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Choctaw Reservation

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CHOCTAW RESERVATION.
[To accompany bill H. R. No. 481.]

MARCH 24, 1836.

Mr. Everett, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made the following REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which, by resolution of the 1st February last, was referred a communication of the President of the 6th February, 1835, with the accompanying documents, relating to certain claims to reservations under the Choctaw treaty of 1830, report:

That Zadock Brashears, Alexander Brashears, Imponah, alias Bily, Cunnaubbe, and Lispeo, the reputed wife of George Clark, were, at the date of said treaty, Choctaw heads of families, and that they severally gave notice to the United States agent, Colonel Ward, of their intention to remain and become citizens of the States, and claimed reservations under the 14th article.

That Zadock Brashears had then living with him, as members of his family, two children of his wife by a former husband, over ten years of age, and unmarried, whose names were registered by the agent, but were omitted in the register returned to the War Department, and he now claims reservations on their account, of two half sections of land.

Alexander Brashears had then living with him nine children, three over ten years of age, unmarried, and six under that age, whose names were registered by the agent, but that the names of two of said children, one over, and the other under, the age of ten years of age, were omitted in the register returned, and he now claims reservations on their account of three-fourths of a section of land.

Imponah, alias Bily, then had living with him one child over ten years of age, and unmarried; and that his name and that of his child were registered by the agent, but omitted in the register returned; he has since deceased, and his widow now claims reservations on his and their account, of one and a half sections of land.

Cunnaubbe had then living with him two children under ten years of age; that his and their names were registered by the agent, but omitted in the register returned, and he now claims reservations on his and their account, of one and a half sections of land.

Lispeo was the reputed wife of George Clark, and that on account of his intemperance and incapacity, took charge of her family; that she had then living with her four children over ten years of age, unmarried, and two under that age, and that her and their names were registered by the agent, but omitted in the register returned. Her husband took a reservation under
the 19th article, and she claims reservations on account of herself and children of two and a half sections of land.

It further appears that, under the direction of the President, conditional reservations, nearly to the extent of the claims have been located, subject to the confirmation of Congress, and that the claimants have resided on their locations since the date of the treaty.

The committee are of opinion that those locations ought to be confirmed, and that other locations should be made, to satisfy the balance of their claims, and they report a bill for that purpose; and also in cases where patents, or patent certificates, have issued to others for any part of said locations, and that patents in fee issue for the same, and they report a bill for that purpose.