strom shows that intergenerational mobility among laborers in late nineteenth century Newburyport, Massachusetts, was steady but modest. Upward movement within the working class constituted the most common form of social advance.

The essays in the final section, dealing with the twentieth century, are written by sociologists. Included are Gordon Lewis' examination of "The Backgrounds and Careers of Small Businessmen in Lexington, Kentucky" and a summary of Otis D. Duncan and Peter M. Blau's detailed analysis of occupational mobility in contemporary America.

It is unclear for what audience this book is intended. Undergraduate history majors are likely to find some of the sociologists too technical, while their peers in sociology will object to the relative lack of sophistication of the historians' treatments. Graduate students and researchers in the field will find the volume's utility severely limited as a result of the editor's (or publisher's) regrettable decision to delete the footnotes to all the essays. Still, the material collected here does provide a useful introduction to the questions which have been asked regarding American social structure. Interested students may find their way to the plethora of additional literature on the subject by consulting the editor's bibliographical essay.

Indiana University, Bloomington Robert G. Barrows


From his acceptance of the teachings of Joseph Smith until his death, Charles C. Rich played a prominent role in the development of Mormonism. A biography of Rich was published in 1936, but it is now out of print. In addition, new material relating to the life of this important Mormon leader was uncovered by members of the Rich family. This prompted the author to undertake the task of writing a new biography. Professor Arrington has depicted a deeply religious man who was always willing to sacrifice his own welfare for the betterment of the whole Mormon flock. Rich emerges as an example of a dedicated leader who rarely questioned the wisdom of the dictates of Brigham
Young. As chapters reveal the life of Rich, the reader can observe the growing pains of the young Mormon church. From his part in the establishment of a Mormon colony in California to his mission to aid European Mormons, Rich made a significant contribution to the eventual success of many Mormon dreams. Even the disappointment of failures seems part of a pattern designed to test the mettle of this courageous frontiersman.

The author examines the institution of plural marriage with much understanding and compassion. The incredible obstacles confronting Rich as he attempted to provide for his family present a saga of courage and faith. Nevertheless, the reader is left with the impression that without the help and cooperation of each of his six wives, the Rich clan would have been hard pressed to maintain any semblance of stability. In effect the book is also a biography of some of his wives. Each of their roles, so important in the total picture of the life of this remarkable man, is brought out in some detail.

A number of illustrations bring an additional dimension to the book. Well documented, the volume will be useful to the serious scholar. A reasonable price, sturdy binding, and good craftsmanship make this work one which will stand the tests of time, economy, and heavy usage. Volume one of the Series Studies in Mormon History published by the Brigham Young University Press under the editorship of James B. Allen, this biography of Rich is a worthy contribution to the growing knowledge of the leaders of the early Mormon church and their important contributions to the development of the American frontier. This volume should be on the bookshelf of scholars and general readers interested in the history of the Mormons in the United States.

Missouri Southern State College, Robert E. Smith
Joplin


When writing about the Civil War era, historians often focus on the war itself and neglect other matters of national importance, particularly Indian affairs. This is unfortunate