

WILSON, AGNES (Minor.)

HODGES, MARY. (Minor.)

Choctaws by blood. Memorandum of statement by Chas. Knapp, district Indian agent, Hugo, Okla., made November 12, 1908. (See Pt. I, Ex. F, report Mar. 3, 1909.) These children, whose ages are 12 and 14 years, respectively, were reported by Mr. Knapp as living 5 miles north of Garvin. He states that he found them in a destitute condition, almost without clothing. They are the children of Mrs. Sarah Wilson and Hannibal Hodges, both full-blood Choctaws. After these children were born the father left the locality and was never seen there any more. It is supposed that he served a term in Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Mr. Sam Jones, who acted as policeman and Indian interpreter and who is a Choctaw by blood, also saw these children. When they visited the children they found them engaged in grinding corn by pounding it on rocks. Their clothing consisted of nothing but rags, through which their naked bodies could be seen. It is said that their mother has an allotment. This may be true, as the name Sallie Wilson appears upon the final approved rolls opposite No. 5832 as that of a full-blood Choctaw woman, age 43. The right of the mother, however, should be ascertained by careful investigation inasmuch as she may not be identical with the person whose name appears opposite No. 5832.

Number of claimants in this memorandum, 2.

WILSON, HARRIETT. (Including all other children of Harriett Wilson by the same father.)

FLACK (née WILSON), ANNA.

JONES (née WILSON), MARTHA.

Choctaws by blood. Files: Record in case on file in Indian Office. (See also statement of Harriett Wilson, made Nov. 10, 1908, at office of district Indian agent, Atoka, Okla., recorded in Pt. I, Exhibit F, report Mar. 3, 1909.) Harriett Wilson and her two daughters named above are enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, but they claim to be entitled to enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation. Harriett Wilson claims to be entitled to enrollment as a quarter-blood Choctaw, it being alleged that her father was Edmond Colbert and that he was half-blood Indian. It appears, however, that her mother was a slave. In view of the fact last stated it would seem that Harriett Wilson must also have been a slave, as she was born prior to the emancipation of the Choctaw-Chickasaw slaves. The cases of the other two applicants named are much stronger than that of their mother. It is claimed that they are the daughters of John Wilson, a full-blood Choctaw; and as they were born subsequent to the emancipation of their mother they would be entitled to enrollment as citizens by blood if the statements of Harriett Wilson are accurate. The application of Harriett Wilson for transfer to the blood rolls was denied because not made within the time prescribed by law. In connection herewith, see memorandum relating to Katie Wilson et al.

Number of claimants named in this memorandum, 3.

WILSON, KATIE. (Including also the other children of Katie Wilson.)

WILSON, BLANCHE. (Minor.)

BROWN, FERNELIA.

Choctaws by blood. Files: Record on file in Indian Office. (See also statement of Katie Wilson, made Nov. 27, 1908, at office of district Indian agent, McAlester, Okla., recorded in Pt. III, Ex. F, report Mar. 3, 1909.) The persons are enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, but their cases are not dependent upon the same facts. The mother claims to be entitled to enrollment as a one-fourth blood Choctaw, alleging that her father was Edmond Colbert, a half-blood Indian. She states however, that her mother was a slave. It is a very close question whether Katie was born before or after the emancipation of the Choctaw slaves. If before, she was a slave, and her enrollment as a freedman was proper. Her application for transfer to the blood rolls was dismissed because made too late. The case of Blanche Wilson is much stronger than that of her mother, the child being the daughter of an alleged full-