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BUNDY, LULU

INTERVIEW

#9111

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BIOGRAPHY FORM
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma

BUNDY, LULU.

INTERVIEW.

9111.

Field Worker's name Ophelia D. Vestal.

This report made on (date) October 28, 1937. 1937

1. Name Mrs. Lulu Bundy.

2. Post Office Address Lawton, Oklahoma.

3. Residence address (or location) 202 B. Avenue.

4. DATE OF BIRTH: Month October Day 22 Year 1882.

5. Place of birth Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

6. Name of Father _____ Place of birth _____

Other information about father _____

7. Name of Mother _____ Place of birth _____

Other information about mother _____

Notes or complete narrative by the field worker dealing with the life and story of the person interviewed. Refer to Manual for suggested subjects and questions. Continue on blank sheets if necessary and attach firmly to this form. Number of sheets attached 3.

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Ophelia D. Vestal,
Investigator,
October 29, 1937.

An Interview With Lulu Bundy,
202 B. Avenue, Lawton, Okla.

My family moved to Rush Springs when I was but a very small girl.

My father, J. J. Bailey, secured a contract from the government to drive the stage from Rush Spring to Ft. Sill, a distance of thirty miles. This distance was divided between two men. At a house fifteen miles from Rush Springs, was a stop; the teams were changed and a new driver took charge. Each driver had six horses. When the stage reached Ft. Sill it waited there one hour and forty-five minutes, so if anything of any importance was in the mail and needed to be answered at once, they had time to answer it.

After the Apache tribe had been captured in the Black Hills and were returned to Ft. Sill, they came to Rush Springs by train, a number of about four hundred men, women and children. Geronimo was their chief. The government authorities had notified my father to have four fat beeves ready to be killed for the Indians, as they had traveled three days and their only food consisted of hard tack and water. When the prisoners arrived, the cattle were driven out of the pen,

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four Indians were given guns and they each killed a beef. The Indians were so hungry they did not wait for the meat to be cooked, they ate it raw.

Then the prisoners were taken to Ft. Sill and were taught to plant crops, plow and learn things that would help them to earn their own living.

When the Spanish-American War broke out all of the soldiers were sent to fight except fourteen men.

Tom Foglesong worked in the general merchandise store, acted as interpreter and attended the post office.

The Indians would sit around in ^a group talking. One day Mr. Foglesong heard the Indians talking; he heard Geronimo say, "All white men gone. Let's kill the ones that are left, then run away."

Mr. Foglesong immediately sent a message, ordering one group of calverymen to be sent back. They arrived at sun up the next morning, and Geronimo became a prisoner and was placed in the guardhouse. He was very stubborn and would not eat or drink. The soldiers knew they could not let him die a prisoner so he was taken out of prison but was guarded.

When this was done he began to eat and drink.

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The Indians had been taught carpentry, they built little two room houses with a porch, then two rooms and so on, making the houses in a long row. They also erected a building for a hospital called "The Apache hospital". The Indians were cared for, but they were afraid of the white doctors and did not believe in doctoring as the white people doctored.

One day a little Indian baby died. It was dressed and ready for burial when the Indian mother stole the dead baby and hid it. Soon the people discovered what had happened and they started looking for the dead baby. They found it tied high up in a tree. They couldn't understand this, so asked her about it. She told them she wanted Jesus to have it.