



The Annals of Iowa

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In This Issue

PATRICK J. JUNG examines Indigenous societies living in the western Great Lakes and upper Mississippi Valley, which included eastern Iowa, during the early nineteenth century. He considers how Indigenous people drew on ideological foundations built during the War of 1812 in order to employ various forms of anonymous resistance to American expansion in the decades following the war's conclusion.

ROBERT LLEWELLYN TYLER examines the vibrant ethnolinguistic community that Welsh immigrants established in Mahaska County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He examines the distinct cultural nature of the community, how it changed, and the forces that enabled Welsh immigrants and their children to so readily become Americans.

Front Cover



AMEE ELLIS

Mingo, 2018

Silver gelatin print

Artist statement included inside.

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Editor's Perspective

Two years ago, I picked up the editor's red pen here at the *Annals*. I looked forward to coming home to Iowa and starting a new journey. At the time, I didn't know that a global pandemic would shape the first two years of my tenure or how much we would accomplish together despite the challenges that we have faced. One of my supreme joys as editor is being immersed in the collaborative, engaging, and encouraging community of scholars working in Iowa history. It's special, and it's made my return to Iowa and finding a place here at the State Historical Society of Iowa feel like a true homecoming.

In our last issue, the *Annals* welcomed a new set of voices to our community—the Iowa artists who reflected on the themes and topics discussed in our special anniversary edition. It was a rich expansion of the conversations that have been taking place here at the *Annals* for well over a century. So, we decided to continue it. Alongside our quarterly articles and robust book reviews, each issue will now feature an original piece of art by an Iowa artist. The artist and the artwork will offer a different perspective on Iowa history viewed through visual art.

This quarter, our contributors begin to answer the call presented in our last issue. Ameer Ellis, with her gripping cover image, *Mingo*, opens the journal. She challenges us to think about time and relationships to the land. The land, so often overlooked as a critical player in our approach to history, is ever-present. The history that we study took place in this particular place, which has been shaped by forces as massive as glaciers and as small as family gardens and children's footsteps.

In his essay, Patrick J. Jung examines how Indigenous people resisted white settlement in the early nineteenth century. This critical piece expands what we know of Iowa's early history, and importantly, it pushes us to broaden what we consider to be Iowa history. Indigenous men and women living in what would become Iowa thought of themselves as members of a much broader regional configuration, ranging from present-day eastern Iowa to

the Strait of Mackinac. This important article not only offers compelling insights on Indigenous resistance to settler encroachment, but it also challenges us to remember that Iowa history is not always bound by the state's modern boundaries.

In our second essay, Robert Llewellyn Tyler turns his attention to the Welsh community that existed in Mahaska County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He examines how this immigrant group, which has received limited attention from historians, complicates our understanding of immigrant groups in Iowa. Although they hailed from the United Kingdom, many Welsh immigrants did not speak English. They spoke Welsh. Nevertheless, the immigrant experience of the Welsh does not neatly align with other non-Anglophone immigrants like the Swedes, Germans, or Norwegians. While the community eventually declined, the Welsh importantly nuance our understandings of the immigrant experience in Iowa.

Collectively, these pieces look carefully at communities that have often been overlooked. They also take seriously how these men and women saw themselves, how they interpreted their place in the region and the world, and how they tried to navigate complicated international contexts—from the trans-Atlantic world of Welsh immigrants to the complex intertribal dynamics and pressures of European and American empires faced by Indigenous people. And, fittingly, *Mingo* grounds these histories, reminding us that the land long predated the histories that unfolded on it.

—Andrew Klumpp, editor