J-No 63.

Standifer, Frank

vs

Chickasaw Nation.

No 32.

Pontotoc Dist. Court.

No

Dawes Commission.

If applicant has remarried the
ness is a question of law.

Query.
1. Was marriage Overton, a Chickasaw
2. Was marriage of Nov. 12, 18
according to Chickasaw law.
3. What was cause of separation
4. Who obtained the divorce.
5. When was the divorce granted
6. Has applicant since remarried

Witnesses
For Claimants.

Sam Star
J. Yeidel

Nations

Mattie Sacra Oakland Ia.

Frank Standifer.
vs.
Chickasaw Nation } T. No. 63. Sou. Dist. No. 32.

The applicant Frank Standifer, a white man was married to Mattie Overton, an alleged Chickasaw indian by blood., Nov. 12th, 1885 (in masters' report and judgment it is stated "Mollie Overton and date of marriage given as 1895).

There was a subsequent separation.

Admitted by Dawes Commission
Admitted by U. S. Court, Sou. Dist., Jany. 20, 1898.

Query.
1. Was Mattie Overton, a Chickasaw Indian.
2. Was marriage of Nov. 12, 1885, in accordance with Chickasaw law.
3. What was cause of separation.
4. Who obtained the divorce.
5. When was the divorce granted,
6. Has applicant since remarried,

NOTE: Mattie Overton is presumably still living and is now the wife of Ed. Sacra, Oakland, Ind. Ter.

My name is Mattie Sacra. My maiden name was Carter. I was first married to Governor Overton in 1878 and after his death I became the wife of Frank Standifer to whom I was married in about 1884. We lived together for only one month. And I afterwards obtained a divorce on the grounds of non support. Standifer was a drunkard and I was compelled to leave him to prevent the wasting of my money + property. There were no children by that marriage. ~~He~~ The divorce was obtained in the Chickasaw court at Tishomingo.

Mattie Sacra.

Subscribed in my presence this 8th day of July 1903

W H Moore

K 1 S W

T-63

Frank Standifer
Case

Statement of Matter
Decsa

BEFORE THE HONORABLE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Frank Standifer for enrollment in the Chickasaw Nation.

Now comes the Chickasaw Nation by its attorneys, and, without waiving any exceptions to the application filed herein, and without consenting to, but denying the jurisdiction of this Honorable Commission to pass upon a question of citizenship in the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians, presents this, its answer to said application, and respectfully represents:

First. The Chickasaw Nation admits that Mattie Overton is a Chickasaw Indian by blood, but the Chickasaw Nation alleges that Frank Standifer is a white man and a citizen of the United States, and that his marriage to Mattie Overton was not solemnized according to the laws of the Chickasaw Nation.

Second. The Chickasaw Nation shows that the said Frank Standifer voluntarily abandoned his said wife after thier said marriage, and refused to longer live with her, and that thereby the said Frank Standifer forfeited and lost whatever rights, if any he had acquired by reason of said marriage.

Wherefore, the Chickasaw Nation prays that said application be dismissed.

THE CHICKASAW NATION,

By its Attorneys.

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BEFORE THE HONORABLE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for enrollment in the Chickasaw Nation of Frank Standifer.

1st. Now comes the Chickasaw Nation by its attorneys, and respectfully shows to this Honorable Commission that the application herein is sufficient in law,

Wherefore, it prays that said application be dismissed.

2nd. For special exception, the Chickasaw Nation respectfully shows to this Commission that the evidence produced by the applicant is insufficient to show any claim of citizenship in the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians.

Wherefore, it prays that said application be dismissed.

3rd. For further special exception, the Chickasaw Nation says that the application is insufficient in that it shows that the applicant has not complied with the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, and therfore is not entitled to any of the rights, privileges, and immunities as such citizens.

Wherefore, it prays that said application be dismissed.

THE CHICKASAW NATION.

By its Attorneys.

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In The United States Court for the Southern District of the

INdian Territory.

Frank Standifer, Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
vs. #32	))	Master's Report.
	))	
The Chickasaw Nation, Defendant.	)	

Now comes the Master in Chancery, and begs to make the following report in the above cause.

I find from the evidence that Mattie Overton was a Chickasaw Indian by blood, and that the applicant, Frank Standifer, was a white man and a citizen of the United States. That in June, 1895, the said persons were lawfully married to each other in, and according to the laws of the Chickasaw Nation.

I further find that some time after said marriage, the said Mattie Overton, through no fault or wrong on the part of the applicant, voluntarily abandoned said applicant, and refused to further live with him as his wife.

For the reasons states in my report in the Wiggs case, I recommend that said applicant, Frank Standifer, be admitted to citizenship in the Chickasaw Nation.

W.H.L.Campbell,

Master in Chancery,

It is agreed that the above and foregoing copies may be substituted for the original papers in the above cause. It is also agreed that the said cause was properly appealed from the Dawes Commission by the Chickasaw Nation.

(Signed) Potter Overby & Thomas, Attys for Pltf.

W.B.Johnson, Attorney for Deft.

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Frank Standiler T-No.63.

In accordance with instructions I aalled on Mrs. ~~Mark~~ Mattie Sacra, whose name is given as Mollie Sacra and took from her the statement which will be found among the papers.

W H Mean

SUMMONS.

United States of America,

Indian Territory, } ss

Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court.

The President of the United States of America,

To the United States Marshal for the Indian Territory, Southern District,

GREETING:

You are hereby Commanded to Summons P. S. Moseley, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, to answer on behalf of said nation, in twenty days after the service of this summons upon him, as Governor of said Nation a complaint in Equity filed against the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, in the Indian Territory, at Tishomingo, by Frank Studifer and warn him that upon his failure as said Governor to answer on behalf of said nation, the complaint will be taken for confessed, and you will make return of the summons instanter;

And you are further commanded to notify said P. S. Moseley Governor aforesaid, that the papers, files and proceedings in the case of Frank Studifer File No. 32 in the District Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, has been transferred to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, and that the certificate of the clerk of said court for said Southern District, Indian Territory, has been attached thereto.

WITNESS the Honorable Spencer B. Adams, Chief Judge, Walter L. Weaver and Henry S. Foote, Associate Judges, and the Seal thereof, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, aforesaid, this 23 day of March A. D., 1903.

James B. Cassady Clerk.

By ..... Deputy.

MARSHAL'S RETURN.

United States of America,
Indian Territory,
..... **DISTRICT.**

I received this summons this ..... of ..... A. D., 1903, at ..... o'clock ..... m. and served same by copy, as follows:

Personally on P. S. Moseley, at ..... Indian Territory,

This ..... day of ....., 1903, ... m.

.....

By ..... Deputy.

Duplicate

No. 63-T

SUMMONS
IN EQUITY.

Frank Shufflin

vs.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Summons issued 2-3 day of March, 1903. Returnable instanter.

Marshal's Fees.

Service - - -	$ .....
Miles - - - -	$ .....
Expenses - - -	$ .....
Total	$ .....

C. C. Pitts
Shufflin & Owen
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Ardmore I.T.

To the Honorable Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, sitting at South Mc Alester, in the Central District of the Indian Territory.

Your petitioner, Frank Standifer, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, represents and shows that on, to wit, the 12th day of Nov., A. D. 1885, he was married to Mattie Overton, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

That he is a white man, and a citizen of the United States, and that said Mattie Overton was a Chickasaw Indian by blood and resident therein and said marriage was performed under and according to the laws of said nation.

That ever since said marriage he has resided within the Chickasaw Nation and has been granted all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a citizen thereof by the authorities. That he lives eight miles north west of the town of Colbert in said Nation where he is now and has been employed in stock raising and farming for the past fifteen years. That during all the said time and before then he has been granted all of the rights, privileges and immunities of a citizen. That he is the owner of a farm which is in cultivation and pon which he has lived for a period of about fifteen years and which is of the value, together with the improvements thereon, of seven thousand dollars containing about three hundred acres.

Your petitioner states that on heretofore to wit on the 23rd day of Nov., 1896, he was admitted to the citizenship of said Choctaw nation by the Dawes Commission and duly and lawfully enrolled as a citizen of said nation by said Commission in accordance with the laws of the United States and said matter was appealed to the United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory at Ardmore, where it came on to be heard by the court on the 20th day of Jan., 1898 , when the judgement of the said Commission was affirmed and judgement the and there entered granting him, the petitioner, citizenship of the said Chickasaw Nation.

Wherefore he says that he is a citizen of the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation by intermarriage and is entilled to all the rights and privilieges of a native by blood of said nation. That said Palmer Moseley is the Governor of the said Chickasaw Nation, and Green McCurtain is the Governor of the said Choctaw Nation.

Wherefore he prays that they be served with notice of this application, that the Clerk of the United States Court of the Southern Dsitrict of the Indian Territory be notified to send up a transcript of the proceedings of and in said causeto this honorable court and that upon a hearing hereof he be given judgement confirming his citizenship of the said nations with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a native by blood thereof, and for all such orders and relief, gereral and special as he may be entitled to either in law or in equity.

Mansfield & Kane and
C C Bell
Attys for Petitioner

Attorneys for Petitioner.

Therefore he says that he is a citizen of the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation by intermarriage and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a native by blood of said nation. That said Palmer Moseley is the Governor of the said Chickasaw Nation, and Green McCurtain is the Governor of the said Choctaw Nation.

Therefore he prays that they be served with notice of this application, that the Clerk of the United States Court of the Southern District of the Indian Territory be notified to send up a transcript of the proceedings of and in said cause to this honorable court and that upon a hearing hereof he be given a judgement confirming his citizenship of the said nations with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a native by blood thereof, and for all such orders and relief, general and special as he may be entitled to either in law or in equity.

Attorneys for Petitioner.

Filed in Office
Sept 1st 1902
Clerk

Frank Hampton
Chickasaw Nation
Notary

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court,

Sitting at Tishomingo, I.T. June 24, 1904.

Frank Standifer, --vs-- The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.	No. 63.

This day this cause coming on to be heard before the Hons. Spencer B. Adams, Chief Judge, Walter, L. Weaver and Henry S. Foote, Associate Judges of said Court, the Defendants being represented by their Counsel, Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, the following proceedings were had to-wit;

Mr. Cornish;

We submit this case for the final decision of the Court, on the testimony already offered.

--o--

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, sitting at Tishomingo, in the Southern District of the Indian Territory,

June Term, 1904./

Frank Standifer,

vs. No. 63.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

DECREE OF COURT.

On this 30th day of June, 1904, this cause coming on for final decision, the same having heretofore been submitted upon the law and the evidence, and the Court being well and sufficiently advised in the premises, doth find that the plaintiff, Frank Standifer, is entitled to be deemed a citizen by intermarriage of the Chickasaw Nation, and to enrollment as such, and to all the rights, privileges and immunities, personal to himself, which flow therefrom.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the petition of the plaintiff, Frank Standifer, be granted and that he be deemed a citizen by intermarriage of the Chickasaw Nation, and entitled to enrollment as such citizen, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, personal to himself, which flow therefrom.

.....
Chief Judge .

.....
Associate Judge.

.....
Associate Judge.

REGISTRY RECEIPT.

Post Office at South McAlester, Ind. Ter

Registered Letter / Parcel } No. 599 Rec'd 11-15, 1900

of Box 319

addressed to Grant Standifer
Colbert, I.T.

Wm Noble P. M.

$1.73

South McAlester, Ind. Ter., November 10, 1900.

Frank Standifer,

Colbert, I. T.

You are hereby advised, in compliance with the direction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations object to your enrollment upon the ground of

Non residence.

and that such testimony as may be necessary on behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will be taken at an appointment of the said Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Atoka, Indian Territory, beginning December 3, 1900.

THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.
By Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, Attorneys.

Frank Standifer

Ch.

Texas

Lives in Denison.

Not

Mattie Vanna Overland

South McAlester, Indian Territory, November 6, 1900.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

South McAlester, Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:-

Mattie Vanna Overland, listed for enrollment as a "court" intermarried citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, we are advised that he is a non-resident, and if our information is confirmed, we shall of course protest his enrollment upon that ~~ground~~ ground and duly notify him as required by the Act, giving you of any evidence that may be taken.

Frank Slaughter

a.v.

THOMAS B. ADAIR,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 8, 1900.

South McAlester, Indian Territory, November 6, 1900.

McKennon, Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys at Law,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

The Commission is in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant in which you desire to be advised of the number of the card and the post-office address of Frank Standifer, listed for enrollment as an intermarried court citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

You are informed that the records of this Commission show that Frank Standifer, 40 years of age whose post-office address is given as Colbert, Indian Territory, was listed for enrollment by this Commission as an intermarried citizen of the Chickasaw Nation on October 12th, 1898, having been admitted to such citizenship by judgment of the United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, rendered at Ardmore, Indian Territory, January 20th, 1898 in court case No. 32.

Mr. Standifer testified at the time of his application for enrollment before the Commission, that he was married to Mattie Overton, a Chickasaw Indian, who deserted him. That he has been living in the Chickasaw Nation since his marriage to her.

Mr. Standifer appears upon the records of this Commission on Chickasaw roll card, field No. C 192.

Yours truly,

Tams Bixby

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 8, 1906.

McKennon, Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys at Law,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

The Commission is in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant in which you desire to be advised of the number of the card and the post-office address of Frank Standifer, listed for enrollment as an intermarried court citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

You are informed that the records of this Commission show that Frank Standifer, 40 years of age whose post-office address is given as Colbert, Indian Territory, was listed for enrollment by this Commission as an intermarried citizen of the Chickasaw Nation on October 12th, 1898, having been admitted to such citizenship by judgment of the United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, rendered at Ardmore, Indian Territory, January 20th, 1898 in court case No. 32.

Mr. Standifer testified at the time of his application for enrollment before the Commission, that he was married to Mattie Overton, a Chickasaw Indian, who deserted him. That he has been living in the Chickasaw Nation since his marriage to her.

Mr. Standifer appears upon the records of this Commission on Chickasaw roll card, field No. C 192.

Yours truly,

Tams Bixby

Acting Chairman.

South McAlester, Indian Territory, November 13, 1900

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sirs:

We desire to include in the list of those contested, the name of Frank Standifer, heretofore listed for enrollment as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation by intermarriage, C. 192, upon the ground of non residence.

We shall duly notify him in accordance with the directions of the Commission.

Very truly yours,

Dictated.

South McAlester, Indian Territory, November 22, 1900.

Mr. J. Frank Goodin,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

As attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, we desire certain information which we think you will be able to furnish. We address the letter to you, as we know Mr. Goodin is absent from home, and would not get the letter until forwarded to him.

As you doubtless know, one Frank Standifer, claims enrollment as a Chickasaw citizen by court judgment. We understand he is not a resident of the Indian Territory, but maintains his residence or lives, at or near Sherman or Denison, Texas. Please advise us of the facts as you know them.

If he lives in Denison, as above suggested, please advise us of the name of some responsible person who can give testimony before the Commission as to his residence in Texas. Please also advise us if he owns any property in the Indian Territory. We trust it may be convenient for your to furnish us t is information.

For your convenience and reply, we herewith enclose a self-addressed stamped envelop.

Yours very respectfully,

Dictated.

Chickasaw No. 173.

Colbert Nov. 23, 1900

Messrs
Mansfield McMurray & Cornish
Muskogee Ind Ter

Gns:-

Your letter making enquiry of a person of the name of Frank Standifer, received to-day. Would say in reply, that the man referred to lives in the Chickasaw Nation, about 4 mi north west of Colbert, and has been living at that place for about 8 or 10 years. He has never lived in Texas since his marriage to the widow of the late Gov B F Overton, from whom he was seperated about 10 years ago He claims a right under

that marriage and bought
out the "Old Finch" claim
I dont know whether he was mar
according to Chickasaw law or not
He is a brother of Ike Stanchfie
of Denison whom you doubtless
know. For information in regard
to the validity of the marriage or
cause of seperation I would refer
you to his former wife Mrs Ed
Sacra, Oakland I. T.

Very Respectfully
Mrs J. F. Gooding

ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
SECRETARY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 21, 1900.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys at Law,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

The Commission is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you state that you desire to include in your list of those contested, the name of Frank Standifer, heretofore listed for enrollment as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation by intermarriage.

The records of this Commission show that Frank Standifer, 40 years of age, of Colbert, Indian Territory, is listed for enrollment as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, having been admitted to such citizenship by judgment of the United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, rendered at Ardmore, Indian Territory, January 20th, 1898, in Court case No. 32.

Yours truly,

Tams Bixby

Acting Chairman.

aka

9-C-192

South McAlester, Indian Territory, November 28, 1900.

Mr. Frank Standifer,

Colbert, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

We write to advise you that no testimony will be taken in the matter of your application for Chickasaw citizenship at the appointment of the Dawes Commission at Atoka beginning December 3rd.

It will, therefore, not be necessary for you to appear at that time and place, unless you should desire to do so in your own behalf.

Yours truly,

Dictated.

Chickasaw 173.

Frank Standifer No 63

✓ Frank Standifer

Admit - Chickasaw - Intermarriage

~~Standifer ok g.o.f. a.m. p.m. M.D. D.D.S. A.B. A.M. Hen [illegible]~~

SUMMONS.

United States of America,

Indian Territory, } ss

Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court.

The President of the United States of America,

To the United States Marshal for the Indian Territory, Northern District,

GREETING:

You are hereby Commanded to Summons Green McCurtain, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, to answer on behalf of said nation, in twenty days after the service of this summons upon him, as Principal Chief of said Nation a complaint in Equity filed against the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, in the Indian Territory, at Tishomingo, by Frank Standifer and warn him that upon his failure as said Principal Chief to answer on behalf of said nation, the complaint will be taken for confessed, and you will make return of the summons instanter;

And you are further commanded to notify said Green McCurtain, Principal Chief aforesaid, that the papers, files and proceedings in the case of Frank Standifer File No. 32 in the District Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, has been transferred to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, and that the certificate of the clerk of said court for said Southern District, Indian Territory, has been attached thereto.

WITNESS the Honorable Spencer B. Adams, Chief Judge, Walter L. Weaver and Henry S. Foote, Associate Judges, and the Seal thereof, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, aforesaid, this 23 day of March A. D., 1903.

James B. Cassada Clerk.

By ..... Deputy.

MARSHAL'S RETURN.

United States of America,
Indian Territory,
..... **DISTRICT.**

I received this summons this ..... of ..... A. D., 1903, at ..... o'clock ..... m. and served same by copy, as follows:

Personally on Green McCurtain, at ..... Indian Territory,

This ..... day of ....., 1903, ... m.

.....

By ..... Deputy.

Duplicate

No 6 3-T

SUMMONS
IN EQUITY.

Frank Shanklin
vs.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Summons issued 23 day of March, 1903. Returnable instanter.

Marshal's Fees.

Service - - - $.....
Miles - - - $.....
Expenses - - - $.....
TOTAL $.....

L. G. Pettit and Shanklin and Cone
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Ardmore, I. T.

The State of Texas)
County of Grayson.)

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority J.M.Stanlifer one of the attorneys for Frank Stanlifer in his application for citizenship of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, before the Dawes Commission, and on his oath states that the original papers filed in said cause have been destroyed by fire and further on his oath states that the following is a substantial copy of all of the papers filed therein-- that is of the application and the papers which were before said Commission, to-wit:-

,To The Dawes Commission:

Your petitioner,Frank Stanclifer, represents and shows unto your Honorable body that he is a person of white blood and resides in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and has resided therein continuously since in June, A.D., 1895, about six miles Northwest of Colbert; that in June A.D. 1895 he was married according to the laws, forms and customs of said Nation to Mattie Overlou, a person of Indian blood, within said Nation; that said Mattie Overtow had been the wife of Ex-Governor Overtow of said Nation. She further states that his occupation is that of a farmer and stock raiser. That he has acquired a farm of about 300 acres in said Nation, which, together with the improvments thereon is worth about seven thousand dollars.

Wherefore he prays that your Honorable body will ~~advise~~ admit him to citizenship of said Nation and place him on the rolls as provided by laws of the United States in such cases provided.

(Signed) Frank Stanclifer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 1st day of June A.D.1897.

(Signed) W.S.Nevins, Notary Public,
Grayson County

/

The State of Texas,)
)
County of Grayson.)

I, I.M.Stanclifer, on oath state the above and foregoing is a substantial copy of the application of Frank Stanclifer for citizenship of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., filed before the Dawes Commission and acted on by it and with the accompanying affidavit of Sam Star and I. Yeidel and substantial copies of those filed along with his same application, and all of which have been destroyed by fire.

(Signed) I.M.Stanclifer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 17th day of January, 1898.

(Signed) H.M.Perkins,
Notary Public
Grayson County.

2

The State of Texas,)
)
County of Grayson.)

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority Sam Star and I.Yeidel, who being by me duly sworn on their oaths state:

That they are acquainted with Frank Stanclifer and knew his wife, Mattie Overton; that said Stanclifer is a white man and that said Mattie Overton is an Indian citizen and person of Indian blood. That said parties were intermarried to each other in about June A.D. 1886 in the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., and have resided there since that date.

That said Stanclifer is a farmer and stock raiser and lives 16 miles from Denison, Texas, and about six miles Northwest of Colbert, I.T.,

(Signed) Sam Star

I. Yeidel.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 1st day of June 1897.

(Signed) W.S.Nevins, Notary Public,

Grayson Co., Texas.

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Frank Standifer,

vs. No. 32, Judgment, Southern District, January 20, 1898.

Chickasaw Nation.

Now at this time thiscause came on to be heard upon the report f of the Master in Chancery as well as upon the entire records of the case and all the evidence taken therein.

The court after being fully advised in the premises is of the opinion that the said Master's report should be in all things approved and confirmed, which is accordingly done. The court finds that Mollie Overton is a Chickasaw Indian by blood, and residing in the Chickasaw Nation, that the Applicant Frank Standifer is a white amn and a citizen of the United States, that in June 1895, they were lawfully married according to the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, and the said Frank Standifer has ever since resided in the Chickasaw Nation. That the said Mollie , the wife of the applicant, abandoned him without any fault on his part. It is therefore considered and decreed by the court that the said Frank Standifer be admitted to citizenship in the Chickasaw Nation, andto membership in said Chickasaw Tribe Of Indians, with all the rights and privileges growing out of such relation, and the Dawes Commission is hereby directed to enroll the said Frank Standifer as a member of said Tribe.

It is further ordered that a copy of this judgment be certified to the said Dawes Commission for its observance.