man cause I know her for 35 thirty five years she was born to William Brown he was a Chickasaw Indian full blood her name was Celia Brown when I first knew her she was a small girl some time in 1879 she went to Fort Worth Texas to work in the Hotel she went back and forth from the Indian Territory to Fort Worth Texas for 5 five or 6 six years as best I can remember she ~~never~~ did come to Texas she come home to the Territory 6 times each year she claim this was her home all the time she went to Texas to work because at that ~~time~~ time there was no work in the Territory for girls to do she live a while at Abilene, Texas and at Ardmore, Texas and where she knew live for a bout 15 fifteen years at Ark. T. S.

George Joimnican a Witness in
Celia Ransom Fraud man cause

Southern District } S.S.
Indian Territory }

Personally appeared before this the 21st day of Feb. 1906. George Joimnican to me personally known & upon oath state that she above by foregoing an true & correct.

J. P. Wheeler
Notary Public

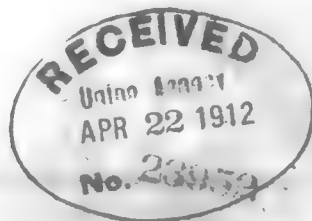
14211

Ark, Oklahoma

March, 28, 1912

This is the third year I have
taught school no II in district
13. I have never taught any
children by the name of Ransom.
I have taught Gillie Gilmore
~~for~~ the time I have been
teaching here. I have no
child named Ransom on
my register.

(Mrs) M. M. Debow.



Copy.

Department of the Interior

4613-1912 United States Indian Service
 5299- " "
 5305- " Office of District Agent.
 5458- " "

Ardmore, Oklahoma, April 20, '12.

SUBJECT:

In re enrollment of children
 of Celia Ransom as Chickasaw
 Freedmen.

Hon. J. Geo. Wright,
 Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
 Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Sir:

In compliance with your request through the United States Indian Superintendent that this office investigate and ascertain the status of Sam and Celia Ransom, and four children enrolled as theirs, shown opposite Chickasaw Freedmen Roll Nos. 4846, 4847, 4848 and 4849, respectively; I herewith enclose you the evidence taken as a result of our endeavors to ascertain said status.

There are also herewith returned all papers transmitted this office for our information and assistance in making this investigation; and, in connection therewith I would respectfully refer you to the evidence heretofore taken by a representative of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Lebanon, Chickasaw Nation, on October 4, 1898; also testimony taken at Muskogee on March 14, 1905; also testimony taken at Muskogee on February 9, 1906, and affidavit of George Joimmiean, dated the 21st day of February 1906; the said George Joimmiean and the George Johnigan, witness before me on the 7th of March, 1912, being identical.

I will respectfully add that in this case there has been presented a mass of most conflicting testimony, and inasmuch as the testimony is so conflicting as to the existence of these several children, and as it has been stated in the testimony that certain deaths and burials occurred at McAlester, I believe it is necessary that the matter be further investigated at least to the extent of determining the particular instances that are purported to have occurred at McAlester relative to the existence, death and burial of the deceased children; and I believe were I permitted to go to McAlester, from the now familiarity I have with this case, and the data obtained, that the uncertainty of such existence, sickness and deaths could be unraveled, and the facts as they really were, established.

(signed)
 Respectfully, S. A. Mills
 District Agent.

S. A. M./k.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENROLLMENT AND ALLOT-
MENT OF LANDS TO ISIAH, JANEY, MARY and JOE RANSOM,
ROLL NOS. F-4846, 4847, 4848 and 4849, RESPECTIVELY.

-----oOo-----

MARIETTA, Oklahoma, March 6, 1912.

-----oOo-----

MARSHALL HEARD, being first duly sworn by S.A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk
of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Okla-
homa, testifies as follows:

---oOo---

- Q. State your name, age and post office address. A. Marshall
Heard, 52 years old, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No sir.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Is she a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know Sam Ransom? A. Yes, he is the husband of Celia.
- Q. When did they come here? A. I don't know exactly, but as well
as I remember about 18 years ago, and have been living in the
vicinity of Marietta since.
- Q. When did Sam Ransom come, did he come direct from Alabama? A. Yes.
- Q. Were Sam and Celia Ransom married at that time? A. Yes, they
claimed to be.
- Q. When they came from Alabama here, as you say, where did they
first stop? A. At my house, when they first got off the train.
- Q. Did they have any children? A. No, not with them.
- Q. Did you hear them speak of any children? A. No, I did not. But
he said he claimed a right.
- Q. What did you hear of any children belonging to Celia and Sam
Ransom since they obtained the right that you speak of? A. I
have not heard anything spoke of the children until here in the
last two or three months.
- Q. What did you hear then about these children? A. Why, I just
learned he had filed some children and did not have any.
- Q. You never heard him or her say they had any children at all,
and never heard them speak of any children? A. No.
- Q. How long did they live with you at the time they stopped with
you? A. About a week before his wife came; Sam came in and
out for about a week, and when his wife came they went out in
the country, out at Arc, Okla, where they are now.
- Q. Do I understand you to say that when they came here 18 years
ago that they stopped with you, and that they had no children
at that time, and you have never heard them speak of any?
A. No, sir; I didn't hear them speak of any of them, and they
did not have any; he came by himself and she by herself.
- Q. Do you know of any children they claim to have now? A. No.
- Q. You say you do not? A. I know of one adopted child they had
with them.
- Q. Whose child was this adopted child? A. It was old man Owen's,
who lived here in town, and he claimed that this old man adop-
ted it to him.
- Q. What is its name? A. I don't remember.
- Q. How old is the child? A. He was not over 6 or 7 years when he
claims to have adopted it.
- Q. What was this child's parents' names that you saw was adopted?
A. Old man---I don't remember his names; whether it was Cal
or what, but it was Owens, his last name.
- Q. What was this adopted child's mother's name? A. I forgot.
- Q. They you don't know that Sam and Celia Ransom ever had any
children? A. No.
- Q. Do you know that they ever or never had any children? A. No.

- Q. Do you know that they have no children now? A. I know they have not had any children since they came and no children with them when they came here.
- Q. Have you seen Celia and Sam Ransom daily since they arrived here? A. Yes; I have been seeing them every week they have been living here.
- Q. You spoke of the fact that you heard they had some children filed; do you know what children they are that were filed? A. No, I do not.
- Q. Do you know anything at all about any children being filed as being the children of Celia and Sam Ransom? A. No, sir; I don't know whether they are theirs; if they are theirs they never brought them with them.
- Q. Are you any way related to Sam and Celia Ransom? A. No.
- Q. Where did you first know them? A. Here.
- Q. Are you positive that Celia Ransom has no children? A. They have not had none since they have been here; and if they had any I don't know anything about them.

(Witness Excused)

---oOo---

E. M. ESKEW, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

---oOo---

- Q. State your name, age and post office address. A. E. M. Eskew, 58 years of age, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw citizen? A. Yes, Choctaw by blood, Roll No. 14240.
- Q. What is your profession of business? A. I am City Marshall.
- Q. How long have you lived in this part of the country? A. I lived in town here 12 years; 9 miles East of here I lived 14 years, on my farm. Lived in Marietta and vicinity for the past 22 years.
- Q. Do you know one Celia Ransom? A. Yes; she is a negro.
- Q. Do you know if she is a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Is she a married woman? A. Yes.
- Q. What is her husband's name? A. Sam Ransom.
- Q. How long have you known them? A. About 19 or 20 years.
- Q. Where have they lived during this time? A. Around Arc, where they are living now.
- Q. During that time how frequently have you seen them? A. Well, every few months, or every month until I moved to town, and then after that about every two or three months.
- Q. Do you know of their having any children? A. No; if they have any I don't know. I never seen any there and never knew of them having any.
- Q. Was you personally acquainted with Sam and Celia Ransom, and conversed with them frequently? A. Yes; the post office was right on the road, and I talked to them many times.
- Q. Did you ever see any children about their home? A. No, never heard them speak of any.
- Q. Did you ever hear them speak of them having any children, or ever having had any? A. No.
- Q. Have you had any conversation with them relative to their family? A. No, but there never were any children there. They lived right in the post office and right by the post office in their house, and never no children there.
- Q. Did you know of any children claiming to be the children of Celia Ransom, and having been enrolled and filed on lands of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations? A. No, I heard lately that he had

-3-

- filed some land for some children.
- Q. Did you ever talk with either Celia or Sam Ransom relative to their having some children filed? A. No; never heard them speak of anything like that.
- Q. Did you hear of an Isiah Ransom, Janey Ransom, Mary Ransom, and Joe Ransom? A. No.
- Q. Then you know of no children belonging to Celia and Sam Ransom? A. No, only an adopted boy belonging to _____ Owens, who they adopted and took out there sometime ago. I know of no other children belonging to that family; and never heard of any; only lately, I heard of them having had some children filed that did not belong to them, but I don't know anything about that.
- Q. Had Celia Ransom had any children during the past 22 years you have known them, would you have known that fact? A. Yes, I think so. If they ever had any children they never had them at home where they live.
- Q. Then you don't know for a positive fact whether or not Celia Ransom had any children. A. She never did have any born her while she lived there at Ark the last 18 years.
- Q. Do you know anything about any purported enrollment and subsequent filing and allotment of lands as to Isiah, Janey, Mary and Joe Ransom, purported to be children of Celia Ransom? A. Nothing, only what I heard talk of, and that was right here lately.

(Witness excused)

-----0-----

T. V. ASKEW, being first duly sworn by S.A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

--0--

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. T. V. Askew, 45 years old, Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A. A citizen of the Choctaw Nation, Roll No. 14230.
- Q. How long have you lived in this country? A. thirty-four years.
- Q. Where have you lived most of that time? A. In Marietta, and near Holder, and Lebanon.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom and is she a Chickasaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir; she lives at Ark, Love County, Oklahoma.
- Q. Is she married? A. Yes, I suppose so.
- Q. What is her husband's name? A. Sam Ransom.
- Q. When did you first know them? A. I think it was in 1891-2 or 3, that I knew them first.
- Q. Have you lived in their immediate vicinity since that time? A. Well, fairly, yes sir.
- Q. Seen them frequently? A. Very often, yes, sir; sometimes in one year I might see them three times a month, and maybe in the next year I would not see them over once a month.
- Q. Do you know of their having any children? A. No, I don't.
- Q. Did you ever see any children about their home? A. I cannot remember that I ever saw any children there. About 15 years ago I was there once with a Hoss Chigler, on some of his affairs from Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, when he was sent out there by the Government to place people of their land, and I went with him out to these very people.
- Q. Did you ever hear Sam or Celia Ransom speak of any children belonging to them? A. Yes, Sam Ransom, I met him about a month ago, and went to the Probate Court and found he had four chil-

-4-

dren enrolled and their ages run from 16 years on down, and I understood (this is only hearsay) that his children run from 16 years on up on the rolls as originally filed with the Dawes Commission; and I talked to him about this matter, and he stated he had four children and I asked him then why did he give their names on from 16 on up before the Dawes Commission and afterwards at the Court from 16 years on down, and he said he did not know how that come; I says to him, "where are your children," he says, "there are two dead, and there are two in McAlester;" I says, "when were these children born to you," and he said during the time that he was at Ark. I saw, "it looks like you are kindly against it on this proposition," and he says, "no, Ill' get out of this allright," he says, "I've got the children;" and I asked him, "where are they at," and he repeated again where they were at; he then run off and he came to me again the next day about the proposition. He named the children over to me again, and I asked him, "what was your idea for putting children from 16 on up at the Dawes Commission, and from 16 on down at the Probate Court," and he said he did not know. And I asked him, "did you not swear to these two different ages at these two places?" and he said he did not know whether he did or not. Then I proceeded to investigate him from the negroes who had known him for quite a while.

(Witness excused)

-----O-----

CHARLEY SPRINGFIELD, being first duly sworn by S.A. Mills, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

-----O-----

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Charley Springfield, 48 years old, Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Do you know one Celia Ransom, a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. I know Celia Ransom; she is the wife of Sam Ransom.
- Q. Where do they live? A. At Ark, Oklahoma.
- Q. How long have you known them? A. 17 years.
- Q. Where have you lived during these 17 years? A. Part of the time here, and part of the time around Ark.
- Q. Did Celia and Sam Ransom have a family of children? A. If they had I never saw them.
- Q. Have you seen these people frequently? A. Yes, I have been seeing them very often.
- Q. Did you ever see any children at their home? A. I saw a little boy there that they are raising, I reckon; Mr. Owens' boy; he is an adopted boy I guess. His name I cannot remember, but I know him.
- Q. Is his name Joe? A. No, sir. Q. Is his name Isaiah? A. No.
- Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of Celia Ransom ever having any sons or daughters? A. No, I don't.
- Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that they never did have? A. I don't; I have been knowing them long enough for that.
- Q. Did you ever hear them speak of any children? A. I don't believe I have; it seems like one of them had a boy, one son or something.
- Q. What do you mean by one of them? A. Him or her; it seems I heard them speak of one of their sons in Alabama, but I cannot say much.

-5-

- Q. Then you have never seen any children around their home during th
these years you say you have visited there, that they called
their children? A. No; not theirs.
- Q. Do you know of their claiming any children to be theirs?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know of any children ever having been enrolled and allotted
lands as Freedmen, to be their children? A. No; I know
they got land, but I don't know how they got it. I haven't heard
them say anything about their children or anything like that.
- Q. Do you know of any boy that is out at their house now other than
the Owens boy, you speak of? A. No; I have not been out there
for some time.
- Q. Do you know a boy at their home called Joe? A. No.
- Q. Do you know of any other children or child around their place
that they claim besides this Owens child? A. No; but they have
not had no family or nothing of that kind except that little
Owens boy, that I know anything about. Sam Ransom married me
and my wife, and I and my wife visited back and forth with Sam
and Celia Ransom, and knew them intimately, and never knew them
to have any children that they called their own, and never saw
any at their home, and never heard them speak of any.

(Witness excused)

MARIETTA, OKLAHOMA,
March 7, 1912.

B. B. ASKEW, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of
the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Okla-
homa, testifies as follows:

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. B. B. Askew,
55 years old, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a citizen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians?
A. A choctaw by blood Roll No. 14215.
- Q. Do you know one Celia Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Is she a Chickasaw Freedman, or a Choctaw Freedman? A. I never
knew her to be one.
- Q. What is her husband's name? A. Sam Ransom.
- Q. How long have you known them? A. 18 years.
- Q. During that time where have you resided? A. At my home place
right here and there at Ark, both.
- Q. How frequently have you seen Celia and Sam Ransom? A. I saw
them every day up until 11 months ago and then since I have seen
them every week.
- Q. How frequently have you entered their home? A. Pretty frequently.
At least 11 years ago, I did.
- Q. Were they ever in your employ? A. They were renters under
me one year, the year 1902 I think, about.
- Q. When did you see Celia and Sam Ransom first? A. In 1892; I
bought them out after that, and he became a renter of mine for
one year, they were there at Ark then.
- Q. During that year you saw them frequently? A. Yes.
- Q. During that time did you know of their having any children? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever, during your entire acquaintance with Celia and
Sam Ransom, know of any children belonging to them? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear them speak of any children of theirs? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear of their having any children, either here or
anywhere else? A. Not until after he allotted them.
- Q. What did you hear then? A. That he had some but do not know how
many. I heard he claimed some.
- Q. What was the source of your information? A. Just neighborhood
rumor.

- Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Celia or Sam Ransom relative to their rights as freedmen? A. I have had with Sam Ransom; he did not claim any right, and he was holding under James C. McCurtain for a long time, and then under a fellow by the name of Brown; he also claimed under Harmon Caney for a long time.
- Q. Do you know whether or not it is a fact that Celia Ransom was ever a slave under any of the names that you have mentioned, or any of their fore-people? No, sir, she was not.
- Q. Do you know whether her mother or father were? A. No. I don't.
- Q. Did you ever hear of a freedman by the name of Isaiah, Janey, Mary, and Joe Ransom? A. No.
- Q. Have you been at the home of Celia Ransom of late? A. Not in two years, but I have been right by there.
- Q. Do you know of any children at Celia Ransom's house at that time or now? A. No; not then, but now they have a boy of Giles Owens, whose name is Hurbert, that they are raising.
- Q. Can you in any way explain the fact of Celia Ransom claiming to have four children, who are enrolled and have been allotted land in the fact of your statement that in the 19 years that you have known them you have never seen nor heard of their having any children? A. The only reason was that they wanted to get something for nothing in their allotment; but then I know they never had any children for the last 20 years of themselves.
- Q. Did you ever hear either Celia or Sam Ransom speak of their having children and the enrollment of such children and the allotment of lands to such children? A. I never heard them speak of a child in their life until last spring, and that was Sam, making report to the Court here, and the Judge was asking him about the report and told him it was a mighty shaggy report. Then he told Judge Keller something about having children in the Choctaw nation. And that is the only time I heard him speak of any of his children. But I told Judge Keller, "I'll bet he hasn't got no children".
- Q. Can you give me any further information relative to this matter? A. I desire to state this: that during the period he stayed and lived by me he never claimed a right for himself and for his wife. I had several law-suits to get rid of him, and he always claimed under some Indian, trying to beat me, and he never claimed any right either for himself and his wife, and never claimed that he had a child in his life.

(Witness Excused)

---0---

LEWIS QUILLERN, being first duly sworn by S.A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

---0---

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Lewis Quillern, 45 years old, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman? A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know one Celia Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Is she a Chickasaw Freedman, or Choctaw Freedman? A. Not that I know of.
- Q. Is she married? A. Well I lived with her for about a year 10 or 12 years ago. I made a crop with her and Sam Ransom that year, and they claimed to be married people.
- Q. You say you lived with them 10 years ago; how long? A. 1 season.
- Q. What is Celia Ransom's husband's name? A. Sam Ransom they call him.

- Q. Do you know when they first came to this country? A. No.
- Q. Your acquaintance then is back to ten years ago? A. Yes, about that long.
- Q. You have known them continuously since that time? A. Yes.
- Q. How often did you see them since that time. A. About once a week after I left them.
- Q. What family have they, if any? A. Well, they have got none that I know of; if they have got any children I don't know of it, nor know of it during the twelve months I stayed with them.
- Q. Did you ever hear Celia Ransom speak of any children of hers? A. No. Q. Of Sam Ransom? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear of an Isaiah Ransom, Janey Ransom, Mary Ransom, or Joe Ransom? A. No.
- Q. When was you at their home last? A. Not for something over a year ago.
- Q. Were there any children of any age at that time? A. No; he has not got any children at all.
- Q. Were there any children at the house? A. No, nor at the time I was there.
- Q. Did you ever hear Celia or Sam Ransom speak of their having any children that they enrolled and filed on lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations? A. Not until after the allotment and then I heard them speak of something here in town.
- Q. What did they say about that? A. Ransom said that he had got some land for his children that were in Mississippi or Alabama, or wherever he come from, while I never heard of a child in the world that he or she have had..
- Q. You never heard them speak of any children of theirs? A. No.
- Q. Did you hear them speak of any child they adopted or something like that? A. No.
- Q. Did Ransom make any explanation to you regards these children in Mississippi after which he had obtained lands here? A. He said his children in Mississippi, that he had already approved or proved their right, or that he rather, had proved a right for them. And I said, "Ransom, that's the first ever I have heard of you having a child!"
- Q. What did he say? A. Nothing; he just laughed; but I can swear they have not got any children.
- Q. Do you know of any adopted child they have? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever talk to Celia Ransom about these supposed children that they had obtained allotments for? A. No, I never talked to them. It took me to surprise that Ransom had one so far as that. I realized that they hadn't any children, even if they had got some children some land. I don't know of any children either of them have got.
- Q. If they would have had, would you have known it? A. If they had been here in Oklahoma I would have known it.
- Q. During the time that you lived with Celia and Sam Ransom, during any of the conversations had by you with them, did either of them ever state to you that they had no children? A. No. They never, and they never stated they had any children. The child conversation never came in view. I don't know whether all the colored children had received their allotments at that time or not; it may have been 12 or 14 years since I first knew them and talked to them.
- Q. Is there any way by which you can fix the time more permanently when you lived with them? A. It was at the time the U. S. Post office was first opened at Ark, Oklahoma. Sam Ransom was postmaster at Ark at that time, and at that time I was living with them that Sam Ransom was postmaster at Ark, he was postmaster all the time I was living with them.

- Q. Do you know of them ever having a written family record of their family? A. No.
- Q. Can Sam and Celia Ransom write? A. Yes, both of them can.
- Q. Do you know anything about a boy called Joe Ransom now living with Sam and Celia Ransom? A. No. It might be his child, but almost know it isn't.

(Witness Excused)

---0---

LEWIS RICHA, being first duly sworn by G. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

---0---

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Lewis Richa, I was born in 1841, Marietta, is my post office address.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Are you married or single? A. Single, a widower.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom and Sam Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Are they Chickasaw or Choctaw Freedman? A. I could not say.
- Q. Did you hear them claim to be? A. I have heard since enrollment that she was but never heard her or him say so.
- Q. Where does Celia and Sam Ransom live? A. at Ark, Okla; they have been living there for about twelve years.
- Q. During this 12 years You have known them, have you lived near them? A. About one and two miles from them.
- Q. During this time have you been intimately acquainted with Sam and Celia Ransom? A. Yes; I visited with them some, and they visited me some.
- Q. Do you know the members of Celia and Sam Ransom's family; that is their children? A. Not that I know them.
- Q. Do you know whether they had any children? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever see any children at their house? A. No.
- Q. Whose children were they? A. I don't know.
- Q. What children was it you saw there? A. Well, there was one boy stays with them now, but I don't know anything about; I suppose the boy belongs here in town; a little yeller boy; I don't know his father and mother, and I think the child's name is Herbert Owens, orphan boy that they have took to raise.
- Q. Did you ever know of Celia and Sam Ransom having a child by the name of Isiah, Janey, Mary and Joe Ransom? A. I have heard of them but have never seed them; if I seed them I did not know them.
- Q. What do you mean by saying you have heard of them? A. I heard Sam Ransom say so, but never heard Celia say so.
- Q. During your various visits and their visits to you and your family, was the personal of the family ever talked over, such as mothers and fathers talk of their children? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear Celia Ransom speak of her children? A. Never in my life, but I have heard Sam speak of them.
- Q. What did Sam Ransom speak of their children. A. The way I come to hear him speak of his children, I had some land rented once about four years ago from an Indian and paying money rent, and he knew when I rented the land, and Sam had filed on some land on the East part of the farm I was working, and he never said anything about it until I began picking cotton, and he came for his rent and I refused to pay it because he had never said anything about it to me that it was his land, and I had paid the Indiana finally he had it run off and I surveyed, or the surveyor did, and he said it was Joe Ransom's land, and the surveyor said it was Sam Ransom's child.

(9)

- Q. Is that the only time you ever heard Sam or Celia Ransom speak of any children, as belonging to them? A. Yes; I never did hear her say anything about her children, and never heard him say anything about his children, only that time.
- Q. During your acquaintance with Celia and Sam Ransom, and the exchange of visits with your and his family, if they had had children would you have known anything about it? A. Yes, it seems that I would, but I don't know.
- Q. Have you ever talked with Celia Ransom about her having any children? A. No, she never did talk to me about her land business nor her children.
- Q. Have you ever seen this child they call Joe Ransom? A. No.
- Q. Is this child known as Herbert Owen the only child you have seen about the home of Celia and Sam Ransom? A. Yes; that is.
- Q. Have you heard this matter talked about by the neighbors? A. Yes, I have heard neighbors talk about it; a good many of them did not think they had any children.
- Q. Did any of the neighbors think they had children. A. I don't know that I ever heard anybody until recently say that they had; that is, until here lately in connection with this land trouble.
- Q. When you heard that did you hear anyone say that these children were the children of Celia Ransom? A. Yes; I think I heard a man here on the street about a week ago say that he knowed that he did have children in Alabama and had been to the house, and I asked him if he knew it, and he said "yes".
- Q. Now were these the children of Celia or of Sam, or of Sam and some other woman? A. Hardy Grant says they had children; he lives somewhere near Hickory; he is the man that told me this.
- Q. You say during all this acquaintance that you have never seen or known any children that were claimed by Celia Ransom to be her children? A. Not that I knowed of, no sir.
- Q. Are you still acquainted with this Hardy Grant? A. Yes. I have known him for about 5 or 6 years; I don't know who came to this country first Hardy Grant or myself; he might have been here when I come, as I don't know when he left Alabama.

(Witness Excused)

-----OO-----

PINK COMBS, being first duly sworn by S.A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

-----OO-----

- Q. State your name, age, and post office address? A. Pink Combs, I am 48 years of age, Marietta, Oklahoma, is my post office.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Celia and Sam Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Where do they live? A. Ar Ark, Oklahoma.
- Q. How long have you known them? A. About 18 or 19 years, ever since I come to this country.
- Q. During that time have you lived near them and seen them frequently? A. Yes.
- Q. How frequently have you seen them during that time? A. Sometimes twice a week and sometimes may be every week.
- Q. You are well acquainted with them then? A. Yes. we exchanged visits, etc., and I am well acquainted with them and have been during this time.
- Q. Have they any family of children, or have they had any? A. Why

(10)

not as I know of, only one boy has been there with them for a pretty good while, that is the only one I seen there with them.

- Q. Is he their child or someone else's child? A. Someone else's. He is old man Owen's--the one that has been there--his mother is dead. He is not a child of Celia Ransom's.
- Q. What is that child's name? A. Herbert Owen.
- Q. Do you know of any other children who have been in that family since you have known them? A. No.
- Q. Have you ever heard Celia speak of any children she has had? A. Yes; of children she had, but I have never seen them.
- Q. What did she say about those children as to their names, ages and whereabouts? A. I never heard her say anything about that but she claimed they were in Alabama.
- Q. Did she ever say they came to this country, or that she had left them behind there, or any other explanation? A. No.
- Q. Did you hear her say she had children in Alabama? A. No, I did not hear her say so.
- Q. Then you never have heard Celia Ransom claiming any children? A. I don't know whether she said it or somebody else said it.
- Q. What has been your understanding about her as to her having children or not? A. Well, I have not seen any, and I cannot say whether she did or not.
- Q. Did you ever hear any one that knew the family intimately say that she had children? A. I said I heard someone say she had children, but don't know who it was.
- Q. Do you know if any children claimed by her have come to this country? A. No.
- Q. If Celia Ransom would have had any children in the last 18 or 19 years would you have known something about it?--You say you exchanged visits, etc.--
A. Well, if they had been here I guess I would have seen them.
- Q. What has been your impression about that as to her having children? A. Well, I never had took any thought about it, I just heard it and never paid any attention to such as that; I thought it was sorty strange because they were all gone.
- Q. During your visits and conversations with Celia and Sam Ransom did you ever hear them speak of the enrollment of these children and their filing and receiving allotments. A. I did not hear her say anything about it, but did hear Sam speak of it. When he enrolled these children, I just heard him say he enrolled his wife's children and filed them.
- Q. Was there any conversation about it? A. Nosir, I only asked him when he went to Muskogee and come back, I asked him how he came out up there, and he said allright.
- Q. Why did you ask him how he came out, did you have any suspicion? A. I just knew he was trying to get some children enrolled, but my idea in asking him was this: I thought if he enrolled them in some other country because I did not think he had any children here.
- Q. Were you here when they came here from Alabama? A. Yes, they taught a little country school on my place.
- Q. Did they bring any children with them from Alabama? No, sir.
- Q. And you know of any children in their family since then? A. No.
- Q. Have you heard of any deaths of any of their children in the family? A. No.
- Q. Have you ever heard of anyone reporting of any death in the family since they have been here? A. No, I never heard of any death in the family.
- Q. If there had been either births or deaths in that family since they came here, would you have known it? A. I guess I would; I am bound to have known it.

(11)

- Q. Have you ever talked with either Celia or Sam Ransom relative to the allotments of their children, other than that when you asked Sam Ransom when he came back from Muskogee, how they came out? A. Well, the question was they was not his children, they were here. He told me before knowing he would enroll his wife's children, but he did not say who they were, only where they were.
- Q. From your own knowledge of this family of Celia and Sam Ransom have you any good reason to believe that they had any children? A. Well, I have no thought about the children because I don't know anything about them, and the children either, but they came to this country but during our conversation with them we never heard of them speak of any of their children until the time of their allotment; and, I have never seen or heard of any children since.
- Q. You say that you are well acquainted with Celia and Sam Ransom; frequently gone to their house while you were living there close to them—how long since you last visited their house? A. It has been a good while, as I moved away from there for about 8 years. I passed by there two or three times last year.
- Q. At any of those times did you see any children at the house there called, or rather any child called Joe Ransom? A. No, I never heard of him.
- Q. Do you recall of ever seeing a child at the home of Celia and Sam Ransom called and known as Joe Ransom, her son? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever know a child of theirs by the name of Isaiah, Janey, or Mary Ransom? A. No, sir.

(Witness Exoused)

-----00-----

J. M. ALEXANDER, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

- Q. State your name, age and post office address. A. J. M. Alexander, 48 years old, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation? A. I am an intermarried Choctaw, Roll No. 961.
- Q. How long have you lived in this country? A. About 30 years.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom a Chickasaw Freedman? A. Yes.
- Q. Is she married or single? A. Married to Sam Ransom, and living with him now; I have known them for about 10 or 15 years; they have lived at Ark, Oklahoma, right on the road all this time; during this time I have known them sometimes maybe I would see them once or twice a week, and then again it would be a month or more; I know them well.
- Q. What family have they? A. None but that what there is now, the old man and the old woman.
- Q. Do you know whether or not they have ever had any children? A. She told me she did not have any children.
- Q. When did she tell you this? A. about three or four years ago.
- Q. Did she tell you anything about having some children enrolled? A. No; she just said she did not have any children.
- Q. How did that conversation come up? A. They were under a lease there with an Indian and had changed from one to the other around, and Mr. Asker got in their way and they were sore at him and Sam Ransom ran a grocery store, and I frequently stopped there going by, and old Celia Ransom was telling me how they were being treated and ousted from one place to the other, and she says "I don't claim any land, only what is set aside for me to be buried on," and I says, "it is not so much for you and

(13)

Sam to make a living, for you got nobody but yourselves; you have got no children? That is all I know.

- Q. Have you seen any children about their home? A. No.
- Q. Did you know of any children, or do you know of any children there now at this time? A. No. There is one little boy there I notice, and it is the Owen's boy there that I have been seeing there.
- Q. Do you know anything about a little black boy there about 15 years old called Joe? A. No.
- Q. Do you know anything about Isiah Ransom, Janey Ransom and Mary Ransom, supposed to be the children of Celia Ransom? A. No.
- Q. Nor Joe Ransom? A. No, for she told me emphatically she never had any children.
- Q. Do you know about Celia and Sam Ransom having enrolled any children? A. Nothing than just what I heard. She said to me that they were not entitled to enrollment here; only just enough to bury them on.
- Q. During this time you have known this family, had there been any children about their home would you have noticed same? A. Yes; for I have stopped there several nights; it would be way late in the night and they had a little grocery store there, and I would stop and get something to eat. I would sometimes eat at their house late in the night when it was cold, and I never saw any children there. And I never heard of their having any children since I heard they had allotted some land for some children, but I don't know anything myself relative to the enrollment and allotment of these children.

(Witness Excused)

---00---

HENRY BOYD, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Henry Boyd, 76 years old, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. How long have you lived in this country? A. About 18 years.
- Q. Do you know a Freedman by the name of Celia Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Where does she live? A. At Ark, Oklahoma. she is living with her husband, Sam Ransom, I have known them for about 16 or 17 years; I was here when they came here; they came herefrom Alabama State.
- Q. Did you know them intimately? A. Yes, I visited their house a great deal and talked to them often. I know their family affairs pretty well.
- Q. How much of a family have they? A. I never seen them, but two --just the two old people, that is all I seed..
- Q. Do you know if they have any children or not? A. If they did I have not seen them.
- Q. Did you hear of any children? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear Celia speak of any of her children? A. Yes, I heard Celia say she had one daughter, her name was Jane, I believe; but she said this was the only child she had; she was born before she came to this country; she had no children since she came to this country.
- Q. Who was the father of this child, if you know? A. I don't know; she was not here and has never been here; I never seed her; she told me when she first came here that she had a daughter by the name of Jane, about 17 years ago. She told me she never had any children by Sam Ransom, because she is too old.
- Q. In your conversations at various times with Celia Ransom did she ever mention any other children of hers?

- A. No, sir; she just said she had one daughter.
- Q. During the time you have known Celia Ransom have you ever seen any children with her? A. No.
- Q. If she had had any children with her since you have known her would you have seen these children, or would you not? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know anything about an Isaiah, Mary, and Joe Ransom? A. I don't know, but I have heard talk about them.
- Q. Did Celia say that Janey was alive or dead? A. She said she was living in Alabama.
- Q. Do you know whether this child Jane ever came to this country? A. No, I never have seen her.
- Q. Did you ever hear Celia say of her being here? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear Celia or Sam Ransom speak of the enrollment and the filing of allotments of those children as Chickasaw Freedmen? A. No, I never have heard them say anything about it; nor more than that his wife was on the roll.
- Q. Did you hear him say about the children being on the roll? A. No, not then; but I learned since that they had children on the rolls. I asked Sam Ransom what children they were, and he said his children; Celia Ransom never said anything about any children being on the roll.
- Q. When was this conversation relative to the enrollment of these children? A. About two years ago. And I laughed then--and says "you have got children on the roll!" And he says, "Yes," and I told him, "Well, there may be a hereafter--there may be a time coming that you wished you had never gone into this door."
- Q. What answer did Sam make to you? A. He laughed, and says, "Well, I put them on the roll!" Well, I says, I wouldn't have done it.
- Q. Did he explain to you where he got these children that he put on the roll? A. No.
- Q. Did he say whose children they were? A. No, he didn't tell me that.
- Q. Then in your conversation at various times with Celia and Sam Ransom, this Janey Ransom you speak of, is the only child you heard of? A. Yes, that is the only one I ever heard anything about and I don't know whether they had that child or not; if she did, she would be about 35 years old, Janey would.
- Q. Have you been to the home of Celia Ransom lately? A. I passed by there; the last time I was there was last Thursday.
- Q. Did you stop there? A. Yes, sir, a few minutes.
- Q. Did you see any children around her house? A. Yes, I saw Herbert Owen.
- Q. Did you see a colored boy there called Joe Ransom, about 15 years old? A. No, I never have seen him.
- Q. Did you ever hear Sam Ransom say anything about his son Joe being there? A. No, sir; to go down to brass tacks, he ain't been there, because I passes there every day when I come to town, and if he would have been there I would have seed him; there ain't no use to try to go around that question, he ain't been there.
- Q. Is there anything else that you know in regard to this case that you have not mentioned? A. No, I don't know no more, only that I haven't seed the children; I am trying my best to tell the truth.
- Q. If they had had any children either with them when they came, or after they moved to Ark, Oklahoma, would you have known something about it? A. Yes; I would have knowed it.
- Q. Then it is your firm belief that Celia and Sam Ransom have had no children? A. No, sir, if they had I would have knowed it.
- Q. What did Sam Ransom lead you to believe at the time you talked this matter over with him in regard to the enrollment of these children, that you did not know anything about? A. Well, I just told him that I didn't think a man could fraud the United

States that way. Still the reason I thought so; I thought a forty for himself and his wife would have been plenty, and that that would have been a big sum; and to reach back and get some children I knew they did not have, I didn't believe in that. My idea was that he shouldn't have allotted children that he did not have, and therefore I told him there would be a hereafter for him.

- Q. This black boy that there is down there at their house now, who he states is Joe Ransom; have you ever seen this boy, and do you know who he is? A. This was Gilmore's boy.
- Q. Give me the history of Gilmore's boy, if you know it. A. All the history I have got is Gilmore fetched this boy with him from Arkansas; his wife first said it was her child, and the women got after her and said no she had not had any children, and then she said a woman in Arkansas give it to Mr. Gilmore.
- Q. Give me the name of the father and mother of this Joe, who is the Gilmore adopted child. A. I don't know; the mother give it to Gilmore, so says Gilmore. They call him Gilly.
- Q. Did both of them talk to you about this boy, and made the same statement to you? A. Yes, they both made the same talk. My old woman went up to her and said no she did not have no children; and then Mrs. Gilmore said it was not her child but an adopted child.

(Witness Excused)

---OO---

WILL SHAMBRA, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

---OO---

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Will Shambra, 40 years of age, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Where do you live? A. Near Ark, Okla.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom, a Chickasaw Freedman? A. Yes.
- Q. Is she married? A. Yes, she claims to be.
- Q. Who is her husband? A. Sam Ransom.
- Q. How long have you know these people? A. For about 12 years.
- Q. During that time have you frequently met them, and been intimately acquainted with them? A. Yes, very well.
- Q. What family have they, if any? A. I haven't known but the two just Sam and his wife Celia.
- Q. You don't know of any children then? A. I don't know of any children, only in 1908, Sam claims to have some children; there is a boy named Joe that they claimed to be theirs.
- Q. During this time that you have been knowing them and visiting their home have you ever seen any children there with them claimed to be their children? A. No, I don't. They claim him and he claims them. They kept the post office a year or two at Ark, Oklahoma, and it seems they hold together.
- Q. Where is this boy Joe now? A. I don't know; after I moved from there the boy left, and I don't know which way.
- Q. When was this? A. In 1908; the boy Joe was about from 12 to 14 years old then.
- Q. Have you seen that boy Joe since? A. No, not since.
- Q. Have you been at the home of Sam and Celia Ransom recently? A. No.
- Q. When was you at their home last? A. Not in two years, or about 1910.

- Q. Have you gone by their home and stopped and talked with them?
A. I met by there and talked with them frequently; I stopped at the house when passing several times; the last time I stopped was sometime during January 1912.
- Q. Did you notice this boy Joe there then? A. No, not since 1908.
- Q. Had he been there would you have seen him in these frequent visits you have made? A. It looks reasonable that I would have seen him.
- Q. Have you hears either Celia or Sam Ransom say anything about the whereabouts of Joe?—that is, during this time? A. Recently after he left I heard Sam say that he had gone to his parents or grand-parents.
- Q. Who would that be, if you know? A. It must have been his grand-mother or grand-father.
- Q. What are their names, if you know? A. I don't know the grand-parents' names.
- Q. Did you see this boy Joe at the house of Celia and Sam Ransom many times before 1908? A. No.
- Q. Did he suddenly appear there? A. Yes, sir; when I first saw him he was there asking for his pa's mail. I was keeping post office there then for his father, and after I left he went away.
- Q. You say you never saw him until 1908? A. Yes.
- Q. Was that at the time of the enrollment of the allotment of these children? A. I don't know. I don't know when they were allotted.
- Q. Did you ever hear Sam or Celia Ransom speak of allotting this boy, and having him enrolled and allotted lands? A. Yes.
- Q. When was this?—A.—Was it after 1908 or before then? A. They claimed to have him enrolled and allotted before I first saw him.
- Q. Do you know who the parents of this Joe are, for a fact? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear of one Isaiah Ransom, Janey Ransom and Mary Ransom? A. No more than I have heard Sam Ransom talk of them.
- Q. Did you ever see any of these children other than this Joe?
A. No..
- Q. Did Celia say these children were her children? A. Yes, she told me so. Ransom
- Q. Have you ever seen Isaiah, Janey and Mary, or any of them?
A. None, but the one they call Joe.
- Q. You say that was after the time that Sam told you that he had enrolled and allotted him? A. Yes.
- Q. This boy Joe that you speak of, did he appear as one of the family of Celia and Sam Ransom when this purported enrollment and allotment took place? A. Yes, it was after that.
- Q. Now, before that time, did you ever hear of this boy Joe?
A. No more than hear them speak of.
- Q. Do you know where this boy Joe came from? A. I don't know.
- Q. Tell me the conversation as near as you can that you had with Sam Ransom relative to the allotment of these children, particularly this Joe. A. I never have had a conversation with Sam about this Joe.
- Q. Did you ever at any time start an investigation looking to the opening of this enrollment and allotment of these children?
A. Yesir, I talked about it.
- Q. What was the grounds for your taking that position, or making the complaint? A. From what I could learn and from what I could understand from what others said I didn't think that he had the children, which he enrolled at that time.
- Q. What did you personally know about that matter? A. Not anything. I don't know whether he had any or not.
- Q. What evidence did you have for this, that he did not, when you were going to make this complaint—from the fact that you did not see these children there, or how did you come to this conclusion? A. It was the rumor in the country, and I had never been able to see the children at their home during all that time.

- Q. This purported child, Joe Ransom, came into the family after they had told you of the enrolment and the allotment? A. Yes.
- Q. And upon you learning the fact that these children had been enrolled and allotted, and you never having seen the children, and from the best information you had gotten from the people that these children did not exist you started this investigation? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, after Sam Ransom discovered the fact that you were about to make this complaint, did he approach you asking that you not do anything further in the matter? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did anyone else in his behalf? A. No.
- Q. What induced you to drop the investigation? A. I suppose just because I wanted to give him a little fright. We were just trying to get a little peace over other things that he was trying to meddle with.
- Q. What caused you to file your complaint? A. I did not make any complaint, and was really not at that time expecting to do so; I was just talking to have peace and harmony.
- Q. You have testified that after you learned Sam Ransom had filed certain children, and you never having seen those children, you were under the impression that he had done wrong, and you proposed to call the Department's attention to it, is that correct? A. No, sir; I did not make any attempt at it, but I talked about doing so.
- Q. Did you consult any attorney relative to making this complaint? A. Yes, sir; I and Mr. Eskew were together one day and we discussed the matter with Mr. J.C. Graham, an Attorney at Marietta.
- Q. Now, what induced you to talk to Mr. Eskew and Mr. Graham, the lawyer, about this matter? A. We were just under the impression that the children were not here; and from the rumor or circumstances surrounding the matter it appeared they did not have them.
- Q. Did you talk the matter over with Sam Ransom after that? A. No.
- Q. Why did you make the complaint as contemplated by you? A. I was not really intending to do anything to him, but was just trying to run a bluff over him to keep things quiet; but I really did not think that he had the children at that time.
- Q. Did you and Sam Ransom get together and settle this matter? A. No, sir; did not have a word together about this matter.
- Q. Did you ever learn from any person who the parent of this Joe was, or did you ever hear? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear it mentioned by any one? A. No.
- Q. Ever hear Mr. or Mrs. Gilmore speak of it? A. No.
- Q. Have you ever talked to Celia Ransom and Sam Ransom about the enrolment of these children, and their allotments? A. I have heard them say that they had these children and received their lands.
- Q. Where did you understand these children were? A. I have heard different rumors about them; I have heard they were at McAlester and have heard they were with their grand-parents.
- Q. Did you hear why they were with their grand-parents instead of with their own parents? A. I never have asked either of them a question regarding it in any way.
- Q. But you do know you have never seen any of them, only this Joe? A. Yes.
- Q. And he appeared in 1908 for the first time? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where is Joe now? A. I don't know; I moved away from there in 1909.
- Q. How far? I asked about him in 1909 and heard he was gone.
- Q. Then you not seen him since 1908? A. I left him there, and recently after moving in 1909 he disappeared.
- Q. Have you had any talk with Sam or Celia Ransom in the past month in this matter? A. Not a word.

(Witness excused)

MONDAY COMBS, being first duly sworn by S.A.MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court, in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

-----ooOoo-----

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Monday Combs, 36 years old, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Where do you live? A. Near Ark, Oklahoma, Love County.
- Q. Do you know Celia and Sam Ransom? A. Yes, they are husband & wife.
- Q. Do you know Isiah, Janey, Mary and Joe Ransom? A. Well, I know one, the boy they call Joe. I learned his name is Jack Ransom, I asked some of the neighbors when I seen the boy, and they said they believed they called him Jack Ransom.
- Q. How long has this Jack Ransom been living with Sam and Celia? A. I seen him there during the same year that Shambra was living at Ark. My way of getting acquainted with him was by passing by and asking some of the people around there what was boy was that, and they told me they called him Jack.
- Q. Did you ever talk with Celia and Sam Ransom about this boy? A. No, sir.
- Q. How long have you known Sam and Celia Ransom? A. Seventeen or eighteen years.
- Q. Exchanged visits? A. For the first three years I was living in the same country they were, and then went way south to Galveston, etc. for nine or ten years, but I came back and have been back for about six or seven years.
- Q. In these last six or seven years have you seen them frequently? A. I have been in the house for the last year and a little better than a year.
- Q. Have you seen this boy Joe Ransom there during that time? A. No, sir, not for the last year.
- Q. What children have Sam and Celia Ransom now at their home? A. I don't know the name; there is a boy there about 6 or 7 years old.
- Q. Is that the only boy that lives there now? A. That's the only one I saw passing by there.
- Q. What became of this Joe Ransom? A. I hardly know when he disappeared. I only seen the boy anyway in passing the place; the last I saw him was two or three years.
- Q. Who is the parent of this boy you speak of Is Sam and Celia Ransom? A. I don't know anything about that.
- Q. Then if there was any other boy excepting this 6 or 7 year old boy existing at Celia Ransom's you would have noticed it? A. Yes, more than likely; that is, for the last four months I might say.
- Q. Have you ever talked with Celia or Sam Ransom relative to these children or their enrollment or their allotments? A. No.
- Q. Have you ever mentioned their names to you, or you to them? A. No.
- Q. Have they ever talked to you of any children of theirs, since their allotments of land? What is your impression of their being any children from the conversations you have had with Celia and Sam Ransom? A. I have never had any conversation concerning the other children at all; my wife was telling me some years ago, about 4 years ago, that Mrs. Ransom was telling her something about her having some children; that is all I know about it, what my wife tells me.
- Q. How old do you take this Jack that you refer to to be at this time? A. About 12 to 14 years old.
- Q. And when was that? A. About three or four years ago.

- Q. Do you know of any family that they have? A. I seen some children there they stated they were theirs.
- Q. Do you know Isiah Ransom? A. Now, I don't know, I never asked them their names.
- Q. Do you know Isiah Ransom, was the question? A. Well, I couldn't positively say.
- Q. Do you know any person by such name? A. I don't know, sir.
- Q. Do you know a person by the name of Jancy Ransom? A. No.
- Q. Do you know one by the name of Mary or Joe Ransom? A. No.
- Q. You say you have seen some children there; when did you see them? A. It has been quite a while.
- Q. Have you seen some there of late? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know their names? A. No.
- Q. Do you know who they were? A. I don't know, she said they were here, but I don't know.
- Q. You say that Celia Ransom has never told you what the names of any children are that she may have had? A. No, sir.
- Q. What was said about these children? A. All I asked was whose children they were.
- Q. How many were there? A. One or two, I could not tell.
- Q. How old do you think these children were? A. I don't know, I might guess wrong. I don't know their ages.
- Q. Were they boys or girls? A. Some had on a dress and some a pants; I could not tell you.
- Q. What was the appearance of the age of the oldest one? A. I couldn't tell what the appearance of their age was.
- Q. Was it five or ten years old? A. I couldn't tell you.
- Q. You don't know how many boys or girls, nor their ages? A. No.
- Q. Did any of them appear to be full-grown at least? A. No-- sir, -- I don't know sir, that is the fact.
- Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Celia Ransom relative to the enrollment and allotment of these children? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever have any talk with Sam relative to the enrollment and allotment of lands of these children? A. No; I didn't know they were enrolled until you all come over there the other day.
- Q. Have you been at Celia's house lately, within the last month, two, three or six months? A. O, -- I couldn't say that, I might have been there, but I know I have been down there the last month or three months.
- Q. Was any of the children there then? A. I seen a boy running around there.
- Q. Who was that child? A. I never asked her the question, I just passed on.
- Q. What was the name of this child? A. I don't know, I didn't question her.
- Q. Have you had any conversation with Sam or Celia Ransom relative to these enrollments? A. No; none at all; I told you a minute ago I didn't know they were enrolled.
- Q. Then the facts are that you don't know anything about this matter, this enrollment matter? A. Yes. I don't know anything.
- Q. Could you tell me anything about these children? A. O, I just said no, I don't know.
- Q. Do you know of any children having been born to Celia Ransom? A. No, sir, I heard her say so.
- Q. Did she mention the names or any of the children's names to you? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did she ever tell you where these children were? A. No.
- Q. How long did you stay here when you first came from Alabama?-- During that three years you were here do you know of any children having been born to Sam or Celia Ransom? A. I don't.
- Q. You were gone four years and came back and then

- here six years? A. Yes.
- Q. How during these six years, do you know of any children having been born to Celia Ransom? A. I don't know.
- Q. You then do not know whether she had any children or not? A. No.
- Q. When you went to Pansco how many children were there that they said was theirs? A. They did not say, but I saw two.
- Q. Did you ever see them there any more after that, the same two boys? A. Well, I said some had dresses and some pants.
- Q. Did any of these two—how many had on dresses? A. Several of them.

(Witness Excused)

GEORGE JOHNNIGAN, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

- OOO-----
- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. George Johnnigan, 50 years old, Ran, Oklahoma.
- Q. Where do you live? A. at Hickory, Okla.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Celia and Sam Ransom, her husband? A. Yes.
- Q. How long? A. About 20 years.
- Q. Have you seen them frequently during that 20 years? A. We stayed in the house together at Ardmore, and that for a good long time.
- Q. Did you come to this country together? A. No.
- Q. Who came first? A. He was here first.
- Q. During this 20 years time you say that you have known them have you frequently met, visited and talked to them? A. Well, we met sometimes; about once a month.
- Q. What family have they? A. When he was up at Ardmore he had some children with him, Sam Ransom did.
- Q. What children did he have with him? A. He had two girls and two boys.
- Q. That is 20 years ago? A. Well, I don't believe it has been 20 years, but I can't hardly get at it.
- Q. At that time he had two boys and two girls? A. Yes.
- Q. What are the names of those children? A. I don't know I did know but it has been so long.
- Q. When did you see these children last? A. A smart little while.
- Q. When you saw them last do you know whether you saw all four of the children? A. No, I did not.
- Q. Can you tell me anything about the movements of those children? A. I think they went up beyond to stay with their grandmother south of McAlester, Oklahoma; I think all of them went.
- Q. Who is their grandmother? A. I don't know sir, she is an old lady I never seed her.
- Q. Was that the last you saw of the children? A. Yes.
- Q. Since they went to their grandmother to South McAlester you saw Celia and Sam Ransom frequently, and they had no children born to them? A. None that I know of.
- Q. If there had been any children born to Sam and Celia Ransom since would you have known it? A. Well, I don't know.
- Q. Do you remember the names of these children? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Isaiah Ransom? A. That was one of them.
- Q. Do you know Janey Ransom? A. I think that was the name.
- Q. Do you know Joe Ransom? A. I think they had one named Joe.
- Q. Are you sure about that? A. I think, but I don't know.
- Q. Now, in the last five or six years have you seen any of these children that were with A. No, sir.

-21-

- Q. That is the last you say of the children, when they went to McAlester? A. Yes. Well, you see we don't visit any more hardly ever, but we go to the same meetings.
- Q. Would you know these children if you saw them that you saw at Ardmore, Oklahoma? A. It has been so long, I don't know whether I would or not. Because I have got a boy I hardly know.
- Q. Did you ever talk to Celia and with Sam about these children? A. No, sir.
- Q. Were they the children of Sam and Celia, or Celia's and some other husband's, or Sam's by some other wife? A. They were her's and his they told me.
- Q. Did you ever talk to Sam and Celia about the children's ailments? A. No.
- Q. You do not know whether they were enrolled? A. No.
- Q. You don't remember the children's names? A. No.
- Q. Do you remember about what their ages would be? A. No.
- Q. How old would those children be about twenty years ago? A. Well, they ought to be about 21 or 22 years old, some of them now.
- Q. How old would be the youngest one twenty years ago? A. He ought to be about one or two years 15 or 16 years ago, when they left McAlester, Oklahoma.
- Q. How about the next oldest? A. I don't, know. maybe a year better than that; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
- Q. How about the next oldest, or the eldest one? A. Well, he ought to have been about four some odd years old.
- Q. That would make the youngest now about 35 years old? A. No, sir, that would be a little bit old.
- Q. You said twenty years ago the youngest was about 15 years old. A. I don't know that I called it about that; well they were small then.
- Q. Have you been at Celia Ransom's house lately in the last year? A. Well, yes, it has been about--since Xmas.
- Q. Did you see any children there of hers? A. No not then.
- Q. Just her and Sam alone? A. Yes--Well they have got a little boy there.
- Q. Who is the little boy? A. He is one of the Owen's boys.
- Q. If any of her children were at home during Xmas time you saw you would have seen them? A. Yes.
- Q. Did Celia mention anything about her children being at home? A. No, she said she was looking for one of her girls.
- Q. Are any of these children living? A. I think two of them are dead they claim.
- Q. What two? A. I don't know, they say it is a girl and a boy.
- Q. Do you know when the deaths occurred? A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you had any talk with Celia or Sam Ransom about this matter, the last few days, today or any other time? A. No.
- Q. The last 20 years you have known Ransom and his wife you have known of no children born since that time? A. No, but they had children before that time.

(Witness Excused)

JAMES GILMORE, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

-----ooOoo-----

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? James Gilmore, I am 46 years old, of Marietta, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Where do you live? A. At Ark, Love County, Oklahoma.
- How long have you lived there? A. I have been around here about 18 or 19 years.

- Q Do you know Celia Ransom, a Chickasaw Freedman? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Sam Ransom, her husband? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know their family? A. Yes.
- Q. How long have you known them? A. Ever since I have been here.
- Q. What family have they, that you know? A. I know some of the children that they say were their children, of course, I could not say for sure whether they were their children.
- Q. Who told you they were their children? A. Celia and Sam Ransom.
- Q. What were their children's names? A. Well, I just used them occasionally, all except one, and the rest of them I would meet at the house sometimes, and the one Janey, I have not seen her for a long time. I think she is in Alabama.
- Q. How long ago was it since you saw her last? A. When I first came in here.
- Q. How old was she then, to the best of your judgment? A. She began to let her dresses down some; I think she ought to be something like 7 or 8 years or ten years something in that neighborhood, at that time.
- Q. Now, how many children did Celia and Sam have at that time? A. Well, they had a boy and that girl, and then I have been off between intervals and back, and of course there is always someone over there and I could not keep strict account of them.
- Q. How many children have they to the best of your knowledge and belief? A. Four is all I can give any account of. I have seen several there, and then I could not say that these four are their children, but just going by what they say; this was 18 years ago.
- Q. Were there four children when you first saw them 18 years ago? A. I didn't see but two then.
- Q. How many have been born since then? A. I don't know, but only one that has been born since then, and if it comes to swearing to that I could not do that, any more than just what Celia said.
- Q. Do you know how many children have been born to Celia and Sam Ransom? A. I don't know but four.
- Q. How many of the children are living? A. All I can give account of is two, according to their statement. I don't know it to be a fact for myself.
- Q. Do you know the names of those children? A. I think so; Isaiah, Janey, Mary and Joe.
- Q. Are any of these children at home with Celia now? A. There is one there.
- Q. What is its name? A. Joe.
- Q. How old is this child Joe? A. About 14 years or 15 years old.
- Q. How long have you known Joe? A. Ever since he was a little tot.
- Q. Has he lived continuously with Celia? A. Ye, sir, he lived with me a right smart.
- Q. How is it that he lived with you? A. Well, that calls for quite an explanation.
- Q. Make it as short as you can, and full. A. We left this Country and went to Arkansas, me and my wife. I took her over here to _____, Arkansas, and from there to Ashdown, Arkansas, and then come back up to McAlester and stayed a while and took some painting, and I worked at my trade and I got the child at McAlester.
- Q. How did you come to get that child at McAlester? A. My wife and Mrs. Ransom were old acquaintances, had been knowing each other long before we married, and my wife is hard of hearing and practically blind, and old lady Celia let us have this child to raise. So I carried them over there to my place where I was staying at the time in Texarkana, and from there to Ashdown, Arkansas, and from there to here, and have been here ever since.

- Q. You state that Celia gave you this child? A. Yes.
- Q. At that time where was Celia Ransom living? A. I don't know where she was living. I met her at McAlester, where she gave me this child.
- Q. Was Celia living there at that time? A. The grandmother was and she was out there visiting.
- Q. When was this? A. I could not say exactly, about 14 or 15 yrs ago, to the best of my memory.
- Q. How old was the child then? A. He was a little fellow; he was a young baby; he just began to eat a little.
- Q. Do you know where this child was born? A. No, I couldn't say positively. That's why I say I couldn't say whether or no it was here because I was not there at the time the thing came off but she gave it to me.
- Q. Was your wife present when this child was born? A. No.
- Q. Is this child Joe known by any other name excepting Joe? A. Yes, sir; Gilly Gilmore.
- Q. Was that the name you gave it in preference to the name Joe? A. I called him Joe because I adopted him, and my nick-name was Gilly.
- Q. You say you adopted this child? A. I don't know whether it is what you call adopt.
- Q. Did you adopt him by due process of law? A. No. I took him and raising him just like my other children.
- Q. You stated a moment ago you are not sure whether it is the child of Celia Ransom. Did you take any subsequent steps to ascertain whether it was or not? A. We knew several things and just judged it to be here.
- Q. Was this child with its grandmother or Celia? A. They were both with its grandmother.
- Q. What is the grandmother's name of this child? A. I think they call her Aunt Phoebe Phillips, to the best of my memory.
- Q. At the time you received this child at McAlester was any of the other children of Celia's there? A. If there were I did not see them.
- Q. Had they been with their grandmother would you have seen them or not? A. Yes, Well, I don't know, I was not there so very long.
- Q. You are positive that Celia had four children are you? A. We seed all I know; I met four, but I couldn't say that she had them; all I could say that is the way they were introduced to me and told me their names.
- Q. Have you kept tract of these brothers and sisters of Joe? A. Not in particular.
- Q. Do you know where any of them are now? A. I know where one of the girls is, she is in Mayberry, Alabama; I heard the other two were dead, but I don't know.
- Q. Where did they die? A. I couldn't say positively. Nor could I say when they died.
- Q. Haven't you any idea? No, sir. Have you kept a record of Joe's birth? A. No, sir, I guess at his.
- Q. Do you guess at the ages of all of his brothers and sisters? A. Yes, sir; I don't know.
- Q. The facts are that you know very little about these children of Celia's, outside of the one you have taken to raise? A. No, sir; just what I learn by passing their house at Ark, Oklahoma. Celia and Sam would tell me "this is my boy and girl".
- Q. These children have been pointed out to you by Celia Ransom at Ark, in the last few years? A. I met the oldest one when I first came in here; these others, it has been----I don't know exactly when. When I first came here 18 years ago there was a boy and a girl, the boy was older than the girl.
- Q. At the time she give you this boy did she say that his name was

-24-

- Joe Ransom? A. No, sir, she did not give it.
- Q. Did you ask her? A. No.
- Q. How did you know then his name is Joe Ransom? A. When I got back to Ark, she said she always called him Joe.
- Q. Did you ever tell Henry Boyd that a woman in Arkansas give you this Joe? A. I don't remember.
- Q. When did Sam Ransom give you this boy to adopt, as you say, and he been keeping that boy up since then? A. He came sometimes with me and then with them.
- Q. Did Celia or Sam Ransom ever talk to you about the enrollment of this child, and the allotment of land? A. No, sir.
- Q. You know nothing then about whether any application was ever made for the enrollment of these children, or application for lands for them? A. I am ignorant of any such fact.
- Q. Have you ever talked with Celia and Sam Ransom over the matter of the enrollment and allotment of these other children at any time? A. No.
- Q. Then you do not know whether they are enrolled or allotted or not? A. No, I could not swear to it.
- Q. And you have had Joe Ransom in your charge, and ever since he was an infant? A. Yes, off and on, of course he gets his occasionally. ~~XXXX~~
- Q. This child is a minor under 21 years of age? A. Yes.
- Q. Who is the legal guardian of this child, if any? A. Don't know; if there is any I don't know it.
- Q. Do you know of any petition having been filed in the probate Court of Love County, Oklahoma, affecting the interests of these minor children? A. No.
- Q. Sam Ransom nor Celia Ransom have never talked to you about that? A. No, sir.
- Q. And if such actions are pending you know nothing about it? A. No.

(Witness Excused)

S. M. RANSOM, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

-----00000-----

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Sam or S. M. Ransom, near 70 years old, of Ark, Oklahoma..
- Q. Are you a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation as a Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Is she your wife? A. Yes.
- Q. How long have you been married to Celia Ransom? A. About 30 years, between 30 and 40 years.
- Q. Where were you married to Celia? A. Near Kingston, Oklahoma.
- Q. Who was you married by? A. I forgot the fellow's name now. He was a preacher.
- Q. What kind of a preacher? A. A Baptist Preacher, colored.
- Q. Have you a certificate of marriage? A. No.
- Q. Did you ever have one? A. I had license.
- Q. Where did you get it? A. At Tuscum, Okla.
- Q. How many children has Celia had? A. Four, she said four.
- Q. What were their names? A. Isaiah first, Janey, Mary, and Joe Ransom.
- Q. Where is Isaiah now? A. Dead.
- Q. When did he die? A. Sometime in September 1910.
- Q. Where? A. At old Meplester, Oklahoma. he was buried there.

- Q. Now as to the next one? A. Janey, she is married to a fellow by the name of Boyd, J. C. Boyd.
- Q. When was Isiah born? A. He was past 21 years old when he died.
- Q. Where was he born? A. At Kington, Oklahoma.
- Q. Who waited on his mother when he was born? A. I forgot the woman's name.
- Q. Is the woman still alive? A. I don't know, and don't know where she is.
- Q. Janey was born at Kington? A. She is married.
- Q. What year was she born in? A. She is about 20 years old.
- Q. Who waited on your wife when Janey was born? A. A lady, now she lived at Ardmore; I think her name is Johnson.
- Q. Is she still there? A. I don't know, but she was there a year before last.
- Q. What is her given name? A. I don't know.
- Q. Where about does she live, where can she be found? A. She runs a house there then but I don't know where she is now.
- Q. Can you place me in touch with her? A. No, sir.
- Q. Mary, when was she born? A. She was born about--she ought to be about--she was born at George Johnnigan's.
- Q. Who was present; who waited on your wife? A. I think Mrs. Johnnigan! She is about 18 years old.
- Q. Is she alive? A. No, she is dead, she was about 18 years old when she died.
- Q. Where did she die? A. She died sometime in May last year at Old McAlester, Oklahoma, they were up there with their old grand-mother.
- Q. What was their grand-mother's name? A. Phoebe Phillips.
- Q. You say there is one other, Joe? A. Yes.
- Q. Where is he now, at home? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where was he born? A. He was born in McAlester.
- Q. Who was present when he was born? A. Jim Gilmore's wife; I was at home and she went up there to see her grand-mother, and so then she was confined when she was up there.
- Q. What year was that? A. About 15 or 16 years ago.
- Q. Did you ever make any effort to have these children enrolled? A. Yes, sir, my wife did.
- Q. Your wife, she is a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. A Chickasaw Freedman.
- Q. What year were they enrolled? A. I think about 1907.
- Q. When did you make application? A. She made application somewhere in 1898.
- Q. Where about? A. I think in Alabama.
- Q. Did you ever go to Muskogee? A. No.
- Q. Did Celia? A. Yes, she went.
- Q. Who helped her enroll the children? A. She did not have any attorneys that I know of; she just met the Dawes Commission at Lebanon and afterwards went to Muskogee.
- Q. Do you know why she went? A. For to enroll.
- Q. Did you ever make any appearance for these children or your wife before the Dawes Commission or at Muskogee? A. I went to Ardmore, Oklahoma; they were enrolled at Ardmore.
- Q. Who did you appear before at Ardmore? A. I don't remember who now; she appeared before--I forgot who the fellow's name was. Some one at the land office.
- Q. Were all of these children enrolled and allotted lands? A. Yes.
- Q. The enrollment was made upon the mother's representation? A. Yes.
- Q. Were you a witness for your wife in the enrollment of these children? A. No, sir, I don't know as I was.
- Q. Did you, or do you know of any witness your wife had? A. She just went up there,--they sent her notice to come to enroll.
- Q. Did you give in the names of these children--and give their ages? A. She did it all herself.
- Q. Were you present when this was being done? A. Yes, right with her.
- Q. This was Joe that you speak of, who does he live with? A. First

- with me and then with Jim Gilmore; he stays with Jim Gilmore.
- Q. Is there a legal guardian for these children? A. Yes, I am.
- Q. When were you appointed? A. Sometime in, I believe it was 1906 or 1908.
- Q. Was it before they were enrolled or afterwards? A. Afterwards, a long time.
- Q. Did you file a petition with the Probate Court for the sale of any of this land belonging to them children? A. Yes, sir, filed one for Mary I think.
- Q. What was the result of the application? A. They did not do anything, we started to advertise it I know, and it cost so much to advertise it and get it into the papers until my wife was decided to withdraw it. We had to have it appraised over again, etc., and we just withdrew the sale.
- Q. Did you raise these children with Celia yourself. A. They stayed with my grand-mother, or their grand-mother, she was old you know.
- Q. All of them? A. No, just the two oldest ones.
- Q. And Mary and Joe, did they stay with you? A. Yes, sir. Mary stayed there too a great deal of the time; we paid board for them.
- Q. You did not keep the children at home then at all? A. Yes, sometimes they were up with us for a week and sometimes a month.
- Q. All at the same time? A. Sometimes, but most one at a time.
- Q. Did you have some of these children at your home most of the time? A. No, there is two of them stayed with her all the time practically, with their grand-mother.
- Q. Which two stayed with their grand-mother? A. The two oldest ones; you see he run off and went to McAlester with his grand-mother, and I did not bring him back; I did not bother with him any more.
- Q. You say these children were all born here in Oklahoma? That two of them died at McAlester, and were buried there, and that one of them is living in Alabama now? A. Yes.
- Q. When did she go to Alabama? A. Sometime last year, from McAlester and she married at McAlester.
- Q. What graveyard were those two children buried in at McAlester? A. I don't know the graveyard. I did not attend the funeral. Of course, one of them died, and they did not keep the child long because it was a kind of a bad disease. I paid the funeral expenses though.
- Q. Who furnished the funeral? A. I settled with a deacon of the church, T. C. Johnson, of North McAlester.
- Q. What church? A. The Baptist Church.
- Q. Do you know anything about your wife giving away your child Joe? A. Well, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ we didn't particularly give him away, but the way it come Mrs. Gilmore cannot hear nor see good, and she thought much of the child.
- Q. Where was the child given to Mrs. Gilmore? A. No, it never has been given to her, but staying with her from time to time..
- Q. When did it commence? A. It commenced when she come here at Ark, Oklahoma.
- Q. How old was the child then? A. She done weared him--about a year or 18 months old--good enough to get around--they called him Gilly sometimes, that is his nick-name, but his name is Joe Ransom.
- Q. Have you ever had any trouble or question, relative to the enrollment of these children, raised with you? A. Never have. I have been asked sometimes by people but I always told them it was all right. They tell me the way it come up was by McCoy on account of being a witness here in Court against him.
- Q. Ransom, do you know George Johnnigan? A. Yes, sir, I have been knowing him for quite a while, about 20 years.
- Q. Did you ever live in the house with Johnnigan? A. Yes, on this side of Ardmore.
- Q. How many children did you have at that time? A. I had two.
- Q. Only two? A. Yes, sir, only two; Janey and Isaiah.
- Q. Joe, one of them was born at Johnnigan's house when you left there?

- A. It was Mary.
- Q. Was Johnnigan there at that time? A. His wife was there, yes.
- Q. ~~Was~~ He would have known if it had been born there? A. Yes.
- Q. You did not have four children at that time? A. No, sir, only two at that time.
- Q. You was living with Johnnigan? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Gilmore? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. When did you give him this child Joe? A. About 14 years ago, somewhere's along there.
- Q. Was you present when this chap was giver to him--adopted to him? A. No, sir, I was not.
- Q. How long after that until you know your wife had given this child to him? A. I never knew it.
- Q. Did she tell you she had not given it to him? A. She said she promised Gilmore she would let him come over there and stay there, on account of Mrs. Gilmore being nearly deaf and blind, to help her around the place.
- Q. Did you ever tell Gilmore that this child was a Freedman and was on the rolls, at any time? A. I don't know that I did, I don't know that I know that I told anybody in particular.
- Q. Did you tell Mr. Gilmore that the land had been allotted, so that the child had lands? A. I don't know that I did.
- Q. Did you tell him it was your child? A. Yes.
- Q. When did you name that child? A. We named it after my wife came back.
- Q. Did you tell Gilmore what its name was? A. Yes, I told him it was Joe Ransom.
- Q. You was not present when this child was given away? A. Well, I don't know as he was given away; if there has been any trade made I don't know.
- Q. At any time did Gilmore ever carry this same baby to Arkansas? A. No, sir--I don't know sir--he may have. He (Gilmore) went to Arkansas.
- Q. Did he have this child when he went to Arkansas? A. I don't know, I don't think he did. My wife was gone about six months, now ~~XXXX~~ if he went around with her I don't know.
- Q. Was your wife and baby away from you at any time as much as six months, after the baby was delivered or permitted to go to Gilmore? A. Yes; she was off--yes, sir, I think so.
- Q. How long was she away after the baby had been given over to the care of Gilmore, at any one time? A. I just don't exactly know; but I know she was gone once or twice.
- Q. About how ~~long~~ was this baby when she was away on this second trip? A. About two years old.
- Q. In reference to the knowledge that you received of the death of this or these two older children at Old McAlester, you say you received that information by wire? A. Yes, sir, one of them.
- Q. How long ago has that been? A. First of September 1910.
- Q. Have you that message here? A. No, sir.
- Q. How did you obtain the information of the second child's death? A. By the preacher, by letter from him.
- Q. These children that you made reference to as being at Ardmore, Janey would be about 21 years, Isiah about 23 now, and the baby about 17 years now? A. Yes.
- Q. This baby was given to its grand-mother when she was a baby to help the grand-mother? A. She did not give it to her while he was young. He just was staying there; I don't know whether she she ever give it to her. Because sometime ago we adopted a child, a boy.
- Q. Did you adopt this adopted boy? A. About three or four years ago.
- Q. Then it was about the time that you adopted this Owen's child that this purported giving of your son Joe by your wife to Mrs. Gilmore occurred? A. Yes, sir, because she said Mrs. Ransom, now you have got a boy, now let him stay with us.
- Q. What is the grand-father's name of this child? A. Phillip.

- don't remember now what his given name was. Old man Phillip.
- Q. About how old was he at that time? A. When he died he was about 85 years old.
- Q. You were personally acquainted with him? A. Well, I knew them, but I could not say I knew them well.
- Q. How long did you know her grandfather and grandmother, before you send the children over to her? A. For about two or three years.
- Q. When did that grand-father die? A. About 6 or 7 years ago.
- Q. Did you ever talk with James Gilmore, the man with whom you say that your son Joe lives, at least part of the time, anything about his enrollment and allotment of land? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did Gilmore ever know anything about this child having any lands? A. I don't know, sir.
- Q. Did Gilmore ever ask you whether this boy had an allotment or not? A. No, sir.
- Q. You never did at any time tell him that this boy was a Chickasaw Freedman and was on the rolls and had allotted lands, that you were the legal guardian for him, etc. A. No, I don't know.
- Q. Did not he help you out when you made petition here at the Love County Court to sell land? A. No, sir. The Court had me to appoint two appraisers to appraise the land. I know Watkins was one, Robert Watkins, and Gilmore and Olive Denton.
- Q. Now as to these children; Isaiah, Janey, Mary and Joe Ransom; have you generally told your friends and acquaintances, mentioning these children's names that they were the children of Celia Ransom and yourself? A. Yes, sir; I told the whole settlement so.
- Q. You have always spoken of these children? A. Yes. There never has been any secret. It is the truth.

(Witness excused)

-----000-----

CELIA RANSOM, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

- 000-----
- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Celia Ransom, About 50 years old, of Ark, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. I am a Chickasaw Freedman, Roll No. 4845.
- Q. Are you married? A. Yes.
- Q. Your husband's name? A. Sam Ransom.
- Q. How long have you been married? A. About 30 years or more.
- Q. Where were you married? A. I was married here in near Kingston, Oklahoma.
- Q. Who married you? A. I think he is dead, his name is Thomas James or Jones.
- Q. Where did you get your license? A. I don't know I never bought them.
- Q. How many children have you had since marriage, so far? A. Four.
- Q. What are their names? A. Isaiah, Jane, Joe and Mary Ransom.
- Q. When was Isaiah born? A. I don't remember just when Isaiah---I have lost my record.
- Q. Did you have a family record? A. Yes.
- Q. What became of it? A. It got burned up, since I got my children's ages all down on it.
- Q. When did it burn? A. About 18 years or more.
- Q. Did you have on that record the birth of all of the children? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where was it that this family record was burned up? A. Up about Bigbrier when I got it burned up.

- Q. Did your house burn down? A. No, sir.
- Q. How did it get burned? A. Why the children got to fooling with it some way.
- Q. When was Isaiah Born, to the best of your recollection? A. I don't know; if he was alive today he would be about 32 years old, as near as I can recollect.
- Q. Where is he now? A. He is dead, he died, I think--last June.
- Q. Where? A. In Old McAlester.
- Q. With whom was he when he died? A. With his grand-mother, her name was Phoebe Phillips.
- Q. When was Janey Born? A. I don't know.
- Q. What would she be if alive now? A. Her--she is alive now, she is about 20 years old.
- Q. Where living? A. In Mayberry, Alabama.
- Q. When was Mary born? A. I don't know exactly.
- Q. How old would she be if alive now? A. About 18 years, she was born in McAlester.
- Q. Who was present waiting upon you then? A. My old mother or grand-mother was present when she was born.
- Q. Where was Isaiah born? A. He was born on Big brier too.
- Q. Where is Bigbrier? A. Near Kingston, Oklahoma.
- Q. On whose farm? A. I don't know, I was living at Brown's.
- Q. Was you a slave yourself? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Who was your master? A. William Brown.
- Q. Where was you a slave, where did William Brown live? A. On Bigbrier, near Kingston? Oklahoma.
- Q. Where is Mary now? A. she is dead.
- Q. Where did she die? A. At McAlester, Oklahoma.
- Q. Who was present when she was born? A. My grand-mother.
- Q. Your grand-mother or her grandmother? A. Well yes, her grand-mother---Phoebe Phillips.
- Q. You say that Mary died at McAlester when? A. It seems to me ~~xxxx~~ in June 1911.
- Q. Did you attend the funeral of either of these children? A. Yes, sir, I was at Isaiah's funeral but not at Mary's.
- Q. What year was Joe born? A. I don't know.
- Q. Is he living or dead? A. Living.
- Q. How old is he now? A. About 14 or 15 years old.
- Q. Where was Joe born? A. At McAlester.
- Q. Who waited on you when he was born? A. Mary Gilmore.
- Q. Where is Joe now? A. He is at home.
- Q. Does he live with you? A. Yes, sir; not all the time; sometimes he stays with Mrs. Gilmore, and sometimes with me. I let him stay with her on account of she being blind and cannot see nor hear very good, and she waited on me when ~~xxxx~~ I was confined with him.
- Q. Did you give Joe to Jim or Mary Gilmore? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you let them understand that they were to take him? A. Why, I could have, but I didn't want them to keep him.
- Q. When did you first commence to let him go to Mrs. Gilmore?
- Q. When he got so he could walk about, when he was about 2 years old.
- Q. Were all these children enrolled as Chickasaw Freedmen? A. Yes, and all allotted lands.
- Q. Who enrolled these children? A. I enrolled them myself, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. Q
- Q. Who made the selection of their lands? A. My husband did so.
- Q. Did you ever talk with any one regards to the enrollment of these children, or any of your neighbors or friends, and tell them they had been enrolled and allotted land? A. Yes, sir, I don't know how many times.
- Q. Did you tell Jim Gilmore that? A. Yes, sir I did.
- Q. And did you tell Mr. B. B. Eskew that? A. He never asked me that.
- Q. None of them asked me whether my children were enrolled.
- Q. Did you tell Mr. Sam Woods about it, and Mr. Shamba, and Henry Boyd? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you tell Louis Quillin? A. No, sir. Q. Marshall Heard, A. No.

- Q. Did you tell Monday Combe? A. Yes, A. George (Johnnigan)? A. Yes.
 Q. Mr. Alexander? A. He never asked me anything about that. It was talked enough.
 Q. Did you in particular tell Mr. Jim Gilmore that Joe had been enrolled and received his allotment of land? A. Yes, I told him I enrolled all of my children.
 Q. Did you and Mr. Johnnigan and Sam live together at Ardmore?
 A. Yes, 30 years ago.
 Q. How many children did you have? A. I had two I know.
 Q. What two was that? A. Isaiah and Mary.
 Q. How old were they at that time? A. I don't remember exactly, I lost my record.
 Q. I understood you to say you had two living when living with Johnnigan at Ardmore. Did I? A. Yes.
 Q. Was there a young baby living at Ardmore at the time you and Johnnigan lived at Ardmore? A. Yes, that made three then, yes.
 Q. What was the name of that baby born at Johnnigan's? A. Jane.
 Q. Who was present when she was born at Ardmore, when you lived at Johnnigan? A. Mrs. Johnnigan.
 Q. How long after you went up there that this child was born?
 A. I don't know, I was staying with Mr. Johnnigan then.
 Q. Isn't it a fact that you had four children when you lived with Johnnigan at Ardmore? A. Yes, that's all right.
 Q. When you lived at Ardmore, isn't it a fact that you had four children at the time you lived with Johnnigan; is that a fact?
 A. I had my four children there at Johnnigan when I was living there with him at Ardmore.
 Q. Did Ransom attend the funeral of either one of these two children?
 A. Children at South McAlester?—I don't know, but I think he did because he went off to go.
 Q. Which one's funeral? A. I think it was the girl's and the boy's too.
 Q. Did you go out either time? A. Once but he never went with me.
 Q. Ransom did not go right along with you? A. No.
 Q. What graveyard were those children buried in? A. I don't know.
 Q. What direction from town of McAlester? A. I don't know what direction, I was not used to that place.
 Q. How long was it after these children died until you were notified of it? A. It was not long, I could not tell you, but time enough to get there.
 Q. How were you notified? A. By letter, of Isaiah's death.
 Q. Notified in what way of the other's death? A. The same way by letter.
 Q. Who paid the funeral expenses? A. My old man paid it.
 Q. Do you know how much it was? A. No.
 Q. Did he go up there and pay it? A. I reckon so.
 Q. How long have you lived down here at Ark, Oklahoma? A. Nearly twenty years, or more.
 Q. Have you ever had a child born to you sometime during the 15 or twenty years you lived at Ark, Oklahoma? A. No, sir. Not while living at Ark, Oklahoma, or in that neighborhood; I lived there at Ark for about 13, 14 or 15 years as well as I can remember.
 Q. There was no child born there, and you never did to go Muskogee by yourself and gave birth to a child there?
 A. I went to McAlester, Oklahoma, and there was a child born to me there.
 Q. How long did you stay? A. About 5 or 6 months.
 Q. Did you bring the baby back with you? A. No, sir, I let this woman have it; I brought it back myself and let her have it here at Muskogee.
 Q. How old was the baby then? A. About 5 or 6 months old, and I never let them have it until it got so it could walk.
 Q. Isn't it a fact that Jim Gilmore went to Arkansas? A. Don't know.
 Q. Well, when he came back from Arkansas, you do remember that he

-31-

- fetches a child with him? A. He brought mine, that same child.
- Q. When did he take the child then? A. I don't know; but I let him have it afterwards.
- Q. Do you know Henry Boyd? A. Yes.
- Q. Wasn't you at Jim Gilmore's house when Jim Gilmore and his wife had a racket over this boy? A. No, sir, I never knew they had one.
- Q. Wasn't you over there when they had this racket over this child, Gilmore and his wife did, and Gilmore claimed the child, and his wife claimed the child, and didn't his wife tell you and Boyd there that day that there was a woman in Arkansas give them this baby, and she first told you it was here and then afterwards she told you a woman in Arkansas gave it? A. No, sir; no man would get that child for nothing!
- Q. When he left McAlester he went to Texarkana with this baby? A. This child was no baby; when I give him he was about 2 years old.
- Q. How long did Gilmore stay in Arkansas with this baby before he got back? A. Why I don't know, I couldn't say it.
- Q. When did you see it next, after he carried it to Arkansas? A. Mac said he took it to Arkansas.
- Q. How long? A. I didn't know they stayed at Arkansas.
- Q. Well at Texarkana then? A. About 4 or 5 years.
- Q. Did you see the baby during that time? A. Yes, I went to see it.
- Q. Did you go on the train? A. I leve here for there. I stayed there a week sometime, and sometimes two weeks, and I went from three to four times.
- Q. Well, how long after you went the last time did Gilmore come back here? A. I don't know, I couldn't say.
- Q. Did you at any time tell Gilmore that this child which was at his house, that he supposed you had given to him, had an allotment? A. No, sir. They know I didn't give them that child.
- Q. Answer my first question? A. I told them that the child had land.
- Q. Have you all supported that child since then? A. Yes, always.
- Q. How much do you give it each and every month? A. I don't particularly try to keep it. I give what I was able to give it.
- Q. Did this child ever have a legal guardian? A. His father is guardian appointed in the County Court of Love County. Any how I guess he is appointed, I think so.
- Q. What was that baby's name that Jim Gilmore had over in Arkansas or Texarkana? A. Joe. His baby name is Gilly.
- Q. Where was Joe born? A. In McAlester, Oklahoma.

(Witness Excused)

-----O O O-----

JOSEPH JOHNNIGAN, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

- O O O-----
- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. Joseph Johnnigan, 50 years old, Bar, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation as a Freedman? A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know Celia and Sam Ransom? A. Yes. I have known them for about 15 years or more.
- Q. Where did you first know her, Celia? A. At Ardmore, Okla. and South McAlester, Okla.
- Q. Did she live with you in Ardmore, Okla. A. Yes, that was about ten or twelve years ago, or may be more.
- Q. What is her husband's name? A. Elder or Sam Ransom.
- Q. Have they any children? A. Yes, they have four.
- Q. What are their names? A. I think two boys, the youngest Joe, and

- one of the girls named Janey; I forgot the other girls names.
- Q. How many children did she have when living with you? A. She had two I believe.
- Q. Were there any born at your house? A. No, sir, when they moved off.
- Q. What were the names of the two children living at your house? A. One was Janey, and then a boy, I forgot his name.
- Q. Did you know the other two children? A. Yes, sir. The youngest is there now not far from here.
- Q. What is that child's name? A. Joe.
- Q. Where are the other children? A. They may be dead.
- Q. Do you know how many are dead? A. I think two; the oldest ones, I think.
- Q. Did you know of any children being born to Celia yourself? A. Yes, sir; that there youngest boy; when she went up to South McAlester we separated then, and I think she was born there, but I don't know, but she was looking when she went away.
- Q. Was you present at the birth of any of her children? A. I don't know; I don't think so.
- Q. Do you know anything about the Celia Ransom family after they left your house? A. Yes, sir, when we moved down here we have been passing back and forward for seven or eight years.
- Q. During your time here, how many children have you known? A. The older children stay at South McAlester, the oldest three.
- Q. Do you know the grandmother? A. Yes, her name is ~~Phoebe~~ Phoebe.
- Q. She is dead or living? A. She is dead now; I think she has been dead about two or more years; I don't know her second name.
- Q. Do you know anything about the enrollment of these children of Celia's? A. Why, I know them and the land a good while ago; they allotted lands.
- Q. Is this youngest child Joe you speak of living with Celia? A. Yes, sir, he stays with her and also at Mrs. Gilmore, who is blind and deaf, and he stays once at one and then the other.
- Q. What is the place named that Joe stays with? A. Gilmore.
- Q. Did you have a talk with them about this child Joe? A. I don't know anything about the condition under which this child stays there.
- Q. Do you know for a fact of your own knowledge that these four children are the children of Celia Ransom? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How do you know they are her children? A. Well, because I know they had children; I have been around them a good deal and I am satisfied they are hers; they are just like her; she told me about her children and talked to me about them frequently.
- Q. Do you and your husband Johnnigan and Celia and Sam Ransom ever live together at Ardmore, Oklahoma? A. Yes.
- Q. How many children did she have at the time they lived at Ardmore? A. Three.
- Q. How old were they? A. Good sized.
- Q. Did they have any one born in the family while they remained in the house with you? A. Well when they moved out to South McAlester.
- Q. Do you know how long ago since you lived in Ardmore? A. No, sir.
- Q. How long have you been in this county? A. About 15 or 16 years.
- Q. Well, the first year you come to this country didn't you ever live at Ardmore, Oklahoma? A. Yes.
- Q. This has been about 16 years ago then? A. Yes.
- Q. And she had three children with her then? A. Yes.
- Q. Did she have any child born since she has been living here at Ark? A. I don't know.
- Q. Did she ever have any children born there at Ark? A. No.
- Q. Isn't it a fact that this boy Joe was given to Jim Gilmore in Arkansas by a woman? A. Mrs. Ransom's child must have been there then ever at McAlester, and got straggled about some way? I
- Q. Do you know anything about the racket or quarrel Jim Gilmore and his wife had, each of them claiming this child? A. No, sir.
- Q. What was this child's name, or all of the children's names, that they had when they lived at Ardmore, with you? A. I forgot the

- boy's name; they had two girls; one was Janey; but I cannot think of the other's names.
- Q. When did you first learn that Gilly or Joe was Ransom's child?
A. Well, since she was moving them back, but I don't know exactly what his name is.
- Q. How long ago that you learned that Gilly was her boy? A. A good while.
- Q. How long has Jim Gilmore lived right where he lives now? A. I don't know just how long.
- Q. Do you remember the action of Jim Gilmore, being arrested and sent to penitentiary; how long had you been knowing him? A. I heard some talk of it, but I understand this child was there after he went to penitentiary.
- Q. Have you any knowledge that Jim Gilmore got this child in Arkansas?
A. I don't know for certain that he did.
- Q. Did you ever hear Jim Gilmore say anything about it at all? A. No.
- Q. How many years have you known Joe Ransom? A. About 5 or 6 years.
- Q. You say you have known this boy about 5 or 6 years? A. Yes.
- Q. And yet he was the one that was born at your house? A. I don't know, I said at South McAlester, Oklahoma,—well, we got to moving around—I don't know exactly.
- Q. Gelia has not been moving around long at a time for the last 18 years or so? A. I don't know anything about Joe, only what she told me when she came back from McAlester. Well, I guess she thought what she was talking about it—but I don't know exactly that she was born to her in McAlester.
- Q. And you don't know for sure that the child was born to Gelia in McAlester, then? A. No, sir, well I took her word for it.

(Witness Exposed)

.....
Marietta, Oklahoma,
..March 8, 1912.....

GEORGE MCCOY, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

-----000-----

- Q. State your name, age and post office address? A. George McCoy, 40 years old, of Ark, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No, sir.
- Q. Where do you live? A. At Ark, I have lived there since April 16, 1910.
- Q. Do you know Gelia Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Sam Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. Are they husband and wife? A. Yes.
- Q. How long have you known them? A. Since April 16, 1910.
- Q. Do you know anything about their family? A. I don't know of the family, no, sir.
- Q. Do you know Isiah Ransom, Janey, Mary Ransom? A. I know their names, but I have never seen them.
- Q. Do you know Joe? A. I know his name, but have never seen him.
- Q. Do you know anything about the enrollment of these children?
A. Yes, sir, they are all enrolled, all right.
- Q. You say you have never seen these children? A. No more than their names, I never seen them.
- Q. Can you give me any information regards their enrollment?
A. Why I got all the information I can give you, I got the enrollment from Mr. Haynes.
- Q. Can you give me any information of your own knowledge? A. To the best of my knowledge there ain't any such thing as Joe Ransom, and any of the children.

- Q. What do you base that knowledge upon? A. From the evidence of the people, that have been knowing them for from 2 to 18 years.
- Q. Then your knowledge is entirely based upon hearsay? A. Yes.
- Q. What are the persons names whom you say as giving you this information of the enrollment? A. Henry Boyd, Sam Macey, Henry Williams, W. W. Walker, B. B. Askew, Charles Springfield, Marshall Heard, Lewis Quillin, Andrew Foster, Lewis Richa, Will Smith, Eige Shambra, E. C. or Willis Shambra, John Henry Chris, Sam Woods.
- Q. You wrote a complaint to the Department relative to the enrollment of these Ransom children, did you not, and furnished a list of names same as you have mentioned here? A. Yes.
- Q. Now, your complaint was based entirely upon information obtained from these people? A. Yes.
- A. And not upon any of your own knowledge? A. No more than nearly two years knowledge.
- Q. You know nothing about the birth of these children, and never saw them, and they only have heard of them? A. Yes.
- Q. And what was your idea in making this complaint as against the enrollment of these children? A. Well, I will tell you why: I was living on a piece of land; he wanted the land that he claimed to have under control; and I rented from him, and he refused to have me stay there. He said it was his land, and I said I was to read him and see about it.
- Q. Are you well acquainted with Sam and Celia Ransom? A. Yes.
- Q. How long have you known them? A. Since April 1910.
- Q. During that time have you visited their home? A. Yes.
- Q. How often? A. I have passed there from time to time, every time I have to go to town, and I visited there sometimes, one or two times a week or month.
- Q. During that time while making these visits have you ever noticed any children there? A. None but Hubert or Herbert Owens, that has been the only chap there.
- Q. Do you know Jim Gilmore? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know of a boy called Joe or Gilly, that lives with him? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know the parentage of this child? A. Only Jim Gilmore's; it is an adopted child.
- Q. Did you ever hear Mr. or Mrs. Gilmore explain the parentage of this child or how they obtained him? A. No, I hav'nt, that big Gilly you mean, that is what they call him.
- Q. Then you can give me no information as to who the parents of this Gilly or Joe Ransom are? A. No, sir; but I can give you the name of a man that can give you the information.
- Q. Who is it? Lewis Richa, who is the father of this woman, Mrs. Gilmore.

(Witness Exoused)

.....
Ardmore, Oklahoma, x
March 30, 1913. x
.....

JOHN CRISP, being first duly sworn by S. A. MILLS, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

- Q. State your name, age and post office address: A. John Crisp, Ardmore, Oklahoma. (Forgot to give age, but appears to be a man between 20 and 40 years old)
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom? A. Yes, she lives at Ark, Oklahoma; she is married, Sam Ransom is her husband's name.
- Q. How long have you known Celia Ransom? A. I have known her and Sam for ten years.
- Q. Are you well acquainted with them; and frequently visited with them? A. Yes, we have been neighbors.

- Q. What family has Celia Ransom? A. They hasn't any that I know of; they never had any family since I have been in Oklahoma.
- Q. Do you know one Iniah Ransom, Mary Ransom, Janey Ransom and Joe Ransom? A. No, sir.
- Q. Purported to be the children of Celia Ransom? A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you ever seen any children at the home of Celia Ransom during any of these visits? A. I saw one.
- Q. What about him? A. A boy about 17 years old in 1907 at his home, was he claimed to be Joe Ransom. Sam Ransom advised that this boy to be Joe. Afterward this boy run off, and I never saw him since.
- Q. How long since you was at the home of Celia Ransom? A. Over one year.
- Q. Did you see any colored boy there? A. No, see them but his and his wife.
- Q. Then you don't know of Celia Ransom ever having had any children? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever hear her speak of any? A. After they claimed they got them on the roll.
- Q. When was this? A. In 1907, I believe.
- Q. Do you know a colored boy who is known as Billy Ginter? A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you ever have any controversy with Sam, husband of Celia Ransom, relative to the land in vicinity of Ark? A. Yes; in 1907 or 1908.
- Q. What was this? A. I got a restraining order from the United States Court, Judge Townsend presiding, restraining him from trespassing or interfering with the lines allotted to Augustine Lafontain, or the removal of any rails therefrom.
- Q. Was there anything developed during that controversy relative to certain children belonging to Celia Ransom? A. Yes, Sam Ransom and his wife claimed it was their children's land and started to claim that a colored neighborhood and he would not do anything against him.
- Q. How much did he pay? A. Court cost and compromised, it was \$50 or \$75.00.
- Q. What was the purport of the compromise? A. To stop the suit, and he wanted to make that a colored neighborhood out there; I guess he was afraid I would have him put off the roll, and he was going to have the children all put off the roll.
- Q. Then the compromise was affected from the fact that you threatened to have the enrollment of his children attacked, was it? A. Yes, sir. I was going to try it.
- Q. What did you propose to establish in the event you had filed such proceedings to have these children stricken from the roll? A. Well, no more than from the time I knew them I knew they did not have any children, and the roll at that time showed one of the children to be seven years of age, and I had known them then about 11 years, and I knew that was impossible for them to have these children, and I not know of it.
- Q. Did you talk this over with Sam and Celia Ransom and tell them what you were going to do? A. No, sir, I didn't.
- Q. Then how did Ransom know that was going to be your complaint, and compromised with you for the purpose of preventing you from making such a showing before the Dawes Commission? A. Attorney J. V. Cabell, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, wrote him a letter and told him if he did not come in here and let the land along as allotted to this Lafontain he was going to start a suit to have the children that Sam and Celia Ransom had enrolled stricken from the rolls, because they never had no children.
- Q. As a matter of honest right, why did you not make the complaint? A. Well, he come in to see my Attorney, and I was out of town, and my attorney told him he had agreed to pay the cost of court and that it would carry the old lady in to penitentiary if I did not take the compromise.
- Q. Have you ever talked with Celia Ransom since that time? A. Yes.
- Q. Has there ever been anything further said by Celia Ransom rela-

-36-

- tive to these children that are on the rolls which you say you do not believe have ever been theirs, or they ever had? A. Yes; I was talking with them one day and they said their children was back in Alabama, or back East in one of the old States.
- Q. Can you recall anything having been said in the various conversations had by you with Celia and Sam Ransom relative to these purported children belonging to Celia Ransom, and their enrollment? A. No, sir, only that he had four children enrolled, and they was back in those places.
- Q. Did they ever make any other advantages toward you, or give you any inducements not to mention or to agitate the enrollment of these so-called children? A. No, sir, they never offered me any other inducement, only what they gave me at the time of the compromise.
- Q. You stated that you received \$60.00 or \$75.00 at the time of the compromise, at or when you withdrew your action against Sam Ransom in the Federal Court; how was that paid, in money or otherwise? A. Well, my attorney asked me how much ~~what~~ would I take to stop it? I said to him, from the rails he had sold, and the trees he had cut down I wanted \$75.00 from the time I was off the land. He paid part in money and he gave me some oats and hogs for the other part.
- Q. You did receive the pay then? A. Yes, sir.

(Witness Excused)

A. Shambra, being first duly sworn by S. A. Mills, Deputy Clerk of the United States Court in and for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, testifies as follows:

- Q. State your name age and post office address? A. A. Shambra, 62 years old, of Ark, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are you a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman? A. No, sir, raised in Alabama.
- Q. Do you know Celia Ransom? A. I do.
- Q. And Sam Ransom? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where do they live? A. At Ark, Oklahoma.
- Q. Are they man and wife? A. They go by that; I have known them 16 or 17 years.
- Q. Where did you first know them? A. At Ark.
- Q. Have you known them intimately all these years; exchanged visits, etc.? A. Yes.
- Q. When did you see Celia and Sam Ransom last? A. Yesterday.
- Q. Do you know a person by the name of Isaiah, Mary, Jancy and Jos Ransom? A. No, sir.
- Q. During all these times that you have known Sam and Celia Ransom do you know of any family of children belonging to them? A. Not one.
- Q. Did you ever hear them speak of ~~having any children~~ any children? A. No, sir; I heard her speak of having a daughter in Alabama, the only child I heard her speak of in my life. I disremember her name, but she was grown, and had children she said.
- Q. If they had had any children during this time would you have known it? A. I think I ought to have knowed it, I visited them a good deal and was close neighbors.
- Q. Then the only children you ever heard of was a daughter who was in Alabama? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever talk to Celia Ransom as to her family affairs in which the matter of children was talked over? A. A great deal.
- Q. In any of these conversations did you ever hear her speak of these children as being the only child she ever had? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you ever talk to Celia and Sam Ransom relative to certain children that they have had enrolled, who allotted lands?

- A. Never have, but I have heard them talk about them, a great deal, and I wondered where they was.
2. You say that you have never talked to them about it, but you have heard them tell of these children, and wondered where they were; how is it that you did not specifically speak of these children other than the one that was in Alabama? A. I would honestly tell you that I never did believe they had any children, because I have been with them too long; I never did need any children.
3. Then did you first hear Sam and Celia Ransom speak of these children being on the roll? A. After they had enrolled them and this little trouble came on about proving them, that is bringing up the children, or proving their enrollment.
4. Have you ever in your conversations with Celia and Sam, or Celia or Sam Ransom, talked specifically about the enrollment of these children and the allotment of these lands? A. I have heard them talk of it, but never paid much attention, because I did not believe they had any; I never need more. We had a district school meeting about 8 years ago, and he put down four children, and they never did show up with any one after; they called upon the children, but they never did show up.
5. Did you know one Gilly Gilmore? A. Yes.
6. That's child is he, if you know? A. It is Jim Gilmore's and his wife's child.
7. Did you ever know this Gilly Gilmore by any other name; or did you ever hear or know this Gilly Gilmore as Joe Ransom? A. No.
8. How frequently have you seen Celia and Sam Ransom, and their family in the last 16 or 17 years, that you claim you have known them? A. Well twice or three times, or probably more a week; there at the post office; they had a little post office and a little store, and I used to go there and get tobacco.
9. And during all those visits you never heard Celia or Sam Ransom speak of having any children excepting one daughter, which they claimed was back in Alabama? A. No, sir.
10. You stated you knew Gilly Gilmore; was he the son of Jim Gilmore and his wife? A. Yes, sir.
11. Did you ever hear that this Gilly Gilmore was the son of Celia Ransom? A. No--sir---No, sir.
12. Never heard Celia claim him then as her son? A. No--sir, sir.
13. Do you know of any Joe Ransom's at all? A. Only one; this boy; I asked him one day, was Ransom, his father ~~what~~ told me, he was not; that he had come with a show to Ardmore, and he (Ransom) begged him to go out to his house and go home with him, and taken him out there, and persuaded him to say that Sam was his father. But the boy became dissatisfied and told me that he was going back home, that he had a grand-mother, but he did not say where she lived.
14. When was this? A. It had been about 4 or 5 years ago to the best of my recollection.
15. When did you first remember seeing this Gilly Gilmore? A. He was quite a little lad, just about crawling and not walking, when his father and mother brought him from Arkansas.
16. How long ago was this? A. It has been about 5 or 6 or 7 years ago, I couldn't remember exactly; they claim he was brought from Arkansas.
17. How old do you consider this Gilly Gilmore to be now? A. About 6 or 7 years old.
18. Do you remember when Jim Gilmore and his wife ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ left Ark, Oklahoma, to go to Arkansas? A. Yes, sir.
19. Did they have a child with them when they went to Arkansas? A. No, sir.
20. How long was Jim Gilmore and his wife away from Ark, supposedly in Arkansas, and the time they returned? And when they brought this child with them? A. Two or about three years.
21. Do you remember or was you in Ark during all the time that Jim Gilmore and his wife were in Arkansas, that you refer to as the

-38-

- time they brought this child back with them? A. Yes.
- Q. During all that time was Celia Ransom living at Ark, Oklahoma?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. During any of that period was she absent from Ark? A. She wasn't.
- Q. Made no trips on the railroad, or any other ways, or didn't
go away from Ark, Oklahoma? A. No, sir, she was there all the
time.
- Q. You are quite sure of that, are you? A. Yes, sir.
- Q. During the time that you lived in Ark, can you recall any time
that one Sam Ransom or his wife Celia Ransom went away, supposed-
ly to bury any of their children? A. I don't know.
- Q. Did you ever hear any of them speak of any of their children
having died? A. Not until only just recently; since this
trouble came up.

(Witness excused)

The End.

Clarence F. Kohlmeier, being first duly sworn states that the
above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his
stenographic notes taken in said cause on said dates.

Clarence F. Kohlmeier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of April 1912.

Notary Public.

My com. expires _____, 191 .

-----oooOooo-----

Records of Love County, Oklahoma, Court show that on April 26, 1909,
S. M. Ransom filed the petition for appointment as guardian for
said children in Probate Court of said county and state, petition
for appointment of guardian of Isaiah Ransom 16 years of age;
Jane Ransom 12 years of age; Mary Ransom 14 years of age, and Joe
Ransom ten years of age. On June 11, 1909 he was appointed as
such guardian. The record further shows that on November 22, 1909,
S. M. Ransom, guardian, filed petition for the sale of NW 10, 25
Acres of Lot 3; SE 10 acres of Lot 3; NW of SW of NE of Section 5,
Twp. 7 South, Rge. 3 East, Love County, Oklahoma; being the allot-
ments of Mary Ransom, a minor, of the age of 14 years, to educate
said minor and for maintenance. The records further show on Dec-
ember 29, 1909, S. M. Ransom filed in the County Court petition to
sell the estates of Isaiah, Jane, Joe and Mary Ransom. On December
29, 1909, Order was made ordering the sale of the lands above de-
scribed of Mary Ransom, minor. Court records show no sale however
to have been made. In records of guardian's report of February
7, 1911, it is reported that said Isaiah Ransom, minor died on the
15th day of September 1910. No report in said court of the death
of Mary Ransom.

-----oooOooo-----

W. O. B.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMM BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. E. BRACKENRIDGE.
—
WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
19-D-54

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 18, 1905.

Celia Ransom,
Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 11, 1905, stating that you have been sick and unable to appear at Muskogee and ask that your case be set for hearing at Tishomingo. You also ask that an affidavit be sent you in order that you may have the same executed before a notary and sent to the Commission.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, accompanied by such witnesses as you may desire to introduce in support of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. This matter should receive your immediate attention.

You are advised that the Commission has no affidavits of the character desired by you for distribution.

Respectfully,

W. O. Beall

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMM HIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. E. BRECKINRIDGE.
—
WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

19-D-94

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 4, 1905.

Celia Ransom,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, you are informed that it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, with your witnesses, if you have any, and testify relative to your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

You were notified on January 18, 1905, that it was necessary for you to appear, and up to this time you have not done so. You are now informed that unless such appearance is made within fifteen days from the date of this letter, your application will be decided upon the record as it now stands.

Respectfully,

C. E. Breckinridge

Commissioner in Charge.

B.

19-D-94

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 13, 1905.

Celia Ransom,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself as a Chickasaw Freedman you are informed that it will be necessary for you to furnish further evidence relative to your residence in Texas and Indian Territory, as the record in your case is insufficient to determine when you went to Texas and when you returned.

If you desire to present any further testimony relative to the above facts you are advised that you should do so as soon as possible.

You are further advised that the burden of proof is upon you to establish your rights as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-94

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 2, 1906.

Celia Ranson,

Ark, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Your letter of December 4, 1905, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you state that you desire to have land reserved for allotments for yourself and children.

In reply to your letter you are advised that no reservation of land can be made for allotments, but if other parties have filed on the land on which you own improvements, and which you desire for allotments, you will be allowed to institute contest at the Land Office for the nation in which said land is located.

You will be notified of such action as is taken in the matter of your application for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-D-94

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1906.

Guy H. Sigler,
Attorney at Law,
Marietta, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 19, 1906, asking for a certified copy of plats showing the lands if any, which have been set aside for Celia Ranson recently enrolled by this office.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the application of Celia Ranson for enrollment has not yet been passed upon by this office and no reservation of land for allotment can be made in her behalf.

When a decision is reached in her case you and the applicant will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-94

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 28, 1906.

Celia Ransom,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date enclosing affidavit of George Joinnieau which you offer in support of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and the same has been filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-94

COPY
Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Celia Ransom,

Ark, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 28, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Isiah Ransom, Janey Ransom, Mary Ransom and Joe Ransom as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Pickens

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-D-94

19-D-94

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Guy H. Sigler,
Attorney at Law,
Marietta, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 28, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Celia Ransom, Isaiah Ransom, Janey Ransom, Mary Ransom and Joe Ransom as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

[Faint signature]

Commissioner.

[Faint text]

[Faint text]

19-D-94

COPY

Muskegee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Manfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:-

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 28, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Gelia Ransom, Isaiah Ransom, Janey Ransom, Mary Ransom and Joe Ransom as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Jame Dixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-D-94

Chic. Fr 1521

Chic. Fr 1521

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as
Chickasaw freedmen.....OF.....

CARRIE McDONALD, et al. 19---725
19--1414
17-D-168

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., Aug. 29, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Carrie McDonald, said McDonald being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My mother was Phyllis Factor. My father was Simon Factor.

In the matter of the enrollment of applicant's mother, Phyllis Factor, Henry Byington testified:

"I am 48 years old. I have been acquainted with Phyllis Factor for 30 years. I think she belonged to a woman by the name of Martha Hawkin and I think they were Creeks, but her husband, Simon Factor, was a Chickasaw freedman, but she, herself, I think, belonged to a greek. I think she and her husband were married. They lived together and raised a family. Simon Factor belonged to the widow Factor, a Chickasaw."

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

B. McDonald

(Claiming her father)

19-1414

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., Aug. 30, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Minnie Lynch and children, Bud Lynch being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My wife's name was Minnie Factor and her mother was Phyllis Factor. I have lived in here all the time with my children. My wife was a Chickasaw.

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to the named Commission that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

J. M. Doan

178168
Choctaw freedman.
O R I G I N A L

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Atoka, I. T., November 21st, 1902.

-----oOo-----

In the matter of the application of Joe Factor for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Joe Factor being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

- Q What is your name? A Joe Factor.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-seven.
Q What is your post office address? A Atoka.
Q How long have you been a resident of the Choctaw Nation?
A All my life.
Q Never lived anywhere else? A No sir.
Q What is the name of your father? A Eamon Factor.
Q Is he living? A No sir.
Q Was he a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Of what Nation? A Chickasaw.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Phyllis Factor.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q Is she a freedman? A I guess she is.
Q Of what Nation? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you now wish to make application as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Through which one of your parents do you claim that right?
A Well, just airy one of them, mother or father.
Q You stated your father was a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation?
A Yes sir.
Q You want to make application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation do you? A Yes sir, that's where I was raised and born--there in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her master? A Well, I couldn't tell you that.
Q Was he an Indian or a white man? A I think he was an Indian. I couldn't tell you nothing about that.
Q Do you know to what tribe of Indians he belonged to?
A No sir.
Q You don't know anything about her master? A No sir. Well, I know she said she was turned loose in the Choctaw Nation is all I know about it.
Q Why do you think you have any rights as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A I couldn't tell you why.
Q How does it come that you apply that way; why do you come up here to make application if you don't know anything about your family? A Well, I know my father.
Q Did your mother ever make application for enrollment as a freedman of any Indian tribe?

Joe Factor----2.

- A I don't know; she was up here yesterday; I wasn't with her.
Q You don't know anything about your family? A My mother; I have a family of my own.
Q You don't seem to know anything about your mother? A Phyllis is my mother, but I don't know anything about their masters.
Q Do you know what was the name of your grandfather on your mother's side--your mother's father; do you know that?
A No sir.
Q Do you know the name of your mother's mother? A No sir, I don't.
Q Have you got any brothers or sisters? A I aint got but one, and he's dead.
Q One brother? A Yes sir, he's dead.
Q What was his name? A Robert Factor. 19-1439
Q Have you got any sisters? A Yes sir.
Q How many? A Well, I have got four sisters.
Q What are their names? A One named Jennie Graves and Hettie Ward.
Q Next one? A One Elia Frazier. 19-1409
Q Next one? A Carrie McDonald. 19-715
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is your wife's name? A Noli Factor.
Q Is she a freedman? A No sir.
Q Non-citizen? A Yes sir.
Q How many children have you? A One.
Q What is its name? A Lillian.
Q How old is Lillian? A Five years old.
Q When were you married to Noli? A I been married about six years, near as I can come at it.
Q Where were you married? A Here in Atoka.
Q Who married you? A Fellow by the name of Tipkin.
Q Was he a minister? A Yes sir, I believe he was; that's what they say he is.
Q Have you got any evidence of that marriage with you? A No sir.
Q Did you get a marriage certificate? A Yes sir.
Q Have you got it with you? A No sir, I loosed it.

The mother of this applicant is identified on Choctaw freedman card No. 992 as Phyllis Factor.

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of November, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1902.

H. C. ...
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, Indian Territory, January 17, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
America and Lelia Lynch.

Phyllis Factor, being first duly sworn and examined,
testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Phyllis Factor.
Q How old are you? A Well, I don't know, I can't tell you how old I am.
Q About how old are you? A I don't know.
Q Were you living during the Civil War? A Yes, sir.
Q About how old were you at the close of the Civil War? A I was a young woman.
Q Were you a slave during the war time? A Yes, sir, in the Creek Nation.
Q What was the name of your father? A Daniel.
Q Do you know his last name? A I don't know.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Jennie.
Q Do you know her last name? A No, sir.
Q Were your father and mother slaves? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was their owner? A Boney Hawkins.
Q Who was your owner? A Hawkins.
Q Do you know his first name? A Boney Hawkins.
Q Was Boney Hawkins an indian? A Yes, sir.
Q What tribe did he belong to? A I don't know.
Q How do you know he was an indian? A I know because his mother was an indian.
Q Do you know what tribe of indians either your owner, Boney Hawkins or his mother belonged? A No, sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes, sir.
Q What are their names? A Jennie, Hettie, Nancy, Carrie, Bush, Ella, Robert and Minnie.
Q Have you any other children? A No, sir.
Q Who was the father of Minnie? A Simon Factor.
Q Was Minnie Factor ever married? A Yes, sir.
Q What was the name of her husband? Bud Paris.
Q Was he ever known by any other name? A Yes, sir, Lynch.
Q Did Minnie and Bud have any children? A They had three.
Q What are their names? A Lelia and America.
Q What is the name of the other child? A I don't know, he is dead.
Q Are America and Lelia now living? A Yes, sir, they are living.
Q What is their postoffice address? A Atoka.
Q Atoka is also your postoffice address, is it? A Yes, sir.
(Witness excused)

I, Fay E. Blachert, upon oath, state that I reported the proceedings in the foregoing and above cause and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E. Blachert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1907.

Richard Shovellet
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, Indian Territory, January 17, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Carrie McDonald and Fred McDonald as Freedmen of the Chictasaw
Nation.

Carrie McDonald, being first duly sworn and examined,
testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Carrie Brown.
Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What was your name before you were married to Brown? A Carrie
McDonald.
Q What was your name before you were married to McDonald? A My
name was Carrie Factor before I married Henry McDonald.
Q How old are you? A About 27 or 28 years old.
Q What is the name of your father? A Simon Factor.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Phyllis Factor.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Atoka.
Q Where were you born? A Red River County, thats all I know
about it.
Q Where is Red River County? A In Indian Territory.
Q Do you know how long you lived in Red River County? A I don't
know, I was just a little child when I left there.
Q Where did you move when you left Red River County? A Colbert,
Indian Territory.
Q Do you know how long you lived at Colbert? A We stayed
there about five or six years.
Q Where did you move from Colbert? A To Atoka.
Q Have you lived at Atoka ever since? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you ever out of the Indian Territory? A Yes, sir, I
went to Texas and stayed four months.
Q What were you doing in Texas? A Nothing.
Q How did it happen you were in Texas? A Just went off from home,
and was working there.
Q Did you make your home in Texas at that time? A At the time
I was there I was staying with a woman by the name of Sue
Collins and I rented a room from her.
Q Were you ever out of the Indian Territory at any other time
besides this? A No, sir.
Q Where did you call your home while you were in Texas? A Called
it the Territory.
Q Then you have never been out of the Indian Territory for any
purpose excepting this one time? A No, sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes, sir, two.
Q What are their names? A One is Fred and the other is Rosalie.
Q Is Fred still living? A Yes, sir.
Q When were you married to Jack Brown? A We was married the
last day of April, 1906.

Marriage certificate is presented which shows
that Jack Brown and Carrie McDonald were married on the
30th day of April, 1906.

- Q Were you ever divorced from your former husband, Henry McDonald?

Carrie McDonald.

- 2 -

A Yes, sir.

Q When were you divorced from him? A On the sixth day of February, 1905.

Bill of Divorce is presented showing that Carrie McDonald was granted a divorce from Henry McDonald on the sixth day of February, 1905.

(Witness excused)

I, Fay E. Blachert, upon oath, state that I reported the proceedings in the above and foregoing cause and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E. Blachert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1907.

Richard Shanafelt
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, Indian Territory, January 18, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Joe Factor and Lillian Factor as Freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Nancy Fulsom, nee Jones, being first duly sworn and examined,
testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? Nancy Fulsom.
Q How old are you? A About forty I guess.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Atoka.
Q What is the name of your father? A Wyley Homer.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Phyllis Factor.
Q Have you any brothers or sisters? A Yes, sir.
Q What are their names? A Bush, Robert, Carrie, Jennie, Hettie,
Ella and Minnie, who is dead.
Q Is either Robert or Bush known by any other name? A I don't
know.
Q Is Bush or Robert married? A Bush is married but Robert is dead.
Q What is Bush's wife's name? A Lela.
Q Do you know what her name was before she married Bush? A No,
sir.
Q Is Lela a freedman of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations?
A No, sir, she ain't neither one, she is a State woman.
Q You know that Bush's wife, Lela is neither a Choctaw or
Chickasaw Freedman? A No, sir, she ain't neither.
Q Have Bush and Lela any children? A Yes, sir.
Q What are their names? A One is named Lillian.
Q Have they any others? A One named Pud.
Q Have they any others? A Yes, sir, they have one more, a
baby, and I don't know her name.
Q Is this other child a girl? A Yes, sir.
Q About how old is Lillian? A I can't tell you.
Q What is the last name of this brother of yours called Bush?
A Bush Factor.
Q What is his father's name? A Simon Factor.
Q What is his mother's name? A Phyllis Factor.
Q Were Simon Factor or Phyllis Factor slaves during the war?
A I know mama was, but I don't know about him.
Q Do you know who was your mother, Phyllis Factor's owner? A
Hawkins.
Q You don't know whether Simon Factor was a slave or not? A
No, sir, I don't know whether he was or not.
Q Where does this brother of yours, Bush Factor now live? A
Chockie.
Q Is Chockie his postoffice address? A Yes, sir.

(Witness excused)

Joe Factor and Lillian Factor.

- 2 -

I, Fay E. Blachert, upon oath, state that I reported the proceedings in the above and foregoing cause and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E. Blachert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1907.

Richard Shanafelt
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
CHOCTAW LAND OFFICE.

Atoka, Indian Territory, January 26, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Joe Factor and his daughter, Lillian Factor, as Choctaw freedmen.

JOE FACTOR, being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner.

- Q What is your name? A Joe Factor.
Q What is your age? A Thirty-two.
Q What is your Post Office address? A Limestone Gap.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is your wife's name? A Lola Factor.
Q Is she a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Have you a daughter by the name of Lillian Factor? A Yes sir.
Q Is she your oldest child? A Yes sir.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q What is her mother's name? A Mela Factor.
Q Do you appear here today for the purpose of giving testimony in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your daughter, Lillian Factor, as Choctaw freedmen?
A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your father? A Simon Factor.
Q Did he have any rights in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation?
A Well I heard him say he had a right in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q You have no personal knowledge that he was either a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman? A No sir.
Q Is he now dead? A Yes sir.
Q How long has he been dead? A I don't know exactly but a pretty good while.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Phyllis Factor.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q Does she claim any right as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman?
A I never heard her say.
Q Has she ever made application for enrollment as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman? A Well I never heard her say anything about it.

It appears from a letter from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to the Choctaw Land Office, under date of November 2, 1905, that the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the Decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes denying the application for the enrollment of Phyllis Factor as a Choctaw freedman.

- Q Have you any brothers or sisters that are now living? A No brothers, I have some sisters.
Q What are the names of your sisters that are now living?
A Carrie McDonald, she used to be, Hattie Ward, Jennie Graves, Ella Gould and Nancy Daily.

(2)

- Q Are these all full sisters of yours? A No sir, three ain't full sisters.
- Q What are the names of your three full sisters? A Carrie Mc-Donald, Ella Gould, and that is all that is living.
- Q Where does Carrie McDonald now reside? A Right out here about one quarter out of town.
- Q Did she ever reside in the Creek Nation? A No sir, I don't think so.
- Q What is the name of her present husband? A Jack Brown.
- Q What was the name of her husband before she married Jack Brown? A Henry McDonald.
- Q Is he now living? A Yes sir, the last time I heard of him he was.
- Q Where is he living? A McAlester.
- Q Did your mother, Phyllis Factor, ever live in the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q How long ago was it? A I don't know that.
- Q How long has she been in the Choctaw Nation? A I can not tell you that either.
- Q Was you born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
- Q Did you ever hear your mother say anything about being owned by a Creek Indian? A Yes sir, I have heard her talk about it.
- Q Well did she ever claim to have been owned by a Choctaw Indian? A Well I have heard her say that too.
- Q You think do you that she was owned by a Creek Indian at one time? A Well just her testimony; I can not tell you that.
- Q Did you ever make application for enrollment as a Creek freedman? A No sir.
- Q Did your mother ever make application for enrollment as a Creek freedman? A Well I don't know.

The name of Carrie McDonald appears on Chickasaw freedman card No. 725, at No. 2 thereon.

- Q Has your mother got any living brothers or sisters? A Yes sir I heard her say that she had a brother living; that is all I have heard her spoke of.
- Q Do you know what his name is? A No sir I don't.
- Q Was your father, Simon Factor, ever owned by any Indians? A Yes sir I heard him say he was owned by Indians.
- Q Do you know what tribe of Indians? A No sir.
- Q Was your mother owned by Choctaw or Chickasaw Indians? A I can not tell you that.
- Q You never heard your mother mention the names of any Indians that owned her and your father? A No sir.

(Witness Excused)

I, Charles Bozarth, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on oath state that the above is a full, true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes as taken in said cause on said date.

Charles Bozarth

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of January 1907.

W. B. Russell

Notary Public.

19---725
19--1414
17-D-168
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Carrie McDonald, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein and from the census card record in this case that on August 29, 1899, application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Carrie McDonald (20 years of age) as a Chickasaw freedman; that on November 25, 1902, application was made for the enrollment of Fred McDonald (born June 13, 1902) as a Chickasaw freedman; that on August 30, 1899, application was made for the enrollment of America Lynch (12 years of age) and Lelia Lynch (10 years of age) as Chickasaw freedmen; and that on November 21, 1902, application was made for the enrollment of Joe Factor (27 years of age) and Lillian Factor (5 years of age) as Choctaw freedmen.

It further appears from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that Carrie McDonald and Joe Factor are the children of Simon Factor (deceased), who during the War of the Rebellion was a slave of a Chickasaw Indian, and Phyllis Factor whose application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman was denied by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes September 28, 1905, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior October 19, 1905; that Fred McDonald is the son of Carrie McDonald and Henry McDonald whose name appears opposite No. 3047 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1903; that America Lynch and Lelia Lynch are the children of Minnie Factor (deceased) who was the daughter of Simon Factor and Phyllis Factor, above mentioned; that Lillian Factor is the daughter of the applicant, Joe Factor; that all of said applicants were living on September 25, 1902; and that such of the applicants who were living on June 28, 1898, were residents of Indian Territory on said date.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Carrie McDonald, Fred McDonald, America Lynch, Lelia Lynch, Joe Factor and Lillian Factor, should be enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1896 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Commissioner.

FEB 25 1907

FEB 25 1907

19 725

20

V

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Fred McDonald

as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Freedman Nation

Approved

NOV 25 1902

Commissioner

RECORDED & INDEXED
COMMISSIONER OF THE CHICKSAW NATION

NOV 25 1902

NOV 25 1902

Chickasaw Freedman Nation

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ^{freedman} citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Fred McDonald, born on the 13th day of June, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Henry McDonald a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Carrie McDonald a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Atoka Okla Ind

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Carrie McDonald, on oath state that I am 24
years of age and a citizen, by freedman, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Henry McDonald, who is a citizen, by
freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, that a male child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 13th day of June, 1902; that said child has been
named Fred McDonald, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Carrie McDonald

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1902

D. H. Smedaugh
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Jane Ward, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Carrie McDonald, wife of Henry McDonald,
on the 13th day of June, 1902; that there was born to her on said
date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Fred McDonald.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Jane Ward
mark

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Wm O. Gunn
B. M. Wilson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1902

D. H. Smedaugh
Notary Public.

AUG 24 1885

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes..

In the matter of the enrollment
of Carrie McDonald, nee
Carrie Factory, as a Freedwoman of the Choctaw or
Chickasaw Nation.

Sloan Ward, being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is 49 years
of age and a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, and resides at Atoka, In-
dian Territory, that he knew Simon Factory, in his lifetime, and that
Simon Factory was a Chickasaw freedman, that he knows Phyllis ~~Factory~~
Factory, and that he was present at a wedding in which Simon Factory
was united in marriage to Phyllis Hawkins, a Choctaw freedwoman, that
the marriage was performed near Tulip, Texas, being just across the
in the Indian Territory,
river, that said marriage ceremony was performed by Sam Walton, a
minister of the Gospel.

Affiant says he knows Carrie McDonald, and that Carrie McDonald's
maiden name was Carrie Factory, and that Carrie McDonald is
the daughter of Simon Factory, and Phyllis Factory, of the said mar-
riage, and further affiant sayeth not.

J. M. Humphreys
F. P. Jewman

Sloan Ward
Notary Public. *mark.*

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th.,
day of August, A.D. 1905

F. P. Jewman.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. M. Humphreys,
Attorney for applicant.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the enrollment of
Fred McDonald, as a freedman of the
Choctaw Nation, Ind. Terry.

We, Jesse Gary, and ~~Arthur~~ Arthur Sutter, being 39 and 20 years, of
age respectively, being sworn depose and say that we are freedmen
of the Choctaw Nation, and reside at Atoka, Indian Territory, that we
were present at a wedding ceremony at Atoka, Indian Territory, at
which ceremony Henry McDonald was united in marriage, to Carrie
Factor, that both parties to said marriage ceremony were freedmen
of the Chickasaw Nation Indian Territory.

We further swear that the fruit of said marriage is a male child
named Fred McDonald, and further affiants say not.

Witnesses to mark.

J. M. Humphreys
J. E. Newman

Jesse Gary
Arthur Sutter
mark

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th.,
day of August, A. D. 1905.

J. E. Newman
NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. M. HUMPHREYS,

Attorney for applicant.

Atok, I. T.

In the matter of
the enrollment of
Carrie M. Donald
and Fred M. Donald
as check cashers

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE

DEC 2 1905

John W. Humphreys

J. W. Humphreys

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the enrollment
of Carrie McDonald and Fred Mc-
Donald as Freedmen of the Chick-
asaw Nation, Ind. Terry.

We, Jennie Graves, and Arthur Sutter, being 27 and 31 years of
age respectively, being first duly sworn depose and say that we know
Henry McDonald, and Carrie McDonald, and that we were present at a
wedding ceremony at Atoka, Indian Territory, on the 15th day of Oc-
tober, A.D. 1896, in which Henry McDonald was united in marriage to
Carrie Factor, and that Fred McDonald is the fruits of said marriage.

Affiants say that Rev. Charles Tucker performed the ceremony and
united Henry McDonald to Carrie Factor, at Atoka, Indian Territory,
on the 25th., day of October, A.D. 1896, and further affiants sayeth
not.

Witnesses to mark.

Estevan
J. M. Humphreys
Jennie ^{her} Graves
Arthur ^{his} Sutter

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd., day of
December, A.D. 1905.

Estevan
NOTARY PUBLIC.

IAN 11 1906

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the matter of the enrollment of
Carrie McDonald, and Fred McDonald,
as Freedmen of the Chickasaw Na-
tion Indian Territory.

Comes now carry McDonald, and being first duly sworn on her
oath says, that she is the daughter of Simon Factor, a freedman of t
the Chickasaw Nation, and Phyllis Factor, a Freedwoman of the Chocta
Nation, and that her father Simon Factor is enrolled, as a Chickasaw
Freedman, and was the slave of Joe Factor and th
his number is _____ on the Chickasaw Freedman Roll.

Affiant further says, that she is the mother of Fred McDonald,
and that she was married to Henry McDonald on the 25th, day of Oc-
tober A. D. 1896, and th Rev. Charles Tucker performed the ceremony,
and that said ceremony was performed in the town of Atoka, IN;
dian Territory, and that Fred McDonald is a child of said marriage.

Carrie McDonald

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th., day of
December, A. D. 1905.

E. K. ...
NOTARY PUBLIC -

Commissioner of ...
Feb 5 1907

REFER TO ONLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
.....
17-D-168
.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DBH

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 1, 1905.

Joe Factor,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your daughter, Lillian Factor, you are advised that it will be necessary for this office to be furnished further evidence showing that your father, Simon Factor, through whom you claim your rights as such freedmen, was a Choctaw or Chickasaw Freedman.

You should give this matter your early attention and appear before this office, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, and testify as to your father's status as a freedman of either of said Nations at the close of and subsequent to the War of the Rebellion until his death.

Respectfully,

W. O. Beall

Acting Commissioner.

COPY

19-725

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Carrie Brown,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 25, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Carrie McDonald, Fred McDonald, America Lynch, Lelia Lynch, Joe Factor and William Factor as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

James Bixby

SIGNED

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-725.

COPY

19-725

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Joe Factor,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 25, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Carrie McDonald, Fred McDonald, America Lynch, Lelia Lynch and Lillian Factor as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that your name and the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

Jame Bixby

SIGNED

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-725.

COPY

19-725

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

E. A. Newman,
Attorney-at-law,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 25, 1907, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Carrie McDonald, Fred McDonald, America Lynch, Lelia Lynch, Joe Factor and Lillian Factor as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

COPY

19-725

Muskegee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw & Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 26, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Carrie McDonald, Fred McDonald, America Lynch, Lelia Lynch, Joe Factor and Lillian Factor as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the names of the persons granted in said decision have been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

James Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 19-725.

Chic. Fr 1522 ,

Chic. Fr 1522

11128

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Pauls Valley, Indian Territory,
May 22, 1906.

-c0o-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lula Newberry as a Chickasaw freedman.

-o0o-

Simon Newberry, after being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER

- Q State your name, age and post office address? A Simon Newberry, I am somewhere about forty years old and my post office is Robberson, Indian Territory.
- Q Do you know Laura Fisher? A Yes, sir.
- Q Has she a child that goes under the name of Lula Newberry?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Laura Fisher is not a freedman, is she? A No, sir; states-woman.
- Q Is Laura Fisher married? A No, sir.
- Q Was she ever married? A Not that I know of.
- Q Do you know who is the father of this Lula Newberry? A Calvin Newberry.
- Q Is Calvin Newberry your brother? A Yes, sir.
- Q Is Louis Newberry your brother? A Yes, sir.
- Q Did Laura Fisher ever live with Louis Newberry or Calvin Newberry as their wife? A No, sir.
- Q Does Calvin Newberry recognize this child Lula Newberry as his?
- A I couldn't say.
- Q Does Louis Newberry recognize this child as his? A I suppose he does; he is taking care of her, but Lula Newberry is generally known to be the child of Calvin Newberry.
- Q Was Laura Fisher ever married to anyone? A No sir.
- Q If she had been you would have known it? A Yes, sir.
- Q How long has she been in that neighborhood? A About five or six years; something like that.
- Q And this child Lula is now being taken care of by Louis Newberry?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Does the mother, Laura Newberry, live with them too? A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you remember when this child was born? A No, sir.
- Q Calvin Newberry is married and living with his wife? A Yes, sir.
- Q How old is Calvin Newberry's oldest child? A I don't know exactly; something like six or seven years old.
- Q Did Laura Fisher ever tell you that Calvin Newberry was the father of this child, Lula Newberry? A No, sir.
- Q Did she ever tell you that Louis Newberry was the father? A No.

Witness excused.

Vester W. Rose, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, states on oath that he reported the proceedings in the above entitled case on the 22nd day of May, 1906, and that the above is a true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said case.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of May, 1906.

Vester W. Rose
Stenographer
Notary Public

19-D-148. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
 COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
 MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
 Lula Newberry as a Chickasaw freedman.

LOUIS NEWBERRY, being first duly sworn by W. W. Chap-
 pel, testified as follows:

(Examination by the Commissioner)

- Q What is your name? A Louis Newberry.
 Q How old are you? A About 32, I guess.
 Q What is your post office address? A Foster, I. T.
 Q Are you enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir.
 Q Selected your allotment? A Yes sir.
 Q Are you acquainted with Lula Newberry, a minor applicant for
 enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Am I acquainted
 with her? Yes, I ought to be, she is my child.
 Q Who is the mother of Lula Newberry? A Used to be Lula Fisher,
 she is Lula Newberry now, some calls her Laura Fisher
 but we call her Lula Newberry and we named the child after
 her.
 Q When was Lula Newberry born? A October 26.
 Q What year? A 1891, I believe, I think it was.
 Q Is she 15 years old? A She is only 5 years old the 26th
 of October.
 Q You mean 1901, then? A Yes, 1901.
 Q Were you married to Lula Fisher at the time of the birth of
 this child? A No sir.
 Q When were you married to Lula Fisher? A I was married to
 her about two months afterwards, I guess.
 Q Had you been keeping company with Lula Fisher before that
 time? A I had.
 Q About how long? A Somewhere close to two years.
 Q Have you every reason to believe that that child is yours?
 A Yes sir, I have no doubt of it.
 Q Where were you living at the time of the birth of this
 child? A I was living right there at home in the
 Chickasaw Nation, about three miles from Foster.
 Q Where was Lula Fisher living? A She was there with me.
 Q In your house? A Yes--It was not exactly my house. He and
 her cousin stayed together, farmed together that year, raised
 a crop.
 Q For two years before the birth of this child? A A year
 before the birth of this child.
 Q Since the birth of Lula Newberry have you held out to the
 community in which she lived that she was your child?
 A Yes sir.
 Q Always recognized her? A Always recognized her.

Lula Newberry----2.

- Q Have you supported her in any way? A Yes.
- Q How? A Well, I bought for her, and worked around, in every respect as a father could for his child. She says it is mine, and I have no doubts of it being mine. I do not know of anybody else that was keeping company with her at the time I was going with her.
- Q Why didn't you marry the mother before the birth of this child? A I wasn't in shape, it was long in the fall of the year, and I wanted to wait until we gathered the crops.
- Q Are you and Lula Fisher living together now? A Yes.
- Q This child living with you? A Yes sir.
- Q Has she, all the time since you were married? A Yes sir.
- Q What relation is Simon Newberry to you? A He is my brother.
- Q Did he live at Pauls Valley? A No, he lives about two miles from me--his post office is Robinson.
- Q On May 22, 1906, Simon Newberry testified before a representative of the Commission at Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, that Calvin Newberry was the father of this child. A Calvin Yes, who is Calvin Newberry? A That is my brother. My youngest brother.
- Q Well, Simon testified that Calvin was the father of this child. A I don't see how he could tell that.
- Q How old is Calvin? A Calvin is about 28 years old, I don't know his age exactly.
- Q Was he living in your community at the time of the birth of this child, the year preceding it? A Yes, he was living around there.
- Q Has it ever been charged around there that Calvin was the father of this child? A Why it was talked about the country some of him going with her sometimes, but then it wasn't true. They didn't know for certain.
- Q Then you were not the only fellow that was going with Lula Fisher? A Yes, I was the only fellow going with her for two years before the birth of this child, and she says it was mine and I thought right smart of her too.
- Q Has Calvin been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes.
- Q Has he selected his allotment? A Yes sir.
- Q Lula Fisher is a states woman? A Yes, she is a states woman.
- Q Your brother Simon, in answer to this question, Did Louis Newberry recognize this child as his? and the answer was, "I suppose he does, he has taken care of her, but Lula Newberry is generally known as the child of Calvin Newberry.
- A Now, maybe he made a mistake in the names.
- Q No, he didn't. Where was Calvin living at the time of the birth of this child? A Calvin was living at his own place, married.
- Q How far from your place? A About two miles.
- Q Where was Simon Newberry living? A Living on his own place about two miles from me.
- Q Near Calvin? A No. Kind of in a circle, he was living north of me about two miles or a little over, and Calvin was living west of me about two miles or a little over.
- Q And where was Lula Fisher living? A She was living right there in the house with me.
- Q In the same house? A Yes sir.

Lula Newberry----3.

- Q Well, how did it come that your own brother testified that it was not known as your child? A I cannot account for that-- I tell what I know about it, I cannot give any account of what he says.
- Q Have you every reason to believe that you were the father of that child? A I do, honest.
- Q Is Lula the only child that you have in your family? A By that woman, yes.
- Q Were you married before you married Lula Fisher? A No sir.
- Q Have you other children by other women? A By one woman.
- Q To whom you were not married? A Yes sir.
- Q That child was born since you married Lula Fisher? A Yes sir--you say born since I married her?
- Q Yes sir? A No sir, it was born before I married her.
- Q When was it born? A October 26, '01.
- Q The same time that this child was born? A What you mean, the other child?
- Q Yes. A Oh, I thought-- I disremember when it was born, it is seven or eight years old, that one is.
- Q Been enrolled? A Yes, and filed and has certificate.
- Q Who was the mother of that child? A Laura Hamilton, used to be.
- Q She a states woman? A No.
- Q Freedman? A Yes.
- Q Does Simon Newberry visit your home frequently since the birth of this child? A Yes, he is over there every day or two.
- Q He stated on May 22, 1906 that Lula Fisher, your wife, had never said that that child was yours? A I don't know what he states, nothing at all about that, but I am satisfied that he has never mentioned that to me.

Witness excused.

Kate DeBord, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, being first duly affirmed, states that she correctly reported all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the fourth day of September, 1906, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said proceedings on said date.

Kate DeBord

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1906.

Walter H. Apple

Notary Public.

19-D- 128.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

-:O:-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Lula Newberry as a Chickasaw freedman.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on December 24, 1902, a written application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Lula Newberry as a Chickasaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of this application at Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, May 22, 1906 and at Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 4, 1906.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was born October 26, 1901, and is the illegitimate child of Lula Fisher, a Non-Citizen, and of Louis Newberry, whose name appears opposite No. 916 on a list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen and approved by the Secretary of the Interior December 12, 1902; that the applicant resided continuously in the Chickasaw Nation from the date of her birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am of the opinion that following the ruling of the Department in the case of Allie Jane Ross et al., (I.T.D. 3039+5043-1902), Lula Newberry should be enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641) and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian territory.

FEB 28 1907

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

..... Lula Newberry

as a ~~Child~~ **Freedman** of

Chicago ~~Ill~~

Nation.

Approved

190

.....
Commissioner

Dec 24 1902

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Freedman
IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as SON of the Chicasaw Nation,
of Lula Newberry (Name of child.) born on the 26 day of October, 1901.
Name of Father: Louis Newberry a Chicasaw Chicasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Laura Fisher a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
Postoffice: Poster I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Laura Fisher, on oath state that I am 16
years of age and a citizen by Adoption, of the U. S. Nation;
not
that I am the lawful wife of Louis Newberry, who is a citizen, by
Adoption, of the Chicasaw Nation; that a girl child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 26 day of October, 1901; that said child has been named
Lula Newberry is now
and is living in

I further state that Louis Newberry is the Father of Lula Newberry

WITNESSES TO MARK:
my girl child Laura Fisher
(Must be Two Witnesses.) E Vandrie
J I Levi

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Dec 20 1902, 1902.
(Seal) (Signed) J P Gibson

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Kelley Newberry, Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Laura Newberry midwife
on the 16 day of October, 1901, that there was born to her on said date a girl
child; that said child is now living Lula Newberry
(Male or Female.)

WITNESSES TO MARK:
Kelley Newberry
E Vandrie
(Must be Two Witnesses.) J I Levi

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Dec 20 1902, 1902.
(Seal) (Signed) J P Gibson

Notary Public.

8 138

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lula Newberry

as a Freedman of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner

DEC 24 1904

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

VALLEY NEWS CO., PAULS VALLEY, IND. TER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, of Lula Newberry, born on the 26 day of October, 1901.

Name of Father: Louis Newberry a citizen of the Freedman Chickasaw Nation

Name of Mother: Laura Fisher a Freedman of the U.S. Nation

Post-office: Foster IN

Affidavit of Mother.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Southern District.

I, Laura Fisher, on oath state that I am 16 years of age and a Freedman, by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Louis Newberry, who is a citizen, by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a girl child was born to me on 26 day of October, 1901; that said child has been named Lula Newberry and is now living.

I further state that Louis Newberry is the father of Lula Newberry, my girl child. Witness to mark.

(Must be two Witnesses.)

E. Vandier
J. G. G...

Subscribed and sworn to before me this DEC 20 1902 day of December, 1902.

J. G. Gibson
Notary Public.

Affidavit of Attending Physician, or Midwife.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Southern District.

I, Kelly Newberry, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Laura Fisher on the 16 day of October, 1901; there was born to her on said date a girl child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Lula Newberry.

(Must be two Witnesses.)

Kelly Newberry
E. Vandier
J. G. G...

Subscribed and sworn to before me this DEC 20 1902 day of December, 1902.

J. G. Gibson
Notary Public.

COMMISSION TO THE SEVEN RIVERS L. E. S.

FILED

MAR 1 1905

United States of America
The Indian Territory
Southern Judicial Dist

In the matter of En-
rollment of ~~Louis~~
Newberry. (Fisher)
daughter of Laura Fisher.

On this day personally appeared before me
W W Howerton, a Notary Public in and for
The Southern Dist Ind-Terr- County of
Pickens, and acting as such - Notary Public

Louis Newberry, personally known to me
and on his oath states that he is the
Father of Lula Newberry. (Fisher) aged 3-
years - daughter of Laura Fisher. That the
said Laura Fisher has been living at his
house most of the time for the past six years.

This 14th day of March 1905
Louis Newberry

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 14th day of March 1905

W W Howerton
Notary Public
Southern Dist Ind Terr

My Commission Expires Feb 15 1906

19- D-128

In the matter of Enrollment of Laura
Newberry (Fisher) Daughter of Laura Fisher

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED

MAR 16 1905

Chairman

United States of America,) In the matter
The Indian Territory,) of the Enrollment of Lula
Southern Judicial Dist.) Newberry (Fisher) Daughter of
Laura Fisher.

On this day personally appeared before me W. W. Howerton, a
Notary Public in and for the Southern Dist. Ind-Ter-County of Pickens
and acting as such Notary Public Louis Newberry personally known to
me and on his oath states that he is the Father of Lula Newberry
(Fisher) aged 3 years- Daughter of Laura Fisher that the said Laura
Fisher has been living at his House most of the time for the past six
years.

This 14th day of March 1905.

(Signed) Louis Newberry

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of March 1905.

(Signed) W. W. Howerton

Notary Public.

Southern Dist.

(Seal)

Ind Ter.

My Commission Expires Feb 15 1906.

19-D-128.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 20, 1903.

Laura Fisher,

Foster, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

There was received at this office December 24, 1902,
an application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Lula
Newberry, infant daughter of Louis Newberry and Laura Fisher, born
October 26, 1901.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMM BEEBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BECKINRIDGE,
WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

W. O. B.

NOTE IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
19-D-125.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory March 6, 1905.

Laura Fisher,
Fester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

On December 24, 1902 there was received at this office written application for the enrollment of your daughter Lula Newberry, born October 26, 1901. In your affidavit, which is made a part of said application, it is set forth that the father of this child is Louis Newberry and that you are not his wife.

You are informed that before the right of your child to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman can be passed upon it will be necessary for you to prove that ~~the father~~ Louis Newberry is in fact the father of your child. The best way to prove this fact would be for him to appear before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory and testify in regard to the matter. If, however, his personal appearance before the Commission can not be secured his sworn statement that he is the father of said child will receive due consideration.

Respectfully,

C. R. Beckinridge

Commissioner in Charge.

19-D-128

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 20, 1905.

Laura Fisher,

Poster, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavit of Louis Newberry to the effect that he is the father of your child Lula Newberry which you offer in support of the application for the enrollment of said child as a Chickasaw freedman and the same has been filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-128.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 14, 1906.

Laura Fisher,

Poster, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that before any further action can be taken in the matter of the application for the enrollment of your daughter, Lula Newberry, as a Chickasaw freedman, it will be necessary for Louis Newberry, the alleged father of said child, to appear at the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and give testimony relative to the parentage of said child.

This matter should be given your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-D-126,

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Louis Newberry,

Foster, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered February 23, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Lula Newberry as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Lula Newberry has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tama Dixby

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-D-126
Registered

19-D-126

COPY

Maskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:-

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered February 28, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of ~~Lula Newberry~~ as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Lula Newberry has been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Jams Bixby*

Commissioner.

Incl. 19-D-126

Chic. Fr 1523

Chic. Fr 1523

???

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA, JANUARY 17, 1911.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Savanna Thompson as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Proceedings had before Charles F. Bliss, Supervising
District Agent.

No appearance on behalf of the Chickasaw Nation.

WILLIAM F. TYREE, being first duly sworn and examined,
testified as follows:

BY MR. BLISS:

Mr. Tyree please make a statement relative to this
case giving the facts therein as you know them in your own
way.

BY MR. TYREE:

I live at Durant, Oklahoma, Bryan County and am a practicing attorney at law. I am acquainted with Albert Thompson, Chickasaw Freedman, Roll No. 3780, who claims to be the father of Savanna Thompson. A brother of Albert Thompson, named Sam Thompson, Chickasaw Freedman, Roll No. 3781, is the legal guardian of Savanna Thompson, appointed by the County Court of Bryan County Oklahoma, and that Albert Thompson resides near the town of Mead, Oklahoma; that on or about the 10th day of January, 1911, Albert Thompson came into my office in Durant, Oklahoma, and stated to me that he had a child, named Savanna Thompson who has not been enrolled although application was made for said child's enrollment at the time application was made for the enrollment of his child Jim Thompson; that the said Jim Thompson is enrolled at number 4393 on the approved rolls of Chickasaw Freedmen and that he had received and allotment of land in the Chickasaw Nation. He presented at that time the proof of birth of this child, Savanna Thompson, which I wish to now present for consideration by the Commissioner. The proof of birth presented consists of the affidavit of Lela Thompson, executed November 11, 1902, before B. C. Wigand, Notary Public, and shows that on July 28, 1900, a child was born to the said Lela Thompson and her husband, Albert Thompson, which child was named Savanna Thompson. The proof of birth submitted also includes the affidavit of Kizzier Andrews, the mid-wife, executed November 11, 1902, before B. C. Wigand, Notary Public. This affidavit shows the birth of the said Savanna Thompson to be July 28, 1902.

BY MR. BLISS:

- Q Have you seen Savanna Thompson? A Yes sir.
Q How old does the child appear to be? A She appears to be 9 or 10 years of age.
Q What is name of the guardian of this child? A Sam Thompson.
Q Are you acquainted with him? A I am.
Q Do you know when he was appointed? A I do not, it was some time before I came to this country.

THOMPSON -----2.

Q When did you last see Savanna Thompson? A About 3 weeks ago.

NOTE:

The record in Chickasaw Freedman Case No. 935 contains a letter, dated November 13, 1902, by the Acting Chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, addressed to XXXX Albert Thompson, Mead, Indian Territory, which reads as follows:

"Receipt is acknowledged of the application for the enrollment of Savanna Thompson as a Chickasaw Freedman, infant child of Albert and Lela Thompson, born July 28, 1900, also the application for the enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman of Jim Thompson, infant son of Albert and Lela Thompson, born August 22, 1902, and the same are returned to you herewith.

You are informed that the mother of these children being a non-citizen it will be necessary that you furnish the Commission with legal evidence of your marriage to her. Upon receipt of your marriage license and certificate or a certified copy thereof and the return of the applications for the enrollment of your children, the matter will receive further consideration."

The record in said Chickasaw Freedman Case No. 935 shows that the marriage license and certificate requested was received February 29, 1903, and that an affidavit as to the birth of Jim Thompson was received November 6, 1902. The name of Jim Thompson, child of Albert and Lela Thompson, is enrolled on the final roll of Chickasaw Freedmen opposite Roll No. 4493.

Q Did you ever talk to the father of Savanna Thompson about this matter? A I have.

Q What did he state to you in reference thereto. A He stated to me that he did not understand why both of his children were not enrolled as he had made application for both of them at the same time, that Jim was enrolled and Savanna was not enrolled. He said that he thought that both children were enrolled and did not find that Savanna was not on the roll until about the year 1908.

NOTE:

William Tyree presents a letter, dated September 22, 1908, signed by Thos. Ryan, Acting Commissioner, and addressed to Albert Thompson, Mead, Oklahoma, which reads as follows:

"Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 6, 1908, enclosing an affidavit to the birth of Savanna Thompson, child of Albert Thompson, Chickasaw Freedman, and Lela Thompson, a non-citizen, born on the 28th day of July, 1900, and asking to be advised whether the said Savanna Thompson has ever been enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman. You also ask that the affidavit be returned to you.

In reply thereto you are advised that the name of Savanna Thompson does not appear upon the approved roll

THOMPSON-----3.

- C Chickasaw Freedmen and said person is not, therefore, entitled to an allotment of lands in the Chickasaw Nation.

The affidavit enclosed by you is herewith returned".

Mr. Tyree further states that Albert Thompson told him that he was advised to go on 40 acres of land and take possession of it for each one of these children and that he did so thinking that all steps necessary were taken to secure title to the land and he now finds that he only has the allotment of Jimmy and that the land taken for Savanna is now advertised to be sold at the unallotted land sales by the ~~United~~ Interior Department on January 23, 1911.

MR. BLISS:

From the records examined it is evident that the birth affidavit of Savanna Thompson was not returned to the office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at the time the marriage license was forwarded to the office and the former proof, which was received at this office and returned to Albert Thompson November 13, 1902, was not before the Commission to the Five Tribes after proper proof of the marriage of the father and mother of the said Savanna Thompson was received.

Lee G. Grubbs, being first duly sworn, states that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause and on said date.

& Lee G. Grubbs

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 20th day of January, 1911.

R. P. HARRISON, CLERK,
BY A. G. Miller Deputy.

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN.

Case No. 14.

Savanna Thompson, Female.

It appears from the records of this office that in November, 1902, application was received at the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Savanna Thompson, as a Chickasaw Freedman, that the mother of said Savanna Thompson, Lela Thompson, was not a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation and the affidavits submitted as to the birth of Savanna Thompson was returned with instructions that evidence of marriage was necessary; that marriage license and certificate requested was received February 29, 1903, and that accompanying said marriage license and certificate was an affidavit as to the birth of Jim Thompson on November 6, 1902, The original affidavit as to the birth of Jim Thompson was submitted in November, 1902, with the affidavit as to the birth of Savanna Thompson, element herein, but for some reason the affidavit as to the birth of the said Savanna Thompson was not returned with the marriage license in February, 1903. It appears from the testimony herein that Savanna Thompson is living and that she was born July 28, 1900.

The marriage license and certificate on file shows that On October 13, 1899, Albert Thompson was married to Lela Thompson by P. R. Thompson, Minister of the Gospel, license to marry having been issued to said parties October 13, 1899, by C. M. Campbell, Clerk of the United States Court, said marriage license and certificate was filed for record November 12, 1899.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS
Microfilm Publication M1301

APPLICATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT OF THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
1898 - 1914

ROLL 389

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN MINOR 1-47

**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON: 1983

Chic. Fr M-1

Chic. Fr. M-1

ACT of Congress Approved April 26, 1906

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M. *Bessie Newberry*
as a citizen of
Chickasaw Nation

Approved

190

Commissioner.

JUN 20 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1905

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Barbie Newberry, born on the 9 day of May, 1908.
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Willie Newberry a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Mollie Newberry a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: Chickasaw
Postoffice: Roberson

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

I, Mollie Newberry on oath state that I am 27
years of age and a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Willie Newberry who is a citizen, by
blood of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 9 day of May, 1908; that said child has been named
Barbie Newberry and was living March 4, 1906.
Mollie Newberry

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of June, 1906.

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

I, Ellen Draine Midwife on oath state that I
attended Mollie Newberry wife of Willie Newberry
on the 9 day of May, 1908; that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Barbie Newberry.
Ellen Draine

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] Simon Draine

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of June, 1906.

Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

L. ar W. ewberry

as a *Citizen* of

Chicklow Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

371
✓
JUL 21 '06

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ALLOTMENT, as a Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation
 of Barbie Newberry born on the 9 day of May 1923
 (Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Willie Newberry a Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation
 Name of Mother: Mollie Newberry a Freeman of the Chickasaw Nation
 Postoffice: Roberson I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Southern DISTRICT.

I, Mollie Newberry on oath state that I am 28
 years of age, and a Freeman by blood of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Willie Newberry who is a Citizen by
blood of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
 (Male or female.)
 born to me on 9 day of May 1923; that said child has been named
Barbie Newberry and was living March 4, 1923.

Mollie Newberry

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July 1926

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Southern DISTRICT.

I, Marrion Stephenson midwife on oath, state that I
 attended on Mollie Newberry wife of Willie Newberry
 on the 9 day of May 1923 that there was born to her on said date a female
 (Male or female.)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1923, and is said to have been named Barbie Newberry.
Marrion Stephenson

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July 1926

Notary Public.



IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Barbie Newberry.

as a Freedman of

Chicasaw Nation

Approved

190

Commissioner

APR 26 1906

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

VALLEY NEWS CO., PAULS VALLEY, IND. TER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a Freedman of the Cherokee Nation, of Barbie Newberry, born on the 9 day of May, 1903
 (Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Willie N Newberry, Freedman, Cherokee Nation
 Name of Mother: Mollie Newberry, a Freedman of the Cherokee Nation
 Post-office Robinson IA

Affidavit of Mother.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 IN Southern DISTRICT.

I, Mollie Newberry, on oath state that I am 27 years of age and a Freedman, by blood, of the Cherokee Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Willie N Newberry, who is a citizen, by blood, of the Cherokee Nation; that a Female child was born to me on 9 day of May, 1903; that said child has been named Barbie Newberry, and is now living.

Witness to mark.

Mollie Newberry

(Must be two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of May, 1903.

J P Gibson
Notary Public.

Affidavit of Attending Physician, or Midwife.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 IN Southern DISTRICT.

I, Marie Stephenson, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Mollie Newberry wife of Willie N Newberry on the 9 day of May, 1903; there was born to her on said date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Barbie Newberry.

WITNESSES TO MARK.

Marie Stephenson

(Must be two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of May, 1903.

J P Gibson
Notary Public.



19-242

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Surpie Newberry

as a *Predman* of

Stockton Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.



✓ -57

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ALLOTMENT, as Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation
 of Barbriator Newbery (Here insert name of child) born on the 9 day of May, 1903
 Name of Father: Willie Newbery Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Mallie Newbery Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation
 Postoffice: Roberson J.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
17 Suther DISTRICT. }

I, Mallie Newbery, on oath state that I am 28
 years of age, and a Freedman by _____ of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Willie Newbery, who is a Freedman by
 _____ of the Chickasaw Nation; that female child was
 (Male or female.)
 born to me on 9 day of May, 1903; that said child has been named
Bobbie Newbery, and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

Mallie Newbery

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1906

E. J. Carter
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
17 Suther DISTRICT. }

I, Maria Stephson, a mid wife, on oath, state that I
 attended on Mrs. Mallie Newbery, wife of Willie Newbery
 on the 9 day of May, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a female
 (Male or Female)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Bobbie Newbery

Maria Stephson

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1906

E. J. Carter
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Spitke Newberry

as a *Citizen* of

Michigan Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

237

• JUL 21 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ALLOTMENT, as a Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation
 of Hattie Newberry born on the 1 day of March, 1908
 (Here insert name of child)
 Name of Father: Willie Newberry a Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Mollie Newberry a Red Indian of the Chickasaw Nation
 Postoffice Robertson, T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Southern DISTRICT. }
 I, Mollie Newberry, on oath state that I am 28
 years of age, and a Red Indian by blood of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Willie Newberry, who is a Citizen by
blood of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
 born to me on 1 day of March, 1908; that said child has been named
Hattie Newberry, and was living March 4, 1908.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1908
E. M. Carter Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Southern DISTRICT. }
 I, Marrisa Stephenson, a midwife, on oath, state that I
 attended on Mrs. Mollie Newberry wife of Willie Newberry
 on the 1 day of March, 1908; that there was born to her on said date a female
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1908, and is said to have been named Hattie Newberry.
Marrisa Stephenson

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1908
E. M. Carter Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M = *Hattie Newberry*

as a citizen of

Chickawa

Nation

Approved

190

Commissioner.

JUN 20 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 24, 1906

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Hattie Newberry, born on the 1 day of Mar, 1904.
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Willie Newberry a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Mallie Newberry a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: Chickasaw.
Postoffice: Roberson

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

I, Mallie Newberry, on oath state that I am 27
years of age and a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Willie Newberry, who is a citizen, by
blood of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 1 day of Mar, 1904; that said child has been named
Hattie Newberry, and was living March 4, 1906.

Mallie Newberry

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of June, 1906.

E. G. Carter
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

I, Ellen Dugain, Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mallie Newberry, wife of Willie Newberry,
on the 1 day of Mar, 1904; that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Hattie Newberry.

Ellen Dugain

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of June, 1906.

E. G. Carter
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lydia Newberry

as a *Freedman*

of

Whickrow

Nation.

Approved.

190

Commissioner.

17-337

✓

July 16, 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ALLOTMENT, as Fredman of the Chickasaw Nation
of Hattie Newberry, born on the 1 day of March, 1905
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Mollie Newberry Fredman of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Mollie Newberry Fredman of the Chickasaw Nation.
Roberson J.P.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
17 Souther DISTRICT. }

I, Mollie Newberry, on oath state that I am 28
years of age, and a Fredman by of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Willie Newberry, who is a Chickasaw by
of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on 1 day of March, 1904; that said child has been named
Hattie Newberry, and was living March 4, 1904.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1905
E. N. Carter,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
17 Souther DISTRICT. }

I, Marria Stephenson, mid wife, on oath, state that I
attended on Mollie Newberry, wife of Willie Newberry
on the 1 day of March, 1904; that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or female.)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1904, and is said to have been named Hattie Newberry.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1905
E. N. Carter,
Notary Public.



IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Hotie Hainery

501

as a Freedman of

Chicasaw

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner

1905

19-237

55

19-NB-1

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Mattie Newberry, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906 said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory .

FEB 20 1906

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

VALLEY NEWS CO., FAULS VALLEY, IND. TER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a Freedman of the Chicasaw Nation, of
Hatie Newberry, born on the 1 day of March, 1904
(Here insert name of child)
 Name of Father: Willie N Newberry a Freedman of the Chicasaw Nation
 Name of Mother: Mollie Newberry a Freedman of the Chicasaw Nation
 Post-office: Roberson Ind Ia

Affidavit of Mother.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Southern District.

I, Mollie Newberry, on oath state that I am 27
 years of age and a Freedman, by Blood, of the Chicasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Willie N Newberry, who is a Freedman, by
Blood, of the Chicasaw Nation; that a Female child was
(Male or Female.)
 born to me on 1 day of March, 1904, that said child has been
 named Hatie Newberry, and is now living.

Witness to mark.

Mollie Newberry

(Must be two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of May, 1905

J P Subson
Notary Public.

Affidavit of Attending Physician, or Midwife.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Southern District.

I, Maria Stephenson, a Midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Mollie Newberry, wife of Willie N Newberry,
 on the 1 day of March, 1904, there was born to her on
 said date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or Female.)
 named Hatie Newberry.

Witness to mark.

Maria Stephenson

(Must be two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of May, 1905

J P Subson
Notary Public.

19--237.

Muskegee, Indian Territory, May 12, 1905.

Willie M. Newberry,
Robinson, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Mollie Newberry and Marria Stephenson to the birth of Barbie Newberry and Hatie Newberry, children of Willie N. and Mollie Newberry, May 9, 1903 and March 1, 1904, respectively.

It appears from our records that you and your wife are both Chickasaw freedmen, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, the Commission is not authorized to receive applications for the enrollment of children born to Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

9-247

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 26, 1906.

Willie Newberry,

Roberson, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Mollie Newberry and Ellen Train to the birth of Barbie Newberry and Hattie Newberry, children of Willie and Mollie Newberry, May 9, 1903 and March 1, 1904.

You are advised that the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, made no provision for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-237

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 31, 1906.

Willie Newberry,

Roberson, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date, transmitting the affidavits of Mollie Newberry and Marria Stephenson to the birth of Barbie Newberry, May 9, 1903, and the affidavits of Mollie Newberry and Marria Stephenson to the birth of Hattie Newberry, March 1, 1904, children of Willie Newberry and Mollie Newberry.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NB-1

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Willie N. Newberry,

Robberson, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Barbie and Hattie Newberry, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic Fr. M-2

Act of Congress Approved April 26, 1906

Chic. Fr. M-2

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Herbert R. Hamilton.....

as a citizen of

Nation.

Approved.

190...

Commissioner.

30 1906

19-NB-2

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Herbert P. Hamilton, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906 said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Ferdinan Chiechoasaw Nation,
of Herbert B Hamilton, born on the 5 day of March 1906
Name of Father: William Hamilton Ferdinan Chiech a citizen of the Chiech Nation.
Name of Mother: Rhoda Hamilton Ferdinan Chie a citizen of the Chiech Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Chiech Tribal enrollment of mother: Chiech
Postoffice: Berwyn

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }
I, Rhoda Hamilton on oath state that I am 26
years of age and a citizen by Indian blood of the Chiechoasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of William Hamilton who is a citizen, by
blood of the Chiechoasaw Nation; that a Male child was
born to me on 5 day of March 1906; that said child has been named
Herbert B and was living March 4, 1906.
Rhoda Hamilton.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July 1906.

John Massey
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }
I, Lucinda Abram a Midwife on oath state that I
attended on Rhoda Hamilton wife of William Hamilton
on the 5 day of March 1906; that there was born to her on said date a Male
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Herbert B
Hamilton
Lucinda Abram

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July 1906.

John Massey
Notary Public

19-203.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 31, 1906.

William Hamilton,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Rhoda Hamilton and Lucinda Abram to the birth of Herbert B. Hamilton, child of William Hamilton and Rhoda Hamilton, March 5, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-536

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1906

Will Douglass,

Cheek, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of
Zadie Douglass, nee Gaines, and Martha Gains to the birth
of Gladys Douglass and Pearly Douglass, children of Will and
Zadie Douglass, nee Gaines, February 8, 1904 and December 23,
1905, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NB-2

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 11, 1907

W. Hamilton,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 4, 1907, asking the status of your child born in 1904 and stating that you have a child born in 1906 which you wish to have enrolled.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that you are enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman, and under a recent opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, Chickasaw freedmen are not a class of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation within the meaning of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, and their children are not entitled to enrollment under said act as amended by the Act of June 21, 1906.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NB-2.

Muskogee, Indian Territory February 26, 1907.

William Hamilton,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that you minor child Herbert B. Hamilton, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 22, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-3

Act of Congress Approved April 26, 1906

Chic. Fr. M. 3

✓

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Nama & Della Newberry.

as a Freedman of

Caucasian

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner

APR 26 1906

1905

J. G.

19-NE-3

S.F.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Woma I. Bella Newberry, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906 said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

VALLEY NEWS CO., PAULS VALLEY, IND. TER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a Freedman of the Chocasaw Nation, of
Norma I. Della Newberry born on the 3 day of May, 1904
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Calvin Newberry a Freedman of the Chocasaw Nation
 Name of Mother: Claud Newberry a Freedman of the Chocasaw Nation
 Post-office: Foster Ind Ter

Affidavit of Mother.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }

Southern District. }

I, Claud Newberry, on oath state that I am 26
 years of age and a Freedman by blood of the United States Nation.
 that I am the lawful wife of Calvin Newberry, who is a citizen, by
blood of the Chocasaw Nation; that a Female child was
(Male or Female.)
 born to me on 3rd day of May, 1904 that said child has been
 named Norma I. Della Newberry, and died March 26 - 1905
 and is now living.

Witness to mark.

x Claud Newberry

(Must be two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of May, 1905

J. P. Gibson
Notary Public.

Affidavit of Attending Physician, or Midwife.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }

Southern District. }

I, Maria Douglas, a Midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Claud Newberry wife of Calvin Newberry
 on the 3 day of May, 1904, there was born to her on
 said date a Female child; that said child is not living and is said to have been
(Male or Female.)
 named Norma I. Della Newberry,

Witness to mark.

Maria Douglas

(Must be two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of May, 1906

J. P. Gibson
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Louis Newberry

as a

Citizen

of

Chesaw

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.



FEB 26 1906

JUN 13 1906

11-23-07

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ALLOTMENT, as a Citizen of the Chicasaw Nation
 of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Louis Newberry, born on the 15th day of February, 1906
 (Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Calvin Newberry Citizen of the Chicasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Claudie Newberry Citizen of the United States Nation.
 Postoffice: Foster, Ind Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
 Southern }
 DISTRICT.

I, Claudie Newberry, on oath state that I am 25
 years of age, and a Citizen of the United States of America Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Calvin Newberry Citizen by
Blood Chicasaw Male
 of the Chicasaw Nation; that a Male child was
 born to me on 15th day of February, 1906; that said child has been named
Louis Newberry
 and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Grant Warren

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May, 1906.

J. Gibson

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
 Southern }
 DISTRICT.

I, Lula Newberry Midwife, on oath, state that I
 attended on Mrs. Claudie Newberry wife of Calvin Newberry
 on the 15th day of February, 1906; that there was born to her on said date a Male
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Louis Newberry

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Grant Warren

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May, 1906.

J. Gibson

Notary Public.

19-235-

**In Re
Application for Enrollment of
Infant Child**

William M. Mowbray
as a *Wredna* of
Chickasaw Nation.
~~Arkansas~~ ~~ILLINOIS~~

Approved 190....

.....
Commissioner.

UNION REVIEW  ARDMORE, I. T.

JUL 10 1910

✓

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

In re Application for Allotment, *Freeman* of the *Chickasaw* Nation
 of *Louis Newberry* (Here insert name of child) born on the *15* day of *February*, 1906
 Name of Father: *Calvin Newberry* a *freeman* of the *Chickasaw* Nation
 Name of Mother: *Claud Newberry* a *noncitizen* of the _____ Nation
 Postoffice _____

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Southern DISTRICT }
 I, *Claudine Newberry*, on oath state that I am *28* years of age
 and a *noncitizen* of the *Chickasaw* Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of *Calvin Newberry*, who is a *freeman* by
 of the *Chickasaw* Nation; that a *male* child was
 born to me on *15* day of *February*, 1906; that said child has been named
Louis Newberry, and was living March 4, 1906.
 Witness to Mat. k: *Cladary Newberry*

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *5* day of *July*, 1906.
John W. Steagor Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Southern DISTRICT }
 I, *Loula Newberry*, *Midwife*, on oath, state that I
 attended on Mrs. *Claudine Newberry*, wife of *Calvin Newberry*,
 on the *15* day of *February*, 1906; that there was born to her on said date a *male*
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named *Louis Newberry*.
 Witness to Mat. k: *Loula Newberry*

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *5* day of *July*, 1906.
John W. Steagor Notary Public.

✓
APR 2 1905

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lucas M. M. M. M.

as a *son* of

Richardson Nation.

Approved

1905

Commissioner.



APR 26 1905

19-11-3

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Lewis Newberry, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ALLOTMENT, as a Freeman of the Chickasaw Nation
 of Lewis Newbery born on the 15 day of Feb 1906
 (Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Calvin Newbery Freeman of the Chickasaw Nation
 Name of Mother: Blod Newbery U.S.A. of the Chickasaw Nation
 Postoffice: Foster I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

17 Southern DISTRICT.

I, Blod Newbery on oath state that I am 24
 years of age, and a U.S. by Chickasaw Nation:
 that I am the lawful wife of Calvin Newbery who is a U.S. by
 of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
 (Male or female.)
 born to me on 15 day of Feb 1906; that said child has been named
Lewis Newbery and was living March 4, 1906

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Perry Franklin
Wiley Jackson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of March 1906
E. N. Carter
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

17 Southern DISTRICT.

I, Lula Newbery Midwife on oath, state that I
 attended on Mrs. Blod Newbery wife of Calvin Newbery
 on the 15 day of Feb 1906; that there was born to her on said date a male
 (Male or Female)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Lewis Newbery
Lula Newbery

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Perry Franklin
Wiley Jackson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of March 1906
E. N. Carter
 Notary Public.

19-235

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1906.

Calvin Newbery,

Foster, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Clod Newbery and Lula Newbery to the birth of Lewis Newbery February 15, 1906.

You are advised that there is at present no authority for the enrollment of children of Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen born subsequent to September 25, 1902. In event of additional legislation due notice thereof will be given through the press.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-225.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 8, 1906.

Calvin Newberry.

Foster, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of affidavits of Claday Newberry and Julia Newberry, to the birth of Lewis Newberry child of Calvin Newberry and Cloud Newberry, February 15, 1906.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

9-1053

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 22, 1906.

Calvin Newberry,

Foster, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Claudine Newberry and Lula Newberry to the birth of Louis Newberry, child of Calvin and Claudine Newberry, February 15, 1906, and the same have been filed as an application for the enrollment of said child.

You are advised that it will be necessary for you to forward evidence of your marriage to Claudine Newberry to be used in the matter of the enrollment of your child Louis Newberry.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-235

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 12, 1906.

Calvin Newberry,
Foster, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 13, 1906, which was received at this office October 5, 1906, therein you ask if the application made in 1905 for the enrollment of your child Nomie I. Della Newberry will be approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the affidavits heretofore forwarded to the birth of your child Noma I. Della Newberry have been received at this office.

You are informed, however, that the question of the right of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen to enrollment under the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 is now pending before the Department. You will be notified of the action taken in regard to the affidavits to the birth of this child.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-N.B.-3

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Calvin Newberry,

Foster, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Noma I. Della and Louis Newberry were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the applications for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-4

Chic. Fr. M-4

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Oliver Lane

as a citizen of the

United States Nation.

Approved. _____ 190

Commissioner.

DEC 22 1902

1911

19-35B

APR 26 1903

Department of the Interior,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, of Cleo Love, born on the 29 day of November, 1902. Name of Father: Perry Love, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. Name of Mother: Emily Love, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. Postoffice, Cha. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY. Southern District.

I, Emily Love, on oath state that I am 21 years of age and a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Perry Love, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Boy child was born to me on the 29 day of November 1902; that said child has been named Cleo Love, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of December 1902

C.P. Hoggard

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY. Southern District.

I, Silva Roberts, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Emily Love, wife of Perry Love, on the 29 day of November 1902; that there was born to her on said date a Boy child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Cleo Love.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of December 1902

C.P. Hoggard

NOTARY PUBLIC.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 20, 1906.

Cleo Love.....

as a citizen of
CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

Chickasaw..... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

W.P. Hoggard
Byars
87

19-NB-4

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Cleo Love, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 22 1907

19-114
19-356

MAR 23 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS, ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 23, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the... *Chickasaw* Nation,
 of... *Cles Love*..., born on the *29* day of *Nov.* 190*2*.
[Here insert name of child]
 Name of Father:... *Perry Love*... a citizen of the... *Chickasaw* Nation.
 Name of Mother:... *Emily Lewis Love*... a citizen of the... *Chickasaw* Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father: *Chickasaw* *Fredman* Tribal enrollment of mother: *Chickasaw* *Fredman*
 Postoffice... *Otra* *Ind. T.*

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
 ... *Southern* District. }

I, *Emily Lewis Love*... on oath state that I am... *25*...
 years of age and a citizen by... *adoption*... of the... *Chickasaw*... Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of... *Perry Love*... who is a citizen, by
adoption... of the... *Chickasaw*... Nation; that a... *boy*... child was
(Male or Female)
 born to me on... *29*... day of... *Nov.* 190*2*...; that said child has been named
 ... *Cles Love*... and was living March 4, 1906.

Emily Love

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] {

Subscribed and sworn to before me this... *29*... day of... *July*... 1906.
 ... *J. P. Haggard*...
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
 ... *Southern* District. }

I, *Maggie Grayson*... a... *midwife*... on oath state that I
 attended on... *Emily Lewis Love*... wife of... *Perry Love*...
 on the... *29*... day of... *Nov.* 190*2*...; that there was born to her on said date a... *boy*...
(Male or Female)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named... *Cles Love*...

Maggie Grayson

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] {

Subscribed and sworn to before me this... *29*... day of... *July*... 1906.
 ... *J. P. Haggard*...
 Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Louvenia Love

as a citizen of
CHICKASAW FREEDMAN
C. P. Haggard

Nation.

Approved..... 190...

Commissioner.

C. P. Haggard
Byass
8 J

19-114

JUL 23 1906

O-NE-4

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant Louvenia Love, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 22 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 29, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Louisa Love born on the 20 day of Feb. 1905
(Here insert name of child)
 Name of Father: Perry Love a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Emily Lewis Love a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: Chickasaw
 Postoffice: Okra Ind. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Emily Lewis Love on oath state that I am 25
 years of age and a citizen by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Perry Love who is a citizen, by
adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a girl child was
(Male or Female)
 born to me on 20 day of Feb. 1905; that said child has been named
Louisa Love and was living March 4, 1906.

Emily Love

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of July 1906.

W. P. Hoggard
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Maggie Grayson a midwife on oath state that I
 attended on Emily Lewis Love wife of Perry Love
 on the 20 day of Feb. 1905; that there was born to her on said date a girl
(Male or Female)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Louisa Love.

Maggie Grayson

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of

19-356.

Muskogee, Indian Territory. December 23, 1908.

Emily Love,

Okra, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Cleo Love, infant daughter of Perry and Emily Love, born November 29, 1908.

You are advised that the Commission is without authority to enroll this child as a Chickasaw freedman, it appearing that said child was born November 29, 1908, subsequent to the date of the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations September 25, 1902, of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641).

Section twenty-eight thereof provides as follows:

"The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission; and no child born hereafter to a citizen or freedman and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws."

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-386
19-114

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 10, 1906.

Perry Love,

Okra, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 25, 1906, and replying to that portion in which you state that you have certain land you desire to set aside for the allotment of your child whom you are trying to have enrolled, you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that affidavits were filed on December 22, 1902 to the birth of Glee Love, son of Perry and Emily Love, November 39, 1902, and there is no provision for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen born subsequent to September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-114
19-356

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 31, 1906.

Perry Love,

Okra, Indian Territory.

Dear Sirs:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of
Milly Love and Maggie Grayson to the birth of Louvenia Love and
Cleo Love, children of Perry and Milly Love, February 20, 1903,
and November 29, 1902, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-111-4.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 26, 1907.

Perry Love,

Okra, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children Cleo Love and Louvenia Love, were born subsequent to September 25, 1903, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 22, 1907, dismissed the applications for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-5

Chic. Fr. M-5

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Oliver Little
as a citizen of the
Chickasaw Nation.

Approved _____ 190____

Commissioner.

DEC 5 1902

APR 20 1900

19-403

APR 20 1900


N.B.

19-NB-5

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Oliver Little, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1903

*Commissioner of the
Five Civilized Tribes*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Oliver Little, born on the 8 day of October, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: L J Little, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Mora Doer, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Post-Office: Okra, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District. }

I, Mora Doer, on oath state that I am 16
 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the ~~legal~~ wife of L J Little, who is a citizen, by
Adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a Boy child was
(Male or female.)
 born to me on the 8 day of Oct, 1902; that said child has been
 named Oliver Little, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:
 (Must be Two Witnesses.) } Mora Doer
daughter of Lita Cole

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of November, 1902.
L P Hoggard
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District. }

I, M. D., on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Mora Doer Little, wife of L J Little,
 on the 8 day of October, 1902; that there was born to her on said
 date a Male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
 named Oliver Little.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:
 (Must be Two Witnesses.) } Joseph C. Pipechaw, M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of November, 1902.
L P Hoggard
 Notary Public.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 11, 1902.

Mrs. Dowse,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman of Oliver Little, infant son of L. T. Little and Mrs. Dowse, born October 8, 1902.

You are advised that the Commission is without authority to consider the application for enrollment of this child as a Chickasaw freedman, it appearing that said child was born October 8, 1902, subsequent to the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on September 25, 1902, of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641).

Section twenty-eight thereof provides as follows:

"The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission; and no child born thereafter to a citizen or freedman and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws."

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-43-8

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

L. T. Little,

Osma, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Oliver Little was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-6

Chic. Fr. M-6

19-508

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Emma Lewis

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved

190...

Commissioner.

Bond No. 10, 1902

DEC 21 1902

APR 20 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Friedman Chickasaw Nation,
of Emma Lewis, born on the 10th day of Nov, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Edmond Lewis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Sallie Lewis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-office Hartsboro T.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Sallie Lewis, on oath state that I am 30
years of age and a citizen, by birth, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Edmond Lewis, who is a citizen, by
birth, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Female child was
(male or female.)
born to me on 10th day of Nov, 1902; that said child has been
named Emma Lewis, and is now living.

Sallie Lewis

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of Dec, 1902
Georowalshe
NOTARY PUBLIC.
My com will expire Oct 8, 1906

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District,

I, Willie James, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Sallie Lewis, wife of Edmond Lewis
on the 10th day of Nov, 1902; that there was born to her on
said date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(male or female.)
named Emma Lewis.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Willie James

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of Dec, 1902
Georowalshe
NOTARY PUBLIC.

19-805

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Emma Levitt
as a ^{father} citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved 190...

Commissioner.

Nov 10, 1902

DEC 24 1902

APR 26 1903

19-805

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

19-805

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Freedman Chickasaw Nation,
 of Emma Lewis, born on the 10 day of November, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Edmond Lewis a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Dallie Lewis a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Post-office Harts horn TN

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Edmond Lewis, on oath state that I am 54
 years of age and a citizen, by freedman, of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful ~~wife~~ husband of Dallie Lewis, who is a citizen, by
freedman, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(male or female.)
 born to ~~me~~ ^{us} on 10 day of November 1902 that said child has been
 named Emma Lewis, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Ed Lewis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of December 1902.

T. C. Humphrey
NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 INDIAN TERRITORY, }
 District, }

I, _____, a _____, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. _____, wife of _____
 on the _____ day of _____, 19____; that there was born to her on
 said date a _____ child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(male or female.)
 named _____.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1902.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Fraser 19-805

Walter Clark Jr

IN RE

19-NB-6

S.E.F.

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

Emma R. E. Lewis

as a citizen of

Chickasaw
CHICKASAW FREEDMAN Nation.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Emma R.E. Lewis, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

Approved..... 190.....

Commissioner.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 22 1907

19-805

FEB 21 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN THE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Emma R. E. Lewis, born on the 10th day of Oct, 1902
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Edmond Lewis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Sallie Lewis a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: #3339 Tribal enrollment of mother: _____
Postoffice: Starbusham, V. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Central District.

I, Sallie Lewis on oath state that I am thirty-four
years of age and a citizen by Frederick & adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Edmond Lewis, who is a citizen, by
Frederick & adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 10th day of Oct, 1902; that said child has been named
Emma R. E. Lewis, and was living March 4, 1906.
Sallie Lewis

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1906.

Wm. J. Hulsey
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Central District.

I, May Bierman a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Sallie Lewis, wife of Edmond Lewis
on the 10th day of Oct, 1902; that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Emma R. E. Lewis
May Bierman

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1906.

Wm. J. Hulsey
Notary Public.

Friedman
19-805

100

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

Eddie H. Lewis

as a citizen of

Chickasaw
CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

Nation.

Approved..... 1906

Commissioner.

19-NB-6

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Eddie H. Lewis, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 22 1907

19-805-

21 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN HIS APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Eddie H. Lewis, born on the 28 day of May 1904
[Here insert name of child]
Name of Father: Edmond Lewis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Sallie Lewis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: #3339 Tribal enrollment of mother: _____
Postoffice: Starksham, S. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, Sallie Lewis on oath state that I am thirty-four
years of age and a citizen by judicial adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Edmond Lewis, who is a citizen, by
judicial adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
born to me on 28th day of May 1904; that said child has been named
Eddie H. Lewis, and was living March 4, 1906.
Sallie Lewis

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Seal to Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July 1906.
W. J. Shulany
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, Margaret Mathis a midwife on oath state that I
attended on Sallie Lewis wife of Edmond Lewis
on the 28th day of May 1904; that there was born to her on said date a male
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Eddie H. Lewis
Margaret Mathis

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Seal to Two Witnesses]

Henderson Tomason
L. B. Franklin
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July 1906.
W. J. Shulany
Notary Public.

19-305

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1906

Edmond Lewis,

Wartshorn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Sallie Lewis and Kay Bierman to the birth of Emma E. Lewis and the affidavits of Sallie Lewis and Margaret Mathis to the birth of Eddie H. Lewis, children of Edmond and Sallie Lewis, October 10, 1902 and May 28, 1904, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner,

19-NR-6.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 26, 1907.

Edmond Lewis,

Hartshorne, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children ~~Edna~~ R. R. Lewis and Eddie H. Lewis, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 22, 1907, dismissed the applications for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic.Fr.M-7

Chic.Fr.M-7

*IN RE**Application for Enrollment of**INFANT CHILD**Harvey Roosevelt Jones*
as a ~~citizen~~ ^{freedman} of the*Chickasaw* Nation.

Approved _____ 190____

Commissioner.

FEB 18 1905

19-641

FEB 26 1905

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Harvey Roosevelt Jones, born on the 25 day of December 1903
 Name of Father: Ed Jones, a citizen of the No Citizen Nation.
 Name of Mother: Ida Jones, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Post-Office: Glenn I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.

I, Ida Jones, on oath state that I am 24
 years of age and a citizen, by Blood, of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Ed Jones, who is a citizen, by
_____, of the _____ Nation, that a male child was
 born to me on the 25 day of December 1903; that said child has been
 named Harvey Roosevelt Jones, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK: Ida Jones
J. J. Skarr
 (Must be Two Witnesses) { C. C. Hendricks

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of February 1905.
H. S. Gardner Notary Public.
 Commission expires Jan. 5th 1905

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.

I, Jennie Stephenson Midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Ida Jones, wife of Ed Jones,
 on the 25 day of December, 1903; that there was born to her on said
 date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
 named Harvey Roosevelt Jones.

WITNESSES TO MARK: Jennie Stephenson
J. J. Skarr mark
 (Must be Two Witnesses) { C. C. Hendricks

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of February 1905.
H. S. Gardner Notary Public.
 Commission expires Jan. 5th 1905

19-641 ✓

412

100

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Harvey Roosevelt Jones

as a citizen of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN ... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

Commissioner.

19-NB-7

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Harvey Roosevelt Jones, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman; I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

JUL 16 1906

19-641 ✓

569

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ^{Fredman} ~~child~~ of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Harvey Roosevelt Jones born on the 25 day of Dec 1903.
Name of Father: Ed Jones a citizen of the _____ Nation.
Name of Mother: Ida Jones a ^{Fredman} ~~citizen~~ of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: _____ Tribal enrollment of mother Chickasaw
Postoffice Springer T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Ida Jones on oath state that I am 26
years of age and a ^{Fredman} ~~citizen~~ by Blood of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Ed Jones who is a citizen, by
_____ of the _____ Nation; that a Male child was
born to me on 25 day of Dec 1903, that said child has been named
Harvey Roosevelt Jones and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Ida Jones
[Must be Two Witnesses] { Jack Stephenson
George Roberto
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July 1906.
Chas. Eskew
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Jennie Stephenson Mid wife on oath state that I
attended on Ida Jones wife of Ed Jones
on the 25 day of Dec 1903, that there was born to her on said date a Male
child: that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Harvey Roosevelt
Jones

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Jennie Stephenson her mark
[Must be Two Witnesses] { Jack Stephenson
George Roberto
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of July 1906.
Chas. Eskew
Notary Public

19-641

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 20, 1905.

Ida Jones,

Glenn, Indian Territory

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit and the affidavit of Jennie Stephenson to the birth of Harvey Roosevelt Jones, son of Ed and Ida Jones, December 25, 1903, which it is presumed have been forwarded as an application for the enrollment of said child.

You are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no children born to citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations subsequent to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act, are entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-641

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1903.

Ed Jones,

Springer, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of
Ida Jones and Jennie Stephenson, to the birth of Harvey Roose-
velt Jones, child of Ed and Ida Jones, December 25, 1903.

Respectfully,

Commissioner

19-113-7

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Ed Jones,

Glenn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Harvey Roosevelt Jones was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic.Fr.M-8

Chic.Fr.M-8

Trans.To Chic.Fr #137

Chic. Fr. M-9

Chic. Fr. M-9

Trans. To Chic. Fr. #351

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILDAct of Congress Approved
April 20, 1906.*Dillard Jackson*
as a citizen of*Chickasaw* Nation.

Approved..... 190...

Commissioner.

C. P. Haggard
Byars
BT

JUL 23 1906

V 19-311

JR

19-NB-9

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVIL-
IZED TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant, Dillard Jackson, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that, in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 20 1907

269

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 20, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Dillard Jackson ^{Twin brother to Willard}, born on the 17 day of Dec, 1907.
 [Here insert name of child]
 Name of Father: Arthur Jackson a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Dorcas Jackson a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: none
 Postoffice: Okeba Ind. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Dorcas Jackson on oath state that I am 29 years of age and a citizen by intermarriage of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Arthur Jackson who is a citizen, by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a boy child was born to me on 17 day of Dec, 1907; that said child has been named Dillard Jackson and was living March 4, 1906.

Dorcas Jackson
 mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { J. L. Hoggard
Arthur Jackson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of July, 1906.

J. L. Hoggard
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, Leatha Cohee a mid-wife, on oath state that I attended on Dorcas Jackson wife of Arthur Jackson on the 17 day of Dec, 1907; that there was born to her on said date a boy child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Dillard Jackson.

Leatha Cohee

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { Arthur Jackson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of July, 1906.

J. L. Hoggard
 Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVIL-
IZED TRIBES.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 23, 1906.

.....
as a citizen of

.....
Chickasaw Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

W. P. Haggard
By
BY

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant, Hillard Jackson, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that, in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

~~.....~~
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 23 1907

19-551

JUL 23 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 29, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the *Chickasaw* Nation,
 of *Hillard Jackson* ^{Twin Brother to, *Biffard Jackson*}, born on the *17* day of *Dec.* 1907.
 [Here insert name of child]
 Name of Father: *Arthur Jackson* a citizen of the *Chickasaw* Nation.
 Name of Mother: *Dorcas Jackson* a citizen of the *U. S.* Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father *Chickasaw* Tribal enrollment of mother *None*
 Postoffice *Okra, Ind. T.*

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, *Dorcas Jackson* on oath state that I am *29* years of age and a citizen by *intermarriage* of the *Chickasaw* Nation; that I am the lawful wife of *Arthur Jackson* who is a citizen, by *adoption* of the *Chickasaw* Nation; that a *boy* child was [Male or Female] born to me on *17* day of *Dec.* 1907; that said child has been named *Hillard Jackson* and was living March 4, 1906.

Dorcas Jackson
 March

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { *E. L. Hoggard*
Arthur Jackson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *20* day of *July* 1906.
E. L. Hoggard
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }

I, *Leatha Cohee* a *mid-wife* on oath state that I attended on *Dorcas Jackson* wife of *Arthur Jackson*; on the *17* day of *Dec.* 1907; that there was born to her on said date a *boy* child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named *Hillard Jackson*.

Leatha Cohee

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { *Arthur Jackson*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *20* day of *July* 1906.
E. L. Hoggard
 Notary Public.

19-NB-9

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Arthur Jackson,

Okra, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Dillard and Hillard Jackson were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-10

Chic. Fr. M-10

Trans. To Chic. Fr 1041

NB 10

19-1041

199

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M

Clara Johnson

as a citizen of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

Nation

Approved

190

Commissioner.

19 NB 10

JUL 25 1906

19-NB-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant, Clara Johnson, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that, in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

 COMMISSIONER.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
FEB 20 1907

NB 10

19-1041

199

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M Clara Johnson

as a citizen of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN Nation

Approved- _____ 190-

Commissioner.

19 NB 10
✓


JUL 25 1906

SR

19-NB-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant, Clara Johnson, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that, in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

 COMMISSIONER.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
FEB 20 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 24, 1906

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Clara Johnson born on the 6th day of Dec 1904
(Here insert name of child)
 Name of Father: Wellington Johnson a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Mary Johnson a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father: Freedman Tribal enrollment of mother: Freedman
 Postoffice: Heater, J. I.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Central District.

I, Mary Johnson on oath state that I am 27
 years of age and a citizen by Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Wellington Johnson, who is a citizen, by
Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Female child was
(Male or Female)
 born to me on 6th day of Dec 1904; that said child has been named
Clara, and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses]
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July 1906.
G. O. Reeves
 Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Central District.

I, Caroline Longaker a Midwife on oath state that I
 attended on Mary Johnson wife of Wellington Johnson
 on the 6th day of Dec 1904; that there was born to her on said date a
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Clara

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses]
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July 1906.
G. O. Reeves
 Notary Public

19-1041.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 3, 1906.

Wellington Johnson,
Platter, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Mary Johnson and Caroline Longacker to the birth of Clara Johnson and Myrtle Johnson, children of Wellington Johnson and Mary Johnson, February 6, 1904 and September 19, 1902, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-10-10

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Wellington Johnson,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Clara Johnson was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-11

Chic. Fr. M-11

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE

OF

CHOCOLATE COMMISSION No. _____

Law. Bauer
April 17.

APR 26 1915

NEW-BORN AFFIDAVIT.

Number.....

Choctaw Enrolling Commission.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the.....

Choctaw Nation, of Emerliga Johnson Name of Child. born on the 6th day of April 1902 Name of father Charles J. Johnson a citizen of Choctaw Nation final enrollment No. 4575- Name of mother Dorey Johnson a citizen of the United States Nation final enrollment No. Postoffice Grand

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Choctaw DISTRICT

I Dorey Johnson on oath state that I am 34 years of age and a citizen by of the United States have not Nation, and as such have been placed upon the final roll of the Choctaw Nation, by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior my final enrollment number being.....; that I am the lawful wife of Charles J. Johnson, who is a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and as such has been placed upon the final roll of said Nation by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, his final enrollment number being 4575- and that a Female child was born to me on the 6 day of April 1902; that said child has been named Emerliga Johnson and is now living.

WITNESSETH:

Must be two Witnesses who are Citizens.

Lizzie Rose Dorey Johnson Mary Rhane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of March 1902

C. White

Notary Public.

My commission expires 1907

IN THE MATTER OF THE BIRTH

OF
Emer Lizer Johnson

CHOCTAW COMMISSION No. *5-20*

19-NB-11

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, *Emer Lizer Johnson*, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the *mine* child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

✓
19-1481
APR 25 1905

APR 26 1906

Affidavit of Attending Physician or Midwife

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT

I, *Guss Chanley* *Midwife*
on oath state that I attended on Mrs. *Honey Johnson*
wife of *Charley Johnson*, on the *6* day of
April, 190*3*, that there was born to her on said date a

Female
Male or Female child, that said child is now living, and is said to have
been named *Emeline Johnson*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the *4* day of *March* 190*5*

C. W. Hill
Notary Public.

WITNESSETH:

Must be two witnesses
who are citizens and
know the child.

Lizzie Rose
Mary Rhone

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with *Guss Chanley*
a *Midwife* and know *her* to be reputable and of good
standing in the community.

Must be two citizen
witnesses.

Lizzie Rose
Mary Rhone

IN THE MATTER OF THE BIRTH

OF Charles J. Johnson

CHOTAU COMMISSION No _____

APR 26 1908

NEW-BORN AFFIDAVIT.

Number.....

Choctaw Enrolling Commission.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the.....

Choctaw Nation, of Bethyann Johnson Name of Child.

born on the 4 day of August 1904

Name of father Charles J Johnson a citizen of Choctaw

Nation final; enrollment No. 4572

Name of mother Dorcy Johnson a citizen of United States

Nation; final enrollment No.....

Postoffice Grant

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT

I, Dorcy Johnson, on oath state that I

am 34 years of age and a citizen by of the United States

Nation, and as such have been placed upon the final roll of the

Choctaw Nation, by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior

my final enrollment number being.....; that I am the lawful wife of Charles

J Johnson, who is a citizen of the Choctaw

Nation, and as such has been placed upon the final roll of said Nation by the Honorable Secretary of the

Interior, his final enrollment number being 4572 and that a Female

child was born to me on the 4 day of August 1904; that said child

has been named Bethyann Johnson, and is now living.

WITNESSETH: Dorcy Johnson

Must be two } Lizzie Rose

Witnesses who } Mary Rhane

are Citizens. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of March 1906

C. W. Hill

Notary Public.

My commission expires 1907

IN THE MATTER OF THE BIRTH

OF

Ruthey Ann Johnson

CHOCTAW COMMISSION No. *519*

Richard Clark
H.B.

9-NB-11

S. E. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Ruthey Ann Johnson, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the mind child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

APR 25 1905

APR 26 1905

Affidavit of Attending Physician or Midwife

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Arbuckle DISTRICT

I, *Guss Charles* *midwife*

wife of *Charles J. Johnson*, on the *4th* day of *August*, 190*4*, that there was born to her on said date a

Female child, that said child is now living, and is said to have been named *Herby Ann Johnson*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the *17* day of *March*, 190*5*

Crossie
Notary Public.

WITNESSETH:
Must be two witnesses who are citizens and know the child.

Lizzie Rose
Mary Rhone
Guss Charles

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with *Guss Charles* and know *her* to be reputable and of good standing in the community.

Must be two citizen witnesses.

Lizzie Rose
Mary Rhone

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 10, 1905.

Charley J. Johnson,
Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Dovey Johnson and Guss Charley to the birth of Emerliser Johnson and Ruthyann Johnson, children of Charley J. and Dovey Johnson, April 6, 1902 and August 8, 1904.

It is stated in the affidavit of the mother that you are a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. If this is correct you are requested to state the name under which you were enrolled, the names of your parents, and if you have selected an allotment of the lands of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation please give your roll number as it appears upon your allotment certificate.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chick Roll

My Roll No. 4575

Name of parents

Andrew Johnson
Folly Johnson

Charlie Johnson.

19-1481

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 6, 1905.

Charley Johnson,

Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 10, 1905, giving your roll number and the names of your parents in the matter of the affidavits heretofore forwarded to the birth of Emerlizer and Rutheyann Johnson, children of Charley Johnson and Dovey Johnson, April 6, 1902, and August 8, 1904, respectively.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the information contained therein has enabled us to identify you upon our records as an enrolled Chickasaw freedman and you are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, the Commission was authorized for a period of sixty days from that date to receive applications for the enrollment of children born to enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations prior to March 4, 1905. You will therefore see that the Commission is without authority to enroll children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-10-11

Wahkago, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Charley J. Johnson,
Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Essie Lina and Anthony Ann Johnson were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-12

Chic. Fr. M-12

IN RE
THE DEATH OF

a citizen of the

Nation.

Approved 190

Commissioner

Cant locate
19-1384

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMISSIONER OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

In the matter of the death of David Gay
a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, who formerly resided at or near
Oberlin, Ind. Ter., and died on the Eighteenth day of
September, 1903.

AFFIDAVIT OF RELATIVE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Abigail Gay, on oath state that I am 24
years of age and a citizen, by Adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
that my post office address is Oberlin Ind. Ter.; that I am
The mother of David Gay,
who was a citizen, by Adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
and that said David Gay died on the 18 day of
September, 1903, Abigail Gay

WITNESSES TO SIGN:
(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of October 1903
R. E. Panner
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ACQUAINTANCE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Jessie Panner, on oath state that I am 24
years of age, and a citizen, by Adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
that my post office address is Oberlin Ind. Ter.;
that I was personally acquainted with David Gay
who was a citizen by Adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
and that said David Gay died on the 18 day of
September, 1903, Jessie Panner

WITNESSES TO SIGN:
(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of October 1903

19-1384

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

David Gay

as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Freedman Nation

Approved

190

Commissioner.

DEC 6 1902

19-1384

APR 26 1906

Handwritten initials

19-NB-12

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant David Gay was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

~~Handwritten signature~~
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

369

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Indiawan Nation,
of David Gay, born on the 29 day of October, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Peter Gay, a citizen of the non-cit Nation.
Name of Mother: Abigail Gay, a citizen of the Indiawan Nation.
Post-Office: Oberlin

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Abigail Gay, on oath state that I am 27
years of age and a citizen, by Indiawan, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Peter Gay, who is a citizen, by
Indiawan, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a male child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 29 day of Oct., 1902; that said child has been
named David Gay, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

Abigail Gay

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of June, 1902

H. Risteen

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Sarah Gay, midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Abigail Gay, wife of Peter Gay,
on the 29 day of Oct., 1902; that there was born to her on said
date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named David Gay.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

Sarah Gay
Amos

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Amos
Wm. C. Zimm

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of June, 1902

H. Risteen

Notary Public.

In Re
Application for Enrollment of
Infant Child

Ethel Gay

as a of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN Nation.

Approved 190...

Commissioner.

UNION REVIEW  ARDMORE, I. T.

19-1384

JUL 1 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

In re Application for Allotment, as a Freedman of the Choctaw Nation
 of Ethel Gay (Here insert name of child) born on the 4th day of March 1904
 Name of Father: P. F. Gay a non citizen of the Choctaw Nation
 Name of Mother: Mancy Gay a Freedman of the Choctaw Nation
 Postoffice: Oberlin, I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY

Central DISTRICT }
Mancy Gay (as basis) on oath state that I am 30 years of age
 and a Freedman of the Choctaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of P. F. Gay who is a non citizen by
 of the Choctaw Nation; that a Female child was
 (Male or Female)
 born to me on 4th day of March 1904 that said child has been named
Ethel Gay and was living March 4, 1904.

Witnesses to Mark:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July 1904

R. F. Graff
 Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY

Central DISTRICT }
Sarah Gay Midwife on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Mancy Gay wife of P. F. Gay
 on the 4th day of March 1904 that said child was living March 4, 1904, and is said to have been named Ethel Gay
 (Male or Female)

Witnesses to Mark:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July 1904

R. F. Graff
 Notary Public

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906.

Ethel Gay
as a citizen of *Gudman*
Chickasaw Nation.

Approved _____ 1906

Commissioner.

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1906

✓
19-1384

Wolter a chick to
HFB

19-NB-12

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Ethel Gay, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

360

Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Chickasaw Nation,

of Ethel Gay, born on the 4 day of March 1904

Name of Father: Peter Gay a citizen of the U. S. Nation.

Name of Mother: Nancy A. Gay a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Tribal enrollment of father: _____ Tribal enrollment of mother: Chick

Enrollment No. of father No. _____ Enrollment No. of mother No. 4150

Postoffice: Oberlin I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Nancy A. Gay, on oath state that I am 30

years of age and a citizen by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation,

that I am the lawful wife of Peter Gay, who is a citizen, by

United States, of the States Nation; that a Female child was

born to me on 4 day of March 1904 that said child has been named

Ethel Gay, and was living March 4, 1906.

Nancy A. Gay

Witnesses to Mark: _____
[Must be two Witnesses].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of July 1906.

R. E. Lamm
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Loah Gay, a midwife, on oath state that I

attended on Nancy A. Gay, wife of Peter Gay

on the 4 day of March 1904 that there was born to her on said date a

Female child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been

named Ethel Gay

Dorah Lee Gay
Witnesses to Mark: H. B. Powell _____
[Must be two Witnesses].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of July 1906.

R. E. Lamm
Notary Public.

19-1384.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 6, 1906.

Albert J. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of
July 17, 1906, transmitting the affidavits of Nancy A. Gay
and Sarah Gay to the birth of Ethel Gay, child of P. F. and
Nancy A. Gay, March 4, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1384

Muskogee Indian Territory, September 6, 1906.

Peter Gay,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There were received at this office July 26, 1906, affidavits of Nancy A. Gay and Sarah Gay to the birth of Ethel Gay, child of Peter and Nancy A. Gay, March 4, 1904.

You will be notified of such action as is taken in regard to the affidavits to the birth of this child.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-1384

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 14, 1906.

Mrs. Abigail Gay,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 6, 1906, stating that you have a baby for whose enrollment application was made June 24, 1906, and you desire to file on land for said child at this time.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the question of whether or not children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen are entitled to enrollment under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, is now pending before the Department.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-118-18

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Peter Gay

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, David and Ethel Gay were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NB-12

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 13, 1907.

Nancy Abagil Gay,
Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 6, 1907, in which you ask if your children David Gay and Ethel Gay have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are advised that February 20, 1907, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes dismissed the application for the enrollment of David and Ethel Gay as minor Chickasaw freedmen for the reason that they were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claim their right to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen solely by reason of being the minor children of a Chickasaw freedman and under an opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, Chickasaw freedmen are not a class of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation within the meaning of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, and their children are not therefore entitled to enrollment under said act, as amended by the Act of June 21, 1906. This case is therefore considered closed.

Respectfully,

Commissioner,

Chic.Fr.M-13

Chic.Fr.M-13

Nos 1 and 2 Trans To 1017 1-24-07
No. 3 Refused 2-12-07

25-13.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

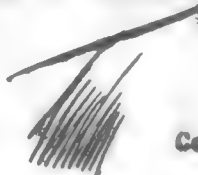
In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on July 25, 1906, application was made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It further appears from the record herein that said applicant was born March 20, 1904 and is the daughter of James Tillman, a non citizen, and Amanda Tillman, whose name appears as No. 3927 upon the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1903.

In an of the opinion that following the ruling of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906 (I.T.D. 22746-1906) relative to the enrollment of Chickasaw freedmen under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137) the application for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman should be denied under the provisions of said act, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 12 1907

N.B. 13

109

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 20, 1906.

Lula Tillman

as a citizen of

Chickasaw freedman Nation.
Chickasaw Freedman

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

N.B. 13 Jul 25 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Freedman Nation,
of ... Lula Tillman born on the 20 day of March 1904
[Here insert name of child]
Name of Father: James Tillman a citizen of the Non citizen Nation.
Name of Mother: Amanda Tillman a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father Tribal enrollment of mother
Postoffice: Colbert I.T. c/o W.R. Cooper

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
..... District. }

Mother Dead

I, on oath state that I am
years of age and a citizen by of the Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of who is a citizen, by
..... of the Nation; that a child was
[Male or Female]
born to me on day of 1904; that said child has been named
..... and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] {
.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 1906.

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
..... Central District. }

I, Lula Tucker a Mid-wife on oath state that I
attended on Amanda Tillman wife of James Tillman
on the 20 day of March 1904; that there was born to her on said date a Female
[Male or Female]
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Lula Tillman

her
Lula x Tucker
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { J.L. Harman
Russ. Neiser

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of July 1906.

(SEAL)

Chas E Bacon

Notary Public. ©

19-1017.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 11, 1906.

C. C. Hatchett,

Durant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 21, 1906, transmitting affidavit of Lula Tacker to the birth of Lula Tillman, child of James and Maude Tillman, March 20, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

25-13

COPY
Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 12, 1907.

James Tillman,
Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 12, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman .

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *James Bixby*

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 25-13

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 12, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 12, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Louis Biscoe*

Commissioner.

Incl. 25-13

COPY
Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 12, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior:

Sir:

There is transmitted herewith record of proceedings in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman, including the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 12, 1907, denying said application.

Respectfully,

SIGNED *Tame Bixby*

Commissioner.

2 Incl.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Copy

Refer in reply
to the following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Land
16029-1907
D.C. 12642

February 28, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is enclosed the record of proceedings in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman, including the decision of Commissioner Bixby dated February 12, 1907, adverse to the applicant.

The decision of Commissioner Bixby has been examined and found to be correct and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Iarrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

KBM.Ph.

Y.P.
S.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

I. T. D. 6120, 6190, 6220, 6470, 6480-1907.
6490, 6512, 6524, 6530, 6534-
6724, 6746, 6754, 6830- "

L. R. S.
DIRECT.

March 2, 1907.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

SIR:

Your decision in the following Chickasaw citizenship cases adverse to the applicants are hereby affirmed. Copies of Indian Office letters submitting your reports and recommending that the decisions be affirmed are inclosed:

Title of Case.	Date of your letter of transmittal.
Ruth C. King, et al.	November 14, 1904.
Howard Ward, et al. (Choc. or Chick. Freed)	February 12, 1907.
W. E. Payne, et al.	December 27, 1904.
Myra Louise Leoney	February 14, 1907.
Ellen A. Bryant (freedman)	February 14, 1907.
Charlotte Colbert	February 14, 1907.
Wiley Pickens, et al.	February 14, 1907.
Calvin Jackson, et al. (freedman)	February 14, 1907.
Anna P. Thompson	February 14, 1907.
Della Pitchlynn (intermarried)	February 12, 1907.
Isa Tillman (freedman)	February 12, 1907.
William R. Story et al.	February 12, 1907.
Ellen Foster, et al (freedman)	February 12, 1907.
Tip Graham	February 12, 1907.

A copy hereof and the papers in the above mentioned cases have been sent to the Indian Office.

Respectfully,

James E. Wilson
Assistant Secretary.
U.S.I.- 2-2-07.

14 inc and
28 to Ind. Of.

28-13

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1907.

James Tillman,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on March 8, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 12, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Geo. D. Rodgers.

Acting Commissioner.

25-13

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on March 2, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 12, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Lula Tillman as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Geo. D. Rodgers,
Acting Commissioner.

Chic.Fr.M-14

Chic.Fr.M-14

Trans To Chic Fr 417

Chic. Fr. M-15.

Chic. Fr. M-15

Trans To Chic Fr 628

NB 15

199

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Todd Houston

as a citizen of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN,

Nation.

Approved..... 190...

Commissioner.

NR

19-NB-15.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant, Todd Houston, was born subsequent to September 20, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion, that, in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 13, 1906, said application should be dismissed and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
FEB 20 1907

15

19-621

JUL 25 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation,
of Foad Houston, born on the 1 day of Sept, 1904
Name of Father: Henry Houston a citizen of the US Nation.
Name of Mother: Laura Houston a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Cherokee
Tribal enrollment of mother: Cherokee
Postoffice: Bumsville Ga

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }
I, Laura Houston, on oath state that I am 23
years of age and a citizen by adoption of the Cherokee Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Henry Houston, who is a citizen, by
of the US Nation; that a male child was
born to me on 1 day of Sept, 1904 that said child has been named
Foad Houston and was living March 4, 1906.
Laura Houston

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { Charlie Bassett
J. P. Henry
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.
O. G. Bartlett
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }
I, Miriam James, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Laura Houston wife of Henry James
on the 1 day of Sept, 1904 that there was born to her on said date a Male
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Foad Houston.
Miriam James

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { Charlie Bassett
J. P. Henry
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.
O. G. Bartlett
Notary Public.

713 15

100

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Robert Houston.....

as a citizen of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN..... **Nation.**

Approved..... **190...**

.....
Commissioner.

NB. 15
19-628

JUL 25 1906

2R

19-NE-15.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant, **Robert Houston**, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902 and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman I am of the opinion, that, in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 20 1907

3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation,
 of Robert Houston, born on the 1 day of Oct 1905
 Name of Father: Henry Houston a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
 Name of Mother: Sara Houston of citizen of the Cherokee Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father: U.S. Tribal enrollment of mother: Cherokee
 Postoffice: Donnyville Ind Ky

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Sara Houston on oath state that I am 23
 years of age and a citizen by adoption of the Cherokee Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Henry Houston, who is a citizen, by
U.S. of the U.S. Nation; that a Male child was
 born to me on 1 day of Oct 1905; that said child has been named
Robert Houston and was living March 4, 1906.

Sara Houston
mother

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { Charlie Bassett
J. P. Berry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July 1906.

C. G. Bassett
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Maniah Garius Midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Ms Sara Houston wife of Henry Houston
 on the 1 day of Oct 1905; that there was born to her on said date a Male
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Robert Houston.

Maniah + Garius
midwife

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { Charlie Bassett
J. P. Berry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July 1906.

C. G. Bassett
 Notary Public.

19-628.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 10, 1906.

Henry Houston,

Burneyville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of affidavits of Laura Houston and Manah Games to the birth of Robert Houston, child of Henry and Laura Houston, October 1, 1905.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Henry Houston,

Burneyville, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Toad and Robert Houston, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the applications for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-16

Chic. Fr. M-16

IN RE
Application for Enrollment
OF INFANT CHILD

El Fania Gibbs

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved _____ 190_____

Commissioner.

April 26 - 1906

2R
19-NB-16

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant El Fania Gibbs, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

291

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

IN RE-APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of El Fania Gibbs born on the 6 day of July 1904
Here insert name of child.
 Name of Father F. G. Gibbs a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of mother Rennie Gibbs a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Postoffice McCall 27

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
LeFlore District, }
 I, Rennie Gibbs, on oath state that I am 25
 years of age, and a white citizen by U. S. of the U. S. Nation,
 that I am the lawful wife of F. G. Gibbs, who is a citizen by
Chickasaw of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Female child was
male or female.
 born to me on 6 day of July 1904; that said child has been named
El Fania Gibbs, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK.

Must be two witnesses.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of March 1905
J. J. Campbell
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
LeFlore District. }
 I, Doctor Stephenson, a mid wife on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Rennie Gibbs, wife of F. G. Gibbs
 on the 6 day of July 1904, that there was born to her on said date a Female
male or female.
 child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named El Fania Gibbs

WITNESSES TO MARK.

Must be two witnesses.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of March 1905
J. J. Campbell
 Notary Public.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 11, 1906.

F. G. Gibbs,

Maxwell, Indian Territory.

~~Dear Sir:~~

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Tennie Webb and Hester Stephenson to the birth of El Fania Gibbs, daughter of F. G. and Tennie Gibbs, July 6, 1904.

It appears from the affidavits that you are a Chickasaw freedman and your wife is a noncitizen, and you are advised that under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1905, the Commission has authority for a period of sixty days from that date to receive applications for the enrollment of children born to enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations subsequent to September 25, 1902, and Prior to March 4, 1905. You will therefore see that the Commission is without authority to enroll children born to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the information contained in these affidavits is not sufficient to identify you upon our records as an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and you are requested to state your full name, the names of your parents, your age, and if you have selected an

P. O. #2.

allotment of the lands of the Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations,
please give your roll number as the same appears upon your
allotment certificate.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

16-12-16

Maabgee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907

F. G. Gibbs,

Maxwell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, El Fania Gibbs, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner

Chic. Fr. M-17

Chic. Fr. M-17

*IN RE**Application for Enrollment of**INFANT CHILD**L. E. Rogers**as a citizen of the**Chickasaw Nation.**Approved**190**Commissioner.**Received**OCT 13 1903**19-1385***APR 26 1905**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of L. E. Rogers, born on the 29 day of Sept, 1903
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: E. M. Rogers, a citizen of the United States Nation;
 Name of Mother: Virginia Rogers, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Post-Office: Oberlin Ind. Tenn.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District. }

I, Virginia Rogers, on oath state that I am 23
 years of age and a citizen, by Adaption, of the Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Eddy M. Rogers, who is a citizen, by
marriage, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a Female child was
(Male or female.)
 born to me on the 29 day of September, 1903; that said child has been
 named L. E. Rogers, and is now living.

E. Virginia Rogers

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of October, 1903

R. E. Farmer
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District. }

I, Malinda Reed, a Midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Virginia Rogers, wife of E. M. Rogers,
 on the 29 day of September, 1903; that there was born to her on said
 date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
 named L. E. Rogers.

Malinda Reed
her mark

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

R. E. Farmer
Martha Hester

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of October, 1903

R. E. Farmer
Notary Public.

19-1985

In Re
Application for Enrollment of
Infant Child

L. E. Rodgers

as a CHICKASAW FREEDMAN of

Nation.

Approved 190

Commissioner.

UNION REVIEW ANDMORE, I. T.

19-1985

July 19, 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

In re Application for Allotment, as a Freedman of the Cherokee Nation
 of L. E. Rodgers born on the 29 day of September, 1903
 (Here insert name of child)
 Name of Father: Edman Rodgers male of the Cherokee Nation
 Name of Mother: Virginia Rodgers Freedman of the Cherokee Nation
 Postoffice Chertin T.S.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Central DISTRICT
 I, Virginia Rodgers on oath state that I am 26 years of age
 and a Freedman by Birth of the Cherokee Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Edman M Rodgers who is a Non Citizen by
Birth of the Cherokee Nation; that a Female child was
 (Male or Female)
 born to me on 29 day of September 1903; that said child has been named
L. E. Rodgers and was living March 4, 1904.

Virginia Rodgers

Witnesses to Mark:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of July 1904
R. F. Trapa
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Central DISTRICT
 I, Malinda Reed Midwife on oath, state that I
 attended on Mrs. Virginia Rodgers wife of Edman M Rodgers
 on the 29 day of September 1903; that there was born to her on said date a Female
 (Male or Female)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1904, and is said to have been named L. E. Rodgers

Malinda Reed
 mark

Witnesses to Mark:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of July 1904
R. F. Trapa
 Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

In re Application for Allotment, as *Freedman* of the *Choctaw* Nation
of *L. E. Rodgers* born on the *29* day of *September*, *1903*
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: *Edman M. Rodgers* a *Mar* of the *a citizen* Nation
Name of Mother: *Virginia Rodgers* *Freedman* of the *Choctaw* Nation
Postoffice *Oberlin* *Okla.*

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Central DISTRICT
I, *Virginia Rodgers* on oath state that I am *26* years of age
and a *Freedman* by *Blood* of the *Choctaw* Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of *Edman M. Rodgers* who is a *non citizen* by
of the *Choctaw* Nation; that a *Female* child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on *29* day of *September* *1903*; that said child has been named
L. E. Rodgers and was living March 4, 1905.

Virginia Rodgers

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

12 day of *July* 190*6*

R. F. Trafer
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Central DISTRICT
I, *Malinda Reed* *Midwife* on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. *Virginia Rodgers* wife of *Edman M. Rodgers*
on the *29* day of *September* *1903*; that there was born to her on said date a *Female*
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1905, and is said to have been named *L. E. Rodgers*

Malinda Reed
mark

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

12 day of *July* 190*6*

R. F. Trafer
Notary Public.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906.

L. E. Rodgers

as a citizen of

Chickasaw

Nation.

Approved

1906

Commissioner.

19-Mp-17

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, L. E. Rodgers was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1907

✓
197385

469

Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.
ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Cherokee Nation,
of L. E. Rodgers, born on the 29 day of Sept, 1903
Name of Father: Em Rodgers a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.
Name of Mother: Virginia Rodgers a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father _____ Tribal enrollment of mother Cherokee
Enrollment No. of father No. _____ Enrollment No. of mother No. 4161
Postoffice Oberlin, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }

Central District. }

I, Virginia Rodgers, on oath state that I am 24
years of age and a citizen by adpt of the Cherokee Nation,
that I am the lawful wife of E. M. Rodgers, who is a citizen, by
Intermarriage of the Cherokee Nation; that a female child was
born to me on 29 day of Sept, 1903; that said child has been named
L. E. Rodgers and was living March 4, 1906.

Virginia A Rodgers

Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses]. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of July, 1906.

B. E. Tamm
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }

Central District. }

I, Malinda Reed, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Virginia Rodgers, wife of E. M. Rodgers
on the 29 day of Sept, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a
female child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been
named L. E. Rodgers

Malinda Reed
mark

Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses]. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of July, 1906.

B. E. Tamm
Notary Public.

19-1385

In Re
Application for Enrollment of
Infant Child

Bandy Rodgers

as a CHICKASAW FREEDMAN of

Nation.

Approved 190

Commissioner.

UNION REVIEW ARDMORE, L. T.

19 ✓ 1385

JUL 19 1905

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes

In re Application for Allotment, as a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation
of Candy Rodgers born on the 12 day of December 1905
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: E. M. Rodgers Non Citizen of the _____ Nation
Name of Mother: Virginia Rodgers Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation
Postoffice Oberlin, Ind.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Central DISTRICT }
Virginia Rodgers on oath state that I am 26 years of age
and a Freedman by Birth of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Edman M. Rodgers who is a Non Citizen by
_____ of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was
born to me on 12 day of September 1905; that said child has been named
Candy Rodgers and was living March 4, 1906.
Virginia Rodgers

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July 1906
R. F. Grafe
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Central DISTRICT }
Malinday Reed Midwife on oath, state that I
attended on Mrs. Virginia Rodgers wife of Edman M. Rodgers
12 day of September 1905; that there was born to her on said date a
Male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Candy Rodgers

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Eddie Hall
R. F. Grafe
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of July 1906
R. F. Grafe
Notary Public.

✓
IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906.

Canada Rodgers

as a citizen of *Freedman*

Chickasaw Nation

Approved _____ 1906

Commissioner.

same as Candy Rogers

19-NB-17

✓
19-1385

RECEIVED
JUL 26 1906

19-NB-17

AB
S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Canada Rodgers, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Choctaw Nation,
of Canada Rodgers, born on the 12 day of Sept, 1905.
Name of Father: E. M. Rodgers a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Virginia Rodgers a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father intermarried Tribal enrollment of mother Choctaw
Enrollment No. of father No. _____ Enrollment No. of mother No. 4161
Postoffice Oberlin I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Virginia Rodgers, on oath state that I am 24
years of age and a citizen by adoption of the Choctaw Nation,
that I am the lawful wife of E. M. Rodgers, who is a citizen, by
intermarried of the Choctaw Nation; that a male child was
born to me on 12 day of Sept, 1906; that said child has been named
Canada Rodgers, and was living March 4, 1906.

Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses]. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of July, 1906.

R. E. Tamm
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Malinda Reed, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Virginia Rodgers, wife of E. M. Rodgers
on the 12 day of Sept, 1905; that there was born to her on said date a
male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been
named Canada Rodgers.

Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses]. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of July, 1906.

J. V. Learraway mark
H. E. Powell
R. E. Tamm
Notary Public.

1-1385

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1906.

Albert J. Lee,
Attorney at Law,
Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 17, 1906, transmitting the affidavits of Virginia Rodgers and Malinda Reed to the birth of L. E. Rodgers and Candy Rodgers, children of E. L. and Virginia Rodgers, September 29, 1903 and December 12, 1905, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1385

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 6, 1906.

E. M. Rodgers,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There were received at this office July 26, 1906, affidavits of Virginia A. Rodgers and Malinda Reed to the birth of E. E. Rodgers and Canada Rodgers, children of E. M. and Virginia Rodgers, September 29, 1903 and September 12, 1905.

You will be notified of such action as is taken in regard to the affidavits to the birth of these children.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-NB-17

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

E. M. Rogers,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, J. E. and Candy Rogers were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-18

Chic. Fr. M-18

NA #18

Pink Reynolds

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

19-NB-18

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Pink Reynolds, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 22 1907

19-1117

19-1427

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1907
Enc. No. 63 of No. 1117
INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION

Received
Aug 8-06

1117 #18

Department of the Interior,
Commissioner To The Five Civilized Tribes.

Enrollment of Minors. Act of Congress, Approved April 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the _____ Nation,
of Pink Reynolds, born on the 3 day of December 1903.
Here insert name of child.
Name of Father: Rufus Reynolds a citizen of the Reynolds Nation
Name of Mother: Alice Reynolds a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation
Tribal enrollment of father: Chick. Trib. Tribal enrollment of mother: Chick. Trib.
Postoffice: Womack Indian Chickasaw

Affidavit of Mother.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Southern District. }
I, Alice Reynolds, on oath state that I am Twenty six
years of age and a citizen by _____ of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Rufus Reynolds who is a citizen, by
Married of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was
born to me on 3 day of March, 1903; that said child has been named
Pink Reynolds and was living March 4, 1906.
Alice Reynolds

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two
Witnesses.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of July 1906.

John Lewis
Notary Public,

Affidavit of Attending Physician or MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
_____ District. }
I, Joseph Larris, a _____ on oath state that I
attended on Alice Reynolds wife of Rufus Reynolds
on the 3 day of March 1903; that there was born to her on said date a Male
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Pink Reynolds
Joseph Larris

WITNESSES MARK:

[Must be two
Witnesses.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of July 1906.

John Lewis
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment
OF INFANT CHILD

Odessa Rawole

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Freedman Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

APR 26 1906

19-1117

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

IN RE-APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Odezza Russell born on the 7 day of March 1904
Here insert name of child.
 Name of Father Rufus Russell a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of mother Marah Russell a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 Postoffice Marshall, La.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
South District. }
 I, Marah Russell, on oath state that I am 19
 years of age, and a citizen by Chickasaw of the Chickasaw Nation.
 that I am the lawful wife of Rufus Russell, who is a citizen by
Chickasaw of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female (child was
male or female.
 born to me on 7 day of March 1904; that said child has been named
Odezza Russell, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK. Marah Russell
 Must be two witnesses. { J. J. Capland
J. E. Sloan
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of March 1905
J. J. Capland
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
South District. }
 I, Henrietta Cole, a midwife on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Marah Russell, wife of Rufus Russell,
 on the 7 day of March 1904, that there was born to her on said date a
male or female
 child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named

WITNESSES TO MARK. Henrietta Cole
 Must be two witnesses. { J. J. Capland
J. E. Sloan
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of March 1905
J. J. Capland
 Notary Public.

19-117

199

19-NB-18

S.E.F.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Odessa Reynolds
as a citizen of
Chickasaw
CHICKASAW FREEDMAN ... Nation.

Approved..... 190...

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant Odessa Reynolds was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 22 1907

Sept 10 1906
ada
r

JUL 25 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 20, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Frederick Chestnaw Nation,
of Odessa Reynolds born on the 7th day of Nov, 1904
Name of Father: Rufus Reynolds a citizen of the Frederick Chestnaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Nora Johnson a citizen of the Frederick Chestnaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Rufus Reynolds Tribal enrollment of mother: Nora Johnson
Postoffice: Bely I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Nora Johnson on oath state that I am 120
years of age and a citizen by Frederick Blood of the Chestnaw Nation;
that I am lawful wife of Alvin Johnson who is a citizen, by
Blood of the Chestnaw Nation; that a Female child was
born to me on 7 day of Nov, 1904 that said child has been named
Odessa Reynolds and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK: Norah Johnson
M. King Ada I.T.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1906.
B. M. McKinley
my Com. Expires Oct 1909 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Hurietta Cole midwife on oath state that I
attended on Nora Johnson (nee Reynolds) wife of Alvin Johnson
on the 7th day of Nov, 1904; that there was born to her on said date a Female
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Odessa
Johnson

WITNESSES TO MARK: Hurietta Cole
M. King Ada I.T.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1906.
B. M. McKinley
my Com. Expires Oct 1909 Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment
OF INFANT CHILD

Oliver Rands

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Freedmen's Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

APR 26 1906

19-1117

APR 26 1906

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

Chickasaw
 IN RE-APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of Clemens Kanale born on the 8 day of Oct. 1902
Here insert name of child.
 Name of Father Rufus Kanale a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of mother Mrs. Maria Kanale a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 Postoffice Marshall 276

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Marshall District, }
 I, Maria Kanale, on oath state that I am 19
 years of age, and a citizen by Chickasaw of the Chickasaw Nation,
 that I am the lawful wife of Rufus Kanale, who is a citizen by
Chickasaw of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
male or female.
 born to me on 8 day of Oct 1902; that said child has been named
Clemens Kanale, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK.

Must be two witnesses.

J. J. Capland
J. C. Sloan
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of March 1905

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Marshall District. }
 I, Herritta Gale, a midwife on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Maria Kanale, wife of Rufus Kanale,
 on the 8 day of Oct 1902, that there was born to her on said date a male
male or female
 child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Clemens Kanale

WITNESSES TO MARK.

Must be two witnesses.

J. J. Capland
J. C. Sloan
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of March 1905

Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Robert Reynolds

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

Approved..... 1906

Commissioner.

JUL 25 1906

19-NB-18

S.E.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Oliver Reynolds, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 22 1907

from same date

19-11

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Fondman Chuktasaw Nation,
 of Robert Reynolds, born on the 8 day of Oct 1902
(Use last name of child)
 Name of Father: Rufus Reynolds a citizen of the Fondman Chuktasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Nora Johnson a citizen of the Chuktasaw Nation.
 Tribal enrollment of father: Chuktasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: Chuktasaw
 Postoffice: Boley, Okla.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Sunshower District. }

I, Nora Johnson, on oath state that I am 20
 years of age and a citizen by Fondman blood of the Chuktasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Arson Johnson, who is a citizen, by
blood of the Chuktasaw Nation; that a male child was
(Male or Female)
 born to me on 8th day of Oct, 1902 that said child has been named
Robert Reynolds and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1906.

Norah Johnson
My Com Expires Febr 1909
 My Com Expires Febr 1909
 My Com Expires Febr 1909

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Sunshower District. }

I, Hennette Cole, midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Nora Johnson (See Report) wife of Arson Johnson
 on the 8 day of Oct, 1902 that there was born to her on said date a male
(Male or Female)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Robert Reynolds

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1906.

Hennette Cole
My Com Expires Oct 1906
 My Com Expires Oct 1906

19-1117.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 11, 1906.

Rufus Reynolds,

Boley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of affidavits of Nora Johnson and Henrietta Cole to the birth of Robert and Odessa Reynolds, children of Rufus Reynolds and Nora Johnson, October 8, 1902 and November 7, 1904, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NB-18.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 26, 1907.

Rufus Reynolds,

Maxwell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children Oliver Reynolds, Pink Reynolds and Odessa Reynolds, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 22, 1907, dismissed the applications for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

6607-1907

19-NE-18

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 29, 1907.

Alvin V. Pyeatt,

Pauls Valley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 22, 1907, in which you request to be advised whether or not Odessa Reynolds, minor child of Rufus and Nora Reynolds, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are hereby advised that the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, did not provide for the reception of applications for enrollment of minor children of Chickasaw freedmen, and the application for the enrollment of Oliver and Odessa Reynolds was, therefore, dismissed by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes February 22, 1907.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-19

Chic. Fr. M-19

Trans. To 19581 -2-20-07

EMPTY

Chic. Fr. M-20

Chic. Fr. M-20

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Edith Roosevelt Loring
as a citizen of

Lippon Nation

Approved 190

Commissioner.

FEB 2 1906

APh 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Eddie Roosevelt Swindall, born on the 17th day of September, 1903.
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: D. S. Swindall, a citizen of the United States Nation.
Name of Mother: Isia Dora Swindall, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Postoffice Katy Chickasaw, Nation, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern DISTRICT }

I, Isia Dora Swindall, on oath state that I am Thirty five
years of age and a citizen by Birth of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of D. S. Swindall, who is a citizen, by
United States, of the _____ Nation; that a Male child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 17th day of September, 1903; that said child has been named
Eddie Roosevelt Swindall, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { R. N. Coffey
J. J. Fleming } Isia Dora Swindall

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1905.
Seal appointed at Pauls Valley I.T. J. J. Fleming Notary Public.
January 1905 Southern District I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern DISTRICT }

I, Emily Brooks, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Isia Dora Swindall, wife of D. S. Swindall
on the 17th day of September, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a Male
(Male or Female.)
child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Eddie Roosevelt Swindall.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { R. N. Coffey
J. J. Fleming } Emily Brooks

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1905.
Seal appointed at Pauls Valley I.T. J. J. Fleming Notary Public.
January 1905 Southern District I.T.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Roosevelt Soule

as a citizen of the

Cherokee Nation.

Approved

190

"

Commissioner.

JR

19- 8-20

COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Roosevelt Swiggall, was born subsequent to September 28, 1901, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman. I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

111-10-11

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a freedmen citizen of the Chicasaw Nation,
of Roosevelt Swindall, born on the 17th day of September, 1903
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Duncan Swindall, a freedmen citizen of the United States Nation.
Name of Mother: Isa Dora Swindall, a freedmen citizen of the Chicasaw Nation.
tribal enrollment of mother chicasaw freedmen
Post-Office: Katie, Ind Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern District. }

I, Isa Dora Swindall, on oath state that I am 36
freedmen years of age and a citizen, by Blood, of the Chicasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Duncan Swindall, who is a citizen, by
of the United States Nation, that a Male child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 17th day of September, 1903; that said child has been
named Roosevelt Swindall and was living March 4th 1906, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1906.

J. P. Johnson
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern District. }

I, Emila Brooks, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Isa Dora Swindall, wife of Duncan Swindall,
on the 17th day of July, 1903; that there was born to her on said
date a Male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Roosevelt Swindall and was living March 4th 1906.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1906.

J. P. Johnson
Notary Public.

19-189

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1908.

Isia Dora Swindall,

Katie, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavit of Emily Brooks to the birth of Eddie Roosevelt Swindall, son of Isia Dora and D. S. Swindall, September 17, 1903, which it is presumed have been forwarded as an application for the enrollment of said child.

You are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no children born to citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations subsequent to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said, are entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-189

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 31, 1906.

Duncan Swindall,

Katie, Indian Territory-

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of
Isa Dora Swindle and Emily Brooks to the birth of Roosevelt
Swindall, child of Duncan Swindall and Isa Dora Swindall,
September 17, 1903.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NB-20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

D. S. Swindle,

Katy, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Eddie Roosevelt Swindle was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-21

Chic. Fr. M-21

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Hattie E. Starfield
as a ^{freedman} ~~citizen~~ of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved

1904

Commissioner.

Born July 22, 1904

July 1, 1900

At 1906

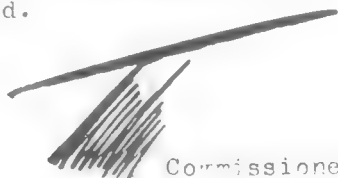
30

1 - 10 - 21

U.S.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appears from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant Hattie E. Stanfield, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman. I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ^{Freeman} citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Hattie E. Stanfield, born on the 22 day of July, 1904
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: P. Stanfield, a ^{Free} citizen of the _____ Nation.
Name of Mother: Lucie Stanfield, a ^{Freeman} citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Springer T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District. }

I, Lucie Stanfield, on oath state that I am 35
years of age and a ^{Freeman} citizen, by Blood, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of P. Stanfield, who is a citizen, by
_____, of the _____ Nation, that a ^{Female} child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 22 day of July, 1904; that said child has been
named Hattie E. Stanfield, and is now living.

WITNESSED TO MARK: Lucie Stanfield mark
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { J. M. Arnold
John Kuntz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of January, 1905.
Chas. E. Eskew
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District. }

I, Mime Stephenson, a Mid Wife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Lucie Stanfield, wife of P. Stanfield,
on the 22 day of July, 1904; that there was born to her on said
date a ^{Female} child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Hattie E. Stanfield.

WITNESSED TO MARK: Mime Stephenson mark
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { J. M. Arnold
J. H. Field

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of January, 1905.
Chas. E. Eskew
Notary Public.

19-521

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 28, 1906.

Pender Stanfield,

Springer, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 9, 1906, asking the status of the application for the enrollment of Hattie E. Stanfield.

In reply you are advised that affidavits to the birth of your child, Hattie E. Stanfield, have been received and you will be notified of such action as is taken thereon.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-NB-21

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

P. Stanfield,
Springer, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Hattie E. Stanfield was born subsequent to September 25, 1907, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-22

Chic. Fr. M-22

NK 22 ✓

199

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M. *Josh James*

as a citizen of
Chickasaw

Nation

Approved

190

Commissioner.

RECORDED
APR 26 1906
U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19-NE-22

S. E. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE WHITE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Josh Gaines, was born subsequent to September 15, 1902 and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 24, 1905

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Josh Gaines, born on the 26 day of Oct- 1903
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Josh Gaines a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Eliza Gaines a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Chickasaw Tribal enrollment of mother: Chickasaw
Postoffice: Burnsville, W.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern (26) District.

I, Eliza Gaines on oath state that I am 30
years of age and a citizen by Birth of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Josh Gaines, who is a citizen, by
Birth of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 26 day of Oct- 1903; that said child has been named
Josh Gaines and was living March 4 1906.
Eliza Gaines
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { Emma Wood
Josh Gaines

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July 1906.
J. E. Wood
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern (26) District.

I, Melvina Hollis midwife on oath state that I
attended on Eliza Gaines who is Josh Gaines
on the 26 day of Oct- 1903; that there was born to her on said date a
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4 1906, and is said to have been named Josh Gaines
Melvina Hollis
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { Emma Wood
Josh Gaines

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July 1906.
J. E. Wood
Notary Public.

NC 23

199

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M. *Boy James*
as a citizen of
Cherokee Nation

Approved

190-

Commissioner.

11-5-30

86
11-5-30
11-5-30

19-10-22

U.S.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER FOR THE INDIAN CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Tom Jaines, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 24, 1905

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Howardman Chickasaw Nation,
of Boy Gaines, born on the 24 day of Apr, 1905
Name of Father: Josh Gaines a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Ediga Gaines a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Postoffice: Burnsville I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern (26) District.

I, Ediga Gaines do hereby swear that I am 30
years of age and a citizen by Birth of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Josh Gaines, who is a citizen, by
Birth of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
born to me on 24 day of Apr, 1905; that said child has been named
Boy Gaines, and was living March 4, 1906.
Ediga Gaines
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { Emma Wood
Josh Gaines

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1906.
J. E. Wood
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern (26) District.

I, Melvina Hallis Midwife, do hereby swear that I
attended on Ediga Gaines wife of Josh Gaines
on the 24 day of Apr, 1905; that there was born to her on said date a male
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Boy Gaines.
Melvina Hallis
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { Emma Wood
Josh Gaines

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July, 1906.
J. E. Wood
Notary Public.

19-KB- 22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Josh Gaines,

Burneyville, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Josh and Boy Gaines, were born subsequent to September 29, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 20, 1907, dismissed the applications for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic.Fr. M-23

Chic.Fr. M-23

OK

199

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

As amended by Act of June 21, 1906

Mitchel ... Wright ... J.S.
Richardson ...
as a citizen of

... Chickasaw Nation.

Approved 190

Commissioner.

2. 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 28, 1906.

As amended by act of June 21, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

of Mitchel Wright Jr., born on the 1st day of March, 1904.

Name of Father: Mitchel Wright a citizen of the United States Nation.

Name of Mother: Lottie Wright headman member of the Chickasaw Nation.

Tribal enrollment of father: none Tribal enrollment of mother:

Postoffice: Wynnewood T.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, Southern District.

I, Lottie Wright on oath state that I am 30

years of age and a headman member of the Chickasaw Nation;

that I am the lawful wife of Mitchel Wright, who is a citizen,

of the United States Nation; that a male child was

born to me on 1st day of March 1904; that said child has been named

Mitchel Wright and was living March 4, 1906.

Wyn. Ord. Exp. July 20/1904 Lottie Wright

WITNESSES TO MARK: [Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of July 1906. E.H. Nestbett Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, District.

I, Tina Smith, a midwife on oath state that I

attended on Lottie Wright wife of Mitchel Wright

on the 1st day of March 1904; that there was born to her on said date a male

child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Mitchel

Wright Jr., Tina Smith

WITNESSES TO MARK: Chasom Wise Tina Smith

[Must be Two Witnesses] A.T. Schmidt

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of July 1906. E.H. Nestbett Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Mitchell C. Wright
as a citizen of

Wisconsin Nation.

Appeared

190

U. S. District Court

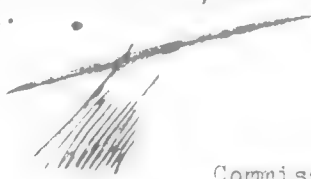
APR 11 1906

19-NE-23

U. S. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Mitchell C. Wright, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman. I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1908, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory

FEB 10 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Mitchell C. Knight, born on the 1 day of March, 1904
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Mitch Knight a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Lattie Kemp a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Postoffice: Hydenwood, T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
No 17 Southern DISTRICT.

I, Lattie Kemp, on oath state that I am 28
years of age and a citizen by Birth of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Mitch Knight, who is a citizen, by
Marriage of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 1 day of March, 1904 that said child has been named
Mitchell C Knight, and was living March 4, 1905.

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
W. A. Frost

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of April, 1905.
E. N. Nestell
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
No 17 Southern DISTRICT.

I, Tena Smith, 1042, on oath state that I
attended on Lattie Knight (Da) Lattie Kemp of Mitch Knight
on the 1 day of March, 1904 that there was born to her on said date a male
(Male or Female.)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1905, and is said to have been named Mitchell C Knight

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
W. A. Frost
Margaret Kidd

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of April, 1905.
E. N. Nestell
Notary Public.

19-273

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 24, 1905.

Mitch Wright,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Lottie Kemp and Tena Smith to the birth of Mitchell C. Wright son of Mitch Wright and Lottie Kemp, March 1, 1904,

It appears from our records that Lottie Kemp the mother of this child is a Chickasaw freedman and you are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, the Commission is authorized for a period of sixty days from that date to receive applications for the enrollment of children born to enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. You will therefore see that the Commission is without authority to receive applications for the enrollment of children born to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 7, 1906.

Mitchel Wright,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Lottie Wright and Tina Smith to the birth of Mitchel Wright, Jr., child of Mitchel and Lottie Wright, March 1, 1904.

It appears from the affidavit of the mother that she is Chickasaw freedman. If this is correct you are requested to give the names of her parents, the time and place application was made for her enrollment, and if she has selected an allotment of the lands of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, give her roll number as it appears upon her allotment certificate.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Wynnewood I.T. Sep. 19th. 1906.

To the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes
Muskogee Ind. Ter.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Sep. 7th. to Mitchel Wright, of Wynnewood has been turned over to me for answer, His wife Lottie Wright is a daughter of Malina Kemp and John Kemp, her mother being on the Chickasaw Freedman Roll, Lottie Wright was enrolled as Lottie Kemp, her roll number is 1086 on Chickasaw Roll, trusting this will assist you in this matter I am very respectfully Yours

A. T. Schmid,

Wynnewood I. T.

19-273

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 26, 1906.

A. T. Schmid,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 19, 1906, stating that Lottie Wright, wife of Mitchell Wright, was enrolled as Lottie Kemp and is the daughter of Melina and John Kemp.

In reply to your letter you are advised that this information has enabled this office to identify Lottie Wright as an enrolled Chickasaw freedman under the name of Lottie Kemp and has been filed with the affidavits to the birth of her child Mitchell Wright Jr.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NB-23

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Mitch Wright,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Mitchell C. Wright, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for the enrollment of said child as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-24

Chic. Fr. M-24



IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Wagon Wright

as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved

1907

Commissioner

Recd. Dec 6 1907.

APR 26 1906

A-
S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Lerros Wright, was born subsequent to September 1, 1905, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freeman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freeman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Segross Wright, born on the 6 day of Oct, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Aaron Wright, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Emily Wright, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Bean St.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
INDIAN TERRITORY,)
So District.)

I, Emily Wright, on oath state that I am 25
years of age and a citizen, by Marriage of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Aaron Wright, who is a citizen, by
Inducement, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a Male child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 6 day of October, 1902; that said child has been
named Segross Wright, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARR: William Thompson
(Must be Two Witnesses.) } J. J. Morris

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of October, 1902
W. H. Blackburn
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
INDIAN TERRITORY,)
So District.)

I, Tilda Niggs, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Emily Wright, wife of Aaron Wright
on the 6 day of October, 1902; that there was born to her on said
date a Male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Segross Wright.

WITNESSES TO MARR: Tilda Niggs
(Must be Two Witnesses.) } J. J. Morris

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of October, 1902
W. H. Blackburn
Notary Public.

19-616.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 12, 1902.

Aaron Wright,

Ran., Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Legros Wright, infant son of Aaron and Emily Wright, born October 6, 1902.

You are informed that the Commission is now without authority to enroll this child as a Chickasaw freedman, it appearing that said child was born October 2, 1902, subsequent to the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on September 25, 1902, of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641) entitled, "An Act To ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes."

Section twenty-eight thereof provides as follows:

"The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission, and no child born thereafter to a citizen or freedman and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws."

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-NB-24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Aaron Wright,

Ran, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Legros Wright was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-25

Chic. Fr. M-25

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Olney, Indian Territory, January 21, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of
James Waters as a Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

William Waters, being first duly sworn and examined
testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A William Waters.
Q How old are you? A I is about forty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A I get letters at Olney, I.T.
Q What is the name of your father? A Jim Waters.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Sallie Schway.
Q Are you a freedman of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations?
A Yes, sir.
Q Of which Nation are you a freedman? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Have you ever filed as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation?
A Yes, sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Katie Waters.
Q Have you any children? A Yes, sir, I have got two.
Q What are their names? A James Waters, Augustus Waters.
Q Is James Waters still living? Yes, sir.
Q Was application ever made for the enrollment of James Waters
as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know about what time this application was made? A I
don't know.
Q About how long ago? A Along in the summer of last year.
Q Is your wife, Katie Waters, enrolled as a freedman of either
the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A No, sir.
(Witness excused)

Katie Waters, being first duly sworn and examined,
testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

- Q What is your name? A Katie Waters.
Q How old are you? A I don't know.
Q Are you about thirty-seven or thirty-eight years old? A I
guess so.
Q What is the name of your father? A Chas Dansbury.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Laura Dansbury.
Q Are either your father or mother enrolled as freedmen of the
Choctaw Nation? A They was not enrolled.
Q Are you yourself upon the rolls of the Choctaw Freedman? A No,
sir, I never got on.
Q What is the name of your husband? A William Waters.
Q Are you or William Waters ever known by the name of Wallace?
A They always call us Waters.
Q Waters is your correct name? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you a child by the name of James Waters? A Yes, sir.
Q How old is James Waters? A About four years old.
Q Do you know when he was born? A On the seventeenth day of
February, 1905.
Q James Waters is still living, is he? A Yes, sir.

• Waters.

- 2 -

Q Who acted as mid-wife for you at the birth of James Waters?
A Amelia Clark.

(Witness excused)

I, Fay E. Blachert, upon oath, state that I reported the above and foregoing cause and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E. Blachert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1907.

Richard Shanabelt

71,12,34, 217

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

James Wallace
as a citizen of

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

Case 10111

JUL 24 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, Fredman Chicksaw a citizen of the Chicksaw Nation,
of James Wallace (Here insert name of child.) born on the 17 day of February, 1903
Name of Father: William Wallace a citizen of the Chicksaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Katie Wallace a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
Residence: Belvoir, Okla., D.C.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT.

I, Katie Wallace, on oath state that I am 37
years of age and a citizen by adoption of the United States Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of William Wallace, who is a citizen, by
adoption of the Chicksaw Nation; that a male child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 17 day of February, 1903; that said child has been named
James Wallace, and was living March 4, ~~1903~~ 1906
Katie her Wallace
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { A. D. Brown
J. J. Miller

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.

Dwight Brown
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT.

I, Melia Clark, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Katie Wallace, wife of William Wallace
on the 17 day of February, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a male
child; that said child was living March 4, ~~1903~~ 1906 and is said to have been named James Wallace
Melia her Clark
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { A. D. Brown
J. J. Miller

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.

Dwight Brown
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

James Waters
as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

Born July 17 1903

Received

Jr. 1904

11-728

APR 20 1906

4/3

11-28-11

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It appearing from the report herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, James Waters, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, of James Waters, born on the 17 day of Feb, 1903. Name of Father: William Waters, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation. Name of Mother: Hattie Waters, a citizen of the _____ Nation. Post-Office: Lehem TN

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } Central District. } INDIAN TERRITORY.

I, Hattie Waters, on oath state that I am 30 years of age and a citizen, by _____, of the _____ Nation; that I am the lawful wife of William Waters, who is a citizen, by Adolphus, of the Cherokee Nation, that a female child was born to me on the 17 day of Feb, 1903; that said child has been named James Waters, and is now living.

Subscribed to me: Hattie Waters M. Cair John A. Hall

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of Dec, 1903. A. P. Wright Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } Central District. } INDIAN TERRITORY.

I, Amelia Clark, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Hattie Waters, wife of William Waters, on the 17 day of Feb, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named James Waters.

Subscribed to me: Amelia Clark M. Cair John A. Hall

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of Dec, 1903. A. P. Wright Notary Public.

State of Oklahoma)
Pontotoc County.) ss.

AFFIDAVIT.

Robert Clark, of Ada, Oklahoma, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states:

That he is the duly appointed, qualified and acting guardian of the person and property of James Waters, a minor, under and by virtue of his appointment by the county court of Pontotoc County, Okla.

That James Waters is the son of William Waters, a Chickasaw freedman, enrolled opposite Roll Number 3052, of the freedman roll of said Chickasaw tribe; that there was allotted to the said William Waters, the father, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, Township One south, Range nine east; That divers persons have sold the said land to the exclusion of James Waters, the son of the allottee; and that there is now pending in the District Court of Coal County a suit to recover said land by affiant, the style and number of which cause is:

Robert Clark, Guardian of James Waters, a minor, Plaintiff, vs. A. S. Morrison, et al., No. 3146.

That there is now in the office of the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Oklahoma, the original marriage licence under which William Waters, the father, and Katie Dansby, the mother of James Waters were married; That the said marriage licence was issued at Atoka, Oklahoma, (then Indian Territory) on May 7, 1902 and bears number 1498; That said original marriage licence was filed and is, as affiant is informed, now with the application of William Waters, in connection with Census Card No. 728, Chickasaw Freedman. Affiant is informed that further reference to such relation of husband and wife is made in Chickasaw New Born Freedman Application Card No. 25.

Affiant further states that the aforesaid original marriage licence is necessary in improving the relation of father and son in the suit now pending, and respectfully requests that the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, mail the same to

John T. Harley, 232 Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla,
who is the attorney of record in the above case, and represents affiant

Further affiant saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of Feb. 1924.

W. C. ...
Notary Public.

My commission expires July 9 - 1927

February 20, 1924,
Received of S. E. Wallen, Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, Marriage license between William Waters and Lotie Eansby, date May 11, 1902. Reversed G. W. Allen Minister of the Gospel.

John T. Harley

232 Kennedy Bldg
Tulsa, Okla.

1

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a manuscript page. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines appearing to be headings or section markers. The script is dense and characteristic of classical Arabic calligraphy. The page is framed by a dark border, possibly the book's cover or binding.



A. T. West,

Attorney at Law,

Logan, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the last inst., enclosing the affidavits of Katie Waters and Amelia Clark relative to the birth of James Waters, infant son of William and Katie Waters, February 17, 1903; also the affidavits of Lizzie Stevenson and Amelia Clark relative to the birth of Maggie Brown, infant daughter of Walter and Melvina Brown, November 11, 1902, which is presumed have been forwarded to this office as applications for enrollment of the above named children as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are advised that under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 541), the Commission is not without authority to receive or consider the original application for enrollment of any person whatsoever as a citizen, or the son, of the Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Chickasaw Freedman
728

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 31, 1904.

Ayers & Losey,

Attorneys at Law,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 29, stating that William Waters, a Choctaw freedman who has been enrolled and approved, desires to know the status of the enrollment of his minor son, Jim Waters.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that on January 5, 1904, there were received at the office of the Commission, affidavits of the birth of James Waters, infant son of William and Katie Waters, February 17, 1903. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no children born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act, are entitled to enrollment and allotment.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

17 HB 341.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 28, 1906.

William Wallace,

Olney, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for enrollment of your child, James Wallace, you are advised that you are not properly identified upon the rolls and it is stated both in the application and the affidavit of the mother that you are a Chickasaw freedman, if this be correct you should inform this office when and where application was made for your enrollment, the names of your parents and if you have received an allotment of land in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations give your roll number as it appears on your allotment certificate.

You should give this matter your immediate attention as no further action can be taken relative to this application until this evidence has been received.

Respectfully,

W. O. Beall

Acting Commissioner.

19-NB-25

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

William Waters,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, James Waters, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-728
19-NB-25

Muskegee, Indian Territory, June 1, 1907.

Kattie Wattace,

Olney, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of May 9, 1907, addressed to the United States Indian Agent has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you ask if the name of James Wattace appears on the roll at this office; you state that William Wattace is dead and there will have to be a guardian appointed for this child.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the application for the enrollment of James Waters, child of William and Fatie Waters, as a minor Chickasaw freedman, was dismissed by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes February 20, 1907 for the reason that he was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman and under an opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of November 15, 1906, Chickasaw freedmen are not a class of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation within the meaning of the Act of Congress approved April

K. W. 22.

26, 1906, and their children are not entitled to enrollment under said act as amended by the Act of June 21, 1906. This case is therefore considered closed.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M. 26

Chic. Fr. M. 26

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Mertelle Lombot

as a ~~citizen~~ of the

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

i;

19-556

MAR 5 1906
APR 26 1906

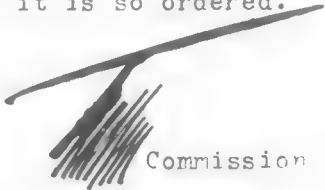
3R

19-NB-26

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Mertella Combs, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT as a citizen of the Cherokee Freedman Nation,
 of Martelle Bonds, born on the 13 day of August, 1904
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father: Pink Bonds, a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
 Name of Mother: Fanny Bonds, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.
 Post-Office: Marilla - Ind 2

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }

INDIAN TERRITORY, }

Southern District. }

I, Fanny Bonds, on oath state that I am 33
 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Cherokee Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Pink Bonds Freedman, who is a citizen, by
Adoption, of the Cherokee Nation, that a Female child was
(Male or female.)
 born to me on the 13 day of August, 1904; that said child has been
 named Martelle Bonds, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of July, 1906

D. J. Powell
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }

INDIAN TERRITORY, }

Southern District. }

I, Mrs. Alice Gullis, Midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Fanny Bonds Freedman, wife of Pink Bonds,
 on the 13 day of August, 1904; that there was born to her on said
 date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
 named Martelle Bonds.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of July, 1906

19-EB-26

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Pink Combs,

Marietta, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Mertella Combs, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-27

Chic. Fr. M-27

See Chic. Fr. 901

EMPTY

Chic. Fr. M-28

Chic. Fr. M-28

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Willie Albert

as a citizen of

Chickasaw

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

Born July 29 1903

Received

JAN - 3 1904

File

CHICKASAW

354

APR 26 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, of Miller Alberta, born on the 29 day of July 1903

Name of Father: John A. Alberts a citizen of the ... Nation.

Name of Mother: Ellen Alberts a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Post-office: Bebe, Ind. Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Southern District.

I, Ellen Alberts, on oath state that I am 43 years of age and a citizen, by Friedman, of the Chickasaw Nation;

that I am the lawful wife of John A. Alberts, who is a citizen, by Boon, of the ... Nation;

that a female child was born to me on 29 day of July 1903; that said child has been named Miller Alberts, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Must be Two Witnesses.

P. L. Bouerman, Mima Waldby

Ellen X Alberts mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of Jan 1904

G. M. Waldby

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Southern District.

I, Lizzie White, midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Ellen Alberts, wife of John A. Alberts

on the 29 day of July 1903; that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Miller Alberts

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Must be Two Witnesses.

P. L. Bouerman, Mima Waldby

Lizzie X White mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of Jan 1904

G. M. Waldby

NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO 28

199

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Allin Alberts

Friedman
as a citizen of

Whickasaw .. Nation.

Approved..... 190...

.....
Commissioner.

Born Sept 5, 1905 -

✓

JUL 31 1906

JR

19-NE-28

C.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Allin Alberts, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 9 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MIXORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 20, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Arickmar Chickarow Nation,
of allin alberts born on the 5 day of Sept 1905.
[Here insert name of child]
Name of Father: Jahn alberts a citizen of the Chickarow Nation.
Name of Mother: Eller alberts a citizen of the Arickmar Chickarow Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Tribal enrollment of mother:
Postoffice: Bellevue Ind. Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

I, Eller alberts on oath state that I am 42 years of age and a Frenchman Blood of the Chickarow Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jahn alberts who is a Frenchman citizen, by of the Chickarow Nation; that a male child was born to me on 5 day of Sept 1905; that said child has been named allin alberts and was living March 4, 1906.

Eller alberts
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { E. D. Hinkle
Mima Waldby

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of July 1906.

G. N. Waldby
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,

Southern District.

I, Ophala Johnson a midwife on oath state that I attended on Eller alberts wife of Jahn alberts on the Fifth day of Sept 1905; that there was born to her on said date a male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named allin alberts.

Ophala Johnson
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { E. D. Hinkle
Mima Waldby

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of July 1906.

G. N. Waldby
Notary Public.

19-359

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 8, 1904.

John Albert,

Bebee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Ella Albert and Lizzie White relative to the birth of Willie Albert, infant daughter of John and Ella Albert, July 29, 1903, which it is presumed have been forwarded to this office as an application for enrollment of the above named child as a Chickasaw freedman.

You are informed that under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), the Commission is now without authority to receive or consider the original application for enrollment of any person whomsoever as a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-359

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 16, 1905.

Eller Albert,

Bebee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of December 4, 1905, addressed to the United States Indian Agent has been by him referred to this office for appropriate action. Therein you state that you made application for the enrollment of your daughter Willie Albert, about two years ago and you wish to be advised what action has been taken therein. You also ask if there is any provision for the enrollment of new born children and if so you request two blanks.

In reply to your letter you are advised that affidavits to the birth of Willie Albert, daughter of John and Eller Albert, were received at this office January 8, 1904. You are advised, however, that there was no provision in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen and there is now no authority for the enrollment of your children.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Bebe July 17, 1906

Base Comisioner of The Yive Sivelina Tribe

Please your oner I wish to kno if Cengress has made
any Provide ment for the Freedmen New Borne if So Pleas
furnish me two Blanks and Pleas furnish my daughter one She
has one child 2 year old Onpelid Johnson. Pleas ans this
letter on Return mail

John Alberts

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 26, 1906.

John Alberts,

Beebe, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 17, 1906, asking if Congress has made any provision for the enrollment of new born children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, and if so you ask that two blanks be forwarded you.

There are enclosed you herewith two blanks for the enrollment of minor children under the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, upon which, if you desire, you may forward affidavits to the birth of the children referred to in your letter.

Respectfully,

S. B. Co.

Commissioner.

19-559.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 28, 1906.

John Alberts,

Bebee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

July 31st, 1906, there were received at this office the affidavits of Ophelia Johnson and Ellar Alberts to the birth of Samuel Gordon, child of Cato Gordon and Ophelia Johnson, June 10, 1904. Also the affidavits of Ellar Alberts and Ophelia Johnson to the birth of Allin Alberts, child of John and Ellar Alberts.

You are further advised that on January 8th, 1904, the affidavits of Ellar Alberts and Lizzie White to the birth of Willie Alberts, child of John and Ellar Alberts, July 29, 1903, were received at this office, and you will be notified of such action as is taken thereon.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

E. C. C.

19-ND-28

Maskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

John Albert,

Bebee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Willie and Allin Albert, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-29

Chic. Fr. M-29

19-743

✓

20

L. V. RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Walter Clop
as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

REC

190

JK
19-NE-29

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Nettie Alop, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ^{Fundwayan,} citizen of the Cherokee Nation,
of Nettie Alop, born on the 30 day of September, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Dickie Alop, a citizen of the Non-cit Nation.
Name of Mother: Martha Alop, a ^{Fundwayan} citizen of the Cherokee Nation.
Post-Office: Stringtown

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, _____, on oath state that I am _____
years of age and a citizen, by _____, of the _____ Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of _____, who is a citizen, by
_____, of the _____ Nation, that a _____ child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the _____ day of _____ 1902; that said child has been
named _____, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1902.

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Ellen Walker, midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Martha Alop, wife of Dickie Alop,
on the 30 day of September, 1902; that there was born to her on said
date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Nettie Alop.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of Nov, 1902.

Notary Public.

18-743.

Wuskogee, Indian Territory, January 6, 1903.

Dick Alop,

Stringtown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Nettie Alop, infant daughter of Dick and Martha Alop, born September 30, 1902; you are informed that the Commission is without authority to enroll this child as a Chickasaw freedman, it appearing that said child was born September 30, 1902, subsequent to the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations September 25, 1902, of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (38 Stats., 641).

Section twenty-eight thereof provides as follows:

"The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission; and no child born thereafter to a citizen or freedman and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaw and Chickasaws."

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-11-29

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Dick Alop,

Stringtown, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Nettie Alop, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic.Fr.M-30

Chic.Fr.M-30

Trans.To 17-929 2-25-07

EMPTY

Chic. Fr. M-31

Chic. Fr. M-31

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Maggi Browne

as a citizen of the

Choctaw Nation.

Approved

1906

Commissioner.

Born Nov 11, 1902

Received

Jan 1 1906

19-148

APR 20 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Maggie Brown, born on the 11 day of Nov, 1902.
(If insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Walter Brown, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Melvina Brown, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Lehigh

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER. Grand Mother

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Lizzie Stevenson, on oath state that I am _____
years of age and a citizen, by Adolphus, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the ^{Grand Mother of} ~~lawful wife of~~ Maggie Brown, ^{and} ~~and~~, who is a citizen, by
Adolphus, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a ^{female} ~~male~~ child was
^{Melvina Brown} born to ~~me~~ on the 11 day of Nov, 1902; that said child has been
named Maggie Brown, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:
Lizzie Stevenson
M. Caird
John A. Hall
(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of Dec, 1903.
A. J. Wood
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Amelia Clark, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Melvina Brown, wife of Walter Brown
on the 11 day of Nov, 1902; that there was born to her on said
date a ^{female} ~~male~~ child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
named Maggie Brown.

WITNESSES TO MARK:
Amelia Clark
M. Caird
John A. Hall
(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of Dec, 1903.
A. J. Wood
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Entollment of

INFANT CHILD

Maggie Brown

as a citizen of

Michigan

Nation.

Approved,

190

Commissioner.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

20

6 P 21

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Maggie Brown, born on the 11th day of Nov, 1902
(insert name of child)
Name of Father: Watt Brown, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Melvina Brown, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-office, Lehigh 7 C

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Chickasaw District.

I, Melvina Brown, on oath state that I am 29
years of age and a citizen, by Adolphus, of the Choctaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Watt Brown, who is a citizen, by
Adolphus, of the Choctaw Nation, that a female child was
(male or female)
born to me on the 11th day of November 1902 that said child has been
named Maggie Brown, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK

Melvina Brown

(Must be Two
Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of Dec 1902

A. J. W. S. D.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

119 1-15 20



IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Mary Wilane Brown,
as a citizen of the
Caucasian Race.

Approved. 190

Commissioner.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

148

APR 26 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as freedman Chickasaw Nation,
Maggielane Brown, born on the 11th day of November, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Watt Brown, a citizen of the freedman Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Melina Brown, a citizen of the freedman Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Lehigh, Ind Terr

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
District. }

I, _____, on oath state that I am _____
years of age and a citizen, by _____, of the _____ Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of _____, who is a citizen, by
_____, of the _____ Nation, that a _____ child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the _____ day of _____ 190____; that said child has been
named _____, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 190____.

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Millie Clark, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Melina Brown, wife of Watt Brown,
on the 11th day of November, 1902; that there was born to her on said
date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Maggielane Brown.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:

(Must be Two
Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1902.

Notary Public.

NI 246 19-148

217

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Maggie Brown
Wife of
James Brown

Chicago, Ill. - Nation.

Approved _____ 1911

Commissioner

11-19-11-31


1911

28
19-NB-31

G. F. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Mary Brown, was born subsequent to September 25, 1901, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Feb 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Maggie Brown (Here insert name of child.) born on the 11 day of Nov. 1902
Name of Father: Watt Brown a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Melvina Brown a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Postoffice: Olemy, D.C.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT.

I, Lizzie Stephenson, mother of Melvina Brown deceased
of date of her death adoption, on oath state that she was 30
years of age and a citizen by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
the deceased was Watt Brown, who is a citizen, by
that being the lawful wife of adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 11th day of November, 1902; that said child has been named
Maggie Brown, and was living March 4, 1906

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)
W. Brown
J. Miller

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.

Lizzie Stephenson
mark

Dwight Brown
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT.

I, Melia Black, midwife, on oath state that I
attended at the birth of Melvina Brown wife of Watt Brown
on the 11 day of November, 1902 that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or Female.)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Maggie Brown.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)
W. Brown
J. Miller

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.

Melia Black
mark

Dwight Brown
Notary Public.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 6, 1903.

Watt Brown,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Maggie Lane Brown, infant daughter of Watt and Melvina Brown, born November 11, 1902; you are advised that the Commission is without authority to enroll this child as a Chickasaw freedman, it appearing that said child was born November 11, 1902, subsequent to the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations September 25, 1902, of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (38 Stats., 641).

Section twenty-eight thereof provides as follows:

"The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission; and no child born thereafter to a citizen or freedman and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaw and Chickasaws."

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 16, 1904.

A. P. West,

Attorney at Law,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 6th inst., stating that some six or eight months ago you forwarded an application for enrollment of Maggie Brown, infant daughter of Watt and Melvina Brown, Choctaw freedmen, and have never heard from said application and you request to be advised relative to the status of the same.

You are advised that under date of January 6, 1903, this office acknowledged receipt to Watt Brown, Lehigh, Indian Territory, of the affidavits relative to the birth of Maggielena Brown, November 11, 1902, in which letter he was fully advised that the Commission was without authority to enroll said child as a Chickasaw freedman, it appearing from the affidavits submitted that said child was born November 11, 1902, subsequent to the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, September 25, 1902, of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

Your attention is respectfully invited to Section 28 of said Act of Congress, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Respectfully,

Geo. H. [unclear]

Chairman

10-148

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 6, 1906.

Watt Brown,

Oleny, Indian Territory

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Lizzie Stephenson and Melia Clark to the birth of Maggie Brown, child of Watt and Melvina Brown, November 11, 1902.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NE-31

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Watt Brown,

Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Maggielane Brown, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-32

Chic. Fr. M. 32

Trans. To 17 N.B. 185 2-20-07

EMPTY

Chic. Fr. M-33

Chic. Fr. M-33

19-945

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Richard ...

is a citizen of

... Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

*See notes of
1/11/06*

APR 26 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Belia Colbert (Here insert name of child.) born on the _____ day of _____, 1____
Name of Father: Jake Colbert a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Lula Colbert a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
Post-office Kemp St.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY }
Central District.

I, Lula Colbert, on oath state that I am 27 years of age and a citizen, by _____ of the United States Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Jake Colbert, who is a citizen, by _____ of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Female child was born to me on 7 day of Oct 1902; that said child has been named Belia Colbert, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARR: Lula Colbert
(Must be Two Witnesses) { W. C. Louiney

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of Nov 1902
Central
T. H. Howler NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY }
Central District,

I, J. N. Taylor, a Physician, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lula Colbert, wife of Jake Colbert on the 7 day of Oct 1902; that there was born to her on said date a Female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Belia Colbert

WITNESSES TO MARR: J. N. Taylor, M.D.
(Must be Two Witnesses) {

Central
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of Nov 1902
T. H. Howler NOTARY PUBLIC

Indian Territory,

Central District.

I, Parelee Colbert do hereby certify that I was present and waited
Lula Colbert, the wife of Jacob Colbert, when she gave birth to Bulah
Colbert on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1902.

L. H. Moore

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 30th day of ^{month} Jan. A.D. 1905

Central

Parelee ^{his} Colbert

O. R. F. [Signature]
Notary Public.

122

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

[Faint handwritten text]

as a citizen of

[Faint handwritten text]

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

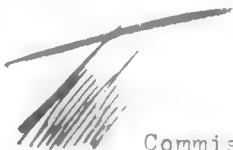
22 26 1906

2R
19-2833

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Pulah Colbert, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 9 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

177

IN THE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Buloh, born on the 7 day of October, 1844.

Name of Father: Jacob Colbert a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Name of Mother: Lula Colbert a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Postoffice Harps

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT.

I, Lula Colbert, on oath state that I am about 23 years of age and a freed man, by inter-marriage of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jacob Colbert, husband, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was born to me on 7 day of October, 1844; that said child has been named Buloh, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) } Letham Samuel
Parker Colbert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of February, 1847.
S. M. Mead
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT.

I, Letham Samuel, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lula Colbert, wife of Jacob Colbert, on the 7 day of October, 1844; that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Buloh.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) } Letham Samuel
Parker Colbert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of February, 1847.
S. M. Mead
Notary Public.

19-948

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 11, 1902.

Jake Colbert,
Kemp, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Nella Colbert, infant daughter of Jake and Lulu Colbert, born October 9, 1902.

You are informed that the Commission is now without authority to enroll this child as a Chickasaw freedman, it appearing that said child was born October 9, 1902, subsequent to the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on September 25, 1902, by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, (32 Stats., 641), entitled an Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians and for other purposes. Section twenty-eight thereof, provides as follows:

"The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission; and no child born thereafter to a citizen or freedman, and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws."

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-WB-33

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

W. A. Colbert,

Kemp, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Eulah Colbert, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-34

Chic. Fr. M-34

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

TWENTY CHILD

Jesse Lewis
Freeman
as a ~~child~~ of the

Chicago Nation.

Approved

1902

Commissioner

NOV 24 1902

APR 20 1906

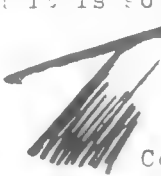
JR

19-34-34

T.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Jesse Davis, was born subsequent to September 18, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Mustossee, Indian Territory.

FEB 10 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickaraw Nation,
of Jesse Davis, born on the 10 day of Oct., 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Manuel Davis, a citizen of the Chickaraw Nation.
Name of Mother: Tilly (Martin) Davis, a citizen of the Chickaraw Nation.
Post-Office: Milo I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District. }

I, Tilly Davis, on oath state that I am 33
years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Chickaraw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Manuel Davis, who is a citizen, by
Adoption, of the Chickaraw Nation, that a male child was
(Male or female.)
born to me on the 10 day of October, 1902; that said child has been
named Jesse Davis, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN: Tilly x Davis
(Must be Two Witnesses.) } Joe Murray
L. Murray

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of Nov., 1902
St. A. Jolly
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District. }

I, Martha Knight, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Tilly Davis, wife of Manuel Davis,
on the 10 day of Oct., 1902, that there was born to her on said
date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(Male or female.)
named Jesse Davis.

WITNESSES TO SIGN: Martha x Knight
(Must be Two Witnesses.) } L. Murray
Joe Murray

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of Nov., 1902
St. A. Jolly
Notary Public.

111. = 4

199

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M. C. _____

as a citizen of

_____ Nation

Approved _____ 190

Commissioner.

See envelope in

JA-
19-NE-34

S.F.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE CHICKASAW NATION,
TULSA, OKLA.

It appears from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Ollie Davis, was born subsequent to September 18, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw. In view of the result of being the minor child of Chickasaw freemen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 1, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

W

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 24, 1905

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Indian citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Ollie Davis born on the 27 day of Apr, 1904
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Manuall Davis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Matilda Davis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: _____ Tribal enrollment of mother: _____
Postoffice: Oslo, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Matilda Davis, on oath state that I am 37
years of age and a citizen by _____ of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Manuall Davis, who is a citizen, by
_____ of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 27 day of Apr, 1904; that said child has been named
Ollie Davis, and was living March 4, 1906.
Matilda Davis
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { H. E. Carter
M. Graham

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.

H. E. Carter
Notary Pub

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Bess Jackson, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Matilda Davis, wife of Manuall Davis,
on the 27 day of Apr, 1904; that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Ollie Davis

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { H. E. Carter
M. Graham

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, 1906.

H. E. Carter
Notary Public

140 34

199

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906

M -----

as a citizen of

----- Nation

Approved ----- 190-

Commissioner.

38
19-NE-34

S. E. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the record in possession of this office that the applicant, Ora Davis, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 24, 1905

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Ora Davis born on the 19 day of Jan 1906
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Manuell Davis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Matilda Davis a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: _____ Tribal enrollment of mother: _____
Postoffice: Oslo, T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Matilda Davis on oath state that I am 37
years of age and a citizen by _____ of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Manuell Davis, who is a citizen, by
_____ of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 19 day of Jan 1906; that said child has been named
Ora Davis, and was living March 4, 1906.

Matilda Davis
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { Bob Jackson
A. E. Carter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of July 1906.
E. J. Carter
Notary Pub

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Southern District.

I, Francis Wilson a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Matilda Davis wife of Manuell Davis
on the 19 day of Jan 1906; that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Ora Davis

Francis Wilson
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two Witnesses] { Bob Jackson
A. E. Carter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of July 1906.
E. J. Carter
Notary Public

19-200
19-200

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 24, 1908.

Marmel Davis,

Wilo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the marriage license and certificate between Marmel Davis and Tilly Martin; also of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Jesse Davis, infant son of Marmel and Tilly Davis, born October 10, 1908.

You are advised that the Commission is without authority to enroll this child, it appearing that he was born October 10, 1908, subsequent to the ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on September 25, 1908, of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1908 (32 Stat., 641).

Section twenty-eight thereof is as follows:

"The names of all persons living on the date of the final ratification of this agreement entitled to be enrolled as provided in section 27 hereof shall be placed upon the rolls made by said Commission; and no child born thereafter to a citizen or freedman and no person intermarried thereafter to a citizen shall be entitled to enrollment or to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws."

N D 2

The marriage license and certificate have been duly filed with the records of the Commission, as authority for the change of the name of Matilda Martin upon our records from her former name to her present married name.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 24, 1906.

Manuell Davis,

Milo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There have been received at this office affidavits of Matilda Davis and Cora Jackson to the birth of Ollie Davis, child of Manuell Davis and Matilda Davis, April 27, 1904; also affidavits of Matilda Davis and Manole Wilson to the birth of Ora Davis, child of Manuell and Matilda Davis, January 19, 1906.

You will be notified of such action as is taken in regard to the affidavits to the birth of these children.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-WB-34

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 19, 1907.

Manuel Davis,

Milo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Jesse, Ollie and Ora Davis, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

C. Fr. M-35

Duplicate of Nat on Choc Fr. NB36

EMPTY

Chic. Fr. M-36

Chic. Fr. M-36

199

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
MINOR CHILD
Act of Congress Approved
April 20, 1906.

.....
as a citizen of

..... Nation.

Approved..... 190.....

.....
Commissioner.
.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 23, 1904.
Freedman.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Nutte Evans, born on the 2 d day of December 1903
[Here insert name of child]
Name of Father: Guss Evans, a citizen of the Chickasaw, Nation.
Freedman
Name of Mother: Amanda Evans, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Tribal enrollment of mother: Chickasaw Freedman,
Postoffice: Krebs, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, Amanda Evans, Freedman, on oath state that I am 22 years of age and a citizen by of the Chickasaw, Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Guss Evans, who is a citizen, by of the U.S. Nation; that a Male child was born to me on the 2 d day of December, 1903; that said child has been named Nutte Evans, and was living March 4, 1906.

Amanda Evans

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 1906.

W. G. Oglesby

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, G. S. Turner, a Physician, on oath state that I attended on Amanda Evans, 1903 on the 22 day of December, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a Male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Nutte Evans.

G. S. Turner M.D.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 1906.

W. G. Oglesby

Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Hett Evans

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation

approved

190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the freedman Chickasaw Nation,
of Nutt Evans born on the 2 day of Dec, 1903
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Gus Evans, intermarried Freedman a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Amanda Evans, Freedman a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Postoffice Krebs I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central DISTRICT. }

I, Amanda Evans, on oath state that I am 21
freedman years of age and a citizen by of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Gus Evans, intermarried Freedman who is a citizen, by
of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 2 day of Dec, 1903; that said child has been named
Nutt Evans, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Amanda Evans

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of March, 1905

W. G. Oglesby
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central DISTRICT. }

I, G. S. Turner, Physician, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Amanda Evans, wife of Gus Evans,
on the 2 day of Dec, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a male
(Male or Female.)
child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Nutt Evans.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

G. S. Turner M.D.

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of March, 1905

W. G. Oglesby
Notary Public.

W. 36

199

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 20, 1906.

Guid Evans

as a citizen of

Chesapeake

Nation.

Approved..... 190...

Commissioner.

27.

19-NE-36.

U.S.A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE SEMI-CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Ofield Evans, was born subsequent to September 21, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 18, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

EE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN HIS APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Freedman Chickasaw Nation,
of Orfield EVANS, born on the 9 day of January 1906.
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Guss EVANS, a citizen of the United States Nation.
Name of Mother: Amanda EVANS, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father: Tribal enrollment of mother: Freedman of Chickasaw
Nation Postoffice: Krebs, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, Amanda EVANS, on oath state that I am 22 years of age and a citizen by Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Guss EVANS, who is a citizen, by of the U.S. Nation; that a Male child was born to me on the 9 day of January 1906; that said child has been named Orfield EVANS, and was living March 4, 1906.

Amanda Evans

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July 1906.

W. G. Oglesby
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory,
Central District.

I, Sylvania Stephenson, Mid Wife, on oath state that I attended on Amanda EVANS, wife of Guss EVANS, on the 9 day of Jan 1906; that there was born to her on said date a Male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Orfield EVANS.

Sylvania Stephenson

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July 1906.

Jay Reynolds
W. G. Oglesby

19-906

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905

Amanda Evans,

Keeba, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Amanda Evans and G. S. Turner to the birth of Nutt Evans, son of Gus and Amanda Evans, December 2, 1903,

It appears from your affidavit and from the records of the Commission that you are a Chickasaw freedman and you are advised that the Commission is without authority to enroll children born to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen subsequent to September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-906.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 5, 1906.

AMANDA EVANS,

Buck, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 21, 1906, requesting to be advised whether or not the application for the enrollment of Orville Evans and Newt Evans has been received by this office.

In reply thereto you are advised that said applications were received on July 26, 1906.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 26, 1906.

Guss Evans,

Krebs, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There have been received at this office affidavits of Amanda Evans and Dr. G. S. Turner to the birth of Wutte Evans child of Guss and Amanda, December 2, 190³ also affidavits of Amanda Evans and Silvanie Stephenson to the birth of Ofield Evans child of Guss and Amanda Evans, January 9, 1906.

You will be notified of such action as is taken in regard to the affidavits to the birth of these children.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-11-26

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Gas Evans,

Krebs, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Matt and Orlend Evans, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for the enrollment of said children as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-37

Chic. Fr. M-37

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Earle Dyer
as a ^{resident} ~~citizen~~ of
Illinois Nation.

Approved _____ 190

Clerk of Court

APR 10 1905

3A

19-NE-30

C. F. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Early Loper, was born subsequent to September 15, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman. In view of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB -

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Early Dyer (has been name of child) born on the 17 day of April, 1903
Name of Father: Robert Dyer Freedman Chickasaw Nation,
a citizen of the
Name of Mother: Eliza Dyer a citizen of the United States Nation,
Residence: Edmore IA

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Eliza Dyer, on oath state that I am 19
years of age and a citizen by of the United States Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Robert Dyer, who is a citizen, by
Freedman adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was
(Male or Female)
born to me on 17 day of April, 1903; that said child has been named
Early Dyer, and was living March 4, 1905.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) J. H. Handee
C. J. Mcnath
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of April, 1905.
J. Gibson Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Mandy Thornton midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Eliza Dyer Robert Dyer
on the 17 day of April, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a Male
(Male or Female)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1905, and is said to have been named Early Dyer.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) J. H. Handee
C. J. Mcnath
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of April, 1905.
J. Gibson Notary Public.

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Floyd Liger
as a ~~citizen~~ ^{resident} of

Illinois Nation.

Approved

190

.....
Commissioner.

APR 26 1906

APR 10 1905

19-NT-37

C.F.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE CHIEF CIVILIZED
INDIANS.

It appears from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Floyd Deer, was born subsequent to September 15, 1901, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the department of the Interior of November 15, 1901, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1902

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Floyd Dyer, born on the 4 day of February, 1905
Name of Father: Robert Dyer a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Eliza Dyer a citizen of the United States Nation.
Residence: Emore, La.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Eliza Dyer, on oath state that I am 19
years of age and a citizen by of the United States Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Robert Dyer, who is a citizen, by
freedom adoption of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was
born to me on 4 day of February, 1905; that said child has been named
Floyd Dyer, and was living March 4, 1905.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)
J. H. Howce
J. L. Lomax

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of April, 1905.

J. P. Gibson
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Mandy Thornton, a Midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Eliza Dyer, wife of Robert Dyer
on the 4 day of Feb, 1905; that there was born to her on said date a Male
child; that said child was living March 4, 1905, and is said to have been named
Floyd Dyer.

WITNESSES TO MAKE:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)
J. H. Howce
J. L. Lomax

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of April, 1905.

J. P. Gibson
Notary Public.

Chickasaw Freedmen
649.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 12, 1905.

Robert Dyer,

Elmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Eliza Dyer and Mandy Thornton to the birth of Early Dyer, son of Robert and Eliza Dyer, April 17th, 1903; also the affidavits of Eliza Dyer and Mandy Thornton to the birth of Floyd Dyer, February 4th, 1905.

It appears from our records that you are a Chickasaw freedman, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, the Commission is authorized, for a period of sixty days from that date, to receive applications for the enrollment of children of enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, born prior to March 4, 1905. You will therefore see that the Commission is without authority to enroll children born to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-669.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 14, 1906.

Robert Dyer,

Elmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 25, 1906, asking for more time to enroll your children.

In reply you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that affidavits have heretofore been forwarded to the birth of your children, Early and Floyd Dyer, and if you desire to forward affidavits showing that said children are still living you may do so upon the blanks enclosed herewith.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

2 BA.

19-ND-37

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 19, 1907.

Robert Dyer,

Elmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Early and Floyd Dyer, ~~were~~ born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-38

Chic. Fr. M-38

1906
No. 7 of No. 1
INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION

19-933

Department of the Interior,
Commissioner To The Five Civilized Tribes.

Enrollment of Minors. Act of Congress, Approved April 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ^{resident} citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Elizabeth Hawkins, born on the 26 day of May, 1903.
Here insert name of child.
Name of Father: Neely Hawkins a ^{resident} citizen of the Chickasaw Nation
Name of Mother: Matilda Hawkins a ^{resident} citizen of the Chickasaw Nation
Tribal enrollment of father Chick-Ford Tribal enrollment of mother Chick-Ford
Postoffice Colbert, D. T.

Affidavit of Mother.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Cent. District.

I, Matilda Hawkins on oath state that I am 34
years of age and a citizen by residence of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Neely Hawkins who is a citizen by
residence of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
Male or Female.
born to me on 26 day of May, 1903; that said child has been named
Elizabeth Hawkins and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two
Witnesses.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July, 1906.
P. Davis
Notary Public.

Affidavit of Attending Physician or MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Cent. District.

I, Kisiah Smith, a mid-wife on oath state that I
attended on Matilda Hawkins wife of Neely Hawkins
on the 26 day of May, 1903; that there was born to her on said date a female
Male or Female.
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Elizabeth Hawkins.

WITNESSES MARK:

[Must be two
Witnesses.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July, 1906.
P. Davis
Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Charles *Franklin*
is a citizen of

Wisconsin Nation.

Approved,

190

Commissioner

JAN 11 1910

APR 11 1910

SR

19-NE-38

U.F.C.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN
COMMISSIONER TO THE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Elizabeth Lawless, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 13, 1901, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20 1903

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Friedman
IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the *Chickasaw* Nation,
of *Elizabeth Hawkins*, born on the *6th* day of *May*, 19*03*
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: *Nealey Hawkins*, a citizen of the *Friedman Chickasaw* Nation.
Name of Mother: *Matilda Hawkins*, a citizen of the *Friedman Chickasaw* Nation.
Post-office, *Calbert I. T.*

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, *Matilda Hawkins*, on oath state that I am *36*
Friedman Chickasaw years of age and a citizen, by *birth*, of the *Chickasaw* Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of *Nealey Hawkins*, who is a citizen, by *Friedman*
birth, of the *Chickasaw* Nation, that a *female* child was
(male or female.)
born to me on the *6th* day of *May*, 19*03*; that said child has been
named *Elizabeth Hawkins*, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK

Matilda Hawkins

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Central Subscribed and sworn to before me this *25th* day of *January*, 1905.

P. C. Wigand

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, *Liziah Smith*, a *nurse*, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. *Matilda Hawkins*, wife of *Nealey Hawkins*
on the *6th* day of *May*, 19*03*; that there was born to her on
said date a *female* child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(male or female.)
named *Elizabeth Hawkins*.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Liziah Smith

(Must be Two Witnesses)

P. C. Wigand

Central Subscribed and sworn to before me this *25th* day of *January*, 1905.

P. C. Wigand

NOTARY PUBLIC.

NI 38

Ed. C. ...

190

No. 6 of No.

INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION

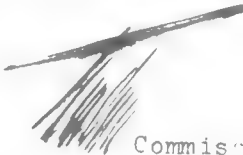
6

2K
19-NP-38

S.F.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Fililian Hawkins, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 25 1906

Department of the Interior,
Commissioner To The Five Civilized Tribes.

Enrollment of Minors. Act of Congress, Approved April 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ~~Native~~ ^{Member} of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Elilian Hawkins, born on the 31 day of October, 1905.
Here insert name of child.
Name of Father: Neely Hawkins a ~~Native~~ ^{Member} of the Chickasaw Nation
Name of Mother: Matilda Hawkins a ~~Native~~ ^{Member} of the Chickasaw Nation
Tribal enrollment of father: Chick-Frost Tribal enrollment of mother: Chick-Frost
Postoffice: Colbert, T. T.

Affidavit of Mother.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Cent. District. }

I, Matilda Hawkins on oath state that I am 34
years of age and a citizen by Frederickman of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Neely Hawkins who is a citizen by
Frederickman of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
born to me on 31 day of October, 1905; that said child has been named
Elilian Hawkins and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be two
Witnesses.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July, 1906.

P. Davis
Notary Public,

Affidavit of Attending Physician or MID-WIFE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Cent. District. }

I, Kissiah Smith, a mid-wife on oath state that I
attended on Matilda Hawkins wife of Neely Hawkins
on the 31 day of Oct, 1905; that there was born to her on said date a female
child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named
Elilian Hawkins.

WITNESSES MARK:

[Must be two
Witnesses.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July, 1906.

P. Davis
Notary Public.

19-933

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 28, 1905.

Neely Hawkins,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Matilda Hawkins and Kiziah Smith relative to the birth of Elizabeth Hawkins, infant daughter of Neely and Matilda Hawkins, May 6, 1903, which it is presumed have been forwarded as an application for the enrollment of said child.

You are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no children born to citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations subsequent to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act are entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-NB-38

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Nealey Hawkins,

Colbert, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Elisabeth and Elillian Hawkins, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-39

Chic. Fr. M-39

P. 64

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

William A. ...
as a citizen of

United States ... Nation.

Approved 190

Commissioner.

NOV 24 1902

11-485

1005

19-N-39

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Granvill Sherman, was born subsequent to September 18, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 10 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Granvill Shanon, born on the 7 day of Oct., 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: George Shanon a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Mary Shanon a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-office Choctawhatchee

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.

I, Mary Shanon, on oath state that I am 19
years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of George Shanon, who is a citizen, by
Adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was
(male or female)
born to me on Seventh day of October 1902 that said child has been
named Granvill Shanon, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO SIGN:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
George Jackson
+ J. C. Murray
Mary Shanon

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Nov. 1902
W. A. Jolly
NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District.

I, Ann Perry, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Mary Shanon, wife of George Shanon
on the 7th day of Oct., 1902 that there was born to her on
said date a male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
named Granvill Shanon

WITNESSES TO SIGN:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
J. C. Murray
George Jackson
Ann x Perry
W. A. Jolly

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Nov. 1902
W. A. Jolly
NOTARY PUBLIC.

C O P Y.

M A R R I A G E L I C E N S E.

N O. _____

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

} ss: To any person authorized by law
to solemnize marriage, GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to solemnize the rite and publish the banns of matrimony between Mr. George Shannon, of Woodford in the Indian Territory, aged 22 years, and M... Mary Hawkins, of Woodford in the Indian Territory, aged 18 years, according to law; and do you officially sign and return this license to the parties therein named.

WITNESS My hand and official Seal, this 8 day of Sept. A.D. 1901.

(Signed) C.M. Campbell,

(SEAL)

Clerk of the United States Court.

C E R T I F I C A T E O F M A R R I A G E.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
INDIAN TERRITORY,)
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.)

ss: I, W.L. Bennett, a Minister of the Gospel, do hereby certify, that

on the 12 day of Sept. A.D. 1901, I did duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing License solemnize the rite and publish the banns of matrimony between the parties therein named.

WITNESS my hand this 12 day of Sept. A.D. 1901.

My credentials are recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the United States Court, Indian Territory, Southern District, at Ardmore, Book A, Page 284.

(NOTE.- The person officiating (Signed) W.L. Bennett, should fill in the spaces for book and page, and sign here.) a Minister of the Gospel.

---:---

NOTE (a)—This License and Certificate of Marriage must be returned to the Office of the Clerk of the United States Court

in the Indian Territory, at Ardmore, within sixty days from the date thereof, or the party to whom the License was issued will be liable in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

NOTE (b)—No person is authorized to perform the marriage ceremony in the Southern District, unless the proper credentials have first been recorded in the Clerk's office.

---:---

Endorsed:

CERTIFICATE OF RECORD OF MARRIAGE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
INDIAN TERRITORY,) set.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.)

I, C.M. Campbell, Clerk of the United States Court in the Territory and District aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that the License for, and Certificate of Marriage of Mr. George Shannon and M... Mary Hawkins were filed in my office in said Territory and District the 16th day of Sept. A.D. 1901, and duly recorded in Book E of Marriage Record, Page 571.

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Court, at Ardmore, this 16th day of Sept. A.D. 1901.

(SEAL)

(Signed) C.M. Campbell, Clerk.

---:---

Return this License to the United States Clerk at Ardmore, that it may be recorded, when it will be mailed to the proper address.

FILED SEP 16 1901 8AM C M CAMPBELL, Clerk.

---:---

Further endorsed:

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
F I L E D
NOV 24 1902.
Tams Bixby, Acting Chairman.

---+---

Beryl Ingram, a stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, upon her oath states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original marriage license and certificate between George Shannon and Mary Hawkins; as offered for filing with the records of said Commission.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1903.

Beryl Ingram
Charles K. Sawyer
Notary Public.

10-10-70

Wakarusa, Indian Territory, March 16, 1907.

George Shanon,

Woodford, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Granville Shanon was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-40

Chic. Fr. M-40

1-11-8

20

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

as a ~~citizen~~ of

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner

12

APR 9 1906

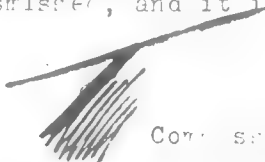
ER

19-NB-40

S.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

I have reviewed from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Terie Williams, was born subsequent to September 18, 1901, and claims her right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1901, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

118

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Tessie Williams, born on the 2 day of October, 1904
Name of Father: Shelvey Williams freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Rosa Williams freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.
Postoffice Kemp

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central DISTRICT. }

I, Rosa Williams, on oath state that I am 24
freedman years of age and a citizen, by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Shelvey Williams, who is a citizen, by
interracial of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 2 day of October, 1904; that said child has been named
Tessie, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK :

(Must be Two Witnesses.) } J. P. Armstrong
John Miner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of February, 1905.

S. M. Head

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central DISTRICT. }

I, Mary M^o Ree, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Rosa Williams, wife of Shelvey Williams
on the 2 day of October, 1904; that there was born to her on said date a female
(Male or Female.)
child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Tessie.

WITNESSES TO MARK :

(Must be Two Witnesses.) } J. P. Armstrong
John Miner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of February, 1905.

S. M. Head

Notary Public.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 2, 1905.

Shelby Williams,

Kemp, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Rosia Williams and Mary McRee to the birth of Tessie Williams, daughter of Shelby and Rosa Williams, October 2, 1904.

It appears from the affidavits that you are a non-citizen and your wife is a Chickasaw freedman, and you are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, the Commission was authorized for a period of sixty days from that date to receive applications for the enrollment of children born to enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations subsequent to September 25, 1902, and prior to March 4, 1905. You will therefore see that the Commission is without authority to enroll children born to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

You are further advised that the information contained in these affidavits is not sufficient to identify your wife, Rosa Williams, upon our records as an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and you are requested to state the

S.W.--2.

name under which she was enrolled, her age, the names of her parents, and if she has selected an allotment of the lands of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, please give her roll number as the same appears upon her allotment certificate.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-75-40

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 16, 1907.

Shelvey Williams,

Kemp, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Tessie Williams was born subsequent to September 26, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. m-41

Chic. Fr. m-41

IN RE
Application for Enrollment
OF INFANT CHILD

Rowell Morley

as a ~~citizen of~~

~~Nation.~~

Approved

190

Commissioner.

WICKESAW FREEDOM

5

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1905

JK

19-1 B-12

C. I. P.

INDIAN TERRITORY
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
MUSKOGEE

It appearing from the record hereinafore from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Roosevelt, has, by his own admission to Government, 1901, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman. In view of the opinion that is accorded with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 18, 1900, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

IN RE-APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation Nation,
 of Roswell Mackey born on the 31 day of March 1903
(Here insert name of child.)
 Name of Father James Mackey a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.
 Name of mother Lizzie Nost a citizen of the Cherokee Nation,
 Postoffice Mars Hill

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Dubher District, }
 I, Lizzie Nost, on oath state that I am 21
 years of age, and a citizen by Adoption of the Cherokee Nation,
 that I am the lawful wife of _____, who is a citizen by
 _____ of the _____ Nation; that a male child was
male or female.
 born to me on 31 day of March 1903; that said child has been named
Roswell Mackey, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARR. Lizzie Nost
Must be two witnesses. { J. J. Capeland
M. C. Copeland
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of March 1903
J. J. Capeland
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Dubher District. }
 I, Heater Stephenson, a midwife on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Lizzie Nost, wife of _____
 on the 31 day of March 1903, that there was born to her on said date a
male or female.
 child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Roswell Mackey

WITNESSES TO MARR. Heater Stephenson
Must be two witnesses. { J. J. Capeland
M. C. Copeland
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of March 1903
J. J. Capeland
 Notary Public.

1 - 100 - 1

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 10, 1907.

Lizzie Nowell,

Nowell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Roosevelt Nowell was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. m-42

Chic. Fr. M-42

~~# 103~~

IN RE

Application for Enrollment
OF INFANT CHILD

as a citizen of

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

APR 26 1906

19-28-11

U.S.F.

HVS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF MINES

It is shown from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, *Richard L. Lutz*, was born *September 25, 1891*, and obtained his right to enrollment as a citizen of the United States solely by reason of being the minor child of *Richard L. Freedman*. In view of the opinion that is accorded with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 18, 1907, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 10 1907

103

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

IN RE-APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 of James M. Millon a born on the 10th day of February 1904
His latest name of child
 Name of Father James M. Millon a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of mother Viola M. Millon a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
 Postoffice Center Indian Territory

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District,
 I, Viola M. Millon, on oath state that I am 26
 years of age, and a citizen by birth of the Chickasaw Nation,
 that I am the lawful wife of James M. Millon, who is a citizen by
birth of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
male or female.
 born to me on 10th day of February 1904; that said child has been named
James M. Millon, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK.

Must be two witnesses.
Daniel Hays
J. W. Dean

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of February 1904
B. H. Coppleman
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District,
 I, Angeline Ingram, a midwife on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Viola M. Millon, wife of James M. Millon
 on the 10th day of February 1904, that there was born to her on said date a male
male or female
 child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named James M. Millon

WITNESSES TO MARK.

Must be two witnesses.
Daniel Hays
J. W. Dean

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of February 1904
B. H. Coppleman
 Notary Public.

19-38-42

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1907.

Quincy McMillan,
Center, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Quincy McMillan Jr., was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

8

Chic. Fr. M-43

Chic. Fr. M-43

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Edgar S. Morris
as a citizen of *Quebec*

Canada Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

APR 190

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Freedman Chickasaw Nation,
of Edgar B. Morris, born on the 8 day of Oct, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: James F. Morris a citizen of the US Nation
Name of Mother: Frances Morris Freedman Chickasaw Nation.
Post-office So McAllister St

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Frances Morris, on oath state that I am 22
years of age and a citizen, by freedman, of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of James F. Morris, who is a citizen, by
of the US Nation; that a Male child was
(male or female)
born to me on 8 day of Oct 1902 that said child has been
named Edgar B. Morris, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Frances Morris

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of Dec 1902

T. C. Humphrey
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District,

I, Laurinda du Jones, a midwife, on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Frances Morris, wife of James F. Morris
on the 8 day of Oct, 1902 that there was born to her on
said date a Male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(male or female)
named Edgar B. Morris

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Laurinda du Jones

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Fred Whisale
Frances Morris

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of Dec 1902

T. C. Humphrey
NOTARY PUBLIC

19-1428

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906

Collyer Fuller 110-115

as a citizen of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner.

M. M. LINDLY Attorney at Law,
South McAlester, I. T.

JUL 23 1906

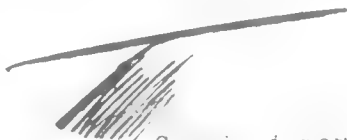
JK

19-K-43

S. E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Edgar Salter Morris, was born subsequent to September 28, 1901, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1901 said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 20

Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Edgar S. Morris, born on the 8 day of Oct 1902
Name of Father: J. Fletcher Morris a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
Name of Mother: Frances Morris a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Tribal enrollment of father _____ Tribal enrollment of mother Chickasaw
Enrollment No. of father No. _____ Enrollment No. of mother No. 2418
Postoffice South McAlester, T.P.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Frances Morris, on oath state that I am 26
years of age and a citizen by _____ of the Chickasaw Nation,
that I am the lawful wife of J. Fletcher Morris, who is a citizen, by
U.S. of the Chickasaw Nation; that a Male child was
born to me on 8 day of Oct 1902, that said child has been named
Edgar Salter Morris, and was living March 4, 1906.
Frances Morris

Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of July 1906.

Hughes G. Gaus
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Lulinda Gaus, on oath state that I
attended on Frances Morris wife of J. Fletcher Morris
on the 8 day of Oct 1902 that there was born to her on said date a
Male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been
named Edgar S. Morris.

Witnesses to Mark:

[Must be two
Witnesses].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of July 1906.

Hughes G. Gaus
Notary Public.

191428

IN RE APPLICATION FOR
ENROLLMENT OF

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress
Approved April 26, 1906.

Evans Raymond Morris

as a citizen of

CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

..... Nation.

Approved

190- ..

.....
Commissioner.

.....
M. M. LINDLY Attorney at Law,
South McAlester, I. T.

19-V-...

19-NE-43

S. . .

Another is Chickasaw Freedman

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Evans and Morris, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1902, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.


Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory .

FEB 2

Birth Affidavit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 26, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as Freedman member of the Chickasaw Nation,

of Eneas R. Morris born on the 10 day of Sept 1904

Name of Father: J. Fletcher Morris a citizen of the U.S. Nation.

Name of Mother: Francis Morris a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Tribal enrollment of father _____ Tribal enrollment of mother Chickasaw

Enrollment No. of father No. _____ Enrollment No. of mother No. 4182

Postoffice South McAlester, Okla.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Francis Morris, on oath state that I am 24

years of age and a citizen by _____ of the Chickasaw Nation,

that I am the lawful wife of J. Fletcher Morris, who is a citizen, by

U.S., of the _____ Nation; that a Male child was

born to me on 10 day of Sept 1904; that said child has been named

Eneas, Raymond Morris, and was living March 4, 1906.

Francis Morris

Witnesses to Mark:
[Must be two }
Witnesses.] }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of July 1906.

Augustus Gies
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }
Central District. }

I, Lulinda Jones, on oath state that I

attended on Francis Morris, wife of J. Fletcher Morris

on the 10 day of Sept 1904; that there was born to her on said date a

Male child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been

named Eneas R. Morris

Witnesses to Mark:
[Must be two }
Witnesses.] }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of July 1906.

Augustus Gies
Notary Public.

12-1428

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1906.

J. Fletcher Morris,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

I hereby acknowledge of the affidavits of Frances Morris and Lucinda Jones to the birth of Edgar S. Morris and Frensh S. Morris children of J. Fletcher Morris and Frances Morris, October 3, 1903 and September 10, 1904, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NE

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

James P. Morris,

McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor children, Edgar S. and Evans Raymond Morris, were born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for their enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-44

Chic. Fr. M-44

110

1-54-19-845

189

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

MINOR CHILD

Act of Congress Approved
April 26, 1906.

Jane M. Foster.....

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.....
CHICKASAW FREEDMAN

Approved..... 180...

.....
Commissioner.

✓

1906

27

19-NE-44

W.E.F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Jane Ellen Gasfer, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims her right to enrollment solely by reason of being the minor child of a Chickasaw freedman, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB 1906

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

ENROLLMENT OF MINORS. ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED APRIL 22, 1906.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chicasaw freedman Nation.

of Jane Ellen Gasper born on the 2nd day of November 1805,
(Here insert name of child)

Name of Father: Paul Gasper non citizen of the Chicasaw freedman Nation.

Name of Mother: Susan Gasper Chicasaw freedman a citizen of the Chicasaw freedman Nation.

Tribal enrollment of father: Tribal enrollment of mother:

Postoffice: Globe Ind. Tex.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }

Central District. }

I, Susan Gasper on oath state that I am over 30 years of age and a citizen by birth of the Chicasaw freedman Nation;

that I am the lawful wife of Paul Gasper who is a non citizen of the Chicasaw freedman Nation; that a girl child was born to me on 2nd day of November 1805; that said child has been named Jane Ellen and was living March 4, 1906.

Susan Gasper mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] { W. E. Jones
J. A. Vincent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July 1906.

My Commission Expires Feb. 23, 1910 E. F. Roland Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Indian Territory, }

Central District. }

I, Paul Gasper on oath state that I am the lawful husband of Susan Gasper and not that female child on the 2nd day of Nov. 1805; that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Jane Ellen Gasper.

Paul Gasper

WITNESSES TO MARK:

[Must be Two Witnesses] {
.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of July 1906.

My Commission Expires Feb. 23, 1910 E. F. Roland Notary Public.

19-845

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1906.

Paul Gasper,

Globe, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of
Susan Gasper and Paul Gasper to the birth of Jane Ellen Gasper,
child of Paul and Susan Gasper, November 2, 1905.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-NE-44

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Paul Gasper,

Globe, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Jane Ellen Gasper, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

* Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-45

Chic. Fr. M-45

Trans To Minor Choc. Fr. 508

EMPTY

Chic. Fr. M-46

Chic. Fr. M-46

V

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lynnan Williams
as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved, 190

Commissioner.

Ben J. ...

MAY 16 1906

CHICKASAW

MAY 3 - 1906

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER

CHICKASAW

ED

9-8-22
19-4-22

19-10-16

McKee vs Chickasaw Freedmen

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED
TRIBES.

It appearing from the record herein and from the records in possession of this office that the applicant, Lyman Williams, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and claims his right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman solely by reason of being the minor child of Chickasaw freedmen, I am of the opinion that in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior of November 15, 1906, said application should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.



Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

FEB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Lyman Williams, born on the 22nd day of February, 1905
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Milton Williams a citizen of the Chick. freeborn Nation.
Name of Mother: Sallie Williams a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Postoffice State, I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Western DISTRICT. }

I, Sallie Williams, on oath state that I am about 32
years of age and a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Milton Williams, who is a citizen, by
Chickasaw, of the freeborn Nation; that a male child was
(Male or Female.)
born to me on 22nd day of February, 1905; that said child has been named
Lyman Williams, and was living March 4, 1905.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) { Charles F. Diefendaffer
Mrs. Franklin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of February, 1906.

Charles F. Diefendaffer
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Western DISTRICT. }

Mrs. Robinson Kimball & Joe Williams, on oath state that we
are acquainted with Sallie Williams, wife of Milton Williams and
attended on Mrs. Sallie Williams on the 22nd day of Feb., 1905; that there was born to her on said date a male
(Male or Female.)
child; that said child was living March 4, 1905, and is said to have been named Lyman Williams.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) { Robinson Kimball
Joe Williams

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of February, 1906.

Charles E. Diefendaffer
Notary Public.

19-NE-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1907.

Wilton Williams,

Katie, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Lyman Williams, was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Chic. Fr. M-47

Chic. Fr. M-47

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten name]
as a citizen of

Nation.

Approved

190

Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Freedmen Nation,
 of Elly Jackson (Here insert name of child.) born on the 4 day of July, 1905
 Name of Father: Ross Jackson a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Name of Mother: Josie Jackson a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
 Residence: Wato, I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Josie Jackson Chickasaw Freedmen, on oath state that I am 20
 years of age and a citizen by Chickasaw Nation;
 that I am the lawful wife of Ross Jackson, who is a citizen, by
 of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male child was
 (Male or Female.)
 born to me on 4 day of July, 1905, that said child has been named
Elly Jackson, and was living March 4, 1906.

WITNESSES TO MAKE: Josie Jackson
 (Must be Two Witnesses) { Geo. Wallace
Poster Booth

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of April, 1906.
R. F. McLeary
 Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern DISTRICT.

I, Mary Stevenson Wilson a midwife, on oath state that I
 attended on Mrs. Josie Jackson, wife of Ross Jackson,
 on the 4 day of July, 1905; that there was born to her on said date a male
 (Male or Female.)
 child; that said child was living March 4, 1906, and is said to have been named Elly Jackson.

WITNESSES TO MAKE: Mary Stevenson Wilson
 (Must be Two Witnesses) { Geo. Wallace
Poster Booth

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of April, 1906.
R. F. McLeary
 Notary Public.

19-571

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 8, 1906.

Collins & McCoy,

Box 75,

Elk, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 1, 1906, inclosing affidavits of Josie Jackson and Nancy Stevenson Wilson to the birth of Elby Jackson, child of Ross and Josie Jackson July 4, 1905.

You are advised that under existing legislation there is no provision for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-MB-47

Waskogee, Indian Territory, March 16, 1907.

Ross Jackson,

Milo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that it appearing from the records of this office that your minor child, Elby Jackson was born subsequent to September 25, 1902, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on February 20, 1907, dismissed the application for his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

**END
OF
REEL**



