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Church History



Vol. VI

MARCH, 1937

No. 1

Published by
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY

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mercial class, and to the national panic of 1873. The causes of failure were the death of Brigham Young and the tendency of the experiment to force the members of the church into two camps: those "in the Order" and those who would not join.

This economic experiment fostered by Brigham Young was called the "United Order," but it was quite different in most places from the first "United Order" or "Order of Enoch" attempted by the Mormons in Missouri under the leadership of Joseph Smith during 1831-34. The latter aimed to maintain a relative economic equality in each Mormon settlement without resorting to communism. Distribution was to be made according to needs, and personal ability and industry were to be stimulated by granting "stewardships." Under Brigham Young, each "Order" was a distinct entity, but they varied from "the corporate organization to that of communism."

Everyone interested in Mormon history would welcome a one-volume economic history of that denomination. "The Second United Order . . ." does not meet this need, but it is an excellent companion to "The United Order Among the Mormons" by Joseph A. Geddes, New York, 1922.

Dr. Allen's study is clear and objective but, is too restricted. In discussing the first "Order," it leans too heavily upon Geddes' volume, and for its discussion of the "Second United Order" it is too dependent upon "The United Order," a monograph by Angus M. Woodbury.

Many people who lived "under the order" are still alive. Perhaps reminiscences are taboo in careful works of historical research, but doubtless scores of diaries and journals can be added to the short but excellent list of unpublished materials listed by Dr. Allen.

A few paragraphs on the Shaker sources of Mormon economic ideals and on what the Mormons are doing at present in the field of their much publicized "Social Security Program" would have been welcomed. A few pictures of the old tithing barns, bishops' store houses, and some of the old "Order" factory buildings at Brigham City and elsewhere might be asking too much. But with all its limitations, this volume will receive a warm welcome by students of Mormon economic history.

L. D. S. Institute, Laramie, Wyo.

Daryl Chase.

CHARLES COULSON RICH PIONEER BUILDER OF THE WEST

By JOHN HENRY EVANS. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1936.
400 pages. \$3.50.

Charles Coulson Rich (1809-1883) became a Mormon in 1831 when that faith was entering its second year. He shared with Joseph Smith and the other leaders of Mormonism all of the discouragements and difficulties of the early days when they and their people were steadily driven westward by persecution. Possessing considerable leadership ability, Rich was placed in charge of the Nauvoo Legion. In due time he became one of the Mormon Apostles.

When Brigham Young dreamed of a Mormon empire extending to the

sea, he sent Rich to head the colony which settled at San Bernardino, California. There he remained from 1859 to 1857 when Young ordered all Mormons to return to Utah. Rich was then asked to open up settlements in the Bear River Valley north of Salt Lake City. Later it was discovered that these settlements were in Idaho; thus Rich became one of the pioneers of this state.

Rich had six wives and fifty children, six of whom were still living in 1935. The book contains a picture of the Rich family reunion held August 2, 1930, when more than four hundred were present. The author gives a very sympathetic view of the Mormon conception of polygamy. It should be remembered that the author is a professor in a Mormon theological seminary in Salt Lake City. As would be expected, he is thoroughly acquainted with the history of the church and is thus able to give a splendid background for this biography. At times the book becomes more of a history than a biography, and as such adds to our knowledge of the Mormons.

The story of Rich is based upon original sources. The book has a good index and a brief bibliography of sources consulted. The author has written other books on Mormonism, including a life of Joseph Smith.

Moscow, Idaho.

Clifford M. Drury.

MARCUS WHITMAN, CRUSADER

Edited by ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT and DOROTHY PRINTUP HULBERT.
Denver: The Stewart Commission of Colorado College and the Denver Public Library, 1936. 341 pages. \$5.00.

This is volume two of part two of "Overland to the Pacific Series." Students of church history will be especially interested in part two of this series which deals with the missionaries to the Pacific Northwest. Volume one of part two, entitled *The Oregon Crusade*, appeared last year. The second volume deals with the life of Marcus Whitman for the years 1802-1839.

The book is divided into three sections. The first seventy-seven pages gives a biographical sketch of the first thirty-seven years of Whitman's life. This is the weakest part of the book, for the authors make no mention of Whitman's training in the famous classical school conducted by Rev. Moses Hallock at Plainfield, Massachusetts, or even of his medical training (1825-26 and 1831-32) at the Fairfield Medical School. This section is filled with minor errors.

The authors are equally brief in regard to the early life and education of Narcissa Prentiss, who became Mrs. Marcus Whitman. The school and church records of Prattsburgh, New York, where Narcissa was born and educated, were not consulted.

The second section of the book, pages 81-135, deals with Samuel Parker, who was the one that interested Whitman in Oregon. Herein we find Parker's *Journal* and two of his letters. For more than a century this *Journal* has been kept in the archives of the American Board, and all students of the history of the Pacific Northwest may be thankful that it is now printed.