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American Indian Culture and Research Journal

Title

Uncommon Defense: Indian Allies in the Black Hawk War. By John W. Hall.

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7h49c4s6>

Journal

American Indian Culture and Research Journal , 35(2)

ISSN

0161-6463

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Publication Date

2011-03-01

DOI

10.17953

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Lipan leader of the 1870s), although this may reflect distortions of the names that appear in the original sources.

All in all, Minor has produced a thorough chronicle of the Lipan Apaches between 1700 and 1900 that will be a helpful reference for further research. Some of Minor's interpretations, however, remain open to debate.

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Uncommon Defense: Indian Allies in the Black Hawk War. By John W. Hall. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2009. 384 pages. \$29.95 cloth.

Three books about the Black Hawk War have recently appeared: Kerry Trask's *Black Hawk: The Battle for the Heart of America* (2006), Patrick Jung's *The Black Hawk War of 1832* (2008), and now *Uncommon Defense* by John W. Hall, the Ambrose-Hesseltine Assistant Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. The book's subtitle refers to four Great Lakes Indian tribes that, for their own reasons, fought Black Hawk's British Band of Sauk and Mesquakie Indians in 1832. The tribes examined include the Dakotas, Ho-Chunks, Menominees, and Potawatomis. Hall seeks to place the Black Hawk War in a longer historical context of intertribal alliances between Great Lakes tribes and an external European power in need of Native manpower. The author observes that other accounts begin their Black Hawk War histories with the 1804 land-cession treaty in which the Sac and Fox (or Sauk and Mesquakie) Indians ceded a vast tract of land in present-day Illinois; by contrast, in *Uncommon Defense* he proposes to trace the roots of the conflict back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Two good chapters, "Roots of Conflict" and "A New Onontio," tell the history of competing intertribal alliances with the French and British in the western Great Lakes, but then the author directs the narrative not just to 1804 but also to the 1820s, and soon enough to 1832 and the battles of the Black Hawk War. Jung has thoroughly covered this ground in his book, including the service of Potawatomi and Ho-Chunk scouts and Menominee and Dakota soldiers during the last phase of the war. Trask does a superior job of placing the Sauk and Mesquakie Indian warrior ethic into a larger history of manhood and masculinity. In this reviewer's opinion, *Uncommon Defense* might have made one good, long journal article or two shorter ones, and not a monograph.

Hall writes that some of the tribes perceived that the military alliance with the United States was not reciprocated on the part of the so-called Great Father, the American president. Andrew Jackson proved an unreliable partner to the

four tribes allied with the United States against Black Hawk's British Band, and in the aftermath of the fighting, he pressed removal treaties on the Ho-Chunks, Potawatomis, and Menominees. The fact that the Menominees escaped removal in 1836 owed nothing to a reward for wartime service against a common foe of the United States; the removal of the Ho-Chunks and the Potawatomis from Wisconsin was not so gentle or haphazard as the author suggests in his epilogue. Hall would have profited by consulting Menominee, Ho-Chunk, and Potawatomi tribal historians for their narratives about land cessions and removal.

One further troubling matter calls for comment. After the table of contents, the reader encounters two maps, one with a caption at the bottom that reads "American occupation of the *pays d'en haut*, 1796–1831," and the second with a caption that states "Distribution of Indian villages on the eve of war and selected battles." Neither map offers a source note or an attribution. However, both maps are immediately recognizable as digital scans from Helen Hornbeck Tanner and Miklos Pinther's *The Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* (1987). The first map that Hall offers is copied from Tanner and Pinther's "Map 22. Distribution of Indian and White Settlements c. 1830." The second map is copied from a composite of Tanner and Pinther's "Map 26. Indian Villages c. 1830 Illinois" and "Map 27. Indian Villages c. 1830 Wisconsin Region of Michigan Territory." Hall does not cite Tanner and Pinther's work in any of his eighty pages of notes nor in his acknowledgments. Readers may revisit a review by geographer Jeanne Kay (*American Indian Quarterly* 12, no. 3 [1988]: 252–54). Kay observed that the *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* project took "over ten years of work" at the Newberry Library by Tanner and Pinther, along with Adele Hast, Jacqueline Peterson, Robert Surtees, "plus dozens of consultants" (253). Kay went on to write that "the maps of Indian village locations are a major achievement. They must have represented hundreds of hours of compilation and are of a sufficiently large scale (1:2,500,000) to be useful to research on a tribal or regional level of analysis" (253). The same village locations with the same block-triangle icons representing tribes are copied in the second map in *Uncommon Defense*. This reviewer understands that university presses contract with freelance cartographers on work-for-hire maps, often at a late stage in the process of book publishing. Nonetheless, readers expect Harvard University Press to publish maps with credit lines and to seek permissions when copyrighted materials are used. In a communication to this reviewer Hall wrote that "Tanner's work was especially helpful." Hall pledged to ask Harvard University Press to "insert an appropriate sentence in the acknowledgments in the next printing of the book."

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