

W. O. Lester Dec 1. 1902

Hon. Green M. Curtain Principal Chief  
of Choctaw Nation!

Gentlemen!

Oct. 22 I have received a Order from  
Fuskahoma to come immediately and  
open the Combination Vault and the  
Promise to pay me \$50<sup>00</sup> and traveling  
Expenses with for one roundtrip from  
South M. O. Lester to Fuskahoma Station  
is \$6<sup>80</sup>

for to give full Value I done more as my  
Contract I furnished a new Lock a new  
Combination Dial I had no Expense of  
a second roundtrip I repaired the inside  
Iron Door opened all the Locks in the  
Secretarys Room made a Key for the Desk  
of Mr. Wilson.

The Combination is now  
turn 4 times to left till 35  
turn 3 times to right till 79  
turn 2 times to left till 26  
turn to right till it stops and open

(: Over:)

Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

UNION AGENCY,

*Muskogee, Ind. T.,* Dec. 1, 1902.

Honorable Green McCurtain,

Principal Chief Choctaw Nation,

Kintah, Indian Territory.

Sir:

Will you please send me at your earliest convenience printed pamphlets containing the Acts of the Choctaw Council for the regular session of 1899 and any special session held thereafter prior to 1900.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain,

Very respectfully,

*J. D. Stewart*

U. S. Indian Agent.

J.F.W.(EC)

**WELDON  
WILLIAMS  
LICK**

FORT SMITH  
ARK.

Printing  
Binding

And  
Allied Branches

Get How Cheap, but How Good

Fort Smith  
Elevator

Largest Circulation in Arkansas or Indian  
Territory. Best Advertising Medium.

Fort Smith, Ark., 12/2/02.

Sold to Green McCurtain,

Kintah, I. T.,

To 2000 Letter Heads  
" 500 Envelopes #6 1/2  
" 500 " #10

7.00

1.75

2.25

\$11.00

Per Express.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

*Kintah, J. I.*

190

Kenneth H. Murchison,

Attorney at law,

Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 29th ult, and note what you say with reference to the employment of counsel to represent the Choctaw Nation in the Chickasaw freedman contest before the Court of Claims. I have that matter now under consideration, and will take some definite steps during this month looking to the employment of someone to represent the interests of our people. You have been favorably mentioned by several parties, but as I am as yet undecided I can not give you a definite reply just now.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.H.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Kintak, I. T.,* Dec. 3, 1902. 190

Messrs Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

South McAlester, I.T.

Gentlemen:

The bill of Louie Roth, for the opening of the vault at the Nat'l Sec's office, at Tushkahomma, has been rendered, and amounts to \$58.80. Please settle this with him and take his receipt for same and let your Mr Mansfield, bring same with him to Tushkahomma on the 8th inst, at which time I will see that the same is paid. I am very anxious that your Mr Mansfield should be at Tushkahomma on the 8th inst, or at some time during that week.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Kintah, I. T.,* Dec. 3, 1902. 190

Mr Alois Roth,

McAlester, I. T.

Dear sir:

I am in receipt of your bill for work done on the vault in the Nat'l Sec's office at Tushkahomma, and I have this day written Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, of S. McAlester, to settle with you for same and take receipt. Please call on them at your early convenience

FSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Tushkahomma, I. T., Kintah, I. T., Dec 1902*

Mr Zeno Johnson,

Texoma, I. T.

Dear sir:

In reply to your inquiry of the 29th ult., in which you  
what improvements are necessary to hold lands in this nation,  
I desire to say that it must be such improvements as will "yield  
an annual income, in money or property of any kind" other~~wise~~ than  
the natural appurtenances of the soil." After you have allotted  
your land you will be permitted to lease it for a period of five  
years.

PSL

Yours truly

Principal Chief G.H.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Kintah, I. T.,* Dec. 3, 1902. 190

J. Blair Schoenfelt,

U.S. Indian Agent,

Muskogee, I. T.

Dear sir:

Enclosed you will find complaint of J. L. Ward, Sheriff of Atoka County, in which he asks the removal of one Joe Holeman, a noncitizen, for violation of the laws of the Choctaw Nation.

I therefore ask that this party be removed from the limits of the Choctaw Nation, as his further presence is detrimental to the best welfare of the Choctaw people.

PSL  
Encl.

Very respectfully,

Principal Chief C. N.

W. Webster Dec 1. 1862

Hon. Green W. Curtiss Principal Chief  
of Choctaw Nation!

Gentlemen!

Oct. 22 I have received a Order from  
Fuskahoma to come immediately and  
open the Combination Vault and the  
Promise to pay me \$50<sup>00</sup> and traveling  
Expenses with for one roundtrip from  
South W. Webster to Fuskahoma Station  
is \$6<sup>80</sup>

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Contract I furnished a new Lock a new  
Combination Dial I had the Expense of  
a second roundtrip I repaired the inside  
Iron Door opened all the Locks in the  
Secretarys Room made a Key for the Desk  
of Mr. Wilson.

The Combination is now  
turn 4 times to left till 35  
turn 3 times to right till 79  
turn 2 times to left till 26  
turn to right till it stops and open

(: Over:)

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

Dec. 4, 1902 .

*Tushkahomma, I. T.,* \_\_\_\_\_ 190\_\_\_\_\_

Mr J.S.King,

Hatfield, Ark.

Dear sir:

Your letter of recent date, in which you ask how to get on the Choctaw Roll, to hand, and in reply will say that it occurs to me that you are too late to even make application, as the rolls of the Choctaw Nation, for new applications, were closed on September 25, 1902. I do not think that a lawyer would avail you much at this time. However, if you see proper you might write the Dawes Commission, at Muskogee, I. T., who, I believe, will bear me out in the statements herein made.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.



J. G. SMITH,

SPOT CASH DEALER IN

...HARDWARE...

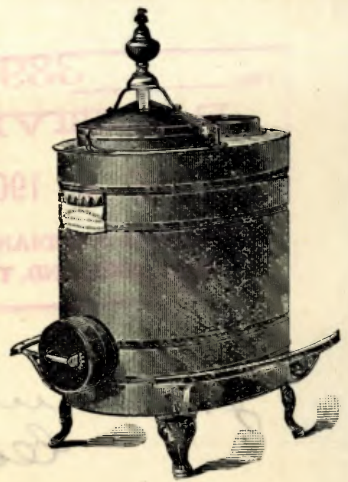
Buck Stoves, Tinware,

Furniture, Garden and Field

Seeds, McCormic Mowers

and Binders,

Guns, Revolvers and Sporting Goods.



Canadian, J. J., 12-5 1902

Hon J Blair Shampelt  
Dear Sir

I live in an Incorporated  
Town & Have Paid Every Wal  
on my Improved Lots & Have  
a Brother Clerking for me &  
the Permit men came in  
yesterday & demanded \$1000 ap my  
bro & I refused to pay it &  
will not pay it & if they  
take him out of the Territory  
I will enter suit against  
the Nation for Warrage  
Daula like to have you  
write me in regard to  
the proper way to pursue  
Yours Very truly  
J. G. Smith

38947

DEC 6 1902

$$\frac{12}{5}$$

J. G. Smith  
Canadian  
L. I.

Hon. J. Blair  
 Relative to  
 payment of  
 permits tax  
 in October  
 relative to  
 the amount  
 of permits  
 to pay at  
 the time  
 of the  
 bill  
 to have  
 the  
 paper  
 to have  
 the  
 paper

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Kintah, I. T., Dec. 3, 1902. 190*

Weldon, Williams & Lick,

Port Smith, Ark.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find check for \$11.00, in payment of your recent bill rendered. Please acknowledge receipt of same and oblige,

PSL  
Encl.

Yours truly

Principal Chief C.N.

# Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

UNION AGENCY,

*Muskogee, Ind. T.,* Dec. 5, 1902.

Hon. Green McCurtain,

Prin. Chief Choctaw Nation,

Kintah, I.T.

Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 22nd relative to issuing a public notice to the effect that outsiders will not be permitted to hunt in the Indian Territory, and would respectfully state that the matter will receive my attention as suggested by you.

Very respectfully,

*J. Shaw Stewart*  
U.S. Indian Agent.

B0

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Kintah, I. T., Nov. 22, 1902. 190*

Honorable J. Blair Schoenfelt,  
U.S. Indian Agent,  
Muskogee, I.T.

Sir:-

I understand, from very reliable authority, that G.W. Dukes, who is essaying the role as Governor of the Choctaw Nation, is issuing permits to various parties to hunt in the Choctaw Nation. I have studiously refused to do this since my inauguration, as it is strictly prohibited by the Federal Statute. It seems to me that it would be entirely proper, and I respectfully make the suggestion, that your office issue a public notice to the effect that outsiders will not be permitted to hunt in the Indian Territory, under the penalties prescribed by the Federal Statute. I think this would have a tendency to stop this practice and prevent great annoyance to this office in turning down these applications.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

GHOGTAW REAL ESTATE CO.,FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY  
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Durant, I. T., 12/5 1902

Gov. Green McCurtain  
Dushkahoma IT

I have investigated and found that without a doubt the Love family which will appear before the Choctaw Council and before the Census Commission at Dushkahoma this month are bona fide citizens and should be recognized as such. All of the old citizens of this County say that they are citizens. The only evidence against them is that they have always lived outside of the Territory since the children were small. Mr. Jesse Gardner who will be with them for a witness can explain the whole thing to you and I would be glad if you would give them all of the assistance that you can. For if any one is entitled to enrollment they are. That is, if all whom I have talked with tell the truth which I believe they have. Jesse Gardner's brother are to be the guardian for these children's mother. Ben McCurtain

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Kintah, I. T.,* Dec. 5, 1902. 190

Honorable J. Blair Schoenfelt,

U.S. Indian Agent,

Muskogee, I. T.

Sir:-

In reply to yours of Dec. 1, 1902, I send you, under separate cover, Acts of the Choctaw Council, for its regular and special session for the year 1899. Trusting that you will find therein what you are looking for, I am,

PSL

Very respectfully,

Principal Chief C. H.

# CHOCTAW NATIONAL BANK

OF CADDO.

DIRECTORS:  
T. W. Hunter, W. H. Ainsworth, W. H. Attaway, C. A. Hancock,  
A. C. Pace, J. D. Lankford, J. A. Stanfield, H. M. Dunlap.

CADDO, I. T., Dec. 5th, 1902.

Hon. Green McCurtain Prin. Chief,  
Choctaw Nation,  
Tuskahoma, Ind. Ter.

Sir:

I hand you herein Choctaw National Warrant, #77 which was issued in favor of Solomon J. Homer, and which we have owned for something over 3 years, but have been unable to collect it, and we will thank you to advise us what we can do and what can be done in order to collect it.

We hand you also Choctaw Warrant #92 issued in favor of Tandy W. Folsom for \$75.00. We have owned this warrant since August '99, and have tried in every possible way to collect it, and on last April sent it in to the Treasurer of the Nation, who returned it with the endorsement which you will see on the face of the warrant in red ink. We do not understand why a duplicate of this warrant was ever authorized paid as we have repeatedly presented it for payment which has as often been denied. We sold this warrant once, and it was turned in to the County Treasurer here, and by him to the National Treasurer,

DUNLAP, President.

T. W. HUNTER, First Vice-President.  
W. H. AINSWORTH, Second Vice-President.

BARLOW ROBERTS, Cashier.  
H. EDWARDS, Assistant Cashier.

# CHOCTAW NATIONAL BANK

OF CADDO.

DIRECTORS:

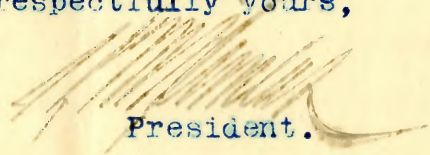
T. W. Hunter, W. H. Ainsworth, W. H. Attaway, C. A. Hancock,  
A. C. Pace, J. D. Lankford, J. A. Stanfield, H. M. Dunlap.

#2-M.

CADDO, I. T.,

and it was at this time that the endorsement was made.  
The paid stamp was put on it by the County Treasurer,  
and as he was unable to turn it in, we gave him his  
money back. It seems to us some mistake must have been  
in the authorizing or the paying of a duplicate of  
this warrant, and we will thank you to recommend appro-  
priate action to the Council if necessary, that we may  
be able to collect this warrant.

Very respectfully yours,

  
President.

DEC. 27, 1907.

There is only one Chance in a Million to  
open a Safe by Number without Combination  
 $100 \times 100 \times 100$ .

I have left the Combination for possible need  
by Mrs. J. M<sup>c</sup> Curtain in the Hotel.

My job is now done if you please  
have the Kindness and order this Bill  
settled

Yours Respectfully  
Alois Roth

M<sup>c</sup>Alister Box 58

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Kintah, I. T.,* Dec. 5, 1902. 190

Mr Kenneth S. Murchison,

Attorney at Law,

Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

Through an oversight, this office failed to enclose your letter from the Department of the Interior, as requested in your recent letter. Enclosed you will find same.

PSL  
Encl.

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.H.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Kintah, I. T.,* Dec. 5, 1902. 190

Mr W.W. Filchen, Dept. Sheriff,

Calvin, I.T.

Dear sir:

I am just in receipt of a letter, written by you to the Indian Agent, J. Blair Schoenfelt, in regard to the collection of permits yet due for the year 1901. Landlords throughout the Choctaw Nation are responsible to the County for the permits of their tenants, and renters, and you should look to them alone for the payment of the same.

Those who are holding excessive number of cattle should be reported to this office, and I will take steps as may be necessary for their removal from the limits of the Choctaw Nation. This complaint it will be necessary to set out the number of head held by the party, giving the marks and brands of same, and the complaint must be signed by the Sheriff of the County.

As to the lease holders who do not claim under any citizen it would be well for you to secure their names, and also report them to this office, in order that I may take such steps as are necessary to stop their violations of the Choctaw laws.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Kintah, I. T.,* Dec. 5, 1902. 190

Mr E.W. Benton, Sheriff,

Howe, I. T.

Dear sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter, ~~wixx~~ written to the U.S. Indian Agent, J. Blair Schoenfelt, in which you ask if noncitizen renters are still liable for their permits. I will state that the landlords who ~~xxx~~ these noncitizens are under are responsible for these permits, to the sheriff and his deputies, and they should look to the landlord for their payment.

As to noncitizens holding cattle in excess of the number to which they are entitled, you should report to this office the name of the party holding such cattle, together with the marks and brands of said cattle, and I will take such steps as are necessary for their removal from the limits of the Choctaw Nation.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

UNION AGENCY,

*(Muskogee, Ind. T., Dec. 1, 1902.*

Honorable Green McCurtain,

Principal Chief Choctaw Nation,

Kintah, Indian Territory.

Sir:

Will you please send me at your earliest convenience printed pamphlets containing the Acts of the Choctaw Council for the regular session of 1899 and any special session held thereafter prior to 1900.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain,

Very respectfully,

*J. F. W. (EC)*

U. S. Indian Agent.

J.F.W.(EC)

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Kintah, I. T.,* Dec. 6, 1902. 190

Mitchel C. Adams,

Bluefield, W.V.

Dear sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter of Nov. 30th, in which you state that you have failed to enroll, thus far. The rolls were closed on Sept. 25th, 1902, so far as new applications are concerned. This is a matter that will require considerable energy on your part. The allotment of land will begin Feb. 1, 1903, and it may be that before allotments are finally concluded, some concerted effort will be made to place those who have, by reason of their absence, failed to enroll, have their matter taken up, and secure their enrollment. This however is far from certain, and you must not relax your efforts to put forward your case. This is a matter in which a citizen can not afford to sleep on his rights, as matters are being rapidly wound up here and it will not be long before it will be too late to accomplish anything in that line. So my advice to you would be to take advantage of the time between now and the conclusion of the allotment, and do all you can to secure your enrollment, and I will lend you all the aid in my power to that end.

PSL

Yours truly

Principal Chief C.N.

# Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

UNION AGENCY,

*(Muskogee, Ind. T.,* Dec. 8 <sup>2</sup>*, 190*

Hon. Green McCurtain,

Principal Chief Choctaw Nation,

Kintah, I.T.

Sir:-

There is enclosed herewith a letter from J.G. Smith, Canadian, I.T., relative to the payment of his brother's permit tax.

I have written Mr Smith you would advise him in regard to the matter.

Very respectfully,

*J. D. Smith*  
U.S. Indian Agent.

BO

Enclosure.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

*Tushkahomma, I. T.,* Dec. 8th, 1902. 190

Honorable Tams Bixby, Acting Chairman,

Muskogee, I. T.

Sir:-

It is the habit of the Chickasaw Commissioners to insist that those Chickasaw families, and their descendants who formerly owned slaves, should be placed on the Choctaw rolls. The evident purpose of this plan is to unload the Chickasaw freedmen to a certain extent, upon the Choctaws. This matter has just been called to my attention by the Choctaw Commissioners, and it is so manifestly unjust that I have felt constrained to write you in regard to the matter. These burdens must be shared equally, and the Chickasaws should not attempt to shrink any responsibilities that may attach to them. The Choctaws have adopted their freedmen, and do not complain but I do insist that this effort of the Chickasaws to take this undue advantage, is so unjust that Your Honorable Commission will not permit any further practice in that direction. Hoping for an early response to this communication, I am,

PSL

Very respectfully,

Principal Chief C.N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR

FOR

INDIAN TERRITORY,

D 5136-1902

Muskogee, Ind. T., Dec. 11, 1902.

Honorable Green McCurtain,  
Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation,  
Kintah, Indian Territory.

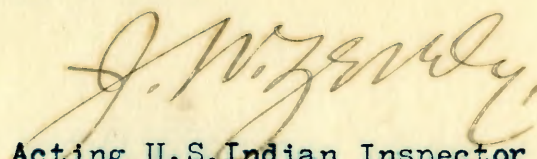
Sir:-

In accordance with the provisions of section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), as modified by the act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat., 221), I have to respectfully transmit to you this date one muslin mounted blueprint of the approved plat of the townsite of IRON BRIDGE, Choctaw Nation.

Kennady is one of the small townsites, the surveying and platting of which was authorized by the act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, and the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians as finally ratified on September 25, 1902.

Please acknowledge receipt of the plat.

Very respectfully,

  
Acting U.S. Indian Inspector  
for Indian Territory.

D.H.K. (C)

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

*Tushkahomma, I. T.,* Dec. 12, 1902. 190

Mr J. Wesley Smith,

Spiro, I. T.

Dear sir:

In reply to your letter of Dec. 3, 1902, relative to the laying off of the townsite of Spiro, in which seven acres was included, which was the property of Mr. Perryman, I have to say that I am informed that Spiro was platted and surveyed by the townsite Commission, under the Atoka Agreement. If this is true the land which you refer to could be included, if, in the judgment of the townsite Commission, they thought it best to do so. Under the circumstances I could not act in the matter as suggested by you.

PSL

Yours truly

Principal Chief C. N.

DRY GOODS  
NOTIONS

W. G. HOLLEMAN

FINE  
GROCERIES



DEALER IN

GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE



HALLEMAN, I. T. / 2 - 12 ..... 1902

Hon. Green-McCurtain

Tuskahoma I.T.

Hon. Sir:

I would like to ask you  
for one favor. which is a very  
small one. Now Governor I have  
stayed by you & your party from  
start to finish. This favor is  
possible all you can do for me &  
I feel like you had suit to do it  
me as a friend. it is true. I have  
an uncle who has been fouley  
delt with in regards to being place  
on the roles of this Country he  
is undoubtedly & Indian perhop  
you may know him it is Joseph  
Moncreif he is a 1/2 Brother to

DRY GOODS  
NOTIONS

W. G. HOLLEMAN

FINE  
GROCERIES



DEALER IN

GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE



HALLEMAN, I. T. 190

Mrs. Sarah. Harlin. Mrs. Jas. S. Davis  
of Savannah. Mrs. Francis Johnson  
of the Chickasaw Nation also of  
Charley & Ben. Jones. Deceased he  
is a cousin to the Hon. H. A.  
Ainsworth, he is also a cousin  
to Henry Ansley. he is an  
Uncle to Mrs. Dr. Bailey so  
you can plainly see he is  
finally connected to the  
blood of the Choctaw & Chickasaw  
country, I will therefore ask  
as a matter of fairness to him  
& of friendship to me to please  
use everything in your power  
to have his name placed on the  
roles of the country so he will

DRY GOODS  
NOTIONS

W. G. HOLLEMAN

FINE  
GROCERIES



DEALER IN

GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE



HALLEMAN, I. T. 190

enjoy that which is justly his  
Relgion upon you & awating your  
reply I am sincerely your  
Obediant servant,  
W. G. Holleman

Citizenship

If there is anything that  
I can do for Mr. Moncreif I am  
perfectly willing to do the favor. But  
I am of the opinion the matter has  
gone beyond my reach, and  
my effort to give him the  
assistance would do him much  
good. But I will see  
what I can do for him

OFFICE OF  
J. J. BECKHAM.  
DEALER IN  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
AND LIVESTOCK.

MEXIA, TEXAS.

12/13<sup>th</sup>

190

Kind Sir -

What time

do you require to  
a 5000 to 10,000 \$ business  
in your nation, are your  
license payable quarterly  
annually or annually  
in advance or as the  
1/4 1/2 or whole time is  
out. And in opening a business  
at a Coal town abroad  
under lease, do you  
pay you or pay to the  
parties who have the right  
leased. And how long  
an acreage have the midwest  
Coal people have under lease. Thank  
for your information - your  
glad of your success over all opposition.  
J. J. Beckham

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 13, 1902. 190*

James Bowers, Esq.,

Spiro, I. T.

Sir:-

I have been reliably informed that the Choctaw Townsite Commission has been selling townlots, in various towns in the Choctaw Nation, without going near the lots, and pointing out the property being sold; also that the Commission sells more than one lot at the same bid, against the protest of prospective purchasers who may desire to bid on the different lots, and who also desire to view the property which they are bidding on; therefore,

I have to respectfully inform you that I consider sales made in this manner contrary to the terms and spirit of the Atoka Agreement, and the Supplementary Agreement, and on the presentation to me of satisfactory proof of sales of lots made in this manner without the consent of all bidders present, I will refuse to sign the deeds to lots so sold, as I consider the sales illegal.

Should the Commission insist on such manner of sales at Spiro, I suggest that you appeal to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and report the facts to me.

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 13, 1902. 190*

Mr Henry Byington,

Caddo, I. T.

Dear sir:

I understand, through various sources, that you, as District Attorney, do not recognize my administration as the regular constituted head of the Choctaw Government, notwithstanding the fact that all the Departments of the Government deal with the Choctaw People through me. If this is true, your resignation is in order; otherwise I will exercise my duty as Principal Chief and remove you.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

Caddo, Ind. Ter. Dec.15th.1902.

Hon. Green McCurtain,  
Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation.  
Tushkahoma, Ind. Ter.

My Dear Sir;- Replying to your letter of the 13th. inst. in which you inquire as to whether I recognize you as Principal Chief, or not, stating that you have been informed that I have refused or do refuse to so recognize you, I have to state that in that you have been recognized by the Council of the Choctaw Nation, and the Departments of the United States Government as Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, you are so far as my office and official acts are concerned Principal Chief, and I so recognize you.

I deny that I have ever stated that I would not officially recognize you as principal chief, either before or after the meeting of the Choctaw Council in October; I did not, nor do I now, deem it any part of my official duties, or private prerogatives, to decide the question as to who was elected Principal Chief; the proper authorities seem to have settled the matter in your favor, and I am satisfied.

As you know I was elected District Attorney by a large majority of my fellow citizens, and am, I think, entitled to the office; I believe I am competent to fill same, and pledge you that I will faithfully discharge the duties thereof, regardless of parties or politics.

So long as you hold the office of Principal Chief, you may be assured that you will have my hearty co-operation both in an official and private capacity; the election is over, and with it, so far as I am concerned, party prejudices.

I am with best wishes,

Yours truly,

Henry Byington

Gallaway, T. 12-15-1902.

U. S. Indian Agent.

Mustang, D. T.

Dear Sir:--

Will you please advise me in regard to the following items.

1. Can the Choctaw Citizens compel  
Citizens to pay a permit of \$5.00 <sup>per year</sup>  
for each reuter they may employ  
~~on~~ <sup>in</sup> their place?

2. Is a reuter allowed to run a  
store on a Citizens farm  
without paying a tax outside  
of the \$5.00 permit each year?

3. How many or is there any limit  
to the amount of cattle that a reuter  
is allowed to hold?

No.

39390

RECEIVED

DEC 17 1902

OFFICE OF U. S. INDIAN AGENT,  
MUSCOGEE, IND. TER.

12  
15

Mrs. Minnie M. Bide

Callaway,  
O.S.

Asks various  
questions rela-  
tive to leasing  
of lands.

Choctaw

# Executive Office Choctaw Nation

Green McCurtain, Principal Chief

Tushkahomma, I. T.,

Dec. 15, 1902.

Mr J. J. Beckham,

Mexica, Texas.

Dear sir:

Your letter of the 13th inst received and in reply will say that the license to do business in the Choctaw Nation payable, quarterly, to the regularly appointed collectors in the respective districts of the Choctaw Nation. As to doing business in the coal towns, the same license applies as elsewhere. The royalty is one and one half percent on the goods sold in the Nation. The coal companies usually have their own commissary coal towns.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal

G. C. F.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Tushkahomma, P. I., Dec. 15, 1902. 190*

Honorable S.E. Lewis,

Chairman Choctaw Commission,

Wister, I.T.

Dear sir:

I forward you a protest that your commission will place on file with Honorable Tams Bixby, as Chairman of the Commission, in order that we may take the matter up with the Department. Return me a copy signed by your Commission as evidence of the filing.

PSL  
Encl.

Yours truly

Principal Chief G.H.

# Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

UNION AGENCY,

*Muskogee, Ind. T.,* Dec. 15, 1902.

Honorable Green McCurtain,

Principal Chief Choctaw Nation,

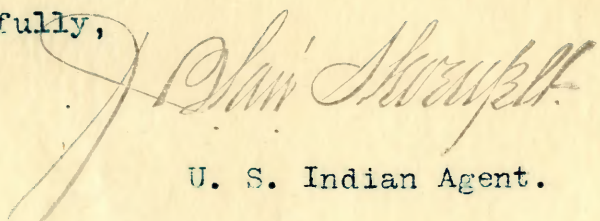
Kinta, Indian Territory.

Sir:

Application has been made to this office by S. K. Cordon to operate a ferry on the Arkansas River near Redland, Cherokee Nation. One bank of the river at this particular place is in the Choctaw Nation and the other in the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee law fixes a tax of \$25 per annum on all ferries operated within its limits, but I am not advised as to what the Choctaw law in this regard is. Is there not some compact or agreement between the two nations concerning these matters?

I would be pleased to have you advise me on the subject at an early date.

Very respectfully,



U. S. Indian Agent.

J.F.W.(EC)

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Tushkahomma, I. T. Dec. 15, 1902. — 190 —*

Honorable S E. Lewis,

Chairman Choctaw Commission,

Wister, I.T.

Dear sir:

Enclosed you will find a protest against the practice of the Commission in transferring the names of Chickasaws already on the Chickasaw rolls, to the Choctaw Rolls. The evident purpose of the Chickasaws in urging that this be done, is to increase their percapita payment in the distribution of the funds held in common by the two tribes, and to unload their freedmen to a certain extent upon the Choctaws, where the Chickasaw so transferred had a small amount of Choctaw Blood in his veins, and owned many slaves who must be taken care of in the event they win in their suit recently filed in their behalf, against the Chickasaws. This protest should be written out in full, on your own letterhead, and a copy sent to this office, in order that I may take the matter up with the Department.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# Executive Office Choctaw Nation

Green McCurtain, Principal Chief

Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 16, 1902. 190

Mr J.J. Gardner,

Durant, I.T.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of recent date, and note what you say with reference to the various contracts that citizens may enter into with non-citizens, in regard to the rental of their land. There is much in what you say. The present Council has a measure before it which comprehends the appointment of a Lease Inspector whose duty it will be to inspect all leases, contracts, deeds and conveyances between citizens, and between citizens and non-citizens and no deed, contract, conveyance or lease will be valid or binding on any citizen until it is submitted to the Lease Inspector for his approval. This of course will apply to the Mississippi Choctaws, and I think this ~~will~~ would do more to safeguard the interest of the Indian than any other measure that could be adopted by Council, and I hope it will become a law.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

---

*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 16, 1902. 190*

Honorable J. Blair Shoenfelt,  
U.S. Indian Agent,  
Muskogee, I. T.

Sir:-

Enclosed you will find complaint of H. L. Sanguin, Collector of the 3rd District, of Choctaw Nation, against S. Darie, J. D. Dean and Cole & Dunn, non-citizen merchants, who refuse to pay royalty due the Nation. Said Merchants refuse to pay royalty on the ground that they own the lots on which their business houses are situated, and that this fact relieves them of any liability in this direction. It has been held that this does not exempt them from payment of this tax. I therefore urge that the proper steps be taken to enforce the collection of this tax, by closing their respective places of business until a satisfactory settlement is made to the Nation of the amount due from each of the above named merchants.

PSL

Very respectfully,

Principal Chief C. N.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EDWIN T. MORRIS, et al.,  
Complainants,  
vs  
ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK, et al.,  
Defendants.

)  
:  
)  
:  
)  
:  
)  
:  
)  
:  
)

No. 23,477, IN EQUITY.

Washington, D.C., December 16th, 1902.

OPINION OF JUSTICE HAGNER.

After this case was argued and submitted, I deferred my decision because of the case of the Cherokee nation versus Hitchcock had been argued in the Supreme Court, and I felt quite sure no decision could be arrived at there which would not, to some extent, involve some of the questions presented here.

Recently that case ~~has~~ been decided, and I have before me the opinion of Justice White, to which I shall refer as I proceed, so far as the points there settled were in common with those involved in this case.

It is needless to recapitulate the facts for I am not speaking to strangers to the litigation.

Two objections to the form of the complainants' proceedings

have been relied on by the defendants, which should be first considered.

1st. It is insisted the bill presents no case for equitable relief, and if any ground for relief exists at all, it should be sought in a court of law.

The Supreme Court in its opinion in the Cherokee case remarks upon the mission by this court and by the Court of Appeals to pass upon a similar objection made in that case, which seems to render it proper to notice the point in the present instance.

In my opinion the bill does present a case authorizing the application to an Equity Court, as well upon the main contentions presented, as upon the ground that the resort to a court of law by the complainants would result in a great multiplicity of suits to be brought by the individual owners of the hundred thousand animals claimed to be affected by the act of the Chickasaw Council, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. For as suits might be brought, not only contesting the legality of the privilege or permit tax itself, but also with respect to the multiform grievances that would grow out of the seizure of the cattle, the litigation would be infinite; and it would be impossible that the injured parties could enjoy that adequate and complete remedy at law, which must be shown to exist before the interposition of an Equity Court should be refused.

In disposing of the similar contention urged in the Cherokee

case, involving the same consideration, after an examination of the objection, Justice White says:

"Without going into detail, we think the statements in the bill were sufficient to show that the jurisdiction of a court of equity was properly invoked."

2nd. The second objection was that the Chickasaw Nation should have been made party defendant to the bill. I think this contention is equally untenable. The Nation is no more <sup>a</sup> necessary or indispensable party because the validity of the acts of its council are assailed, than the United States could be considered a necessary party to the numerous suits of this description which have been sustained by the courts, where the constitutionality of Congress was assailed. If this court should decree that the regulations and act are valid, the rights of the Chickasaw Nation would be as fully sustained as if it had been made a party. On the other hand, if the court should adopt the contention of the complainants and enjoin the Secretary and the Commissioner from further proceedings to enforce these regulations, that decree would tie the hands of the nation, as effectively as if it were an actual party. In neither case could the nation present any defense that has not been submitted to the court in its behalf by the present parties.

The suggestion of the Attorney-General, that section 2 of the Curtis Bill (30 stats., 495) authorizes the nation to be brought into court in certain cases, is far from proving that it can be

held to be a necessary or an indispensable party in this suit. That section applies only to suits in which it shall appear to the court that the property of any tribe is involved, as is expressed in plain terms in the section, as follows:

"That when in the progress of any civil suit either in law or equity pending in the United States court in any District in said Territory, It shall appear to the court that the property of any tribe is in any way affected by the issues being heard, said court is hereby authorized and required to make said tribe a party to said suit by service upon the chief governor of the tribe and the suit shall thereafter be conducted and determined as if said tribe had been an original party to said action."

It is true this provision was invoked in the case of Buffington vs Henry L. Dawes-- one of the manuscript cases which has been produced since the argument; but the privilege or permit tax under consideration here can no more be correctly styled the property of the nation, in the proper sense of the term, than the permission to issue licenses in this city for vehicles or animals can be called "the property" of the District of Columbia. Besides, the section does not require the presence of the nation as an original party even in actions respecting its property, but its appearance of the course of the suits must be directed by the court, upon application, as was done in the case of Buffington vs Dawes. This point was also made in the case of Maes vs Herman, 133 U.S., 578.

That case, which originated in this court, was brought by a number of persons claiming to sue in behalf of the citizens residing on a great tract of land, known by the name of Las Vegas on the Mexican frontier, and objection was made that the town of Las Vegas was not made a party. This objection was considered and overruled by this court, and the case finally went to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the opinion, on page 577, the Court notices that-

"The courts below took different views of this objection- the supreme court holding that the town of Las Vegas was not, and the Court of Appeals holding that the town was, a necessary party."

But, as the Supreme Court did not sustain the contention of the defendants and took no further notice of it, it seems clear, from their ultimate action, they considered the town of Las Vegas was not a necessary party.

The Court in the Cherokee case, uses this language with reference to this objection:

"The second objection is that the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company named in the bill is a necessary party to the suit, as shown by the bill ...

"So far as the second ground of objection is concerned, we presume that the courts below omitted to pass expressly thereon, because it was deemed that the Company named was properly omitted from the bill.

~~As the bill assailed generally~~

As the bill assailed generally the want of power in the Secretary of the Interior to execute leases affecting lands owned by the tribe and referred to in the application pending for a lease made by the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company as manifesting but a particular instance in which it was charged that the Secretary of the Interior might exercise the power conferred by the statute, the corporation named was not an indispensable party to the bill. Clearly, every person with whom the Secretary might contract, if he exercised the discretion vested in him by the statute, were not indispensable parties to the determination of the question whether the statute had lawfully conferred such discretionary power upon the official in question."

I entertain no doubt that the demurrer on this ground should not be sustained.

3rd. It is proper at this point to notice the contention of the complainant as to the effect of the demurrer, as an admission of important contentions in the bill, respecting the proper construction of various laws of Congress, and other public acts relating to the great property there in controversy, which laws and public acts were vouched into the case by the complainants as parts of their bill. The United States interposed a demurrer, and the complainants insisted that the Government authorities were bound by its demurrer as an admission of the correctness of the construction so contended for by the complainants. To this the court below:

replied:

"The rule that a demurrer operates as an admission of facts properly pleaded in a bill, applies only to such matters as are material, relevant, and which are set forth with legal certainty. It is also settled that if any repugnancy appears between averments in the bill respecting the contents of the paper and the statements in the instrument itself appearing in the record, the latter will prevail, and the demurrer cannot be held to admit the truth of the averments in the bill (99 U.S., 45, U.S. vs Ames), and further, that arguments and inferences from alleged facts are not admitted by demurrer unless the facts and circumstances set forth are sufficient to sustain the allegations."

"All the acts of Congress relied upon by either side of this controversy, are public statutes, of the contents of which the court must take judicial notice, as it will of the statements contained in and accompanying the official reports referred to in the bill and which form indispensable parts of the history of the case. The complainants must be considered as having vouched into this cause by their bill, not only all the statements, but also all official reports and documents emanating from Government officials."

And the court held that the determination of the effect of those statutes and public acts were matters for construction by the court,- which could not be bound by what it found to be a faulty construction placed upon them by the complainants, simply because of

the supposed admissions of the demurrer.

4th. We approach now to the governing points in the case, which, as presented by the complainants, are substantially these:

1st. That the council of the Chickasaw Nation was without authority to enact the law " prescribing the privilege or permit taxes and ~~xxxxxxx~~ defining the manner of their collection."

2nd. That assuming the council had power and authority to enact a proper law on the subject, the act in question is invalid because of its uncertainty and manifest irregularities.

3rd. That the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, prescribing the rights of persons introducing or holding stock within the limits of the nation- whether made in execution of that act or independently of that act- are without lawful authority, and are void; and

4th. That the claim of the Secretary of the power to promulgate the regulations in virtue of statutes antecedent to the Curtis Law and the Indian statutes, and by force of the old trade and intercourse laws, is equally unfounded in law.

The positions have been ably discussed by counsel on both sides, and it is needless to repeat their arguments at length or to examine particularly the authorities their industry had adduced; but a careful examination of the citations on both sides has satisfied me that neither of the positions presented by the complainants can be maintained.

The Court of Appeals of the Indian Territory in January, 1900,

rendered a decision in the case of Maxey vs Wright (54 Southwestern Reports, 805), which altogether sustain the conclusions I have adopted. The act of the Creek council involved in that case imposed a tax of \$25.00 on non-resident attorneys, practicing in the nation, and upon any resident attorney practicing there who was not a citizen of the Creek or Seminole nations. The court held the law was valid, and that upon refusal to pay the attorney might properly be declared to be an intruder and removed from the Indian Territory by the Government authorities. There has been no decision referred to overruling that opinion; or which, I think, are really at any variance with it.

One of the manuscript cases produced by the Attorney-general, which recognized its correctness, is Kloski vs Ellis, decided in December, 1901, a year afterwards, by the United States court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory. That case involved the power and right of the Government officials, under orders by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs approved by the secretary of the Interior, to remove from the nation the complainants who were merchants living at the town of Ardmore as persons whose presence was detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indian nation, under the provision of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The court there cited with approval the case of Maxey vs Wright, declaring:

"But, as I view this question it has been settled by the court

of appeals of the Indian Territory, and said decision affirmed by the court of appeals of the ~~Eighth~~ district, in the case of Maxey vs Wright, 54th S.W., 807, against the contention of the plaintiffs."

The court proceeded in its able opinion to review the facts in Maxey vs Wright, and adds:

"That is conclusive on this court. The only remedy left the complainants in my opinion is an appeal to Congress."

In opposition to this, complainants' counsel has referred the court to a manuscript decision delivered in September, 1902, by Judge Gill, of the United States circuit court for the Northern District of the Indian Territory, in the case of Buster and Jones vs Wright, granting an injunction to restrain certain officials, who were threatening the plaintiffs to close their places of business by a designated hour, unless they should pay a tax required by an act of an Indian council; and also to expel the offenders from the nation. But the court in its opinion also took occasion to approve the decision in Maxey vs Wright as to the general power of the Interior department of the United States Government to remove from the Indian Territory white men, who refused to pay the license required by the laws of the Indian nation to entitle them to engage in business there. But discriminating the case then before it from Maxey vs Wright, the court based its action upon the point that the particular course threatened in the case then before it had not been recognized by any statute of the United States. Whereas in the other cases there had existed some legislation, which, by its reasonable

-10-

asonable interpretation, justified the action of the authorities.

The courts says:

"Conceding, then, that the Secretary of the Interior had the power to collect, there is no statute empowering him or his officers and agents to resort to this summary proceeding. Especially is this true where the property seized is not to be sold and the surplus turned back to the owner, but the whole contents of the store building is to be locked up and held, and all business suspended until the delinquent shall be coerced into payment."

"We are, therefore, of the opinion that in this particular the complainants stated a good ground for an injunction, and that the court erred in sustaining the demurrer to it.

"Since the entry of the decree in the court below, Congress, by act approved May 27, 1902, has provided: 'That it shall hereafter be unlawful to remove or deport any person from the Indian Territory who is in lawful possession of any lots or parcels of land in any town or city in the Indian Territory which has been designated as a townsite under existing laws or treaties.'"

By repeated decisions the Supreme Court of the United States, in one form or another, has practically denied the correctness of either of the propositions now advanced by the complainants. In the recent opinion in the Cherokee case, that Court points out that the policy of the Government has been greatly changed on this subject by the passage of the act of March 3, 1871, which abandoned the previous customary method of dealing with the Indians by treaties,

*Executive of the Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 16, 1902. 190*

Mr W.G.Hollenan,

Hallenan, I.T.

Dear sir:

In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I  
that if I can assist your friend, Mr Moncrief in the  
citizenship, I am perfectly willing to do so. I am  
however, that Mr Moncrief has slept on his rights, and  
a difficult matter to secure his enrollment.  
that I can give him, I am more than willing to  
to be a Choctaw by blood.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal

# Executive Office Choctaw Nation

Green McCurtain, Principal Chief

Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 17, 1902. 190

Mr Henry Byington,

Caddo, I. T.

Dear sir:

I received your letter, and in reply I desire to say that I too, was elected, by a large majority of the Choctaw people, and those who supported me doubtless feel, and felt at the time, that I would see that the law was enforced, through the subordinate officers of the Nation, and I, for that reason, write you again. It has been reported to this office, by Joe Ward, Sheriff of Atoka County, that you have failed to do your duty, as District Attorney, in prosecuting those who violate the law in your District. I quote Ward as follows:

"It would be useless to file charges against parties who violate the law in this District, as Henry Byington, District Attorney, would dismiss the case if the parties charged would pay him five dollars to do so."

There may be some mistake or prejudice in this statement; however I want to inform you that I intend to track the law, and that all officers under me must do the same or suffer the penalty of removal. If the law is violated the guilty parties must be punished for it without fear or favor. I shall demand a strict compliance with this rule, and expect you to live up to it/

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 17, 1902. 190*

H.M.Dunlap, Esq.,

Caddo, I.T.

I have delayed replying to your letter of Dec. 5th, in order that I might confer with George W. Scott, Treasurer, relative to the warrants you will find enclosed. I had a talk with him to-day upon the matter. He states that warrant No. 77 has been presented only once, at which time it was not paid because its immediate return was requested. There being no money at that time in the hands of the Treasurer available for that purpose. He states that many times since then it could have been paid, and that if you would send it in, the first funds available will be appropriated to its payment. As to warrant 92, nothing can be added to what has already been said on the face of said warrant.

PSL  
Encl.

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.M.

## FROM THE SHARKS

CHOCTAW COUNCIL WILL PRO-  
TECT THE FULLBLOODS.

Fire, at Krebs Was Mysterious—Other  
News of the Choctaw  
Country

South McAlester, I. T., Dec. 16— A special to the Daily Capital from Tus- kahoma, where the Choctaw National council is in session, says:

If Governor Green McCurtain can prevent it there will be no wholesale robbery of the full bloods by the land sharks that are looking wistfully toward the Choctaw nation. Legislation is being considered at the present session that will be a twist in the tail of the would-be sharks.

A measure pending that will undoubtedly be passed creates the office of tribal Inspector of Deeds and all conveyances, leases, etc. Under this act the Indian Inspector of Deeds must pass on all transfers made by the Indians. He will counsel the Indians in their business transactions and prevent wholesale robbery by leasing and buying at insignificant prices.

Another measure on the same line that has already been passed, creates the offices of Allotting Agents for three persons who will have their work divided into three sections of the Choctaw nation. They will go among the full-bloods with maps, plats, etc., and locate their land for them so they can go to the land office with full knowledge of where the land is located.. This will be a great help to the poor full bloods.

Another bill that has passed provides for a memorial to the Secretary of the Interior asking that the segregated coal lands, not included in the list of those to be sold first, can be leased for pastures and agriculture. This applies only to the surface of the segregated coal lands not included in the list of those to be sold first, can be leased for pastures and agriculture. This applies only to the surface of the segregated lands.

Fort Smith Ark., Dec. 17, 1902.  
317 N. 18<sup>th</sup> St.

Mr. George Scott, was Secretary of the  
Sans Bois, I. T.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a clipping from the Ft. Smith News Record of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. I have marked the particular item, I wish to call your attention to.

I would like to obtain the position as one of the Allotting Agents referred to in the clipping and feel confident that I can give perfect satisfaction. I have had a wide range of experience in making surveys, maps and allotting Indians for the Indian Department. In 1859 I made the survey, Allotment maps and located the Chippewa Indians on their reservation in Kansas.

In 1861 I made the survey and allotment maps and located the Sac and Fox Indians on their Diminished Reserve in Kansas.

Judge Greenwood of Bentonville Arkansas was then Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No doubt Governor McCurtain will  
remember him.

Jake Thompson was Secretary of the  
Interior. In the latter part of 1861 and 1862  
I was employed by the Government  
in surveying the public lands of  
Nebraska.

Last summer I made surveys  
and allotment maps for some of  
Red Bird Harris' family, near Muskogee, I. T.

I can furnish all references you  
may desire. Any assistance you can  
give me in this affair will be  
highly appreciated.

Respectfully  
John McCarthy.

317 N. 18<sup>th</sup> St.

Ft. Smith, Ark.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 18, 1902. 190*

Rev. J. S. Murrow,

Atoka, I. T.

Dear sir:

I am just in receipt of your communication enclosing Articles of Association of the Murrow Indian's orphan home, and also other printed matter with reference to the proposed home. You will experience no trouble in securing the endorsement of Council of your proposed charitable institution. It is more than likely that Mr Harrison will introduce a resolution in Council today to that effect; in fact all of the Indians in attendance here are thoroughly in sympathy with the movement, for the benefit of the orphan Indian boys and girls. Wishing you well in this project, and assuring you that if there is anything I can do for you in this respect I will cheerfully do so, I am,

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 18, 1902. 190*

Mr J.G.Smith,

Canadian, I.T.

Dear sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter written to J.Blair Shoenfelt, U.S. Indian Agent, which has been referred to me by that office. The Secretary of the Interior has held that non-citizens living in incorporated towns in the Indian Territory are still required to pay their permit tax. Until this ruling is set aside all non-citizens will be required to pay a permit as at present imposed by the Choctaw Nation.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Tushkahomma, I. T., Dec. 18, 1902. 190*

Mr R.F.Turner,

Canadian, I.T.

Dear sir:

In reply to your inquiry with reference to the payment of permits by renters, I desire to say that the permit law is still in force, and all citizens are required to pay permits for their renters under them.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.M

Copy.

Muscogee, I.T. Dec. 20, 1902

J.W.Kirk,  
Carvin, I.T.  
Dear Sir:--

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of Dec. 9, in which you ask if there is anything lacking to prove your Citizenship claim that you be advised in order that you may furnish whatever proof is necessary.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that J.W.Kirk and his wife, Sarah Kirk, and their minor child Gabriella Kirk, have been listed for enrollment in the Choctaw Nation, having been enrolled from the 1896 Choctaw Census roll, Townsen County, but that their enrollment has not yet been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. You will be duly advised of any action which may be taken in your case.

Respectfully

Tames Bigsby

Commissioner in charge.

# Department of the Interior,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

UNION AGENCY,

*Muskogee, Ind. T.,* December 20, 1902

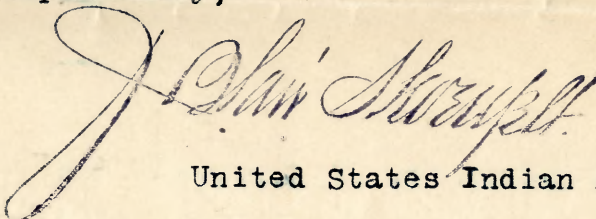
Hon. Green McCurtain,  
Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation,  
Kinta, I. T.

Sir:

Transmitted with this communication is a letter from Mrs. Winnie McBride, dated at Calloway, Indian Territory, December 15th, 1902, desiring certain information in reference to the laws of the Choctaw Nation.

I have advised Mrs. McBride of the reference of her communication to you, at the same time remarking that you would doubtless give her full information on the subject matter, which I will thank you to do.

Very respectfully,



United States Indian Agent.

J.F.W. (WAC)

Enclosure.

B-9.

A government is  
not abolished and  
still exist. and the  
permit law is in  
force as same as  
it- always been  
and must be paid.

before a non citizen  
can carry on mercantile  
business he must first  
obtain license from  
this office. and pay  
the required tax - on  
the invoice of goods  
he introduces into the  
nation. non-citizen  
is only allowed  
in trade of cattle  
to one family. as  
non citizen paying  
farmers permit does  
not give him the  
privilege of going into  
mercantile business

OFFICE OF. . .

WARD BROTHERS,

General Merchandise.

ANTLERS, I. T.

W. E. Ward

T. H. Ward

Antlers, Ind. Ter Dec 20<sup>th</sup> 1902

Hon Green McCurtain  
Kentah I.T.

Dear Sir

I went to  
Henry Byingtons but  
did not find him  
at home but when I got  
back I found a letter from  
will Everidge and he said  
you had stoped Henrys  
Byingtons pay and that  
I would get the place  
if I cannot get that I would  
like to put my application  
in as one of the Commission  
that was created this Council

Resp  
Paul C Harris

CALHOUN BROS.

DEALERS IN



TOILET ARTICLES.

STATIONERY.

Palihina, I. T. 12/20-

1902.

Hon. Green McCurtain Secy.  
Kinta, I. T.

Dear Sir: Just arrived from Gustav  
Kumma, and by request of Mr.  
Ed. Mauldin of Palihina, I. T. I  
will write you a few lines hastily.  
Now Mr. Mauldin wishes to get  
a position as "Allotting Commission."  
As soon as the "Bill" Creating the  
Office for Allotting Commission is  
Approved by the President and I  
think Mr. Mauldin is fully com-  
petent to fill that position, as he  
worked with the Surveyors about  
14 months, ~~therefore~~, and is well  
posted in that business, and I  
would be pleased to see him get  
that position. Hope you will consider  
the same. Yours truly -  
L. W. Bohanan



No. 5246

# Choctaw National Bank

*of Caddo*

*Caddo, I. T.* December 20th, 1902.

Hon. Green McCurtain, Prin. Chief,  
Tuskahoma, Ind. Ter.

Sir:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 13th instant. Both of these warrants have been repeatedly presented for collection, and you will doubtless remember that one time, Mr. Hunter took them to Tuskahoma, and got a report on them from the Senate Committee, but whether or not these were included in the report or not, we do not remember, but do remember that they were in the papers sent up for that purpose. As to the warrant, which the Treasurer claims he has paid the duplicate of, we take it he has done so, but we bought this original from him as he died soon after that, we are inclined to the opinion, that the duplicate he paid did not bear Tandy W. Folsom's personal endorsement.

Very respectfully yours,

*[Signature]*  
President.

DIC by D/N.

*I will send the 75<sup>th</sup> or 76<sup>th</sup> warrant to you  
& the measure today.*

Tandy Gulson

I know nothing  
about- what you  
say and all  
I can say is  
I hope the  
matter will  
be made

satisfactory  
to all parties  
interested- as the  
duplicate must  
be indorsed by

Very respectfully yours,  
Tandy Gulson

Dec 27 A.M.

W. J. COOPER, M. D.,

..DRUGGIST..

Chief McClurhan  
Sand Boils 48.

HOWE, IND. T. 12/20.....1902

Dear Sir

being in the elevator  
an advertisement concerning  
Tawn Sight Provisions of the Supple-  
mental treaty that it is the duty  
of those of the Chock Tow & Chock Saw  
notions upon the payment of the  
full amount of the purchase price of any  
lot or any town right in the Chock  
or Chock Saw notions as appraised  
now we have paid the full a-  
mount on 2 lots to the W. S. Agent  
Shelford May the 13 1902 & have  
not yet received any pattern  
for the lots 7 & 8 on Howe 98.  
we have the receipts for the  
money if it is in your power  
send us the patterns for the 2  
lots  
Yours very Respectfully  
W. J. Cooper

Whenever the  
Interior Department  
prepares the  
bill then it  
will be sent  
to the Board  
Commission  
and from there  
it will be sent  
there for signing  
and when that  
will be I do  
not know

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR

FOR

D 5227-1902

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Muskogee, Ind. T. Dec. 20, 1902.

Honorable Green McCurtain,  
Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation,  
Kintah, Indian Territory.

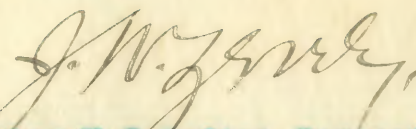
Sir:-

In accordance with the provisions of section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), as modified by the act of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat., 221), I have to respectfully transmit to you this date one muslin mounted blueprint of the approved plat of the townsite of BOGGY DEPOT, Choctaw Nation...

Boggy Depot is one of the small townsites, the surveying and platting of which was authorized by the act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, and the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians as finally ratified on September 25, 1902.

Please acknowledge receipt of the plat.

Very respectfully,

  
Acting U.S. Indian Inspector  
for Indian Territory.

D.H.K. (C)



J. J. MOORE & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CASH PAID FOR COTTON

RED OAK, I. T.,

Dec 22 1903

Hon Greene McWhorter  
San C. N. San Blas 15

Dear Sir

I learn the  
council in last session  
made a law to create a  
commission or rather to  
appoint 3 persons to assist  
citizens in finding the No  
& locate land they wish  
to take as allotment. I  
think that it will suit  
me I think I could do the  
proper thing in that line  
now if not too many ahead  
of me please consider my  
application Yrs Respectfully  
J J Moore

GEORGE A. MANSFIELD.  
J. F. McMURRAY.  
MELVIN CORNISH.

LAW OFFICES OF

MANSFIELD, McMURRAY & CORNISH.

GENERAL COUNSEL FOR  
THE CHOCTAW NATION  
THE CHICKASAW NATION

South McAlester, Indian Territory, December 22, 1902.

Honorable Green McCurtain,

Kintah, Indian Territory,

Dear Governor:

Replying to your letter of December 13th relative to the application of Levi Bohannon, Talihina, Indian Territory, Jeff Ward, Spiro, Indian Territory, and Edward Wilson Dwight, Indian Territory, for positions with the Dawes Commission in the Choctaw land office we have to advise that you address a letter, as Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation to the Commission asking that these young men be appointed and calling attention to their qualifications.

Please write us at the same time that you have done so, and we shall be pleased to also file a letter of endorsement, and to follow it up with a personal request that they be appointed.

With best wishes we are,

Your friends,

Dictated.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Kintah, I. T., Dec. 23, 1902. 190*

Honorable Tams Bixby,  
Acting Chairman,  
Muskogee, I. T.

Sir:-

I desire to submit, as requested, the names of Jeff Ward, Spiro, I. T., Levi Bohanon, Talihina, I. T. and Edawrd Wilson, Dwight, I. T., who are applicants for positions in the land office. These young Choctaws speak both languages, fluently, and are well quallified to fill the positions of interpreter for your Commission in the allotment of the lands. They are also capable of doing near clerical work and I feel sure that they will meet the requirements of your Commission in that line.

PSL

Very Respectfully,

Principal Chief C.W.

# *Executive Office Choctaw Nation*

*Green McCurtain, Principal Chief*

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*Kintah, I. T., Dec. 23, 1902. 190*

Messrs Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

South McAlester, I.T.

Gentlemen:

I have this day written Hon. Tams Bixby, Acting Chairman of the Dawes Commission, recommending the appointment of Jeff Ward of Spiro, I.T., Levi Bohanon, Talihina, I.T., and Edward Wilson, Dwight, I.T., to apposition in the land office, to be established at Atoka, I.T., on Feb. 1st, 1902. These young men speak both languages fluently and are well fitted for the places as interpreters. I have also recommended Mr W.D. Lester, of S. McAlester, for a place in the land office, and also with the Indian Agent. Please do what you can in the direction of securing him a position in either the one or the other capacity.

PSL

Yours truly,

Principal Chief C.N.