The study's major weakness is its failure to integrate its several aspects into a complete narrative. Thus, though Lang discusses at length the Welsh heritage in America, she does not connect this heritage specifically to Indiana. Similarly, while describing extensively the physical and political characteristics of Decatur County, she fails to relate those characteristics either to farming or to merchandising. Despite these and other weaknesses the study offers an extensive look at materials that are available for research in family and local history. Although the Woodfills were of Welsh ancestry, they could as easily have been Scotch-Irish or German or almost any other ethnic group. Their story is not a Welsh story; it is a story of pioneer success regardless of ethnicity.

*From Wales to Indiana* may not be a handbook for the novice in family and local history, but it is an introduction to the wealth of information waiting to be used in the development of such history.

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Donald T. Zimmer


The title might imply a treatise essentially aimed at local antiquarians of Vanderburgh County, but, to the contrary, both for content and sheer delight, this book deserves a wide audience. In addition to sponsoring reprints the Friends of Willard Library, with this venture, are expanding into the publication of local source materials. Kenneth P. McCutchan, well-known area historian, deserves enormous credit for providing unity and continuity to a rather miscellaneous collection of manuscripts covering much of what there is to know about Saundersville, Indiana. This then is the recorded history of an obscure hamlet some ten miles north of Evansville. The village is now all but wiped from maps and twentieth-century memories; it is typical, hardly unique.

A perusal of community land entries, church and burial records, account books, and similar documents will serve essentially genealogists. More exciting, however, are some sixty letters extending from 1818 to 1863 from pioneer settlers Martha and John Ingle to their relatives in England. The story
of how these letters returned to Indiana is complicated, but they reveal with almost naive honesty the life, times, observations, joys, and sorrows of over forty years of the Ingle family as they move from pioneer rusticity to settled "sophistication" in southwestern Indiana. With McCutchan's explications, plus the supplementary town documents, almost every letter opens new insights into varied Hoosier institutions, be they religious, political, economic, or intellectual.

The excitement of learning to know people from the past may be even more valuable than the information derived from the content of the letters. In this charming exposé of Ingle family life the reader eagerly awaits the next episode to see how family health and wealth will fare. These letters from a semiliterate pioneer family on the cutting edge of frontier civilization flesh out statistics to reveal how Hoosiers really lived; Saundersville in turn comes alive. It is to be hoped that a new generation of Indiana social historians with requisite imagination will combine quantitative analysis with a growing supply of such local vignettes as these in order to create a needed historical synthesis. Any good collection of Indiana history materials should include this book; all friends of Indiana history are indebted to the Friends of Willard Library, Evansville.

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John J. Baughman


On a July 4th afternoon in 1894 Elwood Haynes of Kokomo, Indiana, took a successful test drive in an automobile that he had designed. His action certainly established him as Kokomo's first citizen and placed him among the very earliest automotive pioneers in the United States. Whether Haynes designed, built, and operated the first gasoline-powered automobile in the United States or not remains uncertain—despite Ralph D. Gray's best efforts. Gray does succeed, however, in demonstrating that Haynes deserves far greater recognition as an early automotive pioneer than he is generally accorded.

Haynes was born into an upper-class family in Portland, Indiana, in 1857. He received more formal education than most of America's Gilded Age businessmen and inventors. After completing high school, he entered Worcester County (Massa-