

Roosevelt's reelection in 1936. Graebner sees the twenty years after World War II as the "triumph of retirement." In those years many private pension plans were established to supplement the minimum support levels provided by Social Security. There developed a general feeling that retirement was an appropriate reward for a lifetime of work.

By the 1970s, however, a serious reconsideration of retirement was underway. New programs of coverage added to the original Social Security Act plus the ravages of inflation made the current and projected costs of the program far exceed the highest cost estimates made during the 1930s. By the 1970s many state and municipal governments found that their retirement programs were seriously underfunded. Mandatory retirement became a dirty word to many older Americans, who sought the same kind of antidiscrimination legislation which earlier had helped liberate blacks and women. Victory for this point of view came in the spring of 1978 with the passage of federal legislation that raised the mandatory age of retirement from sixty-five to seventy both for public and private employment.

Graebner's history of retirement is a tightly reasoned study of the changing views on retirement and aging during the last century. Sound in scholarship, the work is fully documented and based upon primary sources, records, and periodicals of labor unions and federal agencies. *A History of Retirement* makes an important contribution in a field of great topical interest and should be of particular value to social and economic historians.

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Prehistoric Architecture in the Eastern United States. By William N. Morgan. (Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1980. Pp. xxxix, 197. Illustrations, maps, notes, tables, figures, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

The many prehistoric mounds, geometric enclosures, and earthwork complexes in the eastern United States have been major foci for archaeological research for more than 150 years. This book, perhaps at variance with what might be inferred from the title, is concerned with such earthwork features and has as a major objective the creation of a greater appreciation of their significance and the cultural attainment that they represent.

Of the more than four hundred sites studied eighty-two were selected for inclusion in the volume. Selection was stated to have been determined by the adequacy of current information and the desire for temporal and geographic representation. Each site is documented by a short statement emphasizing its salient locational, cultural, and physical features and maps and isometric drawings that depict the earthworks and intrasite spatial relationships. The text organization is broadly chronological by geographic area, and most of the eastern states are represented. There is also a brief outline of the cultural history of the region. The author is an architect and provides an overview of the site data from his professional perspective.

Two well-known Indiana sites are included: New Castle earthwork group (pp. 32-33) and Angel Mounds State Memorial (pp. 58-60). The New Castle map is with one exception a simplified version of that originally published by Eli Lilly (*Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana*, 1937, p. 71). The drawings for Angel Mounds are in some ways more a work of art than an accurate representation of site features. For example, contrary to all existing evidence, the town is depicted as being situated on an island; the island that presently fronts the site has been eliminated. The main plaza definition is more than ten times its actual size, and comparable functional areas are indicated where they could not have existed. In addition a segment of the stockade is not included, and the structural relationship of the conical offset to the largest mound is misrepresented.

Though one would have hoped for more accuracy on this and other maps, the book does provide a useful popular introduction to prehistoric earth structures in the eastern United States.

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