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**The Black Hawk War of 1832.** By Patrick J. Jung. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2007. 288 pages. \$29.95 cloth.

Because it is most often viewed as the last display of violent resistance to American expansion in the Old Northwest, the conflict dubbed the Black Hawk War has received attention from numerous individuals over the past 170 years. Even Black Hawk felt it necessary to explain the war's causes and events in writing. Patrick J. Jung's book is the most recent addition to the historiography that examines the Sauk Indian Black Hawk and the conflict of 1832 that has long borne his name. It also follows close on the heels of Kerry Trask's *Black Hawk: The Battle for the Heart of America* (2006), which offers an interpretation of the conflict grounded within the contexts of Native culture and the development of an American national identity. It is only fitting then, that in the first pages of his introduction Jung asks, "So why a new book on the Black Hawk War?" (4). This question is refreshingly direct and increasingly germane. Although Jung does his best to justify the presence of another monograph, his analysis does not always follow through on his hopes and intentions.

Jung outlines a clear, if not completely persuasive, answer to his initial query based in part on developments in scholarship on American Indians in the past two decades. He begins with the new perspectives that have pushed scholars beyond the arguments of the past. First, he asserts that no one has used the context of Native resistance to American expansion to explain properly the underpinnings of events in the summer of 1832. Jung specifically singles out the work of Gregory Evans Dowd on the religiously grounded ideology of resistance among eastern Indians in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and contends that the Black Hawk War is "proof of its continued existence" (4). Second, he proposes that no one has properly incorporated the effects of intertribal warfare in the years that led up to 1832 as a way to explain the final outcome. Together these different perspectives should provide new contexts for the war overall and a new rationale for the ultimate defeat of Black Hawk and his band. Because *The Black Hawk War of 1832* is published as part of the University of Oklahoma Press's Campaign and Commanders series, Jung simultaneously grounds his discussion in elements of military history. More specifically, he argues that the 1832 conflict provides an illustrative example of the causes and conduct of Indian wars throughout American history. As evidence for this claim he provides six points of comparison that range from the presence of significant anti-American sentiment to the consequences of intratribal disputes for relations with the US government.

Jung uses the first two chapters to explore the intricate series of causes and effects in the nineteenth century's first three decades that laid the foundation for the outbreak of violence in 1832. In Jung's account, the Sauk and Fox Treaty of 1804, the Northwest Indian Confederacy led by Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet, and the War of 1812 created a legacy of and nurtured significant anti-American sentiments among many Indian tribes that lived in the area and whose lands became the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Although Americans were not always viewed as the enemy,

fraudulent treaties and persistent American expansion exacerbated regional tensions, including conflicts between Native communities. At the same time, the federal government attempted to increase its influence in the western territories by sending more soldiers to the Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis and holding treaty councils to mediate the conflicts among the different tribes in the region. Even more important, by the end of 1831 hostilities between the Sauks and Foxes and their Menominee, Winnebago, and Santee Sioux neighbors had stressed intertribal diplomacy to a possible breaking point. Despite the fears of American officials, the likelihood of any comprehensive Indian alliance dimmed.

By the 1830s, even as the divide grew between the Sauk and Fox and other Indian nations, the anti-American and pro-British faction of the Sauk and Fox separated from the other faction led by Keokuk. Jung describes and examines this latter development in chapters 3 and 4, through the positions and relationships of Keokuk, Black Hawk, and those who followed each man. As he points to the increasing isolation of Black Hawk, Jung carries the reader through the series of events that brought the first gunshots in the spring of 1832. He presents a balanced narration of events and provides criticism where he deems it is justified. Once Black Hawk's band crossed the Mississippi River, and Illinois Governor John Reynolds called out the militia, the hope of a peaceful conclusion began to fade. In the week before the Battle of Stillman's Run, the skirmish that brought the war's first shots, all hope was lost. "The warriors of the British Band and the Illinois volunteers had different ideas," Jung asserts, "and rash members of both groups were determined to fight the enemy" (86). At that point, cooler heads would not have prevailed.

Jung's coverage of the various battles, skirmishes, raids, and massacres of the two and a half months that followed those first shots encompasses the better part of chapters 5, 6, and 7. As he notes in the introduction, this part of his work relies greatly on the efforts of Ellen C. Whitney, who compiled the important and relevant primary source material on the war for publication in multiple volumes by the Illinois Historical Society in the 1970s. With the assistance of these numerous documents Jung spares no detail, and the reader is treated to a thorough account of the conflict in regard to troop movements, decisions of commanders, and depositions of prisoners.

The final chapter is an intriguing mix of Black Hawk's final years, the persistence of resistance among a faction of the Sauk and Fox, and the nature and use of American military forces in the region in 1833. It makes sense that Jung begins with a narration of Black Hawk's tour of the United States in the year after his capture, an experience that captivated the American public and inspired Black Hawk to dictate his well-known autobiography. Yet the rest of the chapter does not effectively sum up the various points Jung first proposed in his introduction. The discussion of Sauk and Fox resistance in the decades that followed Black Hawk's death does not provide enough information to make it pertinent. In addition, Jung's brief discourse about the Seminole War and Osceola is not as constructive as he no doubt wants it to be. Although provided to illustrate another episode of Native resistance and the American use of Indian forces against other Indians, it only presents a surface-level

description of a complex comparison. And when Jung ends with a discussion of Black Hawk's supposed path to glory, the larger point remains unclear. In short, the concluding chapter's emphasis does not always mesh well with the points laid out in Jung's introduction.

Overall, this account of the Black Hawk War is well written and clearly reasoned. Jung delves into the intricacies of intratribal politics and the nuances of troop movements and in the process provides a comprehensive picture of the events that unfolded over the course of 1832. Yet the book does not necessarily rise to the challenge Jung offers in its opening pages. Although there is little about which to complain in terms of the details he provides and the argument he outlines, neither is there much to substantiate any claims of a new interpretation or perspective. Jung's book is a solid, if not groundbreaking, addition to the historiography of the Black Hawk War.

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**Cornplanter: Chief Warrior of the Allegany Senecas.** By Thomas S. Abler. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 2007. 200 pages. \$45.00 cloth; \$19.95 paper.

This thoroughly researched and engaging study of the life of Cornplanter by longtime student of Seneca culture and history Thomas S. Abler makes an important contribution to the growing body of new scholarship on late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Native American history. Abler updated and revised much existing literature on this Seneca leader, and his study provides valuable insight into the dramatic changes experienced by Iroquois people during Cornplanter's lifetime (circa 1753–1836). The author successfully balances detailed discussions of evidence (and pauses occasionally to correct questionable readings of sources by earlier scholars) and analysis of the broader context in which Cornplanter lived and acted.

Born to a Wolf Clan Seneca mother and a Dutch-American fur trader from Albany named John Abeel, Cornplanter (whose name may actually translate more accurately from the Seneca language as “where it is planted”) grew up in a matrilineal family with a number of prominent senior male relatives (2). Abler's effort to locate the sources of Cornplanter's eventual leadership represents one of the book's most fascinating and provocative aspects. By 1775, Cornplanter emerged as “Chief Warrior” of the Senecas, then a recognized “position” that obligated its holder to “represent the views and feelings of the warriors in council” (2–3). Abler's analysis makes clear that this role, hitherto assumed to have been one that individual men achieved during their lifetimes (rather than a hereditary title), devolved on Cornplanter as a result of his ties to male Wolf Clan relatives. This finding raises important questions about the nature of Iroquois leadership during the pre-Revolutionary War era, as historians and anthropologists have long assumed that a new class of “self-made” leaders of achieved status gradually submerged the authority of the hereditary