

and is the child of Boling McKinney, whose name appears opposite No. 5536 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen. The enrollment of Boling McKinney, with his other four minor children, was approved by the department March 4, 1907, but the applicant, Gilbert McKinney, whose case was embraced in that of his father and sisters, was not enrolled. The commissioner advised the department in reference to this case in his letter of June 28, 1907, hereinabove referred to.

Number of claimants in this memorandum, 1.

McMILLAN, HENRY (three-fourths Choctaw).

THOMPSON (or HENRY). LEONA (three-fourths Choctaw).

HICKMAN, GASTON (minor; about seven-eighths Choctaw).

Mississippi Choctaws or Choctaws by blood. Files: Part II, Exhibit F, report March 3, 1909. These people are undoubtedly Choctaws. They speak the Choctaw language and but little English. Henry states that his mother and a brother, named Sidney Amos, are probably on the approved rolls.

NOTE.—The name Sidney Amos does appear on the approved rolls. It is possible that the father of the Hickman boy has been enrolled. Failure to secure enrollment was probably due to negligence or inability to prosecute their case.

Number of claimants in this memorandum, 3.

McMILLAN, W. H., ET AL.

Choctaws by blood. Files: Memorandum record in Part IV, Exhibit F, report March 3, 1909. (See also records of Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.) It is claimed that this person is one-half blood Choctaw, and that his father was a sheriff under the tribal government of the Choctaws. The records of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that one Wallace McMillan was an applicant for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw, together with his two minor children; that he claimed to be a full-blood Choctaw Indian; that the field notes of the Dawes Commission showed that he appeared to be a mixed blood with the Choctaw strain predominating, and that he was therefore, with his two minor children, refused identification as full-blood Mississippi Choctaw.

Number of claimants in this memorandum, 3.

MEYERS, IDA.

MEYERS, LULA (minor).

MEYERS, ALEXANDER (minor).

MEYERS, FRED (minor).

MIKEY, JOE (brother of Ida Meyers).

Chickasaws by blood. Files: Part III, report March 3, 1909. The principal applicant named above claims to be one-half blood Indian. She and her children have been enrolled as freedmen, but she refused to take land as such. She says her father was a full-blood Indian named Thomas Mikey, or Mica, or Chi-ni-ca; that she was 36 years old in 1908; that she was born and brought up in the Chickasaw Nation; that the \$103 payment was drawn in her name; and that she speaks the Chickasaw language. She has the appearance of being an Indian, and if she has any negro blood it is not discernible. The other applicants, except Joe Mikey, are her children. He is her brother.

Number of claimants in this memorandum, 6.

MILLER, CHARLOTTE.

Choctaw or Cherokee freedman. Files: Part III, report March 3, 1909. This woman states that her father was a Cherokee freedman; that her mother was a Choctaw freedman; that both parents had Indian blood, but that both were slaves. She also claims that she was reared in San Bois County, Choctaw Nation, and that she has never lived out of the Indian Territory. While it is apparent this woman is not entitled to enrollment as a citizen by blood, it would seem, if her statements are true, that she is entitled at least to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Number of claimants in this memorandum, 1.