

the buildings themselves represent significant achievements for the university in its attempt to serve Hoosier students in all parts of the state.

Every institution has its ups and downs, but Indiana University's history, at least as it is presented here, is one of an almost seamless series of ups. If universities serve as arenas for clashing opinions, IU appears to be an unusually calm playing field. The reader would never guess, for example, that there were protests against McCarthyism on campus during the 1950s. Collins downplays the significance of the student movement in the 1960s, and there is no mention of large demonstrations against a tuition increase in 1969 (although there is a poignant picture of students pleading for legislative appropriations in front of a billboard in 1929). Moreover, there are only a few pictures showing contributions to the university made by people of color. Aside from an early photograph of the Cosmopolitan Club taken in 1920, little attention is given to Indiana University's large—and one would think quite photogenic—international student population.

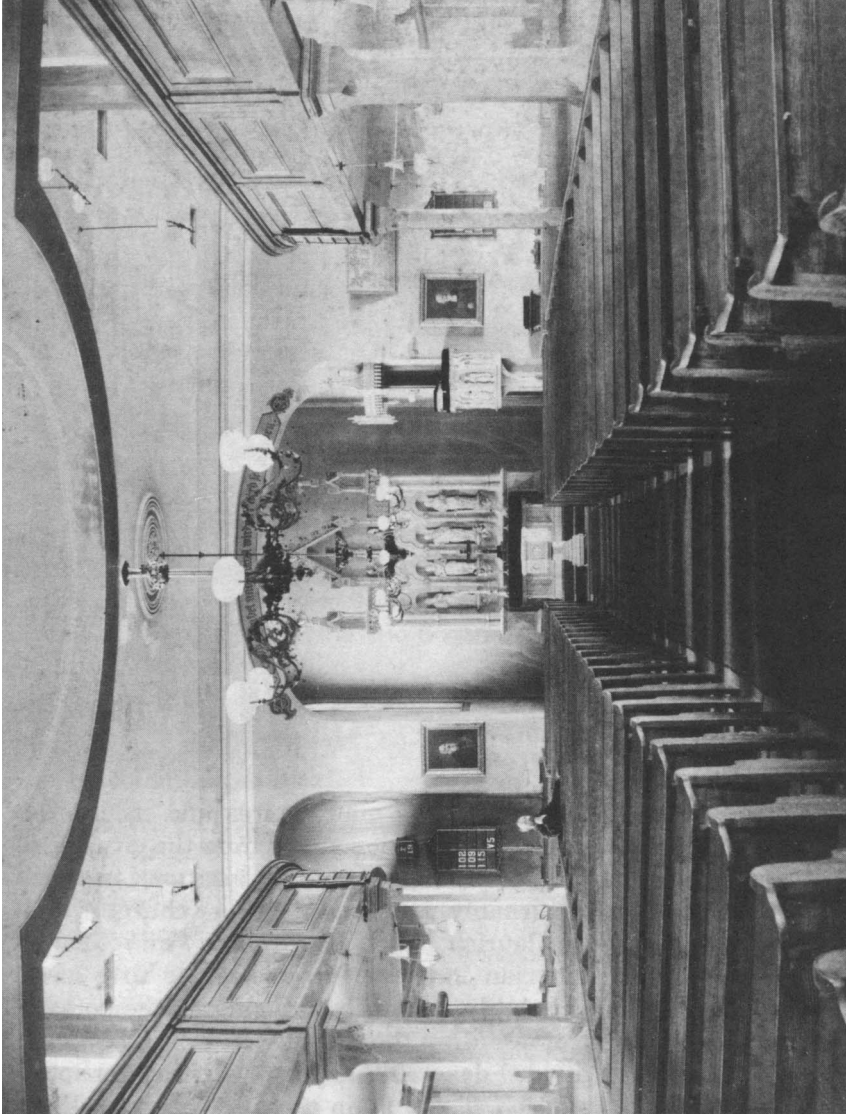
Still, as Indiana University's first pictorial history, this volume is sure to please alumni, whose gifts and donations are carefully noted throughout its pages. The illustrations selected to tell IU's history are of good quality and tastefully presented. Without doubt, this book will be at the top of the list for countless Hoosiers as this year's ideal Christmas present—both to give and to receive.

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Frontier Faith: The Story of the Pioneer Congregations of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1820–1860. By George Ross Mather. (Fort Wayne, Ind.: Allen County–Fort Wayne Historical Society, 1992. Pp. x, 341. Illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$37.95. Send orders to *Frontier Faith*, P.O. Box 13625, Fort Wayne, IN 46865-3625.)

Fort Wayne, Indiana, has long had a reputation for being “A City of Churches,” in tribute to its many spires and its mix of strong denominationalism. The tradition stems from the city's earliest days when the first major voluntary organizations in town were religious ones. Remarkably, all of those pioneer churches and synagogues continue to flourish today. In *Frontier Faith* George Ross Mather, a Presbyterian minister, chronicles the first forty years of Fort Wayne's churchly culture by focusing on the personalities and the issues representing that culture in various congregations. The book is divided denominationally, with each chapter devoted to a single tradition. There is an opening chapter telling the story of Christian missions to the area's Miami tribes followed

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH, FORT
WAYNE, INDIANA.



Courtesy St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

by separate narratives of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Jewish, Reformed, African Methodist, Swedenborgian, Disciples, and Universalist experiences. Of these, the Presbyterians, Catholics, and Lutherans have been given the most space, probably because their source materials are the most copious.

Frontier Faith is excellent on two counts. First, the author is committed to fleshing out the personalities of the principal players. Using private and ecclesiastical correspondence, newspapers, and a variety of church records, Mather puts color on pioneer cheeks; and he has an eye for the vignette that amuses while it informs about social custom. By way of example there is the worthy Friedrich Konrad Dietrich Wyneken, a strict Lutheran divine, who grows immeasurably more amiable (and complex) as readers learn how he scandalized local deacons by sporting yellow britches donated by a Catholic merchant. A second major contribution of *Frontier Faith* is the inspiration it ought to provide for writers of local history. Mather has proved that the sources can be rich and varied and that considerable narratives can be drawn from key personalities and from the social/moral concerns they espoused and debated. The seventy-three pages of notes and sources that Mather appends to this book suggest that research into the cultural roots of other localities might be equally rewarding.

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General Thomas Posey: Son of the American Revolution. By John Thornton Posey. (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1992. Pp. 325. Frontispiece, notes, appendixes, select bibliography, index. \$31.95.)

In 1871 an anonymous journalist made a sensational charge in the Cincinnati *Daily Commercial* that Thomas Posey was an illegitimate son of George Washington. Posey deserves a better billing, and this well-researched biography provides it. Although the author relegates to an appendix a detailed discussion of the heritage question that failed to surface until long after Posey's death, he nevertheless labors relationships with Washington throughout the text. There is, of course, a lively irony in the question, was the Father of his country sterile?

The author dramatizes Posey's heroic and "relentless bayonet charge" that won the day at Stoney Point (p. 58), his march with troops "barefoot and half naked" from Virginia to the southern front to relieve General Nathaniel Greene, and his victory over the Creeks at Sharon, Georgia (p. 92). At Yorktown, Lieutenant Colonel Posey, "astride his horse in front of his ragged battalion," was "a proud eyewitness" at Lord Cornwallis's surrender (p. 82).