

Single story analysis

Stock story	Concealed story
<p>“Most of the Indian survivors of the war were sent by steamboat from Port Orford to Portland and from there to the Grand Ronde Reservation in June 1856. Tecumtum surrendered in late June, and his followers, along with two bands from the south coast, had to make the journey on foot. Many of those sent north were moved to the mouth of the Salmon River on the coast and subsequently to the Siletz Agency on the Coast Reservation.”</p> <p>Source: https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/rogue_river_war_of_1855-1856/#.XQ-hF-hKiMo</p>	<p>1. John Adams (Shasta and Dakubetede) was a small boy at the time of removal. As an elderly man he remembered removal this way:¹</p> <p><i>“...Pretty soon soldiers came again. This time they left my old grandmother because she could not walk. They thought she would die right there, that they [the soldiers] would kill her. She cried a lot when my uncle took me away. We were in the woods, then my uncle got killed. I was alone until a Klamath Indian found me, and took me to the new reservation.</i></p> <p><i>Two of my relations, they are married to Rogue River man. They took care of me, but pretty soon they both died. One Rogue River man told me, ‘Well, you’re small. You can’t do anything. I will keep you as long as you like to stay, you can stay with me.’ I couldn’t speak his language, because my mother’s Shasta [Indian]. So the Rogue River man and I speak in jargon [Chinook Wawa]. Few years after later he died. Then some woman hears about me and says she’s my sister. I look at her, but I do not know her. She takes me on a steamboat from Port Orford to Portland. It is [the boat] like the ground falling under me, one side, other side. I cannot eat and am sick the whole time. Well, when we get Portland, I’m glad. I eat a lot. Then we stayed a good many years. I’m young fellow now.”</i></p>

¹ Charles Deering McCormick Library of Special Collections, Northwestern University Libraries. “The North American Indian : being a series of volumes picturing and describing the Indians of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Alaska. Volume 13, the Hupa. The Yurok. The Karok. The Wiyot. Tolowa and Tututni. The Shasta. The Achomawi. The Klamath”, Edward S. Curtis’s The North American Indian 2. <https://dc.library.northwestern.edu/items/27497456-996c-4327-8a55-ce9ec56c4521>

Single story analysis *(Continued)*

Stock story	Concealed story
	<p>2. Coquelle Thompson was born on the upper Coquille River. He was a young boy during the sea passage that departed from Port Orford. Decades later, he still remembered the voyage—telling a visiting ethnographer that:²</p> <p><i>“He heard the old Indians talking on the boat. They said if these whites pass the Columbia River we’ll use our hidden arms on the whites on this boat—’ but there were lots of soldiers on the boat. They [brought] us bread and butter, because the Indians had vomited so much. At about 3 o’clock the 2nd day out, Chimley came down, he was white-haired, and said: right there [gesture], the boat swung way around and then headed into [the Columbia River]. The Indians were relieved.”</i></p>

² Coquelle Thompson Story: Harrington, J.P. (n.d.). Microfilm Reel 27, page 571. John Peabody Harrington Papers, Suitland National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.

Single story analysis *(Continued)*

Questions

1. What differences do you notice between these two stories about the forced removal of Native Americans in Western Oregon?
2. What do concealed stories teach us about the forced removal of Native Americans in Western Oregon that stock stories do not?